

**Jilid V
No. 4**



**Hari Selasa
11hb Jun, 1968**

**PERBAHATHAN
PARLIMEN
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA
PENGKAL KELIMA
PENYATA RASMI**

KANDONGAN-NYA

PEMASHHORAN TUAN YANG DI-PERTUA:

**Lawatan T.Y.T. John Grey Gorton, Perdana Menteri
Australia ka-Parlimen [Ruangan 769]**

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² MULUT
[Ruangan 770]**

USUL:

**Uchapan Terima Kaseh Kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia
Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong [Ruangan
802]**

**JAWAPAN BERTULIS KAPADA PERTANYAAN²
[Ruangan 887]**

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Selasa, 11hb Jun, 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10.00 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan 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).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Y.B. TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Ke'adilan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, Y.B. TAN SRI HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN P.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Y.B. TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ 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 MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, ENSKU 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).
- „ Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K. (Raub).

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan,
TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ 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).
- „ (TUAN NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI 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 HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI 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, K.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN,
A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ 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 HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

Yang Berhormat TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).

„ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).

„ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).

„ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).

„ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD, J.P. (Tumpat).

„ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, 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, J.P. (Ulu Kelantan).

„ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).

„ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS, J.P. (Pulau Pinang 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 KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

„ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).

„ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

„ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

„ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

„ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).

„ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

„ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).

„ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

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

„ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

„ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).

„ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jejebu-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).

Yang Berhormat WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (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 HAJI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).

Yang Berhormat TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

„ 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.M.N., J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).

„ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N., (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 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 SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

„ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).

„ TUAN HAJI SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).

„ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).

„ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).

„ 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 KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

„ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).

„ TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ 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 Timbalan Peddana 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 Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ Menteri Kesihatan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Teluk Anson).

„ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

„ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).

„ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

„ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).

„ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

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

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).

Yang Berhormat DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

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

Yang Berhormat TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

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

„ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).

„ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta'Berjabatan, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

PEMASHHORAN

TUAN YANG DI-PERTUA

LAWATAN T.Y.T. JOHN GREY GORTON, PERDANA MENTERI AUSTRALIA KA-PARLIMEN

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak me-ma'alumkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu Tuan Yang Terutama

John Grey Gorton, Perdana Menteri, Australia, akan melawat Dewan ini pada pukul 11.05 pagi besok, hari Rabu 12hb Jun, 1968. Di-minta-lah dengan hormat-nya semua Ahli² hadir ber-sama².

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² MULUT

USE OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY IN NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) (*dengan izin*) asks the Prime Minister whether he will give a categorical assurance that

the machinery of Government, e.g., Department of Information, Radio, T.V., etc., will not be used as an adjunct of the Alliance Party in the forthcoming General Elections.

Perdana Menteri (dengan izin): To the best of my knowledge, the Government has always used the machinery of Information and Television and other machineries that we use for this Nation for news, or for education, or for information, or for any other purpose beneficial to the Government, fairly and justly. I might add that in the normal course of event, Television and Radio cover the activities of Ministers when they are out on duty; and, in such circumstances, if they do cover the activities of the Ministers, and so on, during the period of elections, it does not necessarily mean that they are trying to use these machineries as an adjunct of the Government. They are purely doing their duty as they have always done in the normal course of event in making proper use of all these instruments.

Then again, we have always given time for the Opposition parties to make equal use of the Radio or Television during elections to give their part of the campaign to the public. If it is as suggested by the Honourable Member that we used these machineries for public forums, and so on, that we have never done, and I do not think I would like to agree to do that—to allow these things to be used for that purpose, to use the machinery for election campaigns, etc. I do not think that would be the right thing to do. We would always see that these machineries are used properly, fairly and justly during the election period, and they would not be used by the Party in power for its political campaign.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that, whilst the Alliance Party may be the ruling party, there is a subtle and a very fine and definite distinction between the interest of the Alliance Party and that of the Alliance Government. The two, although they may take a parallel course, may not coincide. If that is so, will the Honour-

able Prime Minister assure this House and the country at large that these mass media that I talked of—Information, Radio, Television—the employees should not do anything that may create the impression that they are taking part in Alliance Party politics in that they are being made use of by the Alliance Party to project the Alliance Party picture?

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that Honourable Members of the Opposition, not only this Member but the other Members, are unduly sensitive about the use of these mass media in that everytime these are used, they say that they are used for the Alliance Government. As I have said, we will not allow these being used for that purpose, and I can give the assurance that we will advise those employed in these Departments not to go out of their way to use these media for any other purpose, except for the dissemination of news, education and other things that I have said just now. However, it is sometimes rather difficult to draw the line as to when they are used for the dissemination of any information or for party purpose. For instance, if the Television or Radio cover the activities of a Minister, for instance, who happens to be out campaigning and then during the course of campaign, of course, he would touch on subjects of development and other subjects of what the Government has done for the people, and here the Opposition would immediately allege or charge that the Government is using such for the benefit of the Alliance Party, but that is not so. That is what I might call purely coincidental, and that sort of thing is unavoidable.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that this multiplicity of coincidences look very thread-bare to the rest of us on this side of the House and the country? The other thing I wish to ask the Honourable Prime Minister is this: since he is a well-known sportsman and believes in justice and fair play, is he aware that in the 1964 elections, the Opposition candidates totalled more than the number of the Alliance candidates for West Malaysia, that is more than 104.

Yet the Alliance Party claimed 50% of the mass media time, leaving the rest of the 50% to be divided amongst the Opposition parties? Can he see how unfair that practice is? If it is to be a division of time according to the number of candidates put up, it has been estimated that the Alliance Party only deserved 40% of the time. Will he give an assurance to this House, and to the country at large, that in the coming elections, the time of the mass media, namely Radio and Television, will be fairly divided amongst the parties taking part in the elections.

Perdana Menteri: As I have said just now, this mass media is not supposed to be used for election campaign and, therefore, I do not see how it could be used in proportion as suggested by the Honourable Member? As I have said, I can give the assurance that it will not be made use of by the party in power unfairly—but as I have said, that sort of thing is purely coincidental and is unavoidable; otherwise I give the assurance that we will not use it for the purpose of the party in power.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Perhaps, I did not make myself quite clear. Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that during the last General Elections in 1964, radio time was given to all the parties to put forth their programmes and it was divided on this basis: the Alliance would take 50% of all the radio time allocated and the rest of the 50% would be divided amongst the rest of the Opposition parties—this was done during the last Elections. Will the Honourable Prime Minister assure us that there will be a more equitable distribution of radio time and television time amongst the parties taking part in the next General Elections?

Perdana Menteri: I will have a talk with my colleague, the Minister. I do not know what went on during the last elections. As the Honourable Member has suggested that we should use the time allotted in equal proportion, we will see what can be done.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan yang terakhir. Dalam memberi peluang

kapada Parti² Pembangkang menggunakan Radio atau pun Talivishen dalam Pilihan Raya akan datang adakah pihak Kerajaan akan menentukan arti Parti Pembangkang, ia-itu Parti Pembangkang yang ada di-dalam Dewan sekarang-kah atau Parti Pembangkang yang baharu di-tubuhkan dan ahli² itu masuk dalam Parti baharu itu.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingat Parti semua yang mengambil bahagian barangkali dapat peluang menggunakan Radio dan Talivishen.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Parti saya ia-lah Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia dan telah di-daftarkan.

POST OF FEDERAL SECRETARY IN SARAWAK

2. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun (Sarawak) asks the Prime Minister to state whether it is the policy of the Central Government to establish permanently the post of Federal Secretary in Sarawak.

Perdana Menteri: The intention of the Central Government is to continue to have the post of Federal Secretary in Sarawak as long as that officer is needed there for liaison between the State and the Central Governments. As soon as we find that there is no further need for him to be there, as soon as the State has become truly part of the Government of Malaysia, then I think there is no further need for him to remain there.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister explain to this House whether this word "liaison" means merely a post-box, in which case there are much better ways of spending money than on a post-box in Kuching.

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, he is at the moment a liaison officer. Whether a liaison officer can be regarded as a post-box or not, I do not know, but at the moment we have a need for him to be there to, perhaps, give information to the people of the

State as to what is really required for them to know, and sometimes it is information which the Central Government requires from him, which he in his position as a liaison officer will be able to get for us. That has been going on all this time, but he is not supposed to interfere with the administration or do anything that is likely to make the State feel that he is interfering with the administrative power of the State. He is there for a good purpose and, while he can serve this purpose, I do not think there is any need to worry about his presence there.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa jawatan yang di-beri nama Federal Secretary di-Sarawak dan juga di-Sabah telah menimbulkan perasaan tidak seronok di-kalangan ra'ayat² negeri itu, dan mereka meminta supaya jawatan ini dimansuhkan sa-bagaimana berlaku kapada, kalau tidak salah saya, Enche' Yap di-Jesselton dua tahun dahulu. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedar perkara ini?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya tahu tidak pernah ada sungutan tidak puas hati daripada pihak State Government berkenaan dengan perkara jawatan Federal Officer di-sana. Apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi berkenaan dengan Federal Officer kita yang ada di-Sabah dahulu bukan berbangkit bangkangan daripada orang², anak² negeri itu, atau pun di-katakan pegawai² anak negeri atau pun ketua di-situ, tetapi-nya apa pertelingkahan yang berbangkit ia-lah daripada pihak pegawai² expatriate officers. Sekarang expatriate officers sudah tidak ada lagi di-sana, jadi, tidak ada berbangkit langsung sungutan tidak puas hati di-sana.

PROPOSAL TO SETTLE WEST MALAYSIANS IN EAST MALAYSIA

3. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun asks the Prime Minister whether he has consulted the State Government of Sarawak regarding his proposal to make West Malaysians, who are seeking employment and desiring to make a home in

a new place, to go East to settle in the State of Sarawak as well as in Sabah.

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, the proposal to settle Malaysians in East Malaysia particularly in Sarawak does not arise because of the need to find places for those people here. It arises from the need to open up new lands there in respect of which, in the first place, the opportunity will be given to the sons of the soil, or to the sons of Sarawak themselves. It is in the sense that we have not got enough Sarawakians to do the work, we deem it necessary for us in the national interest of Malaysia, and in the interest of Sarawak, to send in people, in order to open up vast tracts of land for padi planting. This is very necessary, as I have emphasised time and again the need to grow more food, in particular rice. As I said, and I repeat it, my fear is that in the next year or two there will be starvation in this part of the world and, therefore, it is the duty of the Government, when it sees that something will happen or likely to happen, to take all measures possible to prevent that thing happening by doing all we can, all in our power, to prevent such a thing happening: for instance, by growing more rice, so as to enable the people of Sarawak and Sabah to get food cheaply, and over and above what they consume, they can also export. If they cannot do it themselves, then it is in the interest of the country to send people from West Malaysia; and, even if we have not got enough people here, my plan is to get on contract people from our neighbouring countries if they are prepared to help us, but such help we do need very badly now. We have the plan in hand and we intend to implement that plan as soon as possible.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Honourable Prime Minister state whether, if such an occasion should arise, the State Government would have to be consulted in the first hand?

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I assure the Honourable Member that it will be necessary for this Government to work with the State Government

jointly in the interest of Sarawak in particular, and of Malaysia in general.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak atau pun Sabah tidak bersetuju dengan langkah Kerajaan Pusat mengirimi orang² pergi bekerja di-sana, ada-kah Kerajaan yang berkenaan itu berhak dari segi Perlembagaan menahan kedatangan orang² di-Malaysia Barat ka-sana?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu saya tidak dapat jawab sekarang, kerana perkara tanah ia-lah kuasa State. Federal ini kuasa-nya tidak langsung terhadap tanah melainkan apa yang kita hendak buat kenalah dapat persetujuan daripada State. Tidak dapat kita hendak buat satu² benda, jika State tidak bersetuju. Yang itu saya dapat jawab sekarang ini.

**SHARAT² UNTUK RA'AYAT²
SINGAPURA YANG TINGGAL
DI-MALAYSIA**

4. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang mengenakan syarat² yang sesuai bagi ra'ayat² Singapura yang tinggal di-Malaysia sama seperti yang di-kenakan kepada ra'ayat² Malaysia yang tinggal di-Singapura.

Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-tahu saya, syarat yang di-kenakan ka-atas warganegara Malaysia yang tinggal di-Singapura hanya tidak membenarkan mereka bekerja makan gaji tanpa kebenaran bekerja atau *work permit* seperti yang di-kehendaki menurut Singapore Regulation of Employment Act, 1965. Undang² yang sa-macam itu tidak ada di-Malaysia dan tidak-lah dapat Kerajaan mengenakan sa-barang syarat ka-atas warganegara² Singapura yang telah memasuki Malaysia Barat sa-belum hari perpisahan, ia-itu 9hb September, 1965. Walau bagaimana pun, warganegara Singapura yang memasuki Malaysia Barat sa-lepas itu, ia-itu sa-lepas 9hb September, 1965, ia-itu hari perpisahan, kena membuat permohonan untuk pas² atau ke-

benaran² yang tertentu di-bawah Undang² Imigresen Malaysia, sa-kira-nya mereka berhajat hendak tinggal atau bekerja di-negeri ini.

Perkara sama ada semua bukan warganegara yang sekarang tinggal tetap di-Malaysia di-kehendaki mendapat kebenaran bekerja sa-belum dibenarkan bekerja di-negeri ini sedang di-kaji dengan teliti-nya oleh pihak Kerajaan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan berniat hendak membuat satu peratoran yang sama peratoran-nya dengan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Singapura itu terhadap pekerja²?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya telah jelaskan sa-malam, perkara ini ada-lah di-dalam perhatian Kerajaan, dalam kajian Kerajaan. Oleh kerana banyak perkara² yang kosot dalam masalah ini, kajian itu akan mengambil masa sedikit, tetapi saya perchaya Kerajaan harus akan mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya jikalau sa-kira-nya berbangkit keadaan di-mana orang² yang dudok tetap, orang Malaysia yang dudok tetap yang bekerja di-sana, terpaksa di-luchutkan pekerjaan-nya di-sana dan di-suroh balek ka-Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya maksudkan pertanyaan tadi, ada-kah Kerajaan berniat hendak membuat regulation, bukan hendak mengambil tindakan kepada orang² yang datang—tindakan berlainan dengan regulation. Tindakan, boleh jadi terhadap kepada sa-saorang, ini regulation umum. Itu yang saya tanya.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk ma'alum Ahli Yang Berhormat, pada pendapat saya termasuk-lah tindakan mengadakan regulation atau pun undang².

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya Kerajaan berniat bagitu, ada-kah *action* atau tindakan yang akan di-ambil itu merupakan reciprocal—serang balas—kapada Singapura, atau pun memang peratoran kita sendiri?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya jelaskan tadi, apa² tindakan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bukan-lah dengan tujuan serang balas, atau pun perasaan dendam, tetapi ada-lah sa-mata² dengan tujuan sa-bagaimana yang di-jelaskan oleh Kerajaan sa-lama ini, dengan sa-mata² tujuan supaya memberi peluang; memberi tempat, kepada warganegara² Malaysia yang balek ka-sini yang tentu berkehendakkan pekerjaan, kerana masaalah penganggoran bukan sahaja masaalah Kerajaan Singapura tetapi juga ada-lah masaalah bagi negeri kita.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini terdengar berita bahawa pehak Kerajaan sedang berura hendak mengadakan undang² bagi mengenakan kebenaran kerja kepada semua warganegara asing di-negeri ini. Bila-kah undang² itu akan di-bawa ka-Dewan ini, dan jikalau dalam kajian, berapa lama-kah kajian itu akan memakan masa?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Bagaimana yang saya terangkan tadi, perkara ini ada-lah di-dalam perhatian Kerajaan dan perkara sama ada di-adakan undang² mengenai masaalah ini, ada juga di-dalam kajian Kerajaan.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah pehak Kerajaan merasa bahawa perkara mengadakan undang² saperti itu, satu perkara yang sangat *urgent* dan mustahak dan tidak boleh di-lengah²-kan menghadapi penganggoran warga-negara kita sendiri.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan ada-lah sedar peri mustahak-nya di-adakan per-atoran² atau pun undang² berkenaan dengan masaalah ini.

BILANGAN WARGANEGARA SINGAPURA YANG DI-BENARKAN TINGGAL DAN BEKERJA DI-MALAYSIA

5. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

(a) berapa ramai-kah ra'ayat Singapura yang telah di-beri kebenaran

menetap di-Malaysia oleh Kerajaan, kerana bekerja di-sini;

(b) berapa ramai-kah orang² yang bekerja dan menetap di-Malaysia yang memakai kad² pengenalan Singapura.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada warga-negara Singapura yang telah di-benarkan tinggal tetap di-dalam Malaysia sa-mata² di-sebabkan untuk bekerja di-dalam negeri ini. Sa-panjang yang di-ketahui, jumlah bilangan 36,194 pemegang² kad pengenalan Singapura yang bekerja dan tinggal di-dalam Malaysia pada masa ini. Mereka itu telah masuk ka-negeri ini sa-belum kawalan Tambak Johor di-mulakan.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah di-antara mereka ini yang telah membuat kesalahan di-dalam negeri kita, dan kira-nya ada, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan terhadap orang² ini?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini soalan yang memaksa saya mendapat notis—mendapat bilangan orang² Singapura yang di-dapati membuat suatu perkara jenayah; tetapi berkenaan dengan soalan yang kedua itu, sa-bagaimana yang saya telah jelaskan juga sa-malam, jika sa-kira-nya sa-orang yang bukan warga-negara Malaysia di-dapati salah melakukan satu perkara jenayah, jika sa-kira-nya dengan kelakuan jenayah itu dan perbuatan jenayah itu ada-lah termasuk daripada satu perkara jenayah dalam mana ia boleh di-buang negeri, maka Kerajaan boleh dan akan mengambil tindakan untuk membuang dia keluar dari negeri.

Tuan Ramli bin Omar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah mereka² ini di-kehendaki membaharui kebenaran menetap di-sini dari masa ka-samasa?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan orang yang telah di-beri kebenaran dudok tetap di-sini, maka tidak-lah mereka itu di-kehendaki membaharui kebenaran dudok tetap di-sini, tetapi mana yang chuma dudok di-sini di-atas pass lawatan yang di-sambong dari sa-masa ka-samasa, maka terpaksa-lah

mereka membuat permohonan baharu jika sa-kira-nya pass lawatan bagi mereka dudok di-sini tamat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari angka 36,190 orang pemegang² *identity card* Singapura yang berkhidmat di-Malaysia, berapa banyak-kah orang² yang dapat di-ta'arifkan sa-bagai buroh *professional*. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penjelasan sadikit, saya bertanya ini kerana Singapura nampak-nya tidak menahan buroh² *professional*, dia menahan buroh² kasar. Jadi, ada-kah kita juga akan memberi peluang kepada buroh² *professional* itu supaya menolong industry kita di-negeri ini.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dukachita tidak boleh memberi penjelasan di-sini, dan jika sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat suka mendapat kenyataan yang sa-penoh-nya berkenaan dengan angka² ini, sila berjumpa dengan saya, saya akan beri bilangan angka² orang yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-bagai buroh *professional*.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa lama dahulu ada satu angka di-beri bagi pekerja² dari ra'ayat Singapura di-Malaysia, ia itu sa-banyak 60,000; angka ini sa-banyak 30,000 sahaja. Ada-kah angka 60,000 yang dahulu itu termasuk pekerja² yang bekerja di-Malaysia, tetapi balek tinggal di-Singapura atau angka yang dahulu itu tidak bagitu tepat.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, angka 34,753 yang saya berikan tadi itu ada-lah angka orang² Singapura yang dudok di-sini yang bekerja semenjak di-adakan peratoran yang di-panggil nama-nya "Essential Citizenship of Singapore and Holders of Singapore Identity Card Regulation" tahun 1966 yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya daripada 1-5-1966; semua ra'ayat Singapura dan orang² Singapura yang memegang *identity card* Singapura atau kad pengenalan Singapura di-kehendaki mendaftar dengan pehak Polis. Jadi, dari hasil pendaftaran ini di-dapati ada orang² yang bertaraf warganegara Singapura dan orang² Singapura yang mempunyai,

memegang kad pengenalan Singapura ada-lah semua-nya berjumlah 54,468 orang. Daripada 54,468 ini, 34,753 daripada mereka ada-lah memegang atau pun membuat pekerjaan di-sini.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bharu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tahu daripada Kementerian berkenaan, ia itu warganegara Singapura yang masuk sa-lepas passport sementara di-beri untuk melanchong di-sini, tetapi apabila di-dapati mereka itu bekerja walau pun tidak dapat kebenaran, apa-kah tindakan di-ambil? Ada-kah kita ambil macham Singapura mengambil tindakan kepada warganegara Malaysia yang bekerja di-sana baharu² ini yang telah di-halau balek, di-cancel passport-nya?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak 10-9-1967 telah di-adakan kawalan yang ketat, yang rapi, terhadap bukan sahaja kemasokan orang² dari Singapura ka-Malaysia tetapi sa-lepas tarikh yang saya sebutkan tadi, ia itu 10-9-1967, tiap² orang yang datang dari Singapura terutama-nya, mesti-lah mempunyai passport untuk masuk; kedua-nya, apabila masuk, sa-belum mereka boleh membuat sa-suatu pekerjaan, mereka ada-lah di-kehendaki, di-bawah Undang² Imigresen, meminta atau mengambil permit atau pun kebenaran untuk bekerja—baharu di-benarkan bekerja.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud: Jika tidak ada kebenaran, apa tindakan yang akan di-ambil dan sudah di-ambil?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Di-sini chuma dengan pass lawatan dan sa-belum mereka datang ka-sini mereka tidak dapat kebenaran bekerja; jika berlaku perkara sa-macham ini; tindakan akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan membetulkan pass lawatan-nya dan menyuroh dia balek ka-Singapura.

Tuan Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Sa-lama passport terhad di-benarkan, ada-kah di-dapati mereka yang melakukan kesalahan melanggar peratoran ini, umpama-nya tinggal di-sini lebeh daripada masa yang di-hadkan?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah soalan yang berlain daripada soalan asal. Saya dukachita tidak-lah dapat menjawab-nya dengan tidak mendapati notis terlebih dahulu.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda sa-kejap tadi menerangkan ia-itu jika di-dapati orang² ini melakukan sa-tengah² kesalahan jenayah, tindakan buang negeri akan di-ambil. Soalan saya, ada-kah telah di-tetapkan apa dia jenis kesalahan jenayah yang membolehkan Kerajaan mengambil tindakan membuang negeri orang² itu.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum dalam Undang² Banishment Ordinance ada satu jadual di-mana di-tetapkan jenis² jenayah dalam mana kalau sa-saorang itu melakukan jenis² jenayah yang terkandung dalam jadual Undang² itu, mereka boleh di-buang negeri.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya sa-orang ra'ayat Singapura datang bekerja di-Trengganu dan dia membuat satu kesalahan jenayah melarikan sa-orang perempuan di-Trengganu, apa-kah dia kena buang negeri juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Itu terpalang sama ada perbuatan jenayah seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu termasuk di-dalam jadual yang saya sebutkan tadi sa-bagai satu perkara jenayah dalam mana dia boleh di-buang negeri, tetapi sa-takat yang saya tahu perbuatan menchelek gadis yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tidak termasuk dalam bilangan jenayah dalam mana dia boleh di-buang negeri (*Ketawa*).

BERAS YANG MASOK SA-CHARA HARAM DI-PASIR MAS, KELANTAN

6. Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) berapa banyak-kah beras yang diperchaya² masok sa-chara haram

telah di-dapati oleh pehak² Polis dan pehak² Kastam dalam tahun 1966, 1967 dan 1968 di-Pasir Mas;

- (b) bagaimana-kah barang² ini di-jual;
(c) siapa-kah pembeli-nya;
(d) berapa-kah harga barang² ini;
(e) berapa banyak-kah beras sa-saorang di-benar membawa masok dari Rantau Panjang ka-tempat² lain dalam sa-kali bawa.

Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua:

- (a) Banyak-nya beras yang di-rampas oleh Kastam di-Daerah Pasir Mas dalam tahun 1966, 1967 dan 1968 ada-lah seperti berikut:
- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1966 ... | 517.31 pikul |
| 1967 ... | 500.75 pikul |
| 1968 ... | 92.08 pikul |

- (b) Beras yang di-rampas itu di-jual dengan chara tawaran umum ya'ani public tender dan notis ada-lah di-beri tentang jualan itu.

(c)
dan

- (d) pembeli²-nya ia-lah peniaga² di-Kota Bharu yang membayar harga antara \$24.53 dengan \$30.50 satu pikul beras itu. Jumlah wang yang di-dapat daripada jualan² dalam tempoh tersebut ia-lah \$24,379.27;

- (e) Impot beras tersebut ada-lah di-larang kechuali dengan ada lesen.

Tuan Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya dapat kenyataan kerana apa-kah rampasan tahun 1968 jauh kurang daripada tahun 1966 dan 1967—ada lima kali ganda lebih kurang-nya daripada tahun 1966 dan 1967?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada sebab-nya saya kira sudah jelas, ia-itu tahun 1968 ini belum tamat lagi (*Ketawa*). Yang kedua-nya, ia-lah oleh kerana bertambah-nya dan bertambah baik-nya kecekapan pehak Kastam dan pehak Polis mengawal penyeludupan beras.

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah: Ada-kah benar bahawa

tuduhan sa-tengah orang beras itu dijual di-Pasir Mas pada orang yang tidak ada mempunyai lesen penjual beras?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, siapa-kah yang dimaksudkan yang menjual itu tadi?

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah: Saya maksudkan bahawasa-nya pembeli beras daripada jualan lelong tadi di-beli oleh peniaga di-Pasir Mas. Sa-bagaimana yang diterangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi bahawasa-nya semua beras² itu di-beli oleh peniaga dari Kota Bharu. Ada-kah tidak peniaga dari Pasir Mas juga membeli beras itu dengan harga yang murah?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat tahu tentang chara jualan "public tender", saya fikir soalan yang tersebut tadi tidak timbul: arti-nya pehak Kerajaan mengeluarkan notis atau kenyataan tentang "public tender" dan peniaga² mengemukakan tender-nya dan harga yang di-beli-nya itu telah saya sebutkan tadi, ia-itu antara \$24.53 dengan \$30.50 pada satu pikul.

SUBSIDY FOR MALAYSIAN STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Minister of Education to state the reasons for discontinuing the practice of subsidising new Malaysian students taking up studies in the University of Singapore with effect from this year.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari) (*dengan izin*): It is inappropriate for the Malaysian Government to continue to subsidise Malaysian students studying in the University, which is outside the country, when it has no say whatsoever in determining the number and type of students, who should study there and the course they should take. Under the old arrangement, the Malaysian Government has to pay the Singapore Government a consideration ranging from \$3,000 for Arts to \$10,500 for Medicine per year for every student coming from Malaysia, irrespective of whether they were Malaysian citizens

and would serve the country when on graduation or not. The Malaysian Government would be prepared to subsidise Malaysian students at the University, who were sponsored by the Malaysian Government. As for other private Malaysian students, the Malaysian Government has no objection to their admission to the University of Singapore but the question of financing them is a matter between the students concerned and the University of Singapore. It should be noted, however, that no other government in the Commonwealth and probably anywhere else in the world charges the government of another country for its students studying in their universities.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister for Education aware that this subsidising of Malaysian students, studying in the University of Singapore, is not a one way traffic. It is a two way traffic: in other words, Singaporeans studying in the University of Malaya also have to be subsidised by the Government of Singapore. As such, should not such a practice be encouraged, so as to have greater understanding of the younger generation, at least, of the problems of both countries.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, as I said just now, we encourage our students to go and study in Singapore and also Singapore students to come here, but the question of payment is a different thing altogether.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister for Education aware that this practice has been going on, and I think it has gone on for close on ten years ever since the K.L. division of the University of Singapore was established in Pantai Valley. Is the Honourable the Minister also aware that, in particular where we have the Faculty of Medicine, in the fields of pharmacy and dentistry, where we do not have facilities in Pantai Valley, it is important that we should continue to be able to admit students into the University of Singapore? By this unilateral action taken by the Malaysian Government we, perhaps, may have jeopardise the chances

of our students taking up courses where there is a great need for such talents in this country.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, we have students in Australia, in U.K. and in other countries, and we do not subsidise universities in those countries.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, we never have subsidised our students in any of the other Commonwealth countries to which we send our students, but that is beside the point. Our relationship with Singapore is a special one, one that does not obtain in any other part of the world. We have been told continuously by Ministers, from the Prime Minister downwards, that we are bound by cultural, geographical, political and all sorts of ties with Singapore. Consequently, is it not reasonable to expect that we should have a special relationship with Singapore, and that if we do not continue those special ties, then again I reiterate, is the Minister aware that in Medicine, for example, there has been a lot of students who have not been able to take up Medicine in Singapore because of this unilateral action taken by the Malaysian Government?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, this is a question of dollars and cents.

REBATEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how many applications up to 31st May, 1968, have been received for either total waiver or partial rebate of secondary school fees. Of these how many have been granted:

- (a) total waiver,
- (b) partial rebate,
- (c) rejected, giving the figures separately for the three categories—
 - (i) lower secondary,
 - (ii) upper secondary,
 - (iii) sixth forms.

Of those whose applications that have been rejected, how many of them have been dealt with personally by him as

he had promised he would do so during the Budget Session earlier this year.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, the number of applications which have been received for either total waiver, that is free places, for partial rebate, or remission of secondary school fees, up to 31st May, 1968, is 54,734. Of this the total granted (a) free places, (b) partial remission, and (c) rejected, for lower secondary, upper secondary and sixth form is as follows:

- (a) Lower secondary, number granted free places 8,966; number granted partial remission 18,380; number rejected 19,587.
- (b) Upper secondary, number granted free places 528; number granted partial remission, 3,573; number rejected 3,087.
- (c) Sixth form, number granted free places 83, number granted partial remission 288, number rejected 242.

For the information of the Honourable Member, the authority to consider and approve all applications for free places and remission of school fees up to 10% of free paying pupils from the various States has been delegated to the State CEOs concerned. Only where this limit is to be exceeded will my approval be necessary. Those pupils whose applications have been rejected should, therefore, appeal to their State CEOs. In the case of those whose applications have been rejected merely on the ground that the quota granted to the State has been filled, I can assure the Honourable Member that I will consider giving the necessary authority for this quota to be exceeded, as I have done in the case of Trengganu, Perak and Johore. For these three States that I have mentioned, I have personally approved 425 additional free places over and above those granted by their respective CEOs.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable the Minister for Education aware that from the figures that he has quoted, the figure for those whose applications have been rejected

amounts to 19,587 which is more than one third of the total number of applications for either total waiver or partial rebatement. Is he aware that this figure of rejection is a very high one and compared with the figure that he has given personal attention that of 485, it means that of the people whose applications have been rejected, numbering nearly 20,000, nearly 500 only have had the benefit of the personal attention of the Minister, when he has promised this House that he will personally attend to every application for waiver, or partial rebatement, of fees made to him. Will he assure this House that he will cause a further investigation to be made of the 19,587 students who have been rejected so as to see that they can get some sort of assistance from the Government.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Where I have received individual appeals, I attend to them and I direct the CEOs concerned to further investigate those cases, and where applicable action to be taken to give either partial remission or free places. I can assure the Honourable Member that I have been very considerate in this matter, and if there is genuine hardship in any case whatsoever such a case will receive my personal attention.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that out of the 19,587 whose applications have been rejected many already have been forced to leave school, because of the intolerable burden imposed by the new school fees set by the Honourable Minister at the beginning of this year? If so, will he at the end of this year reconsider either (a) lowering of the fees, or (b) some greater form of assistance to needy students, so that next year perhaps when we on this side of the House ask a similar question, the figure of 19,587 in respect of those rejected will be greatly reduced?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, the number of those students who got free places and partial remission in the lower secondary is very much more than those whose applications were

rejected. I have no knowledge whatsoever of any child who, because his application for remission of fees, or free places was rejected had to leave school. If I have any knowledge of such a case I can assure the Honourable Member that I will give my personal attention.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah sampai kepada pengetahuan Kementerian Pelajaran bahawa banyak permohonan² yang berkenaan itu sa-belum mendapat jawapan daripada Kementerian, maka mereka sudah terpaksa di-suroh meninggalkan sekolah kerana tidak membayar yuran?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Belum lagi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bahawa seperti wakil dari Bachok menyatakan beberapa—barangkali—beribu² murid yang sa-belum Kerajaan mengambil tindakan tentang permohonan² mereka, mereka telah di-suroh oleh Guru² Besar meninggalkan sekolah?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya belum tahu lagi.

MEMECHAHKAN MONOPOLI FAR EASTERN FREIGHT CONFERENCE

9. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sa-jauh mana-kah kejayaan yang telah di-chapai oleh Kerajaan sa-takat ini dalam menolong memecahkan monopoli Far Eastern Freight Conference; sa-kira-nya Kerajaan telah berjaya dalam usaha ini, apa-kah pula usaha² lain yang telah di-jalankan untuk menghantar barang² mentah kita ka-pasar² dunia.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkhidmatan perkapalan yang di-beri kepada pengirim² dari Malaysia biasa-nya di-kendalikan dalam Persidangan² Perkapalan. Perkhidmatan yang di-beri ada-lah mengikut jadual yang memuaskan dengan kadar bayaran freight yang

stable. Persidangan² ini mengatorkan perkhidmatan perkapalan atas dasar, ia-itu jika pengirim² hendak perkhidmatan yang terator dan mengikut jadual mereka di-minta kesanggupan menggunakan kapal² persidangan. Kesanggupan ini di-dapati dengan di-tandatangani konterek². Kerajaan pada masa ini sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak mengadakan satu organisasi pengirim² kebangsaan untuk berunding dengan Persidangan² Perkapalan atas perkara² yang berkaitan.

JUMLAH KAPAL² DAGANG YANG SINGGAH DI-PULAU PINANG DAN PORT SWETTENHAM

10. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa jumlah kapal² dagang yang singgah di-pelabohan²:

(a) Pulau Pinang;

(b) Port Swettenham, sa-panjang tahun ini jika di-bandingkan dengan bilangan yang singgah dalam tempoh yang sama tahun lepas dan di-antara-nya berapa bilangan yang datang dari Russia, China dan lain² negeri dalam blok Kominis serta apa-kah barang² yang di-bawa masuk dan di-keluarkan dari negeri ini.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah bilangan kapal² dagang yang masuk di-pelabohan Pulau Pinang pada masa 1hb Januari sampai 21hb Mei, 1967, ia-lah 834 buah, dan pada tempoh yang sa-rupa di-dalam tahun 1968, ia-lah 812. Di-antara kapal² ini dari negara Kominis ia-lah dari Soviet Russia di-dalam tahun 1967 pada masa itu 11 buah, dan dalam tempoh yang sama di-dalam tahun 1968 ia-lah 16 buah; dari Poland 13 buah dalam tahun 1967 dan 15 buah dalam tahun 1968; Yugoslavia 15 buah tahun 1967 dan 11 buah tahun 1968; Bulgaria satu kapal dalam tahun 1967 dan satu dalam 1968; jumlah di-dalam tahun 1967 ia-lah 40 dan jumlah dalam tahun 1968 ia-lah 43.

Dalam kedua² tempoh yang di-nyatakan kapal² dari Russia itu mengambil getah dan bijeh dari Malaysia; akan tetapi, kapal² dari Poland, Yugo-

slavia dan Bulgaria, dalam kedua² tempoh yang sama mengambil getah, kayu, kelapa kering, bijeh dan lain²-nya, akan tetapi, ada membawa jumlah kechil berbagai² muatan.

Jumlah bilangan kapal² dagang yang masuk di-pelabohan Port Swettenham dari masa 1hb Januari sampai 30hb April, 1967, ia-lah 758; dan pada tempoh yang sama di-dalam tahun 1968 ia-lah 851; jumlah bilangan kapal² dagang dari negara Kominis: Russia pada tahun 1967 pada masa itu sahaja 7 buah, dan di-dalam tahun 1968, 18 buah; Poland tahun 1967, 6 buah; tahun 1968, 13 buah; Yugoslavia tahun 1967, 3; dan tahun 1968, 6; jumlah pada tahun 1967 daripada Januari sampai April ia-lah 16 dan pada masa yang sama dalam tahun 1968 ia-lah 37.

Kapal² dari Russia tidak membawa masuk apa² barang pun dalam tahun 1967 tetapi dalam tempoh yang sama dalam tahun 1968, kapal² itu membawa masuk ka-negeri ini beras, besi waja dan jagong. Dalam kedua² tempoh itu, kapal Russia mengambil getah dan getah chayer dari Malaysia. Kapal² dari Poland dan Yugoslavia dalam tempoh yang di-nyatakan membawa masuk beberapa barang² muatan dan membawa pergi getah dan getah chayer Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk kemudahan bagi kapal² ini, ada-kah Kerajaan menyediakan apa² kemudahan seperti bekalan ayer, minyak, dan begitu juga chara² memperbaiki kapal² ini daripada menggunakan pelabohan² Singapura?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Ada.

(Tempoh Pertanyaan Mulut telah chukup dan jawapan kepada pertanyaan² No. 11 sampai 24 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

KERUGIAN HASIL EKSEPT SEJAK JULAI, TAHUN 1966

11. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, memandang kepada turun-nya harga bahan² mentah kita

yang utama sejak bulan Julai tahun 1966, dan negeri kita bergantung sangat kepada barang² ini, dan dengan merusut-nya harga getah asli hingga jatuh kepada 48 sen sa-paun sa-rendah²-nya—paras harga yang paling rendah dalam masa 19 tahun yang lalu—yang telah pun mendatangkan kesan burok kepada Malaysia, maka berapa-kah jumlah ekseptot Malaysia dalam tempoh tersebut dan berapa jumlah kerugian hasil ekseptot yang telah di-alami.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): Dalam tahun 1966, hasil² ekseptot Malaysia berjumlah 3,845 perpulohan 8 juta ringgit, sementara dalam tahun 1967, hasil² ekseptot hanya berjumlah 3,797 perpulohan 4 juta ringgit. Ini menunjukkan ia-itu hasil² ekseptot telah merosot sa-banyak 48 perpulohan 4 juta ringgit. Kerugian hasil² ekseptot ini di-alami oleh Malaysia oleh sebab harga barang² ekseptot kita terutama sekali harga getah, bijeh timah, bijeh besi dan minyak kelapa sawit telah merosot. Tetapi kerugian ini tidak begitu besar kerana jumlah ekseptot² dalam tahun 1967 terlebih besar jumlah ekseptot² dalam tahun 1966.

HASIL² PERSIDANGAN YANG KEDUA (UNCTAD) DI-NEW DELHI

12. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, oleh kerana hasil ekseptot berkurangan kita telah mengharapkan sa-suatu daripada persidangan Kedua UNCTAD (Persidangan Bangsa² Bersatu mengenai Perdagangan dan Pembangunan) di-New Delhi baharu² ini apa-kah hasil² persidangan tersebut khas-nya berkaitan dengan,

- (a) memperbaiki dan menstabilkan harga² barang² keperluan utama kita yang di-ekseptotkan; dan
- (b) apa-kah kemungkinan untuk menambahkan ekseptot barang² buatan kita.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Tujuan yang utama Persidangan Perdagangan dan Pembangunan Bangsa² Bersatu (UNCTAD) ia-lah untuk menetapkan

suatu susunan kaedah² yang akan digunakan bagi menolong menyelesaikan beberapa masaalah yang sedang dihadapi oleh negara² yang sedang membangun. Mithal-nya dalam bidang barang² ekseptot, negara² membangun menghadapi harga pemasaran yang tidak tetap atau pun yang terus-menerus turun. Dalam bidang ini, UNCTAD bertujuan menstabilkan harga² pasaran barang² itu pada peringkat² yang menguntungkan UNCTAD Yang Kedua menhadangkan bahawa salah satu dari chara² yang akan menahankan turun-nya harga² barang² utama ia-lah dengan membentok beberapa perjanjian antara-bangsa mengenai beberapa barang² yang tertentu. Bagi getah asli, Persidangan itu mengemukakan satu Program Bertindak yang telah di-terima dengan sa-bulat suara. Antara lain, Program tersebut mengandongi perkara² seperti berikut:

- (i) menerima dengan sa-bulat suara laporan Meshuarat UNCTAD berkenaan Getah yang telah diadakan di-Geneva dan mengesahkan keputusan² dan langkah² bagi memperbaiki segala yang bersangkutan dengan pemasaran getah, penyelarasan antara pengeluaran dan perbekalan dan bantuan antara-bangsa dalam hal kewangan dan teknik;
- (ii) meminta Kumpulan Kajian Getah Antara-bangsa (International Rubber Study Group) dan Jawatan-kuasa penasihat-nya mengenai pengeluaran² getah asli dan getah tiruan supaya terus-menerus mengambil perhatian keatas:
 - (a) kedudukan getah asli dan getah tiruan;
 - (b) setakat mana berkesan atau tidak-nya chara² memperbaiki keadaan pemasaran; dan
 - (c) membentok lain² chara yang sesuai serta memberi laporan kepada badan² UNCTAD yang berkenaan dari semasa ke-semasa;
- (iii) memberikan tugas kepada "Permanent Group on Synthetic and Substitutes" dengan kerjasama IRSG untuk mempercepatkan

penglaksanaan usaha² membaiki (remedial measures), menyemak kejayaan yang di-chapai dalam penglaksanaan itu, menimbangkan berkesan atau tidak-nya usaha² yang di-jalankan itu serta mengambil perhatian keatas kedudukan getah asli dan getah tiruan.

Berhubung dengan minyak kelapa sawit pula, Persidangan membuat keputusan supaya UNCTAD dan Pertubuhan Makanan dan Pertanian Bangsa² Bersatu bersama² membuat satu kajian mengenai chara² bagi menyelesaikan masalaah² sekarang dan akan datang yang akan di-hadapi oleh perusahaan tersebut, terutama-nya dalam soal harga dan hubungan persaingan-nya dengan barang² pengganti seperti minyak kacang soya, minyak biji kapas, minyak bunga matahari, minyak ikan dan lain² minyak makanan.

Mengenai barang² perusahaan (manufactures), Persidangan hanya bertujuan membentuk beberapa prinsip² umum dan chara² (general principles and procedure) bagi General Preference System (Sistem Umum Pengutamaan) supaya eksepot² barang² perusahaan (manufactures) dari semua negara² yang sedang membangun di-beri layanan keutamaan di-negeri² yang maju. Satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas mengenai Keutamaan (Special Committee on Preference) telah di-tubuhkan. Jawatan-kuasa ini bertanggung-jawab memeraksa dan mengemukakan shor² kepada Lembaga Perdagangan dan Pembangunan (Trade and Development Board) dalam meshuarat-nya yang ke-9 berkenaan prinsip² dasar dan chara² yang harus di-guna untuk melaksanakan General Preference System itu. Malaysia akan mendapat faedah apabila G.P.S. itu di-terima dan di-kuatkuasakan kerana pintu yang lebih luas akan terbuka kepada barang² perusahaan (manufactures) kita memasuki pasaran² negara² yang telah maju. Di-antara barang² ini ia-lah PA 80 MG Rubber, Linatex dan Carbon-black master batch dan hasil² kayu seperti plywood dan veneer. Persidangan itu juga telah membuat beberapa shor mengenai bantuan² kewangan dan teknik bagi memajukan eksepot² dan

negara² yang membangun yang juga akan memberi faedah kepada Malaysia.

KADAR² KEMAJUAN EKONOMI BERBANDING DENGAN BILANGAN PENDUDOK

13. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa-kah kadar² kemajuan ekonomi berbanding dengan kadar meningkat-nya bilangan pendudok.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Kadar² kemajuan ekonomi tahunan pada harga pasaran semasa bagi tempoh lima tahun yang lalu ia-lah:

Tahun		Peratus Kemajuan Ekonomi		Peratus Tambahan Pendudok
1963	...	6.7%	...	3.1%
1964	...	6.6%	...	2.7%
1965	...	9.7%	...	3.0%
1966	...	5.9%	...	2.8%
1967	...	2.8%	...	3.0%
Purata	...	6.3%	...	2.9%

Kadar purata tahunan kemajuan ekonomi per kapita pada harga pasaran semasa dalam tempoh lima tahun yang lepas ia-lah lebih kurang 3%.

Oleh yang demikian, negeri ini telah menchapai rekod yang baik dalam bidang kemajuan ekonomi-nya. Sasungguh-nya, Kerajaan Perikatan telah berjaya memelihara rekod ini semenjak ia mula memegang teraju dalam tempoh lebih 10 tahun yang lalu. Kami akan mempertahankan rekod ini.

SURAT² KEBENARAN BEKERJA UNTUK RA'AYAT² SINGAPURA

14. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat telah mengedarkan surat² kebenaran bekerja kepada ra'ayat² Singapura yang bekerja di-Malaysia dan jika tidak, bilakah surat² ini akan di-edarkan.

Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Pada masa ini tidak ada Undang² bagi pengeluaran Pas Bekerja di-Malaysia. Walau bagaimana pun, di-Malaysia Barat beberapa orang

Singapura telah di-berikan Pas Pekerjaan di-bawah Undang² Immigresen bagi membuat pekerjaan, sa-telah tiap² kes tersebut di-timbangkan oleh Pega-wai² Jawatan-kuasa Tetap berkenaan Perwarganegaraan di-Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan.

**PENGANGGOR² YANG MEN-
DAFTARKAN NAMA-NYA DI-
PEJABAT BUROH LEBEH
DARIPADA SA-TAHUN TIDAK
DI-PANGGIL, UNTUK TEMU-
DUGA**

15. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa ada penganggor² yang telah mendaftarkan nama² mereka di-Pejabat Buroh lebih dari sa-tahun tetapi tidak pernah mendapat peluang di-panggil untuk bertemu-duga, tetapi ada pula yang baru mendaftar nama mereka dan di-panggil untuk bertemu-duga, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan beliau hendak ambil dalam perkara ini.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Saya sedar bahawa keadaan semacam itu ada kala-nya berlaku. Perlu di-ingat bahawa tugas utama Perkhidmatan Pusat Pekerjaan ia-lah menemukan penchari² kerja dengan kehendak² bakal² majikan. Sunggoh pun pada lazim-nya mereka yang mendaftar di-hantarkan mengikut giliran sebagai-mana mereka di-daftarkan, selalu-nya kelulusan dan/atau pengalaman mereka tidak memenohi kehendak² bakal² majikan.

**PELUANG KAPADA RA'AYAT
SINGAPURA MENCHARI KERJA
DI-MALAYSIA**

16. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah Kerajaan memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat Singapura boleh bebas menchari kerja di-Malaysia dan kira-nya tidak, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan telah ambil untuk menjamin supaya kerja² di-Malaysia semua-nya di-beri kepada ra'ayat Malaysia sahaja dan bukan untuk ra'ayat sa-sabuaah negara yang lain.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Semenjak Hari Perpisahan Kerajaan Malaysia

tidak membenarkan warganegara Singapura atau mana² orang asing dalam hal tersebut untuk menchari pekerjaan di-Malaysia. Di-bawah Undang² Immigresen, Warganegara Singapura seperti orang² asing yang lain ada-lah di-benarkan melawat Malaysia Barat untuk tujuan² social. Mereka tidak di-benarkan bekerja dalam apa juga jenis pekerjaan yang bergaji atau dalam apa² perniagaan atau pekerjaan professional melainkan menurut sebagaimana per-bekalan Undang² Immigresen.

**BILANGAN ORANG² MEN-
DAFTARKAN DIRI DI-PEJABAT
BUROH DI-TIAP² NEGERI DI-
MALAYSIA BARAT**

17. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dalam tahun 1968 ini berapa ramai-kah orang² yang mendaftarkan diri di-Pejabat Buroh di-tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Jumlah orang² yang telah mendaftar di-Pejabat² Buroh di-tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat seperti pada 30hb April, 1968, ada-lah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Jumlah orang ² yang telah mendaftar
Kedah	13,789
Penang	17,472
Perak	24,253
Selangor	24,312
Negri Sembilan	6,144
Malacca	7,516
Johore	19,897
Kelantan	7,232
Pahang	5,261
Trengganu	5,623
Jumlah	131,499

**BILANGAN ORANG² MASEH
MENGANGGOR DI-TIAP² NEGERI
DI-MALAYSIA, TAHUN 1968**

18. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh:

(a) dalam tahun 1968 ini, berapa ramai-kah orang² yang di-ketahui maseh menganggor dalam tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat; dan

- (b) apa-kah peluang² pekerjaan yang dapat di-adakan oleh Kerajaan untuk mengatasi masaalah penganggoran itu.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (a) Pejabat² Pekerjaan di-tiap² negeri mendaftar mereka yang mencari pekerjaan dan ini mengandongi orang² yang menganggor, yang lain-nya sedang bekerja dan mahu menukar pekerjaan, dan mereka yang separoh bekerja. Sebagaimana yang telah saya nyatakan dalam jawapan kepada soalan yang terdahulu dari ini, jumlah bilangan orang² yang telah mendaftar di-Pejabat² Buroh di-Malaysia Barat pada 30hb April, 1968, ia-lah 131,499. Angka ini menunjukkan sechara kasar-nya jumlah orang² yang menganggor di-Malaysia Barat.

(b) Walau bagaimana pun, dari Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1965, ada-lah di-dapati bahawa kadar penganggoran masa ini maseh lagi 6% daripada jumlah tenaga buroh di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Pertama, Matlamat Pekerjaan telah ditetapkan untuk mengurangkan-nya kepada 5.2% pada tahun 1970. Matlamat Pekerjaan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia ia-lah untuk mengadakan 460,000 pekerjaan² tambahan, yang memberi peluang pekerjaan kepada seluruh tambahan tenaga perburohan negara ini. Kelebehan ada-lah di-berikan kepada pertanian dan menerusi berbagai² chara, terutama pembukaan dan pemberian beribu-ribu ekar tanah baru, Ranchangan tersebut ada-lah menjamin peluang² yang baik dalam pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan bagi 70% daripada belia² bendang yang memasoki umor bekerja di-Malaysia. Kelebehan ada-lah juga di-beri berkenaan nasihat dan panduan yang perlu bagi membolehkan belia² di-luar bandar menyedari bahawa pertanian sechara moden mendatangkan usaha² yang beruntong.

SENARAI NAMA PENANAM² PADI DI-KEDAH YANG INGIN BERMASTAUTIN DI-SARAWAK

19. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama jika ada pada-nya satu senarai nama penanam² padi

Kedah yang ingin bermastautin di-Sarawak, jika ada, berapa bilangan mereka dan siapa-kah mereka.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Kementerian saya tidak pernah meminta dan menerima sebarang permohonan dari penanam² padi di-Kedah yang ingin tinggal di-Sarawak.

BILANGAN SHARIKAT² LOMBONG YANG MENGGUNAKAN KAPAL² KOREK

20. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian berapa bilangan sharikat² lombong di-Malaysia pada masa ini yang menggunakan kapal² korek dan berapa bilangan kapal² korek tersebut:

- (a) kepunyaan asing,
- (b) kepunyaan tempatan, dan
- (c) kepunyaan bersama (Joint venture).

Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian (Dato' Haji Abdul-rahman bin Ya'kub): Pada akhir bulan Mach, 1968 ada 29 sharikat² lombong yang menggunakan kapal² korek. Jumlah kapal² korek yang bekerja ia-lah 66; 64 kepunyaan asing, 2 kepunyaan tempatan dan kepunyaan bersama tiada.

MENAHAN KEMASOKAN RA'AYAT SINGAPURA YANG TIDAK MEMPUNYAI SURAT SUNTEKAN TA'UN

21. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat maseh tidak membenarkan ra'ayat² Singapura masok ka-Tanah Malaysia mengikut tambak Johor tanpa siji² suntekan dalam tempoh mencegah penyakit ta'un (cholera) ini.

Menteri Kesihatan (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mengikut Undang² Kebersihan Antara Bangsa (International Sanitary Regulations) yang mana Malaysia menjadi ahli-nya, Kerajaan Pusat tidak boleh menahan kemasokan ra'ayat Singapura yang tidak mempunyai surat suntekan ta'un sunggo pun Singapura telah pun di-ishtihar sa-bagai kawasan penyakit ta'un.

Walau bagaimana pun untuk menahan penyakit ta'un itu masuk ke dalam Malaysia, orang² daripada Singapura yang tiada mempunyai surat suntikan terpaksa di-suntek.

KEDUDOKAN RUMAH SAKIT DAERAH, TELUK ANSON

22. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan, memandangkan kepada kedudukan Rumah Sakit Daerah, Teluk Anson yang tidak sesuai itu, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang memindahkan rumah sakit itu ke-tapak yang sesuai.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Ia, Kerajaan akan menimbangankan membena sa-buah rumah sakit yang baharu di-atas tapak yang lebih sesuai.

KEKURANGAN UBAT² DAN KAKITANGAN DI-RUMAH² SAKIT, DISPENSARI² DAN PUSAT² KESIHATAN KECIL

23. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan, ada-kah Kementerian sedar bahawa rumah² sakit, dispensari² dan pusat² kesihatan kecil mengalami kekurangan ubat² dan kakitangan dan bahawa pusat² kesihatan kecil tersebut kadangkala tertutup kerana pegawai² tidak di-hantar ke-situ, jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang sedang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untuk memperbaiki keadaan yang menyebabkan ini.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Saya tidak sedar akan ada-nya kekurangan ubat² dalam rumah² sakit, dispensari² dan pusat² kesihatan kecil dan sa-panjang yang saya tahu tiada pusat² kesihatan kecil yang di-tutup oleh kerana tiada pegawai² yang di-hantarkan ke-situ.

KEADAAN BUROK RUMAH² BUROH DAN ATENDAN, RUMAH SAKIT DAERAH, TELUK ANSON

24. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan, memandangkan kepada keadaan burok rumah² buroh dan atendan² Rumah Sakit Daerah, Teluk Anson, ada-kah Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah² memberi mereka rumah² baharu, seperti yang mereka desak kepada Kementerian ini.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Kerajaan telah membena sa-banyak 10 yunit rumah² atendan dalam tahun 1964 dan 10 yunit lagi sedang di-bena. Tapak rumah sakit sekarang ini tidak sesuai bagi di-bena di-atas-nya banyak lagi rumah² baharu untuk atendan.

USUL

UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH KAPADA D.Y.M.M. SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI- PERTUAN AGONG

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Perbahathan yang di-tanggohkan atas masa-alah:

Bahawa suatu ucapan yang tidak seperti-nya di-persembahkan kepada Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong demikian bunyi-nya—

"Ampuan Tuanku,

Patek, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu ucapan yang zalil daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat menguchapkan berbilang-banyak shukor dan terima kaseh kepada Kebawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Kebawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Kelima Parlimen Yang Kedua." (10hb Jun, 1968).

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengulang balek ucapan saya sa-malam ia-itu berkenaan dengan usaha dan galakan yang di-anjorkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian supaya ra'ayat negeri ini mengutamakan buah²an dari pengeluaran petani negeri ini, saya telah menerangkan ada-lah usaha² ini tidak akan berjaya jika maseh lagi berluasan masuk-nya buah²an dari luar negeri ke-dalam negeri kita, sebab sudah jadi tabiat manusia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika mereka itu sudah biasa kepada satu² benda, mereka berasa ragu² mengalehkan perhatian kepada barang² yang baharu.

Saya katakan bagitu, saya ambil satu contoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti buah limau. Buah limau yang ada di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini mutu-nya

sama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan buah² limau yang di-keluarkan di-negeri² lain, tetapi limau yang di-tanam oleh petani tidak mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada ra'ayat negeri ini. Oleh sebab itu kita tengok harga-nya murah daripada harga buah² limau yang datang dari luar negeri, padahal dari segi manis-nya, dari segi chantek-nya tidak ada beza-nya, kechuali satu sahaja—buah² limau yang datang dari luar negeri itu merah, tetapi buah limau negeri kita ini kurang sedikit merah-nya. Jadi, itu, saya rasa, jika tidak ada satu ikhtiar supaya kita menyekat terus barang² yang datang dari luar negeri, maka petani² atau pun mereka yang suka hendak bertanam lebeh hendak mengeluarkan barang² dalam negeri ini tidak menjadi satu galakan. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya katakan tadi mustahak di-fikirkan, ia-itu barang² yang ada dalam negeri ini boleh kita gunakan menjadi ganti pada buah² yang datang dari luar negeri itu; patut-lah buah² yang datang dari luar negeri itu di-sekat terus masuk dalam negeri ini.

Bersambung dengan perkara itu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga masuk berkenaan dengan hal dalam Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, ia-itu berkenaan dengan FAMA. Saya memberi kepujian yang tinggi kepada tugas² yang telah di-jalankan oleh badan ini untuk berusaha dalam segi pengeluaran padi dan perdagangan padi, tetapi ada satu perkara yang sangat besar lagi, yang patut, saya fikir, badan ini mengambil alih, ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal pemasaran² getah. Saya tidak-lah khuatir jika pemasaran getah daripada pengeluar² getah yang besar², estet², kerana mereka ada pemasaran mereka sendiri, tetapi bagi pekebun² kechil terutama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab sekarang getah sudah merosot harga-nya daripada masa yang telah lalu dan kita telah di-beri tahu ia-itu getah telah jatuh sa-bagitu rendah semenjak 19 tahun yang telah sudah, maka patut sangat²-lah yang badan ini mengambil-alih perniagaan ini terus keluar negeri, supaya dapat mengelokkan harga ini dapat di-baiki, atau pun dapat di-dapati oleh pekebun²

kechil. Jadi sunggoh pun, rasa saya perkara ini perkara sangat besar, tetapi lagi besar ma'ana-nya kapada pekebun² kechil yang dalam negeri ini yang bilangan-nya sangat besar dalam negeri kita ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pemasaran barang² mentah kita, ini-lah satu parkara yang sangat mustahak kapada negeri kita. Maka yang saya kehendaki, pegawai² perdagangan kita yang di-luar negeri hendak-lah mereka yang betul² chergas, yang betul² boleh memandu negeri kita kapada bahan² yang di-kehendaki oleh pengguna² barang² mentah, sebab saya kata bagitu, baharu² ini lahir satu perusahaan, di-mana getah² tiruan telah di-gunakan dengan getah asli untuk membuat tayar dan juga barang² lain, pada hal perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut sangat negeri kita ini mengambil tahu dan mengambil langkah, ada-kah tidak sebab-nya boleh kita sendiri juga memprocess, men-champorkan getah tiruan dengan getah asli menjadikan bahan² mentah, bahan² keperluan kapada negara² yang menggunakan barang² ini.

Kita sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa mengikuti zaman. Kita mesti mengikut kehendak pengguna² barang² mentah. Kita tidak lagi, bagaimana dahulu, mempamirkan barang² mentah kita. Kita terpaksa jikalau pengguna² barang mentah itu berkehendakkan champoran² yang mustahak maka patut-lah dalam negeri kita ini, buat sendiri dan kita pamirkan dan kita jualkan barang² keperluan kegunaan pedagang² ini.

Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini champoran getah tiruan dan getah asli sangat² di-gunakan oleh pengguna² barang² mentah di-luar negeri. Dan ini rasa saya sunggoh pun susah, tetapi ada baik-nya, akan memberi keuntungan yang besar kapada negara kita. Jadi, rasa saya, tidak-lah kita ketepikan fikiran² ini, sunggoh pun ada gulongan yang mengatakan saya akan menggalakkan, mendirikan, menggunakan getah² tiruan, tetapi sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan, dagangan dunia pada masa ini berkehendakkan sa-macham itu, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua. ia-itu blended materials, barang² yang di-champur dengan getah yang di-kehendaki oleh pengguna² barang mentah ini, sangat laris sekarang ini dalam dunia ini. Jadi untuk keperluan negara kita ini, patut di-fikirkan. Maka ini-lah satu² tugas yang sangat besar yang kita kehendaki daripada Pegawai² Trade Commissioners di-tiap² negeri yang ada menggunakan barang² mentah bagi keperluan negara mereka.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya masuk kepada perkara Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Saya memberi kepujian yang tinggi kepada kecekapan pegawai² polis kita yang telah berjaya dalam tahun yang sudah atas mematahkan segala ancaman² dalam negeri, sebab saya kata begitu, kita sekarang aman dan tidak ada lagi kachau-bilau dengan sebab kecekapan mereka.

Kejadian² yang berlaku di-negeri Peranchis ia-lah satu contoh yang patut kita ingati. Oleh sebab mereka menganggap kominis² itu baik, mereka menganggap kominis² itu kawan, maka sebab itu-lah negeri Peranchis itu ribut dan pada masa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Presiden Peranchis sendiri mengaku—dia sendiri sekarang sudah mengaku—sudah menjadi anti-kominis dan tidak bersetuju dengan kominis. Maka sebab itu saya kata, saya memberi kepujian yang tinggi kepada pegawai² polis kita yang menchegeh kemaraan kominis dalam negeri kita ini.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya masuk kepada Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat. Saya memberi terima kaseh banyak² kepada Kementerian ini kerana telah memberi pertolongan yang besar kepada Persatuan Orang² Buta Malaya untuk menjalankan tugas² yang besar berkhidmat kerana orang² buta dalam negeri ini dan hasil daripada bantuan yang di-berikan itu, kita telah dapat menjalankan beberapa usaha untuk menolong orang² buta dalam negeri ini. Tetapi dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab Persatuan ini sekarang telah menghadapi satu keadaan kewangan yang kecil oleh

sebab tidak mendapat lagi derma² yang banyak daripada orang ramai, hasil daripada kekurangan pendapatan, hasil kekurangan kerana jatohnya harga getah, maka Persatuan ini sekarang telah menghadapi ancaman kekurangan wang menjalankan tugas²-nya. Jadi dalam perkara ini, pada masa yang telah lampau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wang² yang telah di-beri kepada Persatuan ini telah di-laborkan, telah di-jalankan dan kita boleh tengok sendiri kemajuan-nya, tetapi pada masa hadapan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hari-nya agak gelap oleh sebab kekurangan pendapatan wang daripada orang ramai. Jadi saya harap Kementerian ini dapat memberi pertolongan yang lebih lagi terhadap kemajuan, pertolongan² kepada orang² buta kita yang patut kita tolong dalam negeri ini.

Banyak projek² yang hendak di-jalankan terutama sa-kali melateh mereka², supaya berdiri atas kaki sendiri yang harus tidak akan dapat di-jalankan pada masa hadapan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab kekurangan wang. Jadi saya harap benar-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat menambahkan lagi bantuan² setelah di-siasat dengan chermat apa keperluan² yang perlu kepada Persatuan ini.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk kesimpulan ucapan saya, negara kita sekarang telah di-beritahu keadaan kewangan kita telah sangat merosot, maka satu perkara yang saya fikir yang patut, ia-itu menjimatkan perbelanjaan dari segi membeli barang² keperluan Kerajaan. Sa-patutnya-lah kita tidak berkehendakkan lagi satu² badan menjadi satu monopoly membekalkan barang² Kerajaan.

Bagaimana ucapan saya lebih kurang dua tahun dahulu, saya bertanya mengapa sa-buah Sharikat N.C.R. sahaja yang membekalkan barang² machine kepada Kerajaan. Tidak ada-kah company² lain yang boleh membekalkan Kerajaan barang² keperluan seperti machine², adding machines dan sa-bagai-nya? Ada-kah sebab N.C.R. barang-nya murah daripada sharikat² lain? Itu soalan² yang

timbul di-kepala saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Jika sa-kira-nya barang² N.C.R. ini murah daripada sharikat² yang lain—saya tidak fikir, sebab dalam keadaan zaman sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perniagaan dalam dunia sekarang boleh di-katakan, barang² yang di-keluarkan banyak, perlum-baan² perniagaan banyak sentiasa kita menuju kepada barang yang baik, harga yang murah. Jadi saya berharap dan saya harap dapat jawapan, mengapa Sharikat N.C.R. sahaja yang membekalkan Kerajaan. Ada-kah barang ini murah daripada sharikat² lain? Jikalau tidak murah, mengapa sebab kita menggunakan sharikat ini sahaja membekalkan barang² Kerajaan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana ucapan saya sa-malam juga untuk kita menjimatkan perbelanjaan wang kita, menjaga kewangan kita, pengeluaran wang kita keluar negeri patut kita sekat sama sa-kali terutama sa-kali ra'ayat negeri luar yang bekerja dalam negeri ini menghantar keluar negeri daripada negeri ini dengan begitu banyak. Rasa saya ini mesti mendapat perhatian yang berat.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan mendirikan kilang² dalam negeri ini; ini pada dasarnya baik, tetapi ada-kah memberi untong yang besar kepada negeri kita, terutama sa-kali kepada ra'ayat negeri ini dan saya tujukan khas-nya kepada ra'ayat bumiputra. Malam sa-malam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya melihat satu tayangan talivishen yang menunjukkan peristiharaan pembukaan sabuah kilang membuat motokar. Saya berasa bangga kerana kilang itu telah di-buat di-negeri ini tetapi sa-telah saya mendengar ulasan² ia-itu kilang ini chuma menyatukan (assemble), melekat²kan barang sahaja, tetapi semua barang² itu datang daripada luar negeri.

Yang kedua, pekerja² yang saya perhatikan dalam kilang itu tidak satu pun terdiri daripada bumiputra. Saya telah berunding dengan Menteri perdagangan berkenaan dengan perkara

ini. Soal-nya tidak ada bumiputra yang layak memegang jawatan yang penting dalam perkara ini, atau pun dalam perkara kilang² yang lain juga. Maka berbalek kepada ucapan saya sa-malam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu saya tidak menyalahkan kepada kilang² itu, kerana tidak menggunakan bumiputra oleh sebab bumiputra itu tidak layak kerana tidak layak, mereka tidak mendapat layanan, tidak mendapat galakan, tidak mendapat pengajaran, pelajaran untuk melayakkan mereka bekerja dalam kilang ini dan saya perhatikan bumiputra kebanyakan-nyalah tukang sapu atau tukang membawa surat khabar sahaja. Jadi rasa saya sampai-lah masa-nya yang kita mengambil chergas jikalau mahu Kerajaan negeri ini tenteram, aman, ia-itu semua bangsa, semua keturunan hendak-lah berasa mereka itu tidak ketinggalan, maka peluang² beri-lah kepada bumiputra dalam kilang². Bagi pehak Kerajaan beri pelajaran² yang istimewa kepada pemuda² kita sa-umpama-nya Bahagian Spray Painting—bahagian chat mengechat atau bahagian mekanik-nya dengan chergas, lagi patut di-ambil berat supaya melayakkan lagi bumiputra boleh masuk bekerja dalam kilang² ini. Kita tidak boleh harap kepada kilang² ini sendiri hendak mengambil bumiputra bekerja, tidak sa-kali² kerana sudah menjadi tabiat manusia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau orang Melayu memegang kilang itu, tentu dia mengutamakan orang-nya di-lateh. Oleh itu saya katakan tadi kilang² ini bukan-nya sa-ratus peratus kepada bumiputra bahkan tiga peratus sahaja modal² dari bumiputra dan sudah menjadi satu kebiasaan yang peluang bumiputra untuk berlateh, belajar dalam kilang ini tidak ada langsung. Jadi saya rasa ini-lah satu peluang pehak Kerajaan mengambil chergas supaya melateh pemuda pemudi kita dalam skilled labour yang patut digunakan dalam kilang² sekarang ini, kalau kita kehendakkan negeri ini aman dan tenteram duduk antara bangsa dalam negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya masuk kepada dasar hal-ehwal luar negeri, ia-itu saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan tahniah

kapada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang telah berjaya melawat keluar negeri dan merapatkan perhubungan baik negeri² blok kominis atau pun blok Russia untuk menchari dagangan² dan persahabatan² untok kebaikan negara kita. Ini pada masa saya berada di-negeri Eropah saya telah membacha surat² khabar atas pujian² yang telah di-beri kapada Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita dengan kebijaksanaan-nya bagaimana memujok, bagaimana mendapat sambutan yang baik daripada negeri² itu. Ini saya rasa satu dasar yang sangat baik, tetapi sa-balek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berjimat² dalam perkara ini. Saya katakan bagitu oleh sebab kita maseh ada lagi anasir² di-Tenggara Asia ini yang merbahaya kapada negara kita, ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal di-Vietnam yang mana sedang mengancham negara kita ini. Jadi saya berharap sunggoh pun pujian yang di-beri kapada Yang Berhormat Tun itu akan memberi ingatan kapada kita atas keadaan kita di-Tenggara Asia ini, tetapi saya rasa dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berjimat² dan chermat dalam perkara ini.

Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan penyudah-nya saya sa-kali lagi menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia atas Titah Uchapan-nya yang bagitu bernas, yang bagitu terang, untok memberi panduan kapada kita pada masa sekarang atau pun sa-telah kita berhasil pada masa yang lampau.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 11.30 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 11.50 pagi.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the fifth and the last time that His Majesty has opened Parliament during the life of

this Second Parliament. If what the Prime Minister tells us is true, then this Parliament will be prorogued about April next year and the whole country will go to the polls soon after.

Sir, the hour of reckoning, the moment of truth, is fast approaching and soon the Alliance Government will have to give an account of its sins of omission and of commission. Instead of the workers and the peasants of this country having to make an agonising re-appraisal, the Alliance Party will have to do so. It will have to give an account of its stewardship to the voters of this country and the account will not be one that will inspire the people with confidence. The record has been and continues to be one:

- (i) of wanton waste of public funds, even now when the country is in the throes of a deep financial crisis;
- (ii) of the erection of prestigious buildings running into tens of millions of dollars of borrowed money, like Angkasapuri which has cost the taxpayer more than \$37 million;
- (iii) of broken promises to the workers of this country and of enslaving them with the Industrial Relations Act;
- (iv) of brazen arrogance and blatant incompetence of some Ministers who, in the first instance, do not have any business to be in this House;
- (v) of the repeated mutilation and subversion of the Constitution of this country;
- (vi) of trampling down of the Rule of Law by the use of the Internal Security Act to cripple the Opposition;
- (vii) and finally of many representatives of the Alliance Party at all levels of representative government fattening themselves off the fat of the land.

Very soon all their misdeeds will be brought to book before the bar of public judgement of the voters of this country. Then the Alliance will get a rude awakening.

Mr Speaker, Sir, every time there is an election in the offing, the Alliance Government manufactures the threat of the resurgence of Communism involving members of the Opposition Parties, cooks up a White Paper and then proceeds to lock up leaders of the Opposition. I must warn the Government that if it continues to act in this manner for the coming elections, it will only lead to the people of this country abandoning the ballot box in favour of extra-parliamentary and extra-constitutional struggle. One has only to glance at what is happening in the United States and Europe to see that what is happening there can easily happen here. And when that happens those of us who believe in constitutional struggle will have no part to play but will be swept aside by the forces unleashed by the tyranny of the Alliance Government. For the next general election to be meaningful the Alliance Government should either bring the detainees to trial for any crimes that they have committed, or else release them without conditions. It should not use the I.S.A. to soften up the Opposition by locking up their leaders thus making a mockery and a farce of the elections and of parliamentary democracy.

In 1964, the Alliance was presented with an issue on a platter—confrontation. Not content with that, the Alliance Government manufactured several side issues and made use of the mass media to drive home their point. For the next general election there is no crisis for them to exploit, but obviously the Government can easily manufacture one. It has got to be another crisis-ridden election and one issue that the Alliance Party can seek to exploit is that of race. Already the Minister without Portfolio has indicated that the racial problem in this country will be an issue in the coming elections. If there is racial tension in this country, then all of us on this side of this House can be locked up whilst the Alliance can get off scot-free. I must warn the Alliance Party not to try this play for it means that they will be playing with fire that may well consume all of us. There will not be racial tension unless the Alliance creates it

as they have sought to do in the past. I cannot speak for the rest of the Opposition, but I can assure this House that the GERAKAN will reject communal politics even at the risk of losing every seat that we contest. We will stick to our ideal of finding rational solutions to all racial problems. The GERAKAN is politically rich in thought and ideas unlike some bankrupt parties, including the Alliance, which have kept themselves in three racial compartments simply to exploit racial sentiments.

Another issue that has been manufactured and very likely to be exploited is the irrational "Confrontation" between the Philippines regarding Sabah. From the increasing momentum of created tension, it is most likely that the Alliance will convert it into a national crisis similar to the earlier confrontation to distract Malaysians from the more pressing, more real and fundamental internal and uniquely Malaysian problems. Indeed, such tactics of creating external problems for purposes of distraction will not allay the ever-increasing consciousness that rational solutions to the internal problems of Malaysian nationhood have not been attempted.

The Alliance, Mr Speaker, Sir, dare not face the electorate with a clean balance sheet. Therefore, they have to invent and create issues to rally the people to their banner, but they must remember the story of the boy who cried "Wolf" too many times. The people will not be misled by them this time. That is why the Alliance has to resort to buying votes when election time is round. They dole out millions of dollars, giving so-called "On the Spot Grants" like Father Christmas at Christmas time.

I warn the Alliance that they must be prepared to allow democracy to flourish in this country. Democracy cannot function, if the Alliance clings to power by deception and vote buying, exclusive use of Radio, Television, Information Services, that I have mentioned this morning. The Alliance will have no necessity to employ such disgraceful and degrading tactics, if it

had governed the country properly. Contrary to what the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has said in his Speech the Government's record is a sorry tale of failure:

- (1) it has failed in some of the rural development schemes;
- (2) it has failed in Industrialisation;
- (3) it has failed in uniting the people;
- (4) it has failed in its foreign policy;
- (5) it has failed in its defence policy;
- (6) above all, it has failed miserably in the all important task of nation building.

Take the rural development schemes, for example. Here, the hopes of the thousands of rural peasants have been shattered. The rural development plan must be completely revised and re-orientated and effective steps must be taken to enable the peasantry to reap the full fruits of their labour by:

- (i) a massive land reform scheme, whereby absentee landlordism is abolished;
- (ii) by giving economic lots of land to the tillers and toilers of the soil;
- (iii) by inducing the peasantry to work the lands on a co-operative or joint basis or creating management co-operation;
- (iv) by sending to the countryside properly trained and dedicated officers, who will live and work with the people there, thus setting an example to the peasantry rather than remaining aloof;
- (v) by reorganising the Co-operative Department and staffing it with properly trained, honest and dedicated officers.

The Alliance Government while professing an enlightened labour policy designed to promote the development of a free, independent, responsible and vigorous trade union movement, has systematically worked towards emasculating the movement. Taking full advantage of the dissensions amongst trade union leaders the Government has succeeded in enslaving the movement. This is a trend to be deplored. Eventually, the workers will wake up

and revolt with tragic consequences to the nation as a whole. Will the Government mend its wayward ways and liberate the trade union movement? The Alliance Government has failed miserably to help consolidate the trade union movement in this country. As a result of this enslavement of the trade unions, the trade union movement is not consolidated as it should be, and I must warn the Alliance Government that weakly organised and unorganised workers can pose a real threat to the political and economic stability of this country.

The Government with its participation in the full scale National Whitley Councils—(a) for Divisions I to IV and (b) I.M.G. Group of workers—has a poor record of good industrial relations within the Government organisations.

The Trade Union Ordinance of 1959 invested arbitrary powers in the hands of the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Minister for Labour. The Registrar has on many occasions abused the powers by either allowing a multiplicity of unions or curtailing the activities of strong unions. He has not exercised his powers to prevent splinter unions with an open mind. Today it can be safely said that the Ministry of Labour is responsible for the growth of peanut unions. The Minister of Labour is responsible for:

- (a) Deregistration of (i) the United Malayan Estate Workers Union, (ii) the Victoria Estate Labour Union, (iii) the Selangor Building Workers' Union, (iv) the Electrical Industry Workers' Union of Malaya: these unions were deregistered without the Minister of Labour arranging for the workers organised in these unions to be transferred to other parallel unions.
- (b) Registration of splinter trade union amongst the Sri Jaya Transport workers.
- (c) Restoration of the certificate of registration of the Lever Brothers and subsidiary Companies Employees Union after it had complied with the necessary formalities prescribed by the Registrar

of Trade Unions for merging with the National Union of Petroleum Industry Workers, contrary to the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, No. 81 of 1965.

- (d) Failure on the part of the Minister for Labour to solve the dispute between the National Mining Workers' Union and the Dolomite Industries Ltd for recognition leading to a settlement by the parties at the end of six months futile waiting—effected without even the knowledge of the Ministry of Labour.
- (e) Failure on the part of the Minister for Labour to solve the dispute at the Sincere Match and Tobacco Factory Ltd over the lock-out by the management of 141 workers.

All the above show that the Alliance Government is definitely anti-labour.

In the field of Labour the Alliance is at its worst. When the Industrial Relations Act was passed last year, I warned the Minister for Labour that the workers of this country would be enchained and enslaved by this Act and that they would not take things lying down. I have stated it before, and I reiterate it again today that this infamous piece of legislation is a travesty of all concepts of voluntary system of industrial relations.

The Industrial Relations Act was supposed to regulate industrial relations in this country in a fair, just and impartial manner. In the short space of time that the I.R.A. has been in existence, the workers of this country have been the helpless victims of arbitrary acts of management and they are denied recourse to air their grievances either through negotiations or through the Industrial Court.

Dismissal of workers engaged in trade union activities in the establishment of trade unions and lock-out of workers have increased with greater intensity with the connivance of the Minister for Labour. In spite of the powers conferred upon him by the Act, the Minister for Labour is unwilling to

bring employers to book as provided for in the I.R.A. Besides, the workers cannot get past him because he has the sole discretion to refuse recourse to the Industrial Court.

The provisions of the I.R.A. make it quite certain that unions in the Government and Quasi-Government services of this country can never go on strike unless the union is weak, or unless the Minister is satisfied that the strike would be a failure. The provision in the Act that no worker shall go on strike after the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, in the case of a dispute relating to Government and Quasi-Government services, has withheld consent to the reference of the dispute to the Industrial Court virtually implies that neither can the union go on strike and nor can it seek redress in the Industrial Court. I have stated it before, and I reiterate it again today, that the union thus remains in animated suspense to the amusement of the Minister of Labour. In this case, it must be remembered and understood that one of the parties of such disputes is the Government, it is the Government that will decide to prevent industrial action, and it is again the Government that will decide to withhold consent, in the name of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court.

The Alliance Government has not stopped at that. By Legal Notification No. 448/67, the Government unions have been prevented from consolidating their strength by forming one union. The Legal Notification that Unions in the Government Services can only be formed on the basis of occupation, Ministry or Department is a blatant denial of the freedom of association enshrined in our Constitution. It is true that the I.R.A. guarantees certain safeguards to the workers other than those in the Government and Quasi-Government Services, but these safeguards become meaningless, as there is no provision for punishment against the violation of these safeguards if such violation is by the employers. As a whole the provisions of the Act are very much in favour of the employers and the Government and

weighed against the interest of the workers. This is contrary to all labour legislation the world over. Labour legislation ought to be aimed at protecting the workers, not the employers.

The remedies available in the Industrial Court should be supplementary to and not exclusive of the remedies available to workers in the ordinary Courts. Here it is the exact reverse. The President of the M.T.U.C., Mr Yeoh Teck Chye is reported to have stated, and I quote: "If workers were pushed too far to the extent of denying them the right to exist with dignity, they would not sit back and watch but fight for their rights."

I must warn the Minister for Labour that tensions and frustrations within the trade union movement are building up against the Industrial Relations Act and unless the Minister acts quickly to defuse the situation the workers of this country may hit back very hard. And the Alliance Government cannot say that the GERAKAN has not warned the Government of the dangers that lie ahead.

Since the I.R.A. has been in existence, the workers of the Dolomite Industries Ltd and the Sincere Match and Tobacco Factory Ltd have been bullied, victimised and locked-out by their employers while the Minister of Labour has looked on impotently. Why did not the Minister act under the powers given to him under the I.R.A.? As such, the I.R.A. has been brought into disrepute and nobody has any respect for it. It should be removed from the Statute Book or if that is not acceptable, then the Minister of Labour should bring in amendments to safeguard the interests of the workers.

THE SUFFIAN SALARIES COMMISSION REPORT

The decision of Government to freeze the Suffian Salaries Report "for the time being" is a classic example of its double talk, ineptitude and incompetence. Here is a Government that assembles a Royal Commission of international experts under the chairmanship of Tan Sri Justice Suffian, spent on it over \$1 million and now

blithely says it has decided to put this Report in deep freeze. It has offered a paltry concession of ten cents a day to the I.M.G. group of workers, Division IV employees and the rank and file of the Armed Forces. Nothing can be more preposterous, reflecting a complete disregard for promises and undertakings given to the Government employees. The Commission has a long list of recommendations which would themselves offset to a very great extent increased expenditure on pay increases. The Government should not casually dismiss the recommendations of the Royal Commission on a "clean pay" basis. This is really the key to the problems of Government salaries and in a very short period this principle, if adopted, would result in a "clean slate". There are numerous anomalies in Government salaries structure which could be wiped out by the adoption of the "clean pay" proposal. In any case, it would be a grave breach of faith on the part of Government if it withheld implementation of the recommendations of the Suffian Salaries Commission in respect of the salary scales of I.M.G. employees, Division IV employees and the rank and file of the Armed Forces. It would be morally wrong to deny these loyal employees the small increases recommended by the Suffian Salaries Commission. I ask the Alliance Government, is it fair and justifiable to call upon the down-trodden Division IV and I.M.G. group of workers who receive a meagre monthly salary of about \$100 to tighten their belts further because of the inefficiency and ineptitude of the Alliance Government?

The CUEPACS and the Government I.M.G. Staff Council are calling a Special Delegates' Conference this month to decide upon the course of action to be taken. Should the delegates decide to resort to industrial action, the Alliance Government will solely be held responsible for the consequences of such action. Of course, the Alliance Government can invoke the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act and prevent industrial action and also advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to withhold consent to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court. But for how long will the Alliance Government

be able to prevent these workers from taking to the streets, as one worker has already suggested.

The Deputy Prime Minister, backed by the Minister of Finance, has stated that it will cost the Treasury \$96.1 million to implement all the recommendations of the Suffian Salaries Commission. I shall be grateful if either the Deputy Prime Minister or the Minister of Finance will enlighten me and the country at large the Government's method of computation of this wage increase.

Is this \$96.1 million arrived at by multiplying the actual increase for each Government employee by the actual number of employees in the different grades? This is the only method that can give a true picture of the wage increase. Here, I wish to state that if the Government will supply me with these figures, I can easily work out the increase that is necessary. Is the computation arrived at by the method of percentage increase? If so, is it related to basic pay or to basic pay plus all sorts of allowances? Is the computation based on estimates only? If so, how do they get the estimated pay for any grade?

Yesterday, a number of Members of this House have called the Alliance Government to establish an independent Committee to investigate into this question of the \$96.1 million increase that will be necessary if the recommendations of the Suffian Salaries Commission were implemented. I wish to reinforce their clamour in view of what I have to say.

All the unions have maintained that the computation made by the Government is grossly exaggerated. And I must remind this House that at the time of the Railway Strike and the Ungku Aziz Postal Award, the pay increase claimed by the Government were subsequently proved to be grossly exaggerated. In this instance, I reiterate the charge that the Treasury is not beyond inflating the figures to frighten the country into supporting the Government in their move to freeze the Suffian Salaries Report.

The Industrial Court's Award in the dispute between the M.A.P.A., i.e., the Malayan Agricultural Producers Association and the N.U.P.W. have done immense damage to plantation workers and to the N.U.P.W. Nowhere does this award suggest redundancy in the plantation industry, but employers are ruthless in dismissing workers. The N.U.P.W. estimates that up to the end of May, 1968 about 8,000 workers have been served with dismissal notices. This is a fantastic situation, but the Minister of Labour is impotent to take firm action against the employers. He blandly takes flight overseas to Geneva. Some time ago, I suggested to him in this House that he should give immediate consideration to: (a) restraining plantation employers from dismissing workers and (b) introducing a Redundancy Payments Act, but he has evasively parried my proposals. Plantation workers, isolated as they are in the estates, are the most passive group of workers in the whole of Asia, but the Minister of Labour refused to give them legislative protection. A dismissed plantation worker leaves his employer without receiving one cent as redundancy payment. This is a preposterous situation and the Minister of Labour should give immediate consideration to: (a) restraining plantation employers from dismissing their workers and (b) introduction of a Redundancy Payments Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

The Social Security Scheme has been under consideration by the Government for more than six years, but the Dewan Ra'ayat has yet to learn the results of its labours. It has been announced that under a pilot scheme, about 150,000 workers employed in the principal towns of Malaysia would be initially covered by the scheme. This would mean the total exclusion of workers employed in the plantations and mining industries, and they form the bulk of the workers of this country. Let the Minister of Labour give an assurance that the pilot scheme will be extended to give cover to the whole country and, in particular, the workers employed in the plantation and mining industries.

At the last session of this House, the Minister of Labour solemnly promised that he would introduce the Social Security Scheme at this session of Parliament. He subsequently repeated this assurance several times outside this House. I have looked at the Order Paper for this session carefully, and the Social Security Scheme is conspicuous by its absence. This is another example of the credibility gap of the Alliance Government. How can the country believe the Alliance Government if it goes on gaily breaking promises solemnly given?

It is obvious that a major shake-up is needed to reorganise labour legislation and labour machineries to make them effective instruments of development of the nation as a whole. I propose that an all party Parliamentary Committee be established to make a thorough probe into all aspects of labour and make recommendations to the Government.

LANGUAGE

We in the Gerakan have been challenged to state quite clearly our stand on this issue. Let me state that the GERAKAN supports the provisions of the Constitution to have Malay as the national and official language. We need this for nation building and practical living. We also support the need for the use of the other languages where reason, justice and humanity demand it. On our part, the Gerakan will do its utmost to promote the use of the national language.

DEFENCE

With the British decision to withdraw East of the Suez, the Alliance Government has gone into its habitual spell of panic. The Deputy Prime Minister has taken a swing through Europe and has even gone to Russia to shop or even to beg for military hardware. More than that, the Alliance Government has sponsored the Five-Nation Defence Talks between Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. Any military pact will not necessarily solve the security problems of Malaysia nor of those of South-East Asia.

At a press conference before her departure from Malaysia, the Prime Minister of India had this to say of military alliances, and I quote:

"These alliances create a lot of tension. It is really for each country to decide for itself. I personally think that military alliances create problems rather than provide solutions."

Malaysia has quite rightly refused to be cajoled into openly joining SEATO which is now moribund, if not dead. Why this indecent haste to create a new military alliance which may well be misunderstood by our neighbours and therefore cause more tensions in this part of the world?

In any case, what is this new military pact supposed to solve? Can Australia or New Zealand fill the vacuum that is left by the withdrawal of the British? When one considers that both these two countries are not terribly strong in manpower, nor do they possess the sophisticated military weapons that are necessary to conduct a modern war, how can they come to our rescue if Malaysia is attacked? Have these two countries the logistics that are necessary to carry their troops to this country in an emergency? The answer is simple. They have neither the manpower nor the logistics that are necessary in an emergency to come to our rescue. Conversely, we do not have the manpower nor the logistics to go to their rescue in the event of an attack on them. Why then should we enter into a futile military pact with them?

Australia, in the past, has stated that her northern boundary lies in Malaya, as she then was. She has been careful not to repeat such statements recently, but let me warn the Alliance Government not to make Malaysia the battle ground for Australia and New Zealand.

As for Britain, with her withdrawal east of the Suez, she is thousands of miles away from us and, with the withdrawal of the last of her troops and the dismantling of her bases in Malaysia and Singapore, she is in no position to play a meaningful and useful part in any military pact for this region. The Anglo-Malaysian Defence Pact should be scrapped and all British

and Commonwealth military installations and troops should be withdrawn.

What is meaningful, and realistic, is that the defence of Malaysia and Singapore is indivisible and both these two countries should enter into defence talks to ensure that their territorial integrity and sovereignty is not violated. Instead of military pacts, the Alliance Government would do well to get military aid of the right kind to help us defend ourselves. Malaysia should rely on her own armed forces and on the efforts of her own people to defend her independence and sovereignty through a strengthened and revitalised United Nations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this House yesterday heard the former Minister of Home Affairs say that the defence talks that are currently being carried on in Kuala Lumpur are in a manner, putting the cart before the horse. He has suggested that what should be done is not to establish military pacts first but rather he has stated and asked the Government to consider the neutralisation of this region of South-East Asia, and I would strongly support the former Minister of Home Affairs in his proposal for the neutralisation of this part of Asia, guaranteed by the great powers, including the People's Republic of China.

FOREIGN POLICY

Closely allied to defence is the fact that Malaysia should adopt a foreign policy that should not be aligned to any power bloc and that we should establish friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Thus we should not favour either the Western bloc or the Communist powers. By all means we should have diplomatic ties with the Western powers but it is right that we should as we now have, diplomatic relations with the Eastern European powers and with the U.S.S.R.

Our Deputy Prime Minister should not only make a swing through Europe and Moscow, but should also make a journey to Peking. The People's Republic of China is one of our principal purchasers of rubber and we have an

adverse trade balance with her. The Alliance Government should encourage trade mission, especially rubber mission, to the People's Republic of China in order that we may sell more to her. If each of the 700—odd million people of China can be persuaded to wear one pair of rubber shoes, think of the increased amount of rubber we can sell to her.

The handling of the Philippines' claim to Sabah by the Alliance Government may not only weaken ASEAN but also may break out into an open quarrel between Malaysia and the Philippines. In the Senate there have been cries to break-off diplomatic relations with the Philippines. We know that these ties have been severely strained so as to cause the Prime Minister of Thailand to hurry to Penang to meet the Tunku. Let us hope that Thailand succeeds in her role of peacemaker between Malaysia and the Philippines. The GERAKAN calls on the Philippine's Government to drop her claims on Sabah. The people of Sabah have indicated clearly that they are part of Malaysia and do not want to be colonised by the Philippines, and they cannot be treated like cattle to be bartered away at the behest of the Philippines. For the sake of peace and harmony in South-East Asia, the Philippines would do well to drop her claims on Sabah thus giving no opportunity to the Alliance to exploit the situation for any forthcoming general election in this country.

CORRUPTION

The GERAKAN maintains that there is corruption in high places, especially amongst politicians, but very little has been done to cure it for obvious reasons. The Alliance Party is effete and corrupt and in the main it is led by self-seeking and ineffectual politicians who are living off the fat of the land. It is a well known fact that a number of Alliance politicians at all levels of representative government have amassed lands, houses, bank balances, businesses, etc., during their term of office and they seem to have acquired an immunity against investigation and arrest that is baffling to the rest of the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, almost every day I receive letters alleging corruption in high places. Quite a number of them I have sent to the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency. I have here with me a letter which is dated 2nd June, 1968, and, with your permission, Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall quote a few excerpts from it:

"We want to see this country got rid of corruption, particularly in high places, for that is where corruption is biggest and easiest to happen. The most effective way of doing this is to net the big fish rather than the small fry. For Allah's sake, please get the *ikan yus* and not the *ikan bilis*."

It goes further to say:

"It is widely known here the Dato' So-and-so is highly corrupted, but we rate-payers and businessmen dare not come forth to give evidence openly from fear of reprisals and harm that will be done either to ourselves or to our families."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: From whom is the letter and to whom is it addressed?

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: This is from Malacca, Mr Speaker, Sir. It goes on to say:

"We have been patiently waiting for the culprits to be brought to book, but everything seems quiet on the corruption front involving top politicians. Should the law be made null and void and inoperative for top politicians like Dato' So-and-so? It seems the order of the day that they can flout the law and get away with it, richer and more prosperous every time."

Mr Speaker, Sir, here is another letter that has been addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister, a copy of which has been sent to me and the Member for Ipoh, and I shall quote a very small excerpt from it:

"This is indeed a clear case of a Government officer having used her official position for her personal advantage. If responsible officers of the Judicial Department could resort to this sort of crime, what can the public expect from them in meting out justice?"

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, one can go on quoting cases of corruption in high places *ad infinitum*. From these two letters that I have quoted, it will be seen that corruption in high places is rife and serious and the GERAKAN calls on the Alliance Government to make a real and sincere effort to stamp it out before it is too late. Thank you.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah perbahathan atas Uchapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong kali yang terakhir dalam tempoh Dewan Ra'ayat Yang Kedua yang akan berakhir pada awal tahun 1968 ini.

Saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan dengan beberapa perkara termasuk perkara² yang tersentuh dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini. Memandang kapada isi dan kandungan Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ini, terasa benar kapada saya bahawa kandungan Titah ini tidak-lah sa-meriah dan sa-gemilang-nya istiadat perbarisan pada sa-belah pagi-nya sa-belum Uchapan Titah ini di-sampaikan oleh kerana kandungan² yang di-sebutkan dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ini membayangkan keadaan kedudukan negara kita yang begitu muram terutama sa-kali dari segi kedudukan kewangan negara dan dari segi kedudukan ekonomi negara kita sendiri. Keadaan kemuraman itu telah dibayangkan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda sendiri tentang betapa perlu-nya soalan² kenaikan gaji mengikut bagaimana yang di-chadangkan dalam Penyata Suffian akan di-bekukan oleh memikirkan kapada kedudukan kewangan negara yang agak merunching pada masa² yang akhir ini.

Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak suka lagi hendak menyen- toh, buat masa ini, apa-kah sudah tiba masa-nya pehak Kerajaan hendak membekukan perlaksanaan Penyata Suffian ini atau pun sudah sampai masa-nya. Soal yang sa-benar-nya ialah mengkaji dari segi nilai pentadbiran dan nilai² perlaksanaan ranchangan ekonomi dan kedudukan kewangan negara dari beberapa tahun sejak daripada sekarang ini hingga kebelakangan. Kedudukan ekonomi negara dan kedudukan kewangan negara pada masa² yang akhir ini bukan-lah satu hal yang terjadi dengan spontan begitu sahaja bukan-lah satu hal yang timbul oleh kerana sa-mata² jatoh-nya harga getah dan jatoh-nya harga bijeh, tetapi pada pandangan kami di-sini kedudukan ekonomi negara ini ada-lah mempunyai

rantai² yang bertali-temali, yang berhubung rapat dari tahun yang akhir ini dengan tahun² yang terdahulu daripada ini sa-telah kita sedari keadaan kemungkinan berlaku-nya kemerosotan ekonomi negara ini sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu.

Dalam ucapan membahathkan belanjawan negara pada awal tahun ini, saya telah mengemukakan dengan panjang lebar bagaimana kedudukan kewangan negara itu jika kita ambil perhatian sejak daripada tahun 1959 atau pun di-ambil daripada tahun 1957 sejak negara kita ini di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka. Pandangan² dan chatitan² yang saya telah kemukakan itu menunjukkan bahawa sejak daripada tahun 1957 lagi keadaan kehidupan ekonomi dan perjalanan kewangan negara sejak daripada itu tidak-lah memberikan satu gambaran akan membawa negara kita ini kepada satu kedudukan yang lebeh stable atau yang lebeh tegap dalam segi kedudukan ekonomi-nya, atau pun kedudukan kewangan-nya sendiri. Ini apabila kita perhatikan pada chara² perlaksanaan ranchangan pembangunan dan chara² sumber kewangan di-dapati untuk ranchangan pembangunan sumber yang besar sa-kali daripada sumber pinjaman wang, baik daripada dalam mahu pun luar negeri. Kita sedar bahawa sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang muda dan baharu merdeka, kita perlu kepada sokongan kewangan yang kuat daripada puncha² pinjaman daripada luar atau pun dalam negeri. Kita tahu semua ini, tetapi pernah di-nyatakan oleh beberapa kalangan daripada Anggota Dewan ini sendiri bahawa meminjam wang daripada luar ka-dalam itu tidak salah, tetapi melaksanakan pinjaman wang itu sendiri dan meletakkan nilai pinjaman itu dari segi jumlah dan dari segi perlaksanaan-nya itu ada-lah satu perkara yang paling mustahak sa-kali jika sa-kira-nya negara kita ini mahu tegap sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang tegoh dari segi ekonomi-nya sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah kita mengkaji kedudukan² saperti ini, mengkaji dari segi pinjaman-nya dan mengkaji dari segi perlaksanaan-nya, maka

ternyata-lah kapada kita bahawa chara² pinjaman dan chara² perlaksanaan ranchangan pembangunan-nya dan jenis²-nya ada-lah menggambarkan kapada kita lebeh daripada 50 peratus bahawa chara² perlaksanaan dan jenis² pembangunan itu ada-lah merupakan chara² dan jenis² yang kita dapat memberikan pertolongan kepada kementapan ekonomi dan kewangan negara kita ini sendiri. Sa-bagai contoh yang dapat kita perhatikan bahawa sa-bahagian besar daripada ranchangan pembangunan itu menunjukkan kepada ranchangan² untuk kemegahan dan ranchangan² untuk kepentingan politik atau ranchangan² yang sama sa-kali tidak dapat mewujudkan kestabilan ekonomi dalam erti kata yang sa-benar-nya. Ranchangan² yang saya maksudkan itu ia-lah ranchangan² mendirikan gedong² besar termasuk Gedong Parlimen kita ini sendiri dan pada masa yang akhir ini sa-buah gedong yang di-megahkan sa-bagai Gedong Angkasapuri ia-itu satu gedong yang paling indah, paling megah dan paling mashhor sa-kali dalam negara kita ini, sebab dia yang paling terbaharu dan yang paling termoden.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membena gedong² untuk Kementerian atau untuk kegunaan negara ada-lah satu perkara yang wajar. Soal-nya bukan membena gedong itu tetapi mewujudkan gedong yang sa-demikian hebat-nya dalam saat negara kita sedang mengalami kemerosotan ekonomi, atau pun dalam saat kesatabilan ekonomi kita belum dapat di-harap lagi ada-lah sangat² tidak kena pada tempat-nya dan sangat² tidak menasabah dan tidak sesuai. Gedong Angkasapuri boleh di-megahkan sa-bagai gedong yang indah, tetapi mungkin dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi gedong itu akan menjadi satu lambang, lambang dari kemerosotan ekonomi negara itu sendiri, ia-itu lambang daripada keborosan, lambang daripada ketidakada-nya tilek pandang yang teliti dan chermat dari segi perlaksanaan untuk menjagakan kedudukan persaimbangan kewangan negara dan ekonomi negara.

Apa yang saya dapat perhatikan, mithal sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau bangunan itu sa-besar

itu juga di-kehendaki kerana demikian-lah perlu-nya kepada beberapa bahagian yang terkandung di-bawah Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran itu sendiri dan sa-besar itu-lah juga yang kita kehendaki, tetapi saya rasa bangunan yang sa-besar itu dengan suatu bentok yang sederhana akan dapat mengurangkan hampir² sa-paroh daripada anggaran perbelanjaan yang telah di-belanjakan untuk harga pembangunan itu sendiri.

Saya perhatikan umpama-nya "sudu" yang di-sabelah luar-nya—saya katakan "sudu" ia-lah kerana bentok-nya seperti sudu yang terpampang di-sabelah luar merupakan sa-bagai dinding. Sudu² itu sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah hendak di-buat satu² sudu itu, entah berapa ribu harga sudu² itu, saya tidak tahu butir yang sa-benar, tetapi saya perchaya harga-nya itu mungkin tidak kurang daripada sa-ribu atau pun hampir kepada harga sa-ribu ringgit satu². Berapa ratus sudu terpaksa di-letakkan di-sekeliling bangunan Angkasapuri itu untuk menambahkan indah, menambahkan hebat, menambahkan chantek bentok bangunan itu sendiri, sedangkan sudu² itu kalau di-tiadakan, ganti-lah dengan benda² lain yang merupakan bangunan biasa, bukan-kah dapat di-selamatkan wang negara ini dengan sa-baik²-nya. Saya perhatikan, umpama-nya, bangunan Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-mana terletak Bilek Gerakan yang menjadi ibu, yang menjadi Pusat bagi semua ranchangan² pembangunan di-negara kita. Bangunan yang begitu sederhana, bangunan yang saya rasa murah, entah berapa puluh kali ganda daripada harga Bangunan Angkasapuri itu sendiri. Kenapa Kementerian² seperti Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran itu tidak dapat mengadakan sa-buah bangunan, atau beberapa buah bangunan yang sa-nilai atau sama nilai-nya dengan bangunan yang menjadi pusat arahan segala bentok pembangunan dalam negara kita ini sendiri?

Ini sa-bagai satu chontoh sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak lagi bangunan² Kementerian yang telah dibena terlebih dahulu daripada itu

merupakan suatu bangunan yang begitu sederhana, begitu tawadzu² dalam rangka pembangunan rumah² atau pun beana² untuk Kementerian kita sendiri, dan saya dapat khabar mungkin Kementerian Ke'adilan akan mendirikan sa-buah bangunan yang lain lagi dan konon khabar-nya Kementerian Ke'adilan akan mendirikan sa-buah rumah yang sa-imbang dengan nama Ke'adilan itu sendiri. Akan menjadi satu bangunan yang nombor dua, yang merupakan lambang demokrasi, nombor dua daripada Bangunan Parlimen ini sendiri. Kalau itu di-laksanakan kelak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alang-kah ke-chewa-nya negara kita. Apa-kah lambang demokrasi dan lambang ke'adilan itu terletak pada bentok bangunan rumah, atau pun terletak dari segi perlaksanaan dari erti kata demokrasi dan ke'adilan itu sendiri.

Pada faham saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi dan ke'adilan ini bukan terletak kepada bentok bangunan, bukan terletak kepada simbol² bukan terletak kepada chogan²-kata, tetapi terletak kepada amalan yang di-lakukan oleh negara yang berjanji hendak melaksanakan amalan demokrasi dan amalan ke'adilan dalam negara kita ini sendiri. Dalam hal ini saya akan sentoh kemudian sedikit tentang dasar² ke'adilan dan demokrasi yang sudah dan sedang berlaku dalam negara kita.

Kembali kepada soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu sa-bagai satu chontoh yang kecil yang dapat saya tunjukkan bagaimana mewah-nya negara kita ini membelanjakan wang untuk menunjukkan kemegahan kepada dunia luar, bahawa Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang baharu merdeka, sa-bagai sa-buah negara muda, sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang sedang membangun dapat melayakkan diri-nya dengan bangunan² serba indah, yang serba megah, yang serba gah, serba chantek, kepada dunia luar. Saya rasa chara seperti ini tidak dapat menolong kedudukan negara ini. Betul-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pelawat² daripada luar negeri datang ka-negara kita ini semua-nya memuji² Malaysia sa-bagai satu negara yang baik, bangunan² baru Malaysia sa-bagai satu negara demokrasi menjadi chontoh,

Malaysia itu, Malaysia ini. Pujian² yang di-berikan oleh orang, memang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau orang datang bertamu ka-rumah kita, ta' kan-lah keji yang di-berikan ta' kan-lah kritik yang di-berikan, kalau orang yang bertamu ka-rumah kita, kalau kita hidangkan dengan lauk yang kurang sedap, dengan hidangan budu, atau pun sambal belachan atau pun chenchalok, mereka akan mengatakan, "Amboi! sedap-nya budu ini, sedap-nya chenchalok ini, sedap-nya sambal belachan ini, ah! sedap-nya ikan kering goreng ini!" Mesti orang memuji, sebab itu-lah etiket, itu-lah adat chara berbudi bahasa kata orang, dalam pergaulan hidup antara manusia sa-sama manusia ini. Jadi, kalau-lah kita hanya mengharap-kan pujian orang, kita boleh menyimpan kepujian itu sampai beribu bakul, Tuan Yang di-Pertua untuk di-simpan sa-bagai kenang²an, tetapi negara ini tidak akan dapat hidup dengan pujian². Negara ini tidak akan dapat di-tegakkan dengan pujian². Negara ini tidak akan dapat menjadi stable kedudukan ekonomi-nya sa-mata² dengan pujian² orang dari luar. Apa yang kita nampak sa-hari dua ini, negara kita ini lebeh mementingkan soal pujian daripada pelaksanaan sa-benar-nya untuk pembangunan ekonomi kita.

Maka sa-chara ringkas-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika di-nilai dari segi ini, maka timbul-lah soal Penyata Gaji Suffian terpaksa Kerajaan mengambil tindakan membekukan dan nanti Penyata Gaji Aziz akan keluar kelak serta gaji guru², dan ini mungkin akan di-bekukan, berapa lama Surohanjaya ini menjalankan kerja-nya, berapa lama Surohanjaya Aziz sedang menjalankan kerja-nya, kesemua-nya hasil yang di-kemukakan itu akan dimasokkan dalam peti ice dan ia akan berlumut-lah dengan kesejukan, entah berapa lama lagi meter sejok itu akan di-buka besar² supaya ia dapat tahan lama dalam peti sejok itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa hal yang saperti ini tidak dapat di-salahkan kapada pekerja² atau pun pegawai² Kerajaan yang menuntut tangga gaji yang lebeh baik dan lebeh sempurna. Satu daripada jalan keluar yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini ia-

lah memberikan kenaikan gaji kapada pekerja² Division Empat, Pekerja² I.M.G. dan ahli Angkatan Tentera yang berjawatan rendah. Jadi pada dasar-nya chara saperti ini memang di-pandang bagitu baik sa-kali, sa-olah² Kerajaan kita ini mempunyai bagitu perasaan ihsan dan kasehan belas kapada gulongan² rendah ini sendiri. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini akan menimbulkan beberapa soal di-belakang hari. Apa-kah pertimbangan untuk memberi kenaikan gaji kapada pekerja² Division Empat, I.M.G. dan Angkatan Tentera yang berjawatan rendah ini benar² merupakan suatu langkah timbang rasa yang bagitu mendalam, atau pun pertimbangan ini di-lakukan sa-bagai sa-mata² merupakan jalan keluar untuk menutup mulut pekerja² yang pulohan ribu banyak-nya dalam negara kita ini, untuk menutup mulut pekerja² yang sa-bahagian besar-nya terdiri daripada kakitangan yang berjawatan rendah, atau pun langkah ini di-ambil sa-bagai satu langkah kilat sa-bagai persediaan untuk menghadapi pilihan raya tahun 1969? Ini akan menimbulkan beberapa persoalan di-kalangan masharakat kita.

Yang kedua, kenaikan gaji yang akan di-beri kapada pekerja² yang berjawatan rendah, Division Empat, I.M.G. atau pun Angkatan Tentera yang berjawatan rendah ini di-anggarkan jumlah kenaikan-nya itu antara empat dengan lima juta ringgit. Apa-kah asas perhetongan yang akan di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan bagi menaikkan gaji pegawai² yang berjawatan rendah ini di-pegang kapada asas, atau di-ikut kapada asas yang terkandung di-dalam Penyata Suffian, atau pun menchari satu asas yang lain sa-bagai asas sementara saperti mana pernah di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan memberikan penambahan sementara beberapa tahun yang lalu kapada pekerja² Division Empat. Ini satu persoalan juga sebab melihatkan kapada angka antara empat dengan lima juta ringgit, kata-lah lebeh daripada lima juta ringgit, satu angka yang terlalu kecil jika di-bandingkan dengan jumlah wang yang akan di-libatkan sa-kira-nya Penyata Suffian itu diterima, ia-itu di-anggarkan hampir \$100 juta, atau \$96 juta lebeh. \$5 juta,

erti-nya hanya beberapa peratus sahaja maseh menjadi tanda tanya sekarang dengan wang yang \$5 juta itu, berapa sen yang akan dapat di-terima oleh pekerja² yang berjawatan rendah. Lain-lah kalau kenaikan gaji yang akan di-beri pertimbangan kepada pegawai² berjawatan rendah ini di-ambil daripada asas Penyata Suffian sendiri, atau pun Penyata² lain yang berkenaan. Soal-nya sekarang ini kita tahu bahawa Penyata Suffian itu sudah di-terima pada dasar-nya oleh negara, oleh Kerajaan, chuma perlaksanaan-nya sahaja yang tidak mahu di-laksanakan. Kalau sa-kira-nya hendak di-bekukan Penyata Suffian itu sa-bagai pembekuan total, pembekuan pada keseluruhan-nya, tentu-lah tidak dapat hendak di-gunakan sa-paroh² daripada-nya, tetapi hendak di-gunakan sa-paroh² daripada-nya, hendak di-gunakan pengeshoran berkenaan dengan kenaikan gaji pegawai² yang berjawatan rendah Division Empat, I.M.G. atau pun Pegawai² Tentera yang berjawatan rendah yang di-ambil daripada pengeshoran daripada Penyata Suffian itu, maka nyata-lah bahawa Penyata Suffian itu tidak di-beku pada keseluruhan-nya, chuma sa-paroh kepala sahaja di-masokkan dalam peti sejok, yang ekor-nya di-luar pada peti sejok, terpaksa di-chairkan; ini satu persoalan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang saya takut lupa ia-lah perkara pelaksanaan gaji sama kepada pegawai², atau pekerja² wanita mengikut nilai darjah kerja yang sama. Dengan di-bekukan Penyata Suffian maka ikut terbeku sama-lah kedudukan hendak menyamakan gaji wanita dengan gaji lelaki ini, dan ini satu perkara yang saya rasa banyak orang yang sedeh termasuk-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra dan Padang-Terap dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat—dua orang yang lain itu yang tentu-lah ini menyentuh benar perasaan lubok hati Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu yang saya rasa pernah di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu sendiri.

Saya terbacha dalam Penyata Suffian yang telah menggambarkan tugas²-nya dan menggambarkan pandangan yang

di-beri oleh Penyata Suffian itu sendiri menyatakan bahawa hendak di-samakan kedudukan sa-buah Kerajaan yang ada, sa-buah Kerajaan yang bersifat sa-bagai majikan yang ada pekerja² di-bawah-nya dengan satu Jabatan Majikan, atau satu Majikan yang bersifat sa-bagai pengusaha, atau pun saudagar² dengan pekerja² di-bawah-nya tidak-lah dapat di-lakukan sa-demikian, Walau bagaimana pun sa-bagai sa-orang saudagar, dia dapat menilaikan gaji pekerja² di-bawah-nya berasaskan kepada untong rugi perdagangan yang di-lakukan-nya. Kalau besar keuntongan-nya, besar gaji-nya. Maka Kerajaan tidak dapat-lah berkeras demikian walau pun pekerja² sharikat ini bersifat sa-bagai buroh dan Kerajaan itu sa-bagai majikan. Tetapi perhetongan pembayaran gaji majikan, Kerajaan sa-bagai majikan itu terhadap buroh² tidak-lah dapat di-letakkan perhetongan-nya sa-bagai majikan yang berniaga, tidak boleh di-letakkan perhetongan-nya kepada nilai kewangan negara kepada hasil kemasokan negara dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi perhetongan-nya boleh di-berikan oleh Kerajaan sa-bagai majikan terhadap buroh² di-bawah-nya mesti-lah di-letakkan kepada keadaan keadilan, kepada keadaan yang wajar apa-kah tangga gaji saperti itu sudah wajar atau pun tidak. Dan Kerajaan sendiri sedar bahawa tangga gaji sa-bahagian besar daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan sekarang ini maseh belum wajar dengan keadaan kedudukan ekonomi negara sa-demikian rupa. Jadi perhetongan kepada keadaan kewangan negara, tetapi di-perhetongkan kepada keadaan wajar atau pun tidak, menasabah atau pun tidak, adil atau pun tidak—susah. Tetapi timbul pula persoalan-nya, kalau negara tidak ada wang bagaimana membayar gaji? Persoalan yang timbul saperti itu-lah dikaitkan oleh sa-bahagian besar daripada ra'ayat negeri ini kepada kedudukan kewangan negara sejak dari sekarang hingga sampai kepada tahun² yang kebelakangan saperti apa yang telah saya sentoh baru sa-bentar tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Jadi daripada pandangan kami daripada pehak sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

pembekuan Penyata Suffian yang di-letakkan sebab² oleh kerana kedudukan kewangan negara sekarang ada-lah terlalu tidak wajar dan perlu-lah pembekuan itu di-kaji kembali. Kalau barang itu sudah masuk ka-dalam peti ice, di-keluarkan kembali dan di-nilai kembali dan chari-lah sebab² yang lebih menasabah lagi sa-lain daripada sebab demikian, tetapi saya percaya Kerajaan tidak akan dapat sebab yang menasabah sa-lain daripada sebab kewangan negara. Timbul-lah soal sekarang ini bagaimana kewangan negara kita ini dapat di-stabilkan lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu masa dahulu, kalau tak salah ingatan saya, dalam tahun 1964, pernah saya telah menyatakan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini tentang soal pelaksanaan Rancangan Pembangunan Negara. Dan baru-lah saya lihat akhir² sejak tahun 1966 sampai sekarang ini ada sedikit sa-banyak perubahan dalam segi pelaksanaan, perancangan pelaksanaan pembangunan negara yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan kita ini, ia-itu banyak perubahan saya katakan tadi daripada bentuk pembangunan yang bersifat kemegahan, yang bersifat tidak sa-chara direct memberikan keuntungan ekonomi baik sa-chara langsung, atau pun sa-chara tidak langsung. Pinjaman wang luar negeri yang di-ambil oleh negara kita untuk menyediakan parit dan taliayer bagi menambahkan hasil padi umpama-nya, pinjaman untuk membuat binaan² yang boleh membena, projek² yang sa-chara langsung, atau tidak langsung, boleh di-hasilkan nilai² ekonomi itu, ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat di-perlukan, sangat di-pentingkan. Bertambah banyak projek² seperti ini di-laksanakan dalam negara kita erti-nya bertambah baik kedudukan kemegahan kewangan negara kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah saya sebutkan di-satu masa dahulu kata saya, bahawa kalau boleh sa-dapat²-nya pinjaman wang luar negeri ini hendak-lah di-laksanakan bagi projek² yang sa-chara langsung dan sa-kurang²-nya sa-chara tidak langsung dapat menghasilkan kepada kedudukan ekonomi negara. Mithalan, kata saya

pinjaman wang luar negeri itu dapat di-gunakan dengan sewajar-nya kepada pembentokan industry sa-chara co-operative, atau sa-chara sharikat kerjasama, atau dapat di-bentokkan kepada pembangunan² yang bersifat ekonomi. Pinjaman untuk MARA, umpama-nya, dan melalui MARA mendirikan kilang² atau sa-bagai-nya. Ini semua-nya dapat di-pertanggung-jawabkan bahawa pinjaman itu tidak merupakan satu pinjaman yang membazir kepada kedudukan kewangan atau pun ekonomi negara. Tetapi dengan wang pinjaman kita hendak mendirikan projek² yang langsung tidak dapat mempertalikan soal² pembangunan ekonomi. Ini adalah sangat di-kesalkan. Mithal-nya, saya katakan pembinaan balai raya, pembinaan sekolah² yang besar² sedangkan guru²-nya tidak cukup, pembinaan sekolah² yang indah² dan megah² sedangkan alat²-nya tidak ada, pembinaan Hospital Universiti mithalan-nya menelan belanja sampai berpulohan juta ringgit, tetapi keadaan pentadbiran-nya, banyak perkara kerumitan yang timbul yang hendak saya terangkan itu payah sangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tetapi nyata-lah bahawa kalau-lah kita ini berhati² dalam menjalankan projek² pembangunan seperti ini, benda² yang seperti ini dapat di-lakukan supaya beransor², dapat di-buat binaan² yang sesuai dengan kehendak² sa-kurang²-nya tidak lebih lima tahun yang akan datang. Kehendak² yang saya sebutkan itu dengan menyediakan tapak² yang boleh di-sambong lagi pembinaan-nya pada tahun² yang akan datang.

Jadi nyata-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara hendak membetulkan kembali kedudukan kewangan negara kita mesti-lah dasar pelaksanaan pembangunan, dasar mengambil wang pinjaman wang luar negeri dan dasar mentadbirkan soal pembentokan kestabilan ekonomi atau kementetapan ekonomi negara kita ini mesti di-susun kembali, di-ubah kembali. Jika tidak, negara kita akan menuju kepada kehancoran dan dengan demikian maka dengan kehancoran negara kita itu, kita tidak dapat lagi bersorak² kepada dunia luar yang kita ini negeri yang baik sedikit dari segi ekonomi.

Malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita selalu bermegah² kepada dunia luar yang kita ini negara yang kedua mewah, negara yang kedua dalam Asia ini tentang baik-nya kedudukan ekonomi di-samping yang pertama-nya ada-lah negara Jepun. Ini kita telah bermegah² kepada dunia luar dan bagaimana chara-nya mereka hendak menutup megah ini. Bagaimana chara-nya kita hendak mempertahankan kemegahan ini. Ini-lah soal-nya sekarang ini. Jadi dalam mempertahankan kemegahan ini, chara-nya kita telah buat dengan chara lain, dengan chara symbol, chara slogan, dengan chara mendirikan projek² yang megah.

Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah di-arahkan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri sendiri, atau pun Perdana Menteri atau Menteri Kewangan bahawa negara kita kurang, lemah kewangan-nya, jangan-lah di-buat projek² yang untuk megah. Kalau Kerajaan Negeri hendak membuat bangunan Pejabat Kerajaan Negeri pun ta' usah-lah chuba buat besar², buat yang sederhana, kalau ta' ada duit jangan-lah buat lagi. Negeri Kelantan hendak buat sa-buah Bangunan Pejabat Setia-usaha-nya yang sudah burok dan robek sejak zaman Jepun itu pun, bila kita hendak pinjam wang, ta' usah-lah lagi; itu ranchangan untuk kemegahan sahaja itu, kalau boleh rumah yang robek, kalau yang bochor di-tampal, yang sudah reput di-ganti sedikit dengan yang baru; gunakan-lah yang itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah chukup. Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang hari ini.

Persidangan di-tangguhkan pada pukul 1.00 tengah hari.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada 4.00 petang.

(Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Mesuarat)

UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH KAPADA D.Y.M.M. SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua:
Ahli² Yang Berhormat, Perbahathan

atas Usul yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Chew Biow Chuon ini akan terbuka kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-hingga pukul 6.30 petang hari esok; dan pada hari Khamis, Yang Berhormat Menteri² akan menjawab dan menerangkan atas pandangan², pendapat² dan tegoran² daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Dari itu, saya mintalah Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang dapat peluang berchakap membuat ucapan-nya sa-berapa rengkas supaya dapat ramai lagi Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain mengambil bahagian.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi saya telah mengambil bahagian yang agak panjang sedikit berkenaan dengan kedudukan ekonomi dan kewangan negara kita. Pada petang ini saya berasa sukachita menyambong sedikit sabanyak dalam beberapa perkara yang tertentu.

Perkara yang pertama yang saya hendak sentoh pada petang ini ia-lah soal pertahanan negara. Nampak-nya soal pertahanan negara ini telah menjadi satu maudzu yang bagitu penting bagi negara kita pada masa² yang akhir ini. Ini di-sebabkan oleh langkah yang telah di-ambil oleh pehak Kerajaan British akan menarek keluar angkatan tentera-nya yang berpengkalan disabelah timor Terusan Suez sa-lepas tahun 1970 ini. Sunggoh pun penarekan Tentera² British itu akan memberi kesan yang bukan sedikit pada kedudukan pertahanan negara² kechil disabelah timor, khusus-nya negara Malaysia, tetapi pada pandangan saya penarekan tentera saperti ini tidak-lah sangat memberikan keraguan atau menyebabkan kita ini berasa panic dalam mengadap hakikat kenyataan ini, malah pada pandangan saya wujud-nya Perjanjian Pertahanan antara British dengan Malaysia itu sa-benar-nya tidak wajar. Bagi sa-buah negara yang benar² merdeka dan berdaulat meletakkan pergantongan pertahanan negara-nya kapada sa-buah negara asing ada-lah sedikit sa-banyak-nya menyentoh kehormatan dan kedaulatan negara kita sendiri. Dengan wujud-nya keadaan² saperti demikian, pada fahaman saya, sudah tiba masa dan ketika-nya bahawa

Perjanjian Pertahanan antara Malaysia dengan British itu di-tinjau kembali atau dalam kalimah yang lain di-hapuskan, sebab seperti kata saya tadi, wujud-nya Perjanjian Pertahanan itu sedikit sa-banyak-nya menyentoh kehormatan negara kita.

Sekarang satu persidangan yang boleh di-katakan penting sedang berlaku di-Ibu Kota kita ini, ia-itu di-Kuala Lumpur kita ini, Persidangan Lima Negara membahathkan kedudukan pertahanan di-Tenggara Asia ini dan memberi satu gambaran kepada kita sendiri bahawa persidangan yang tersebut adalah sa-mata² di-wujudkan hasil daripada wujud-nya tindakan British itu sendiri. Apa-kah persidangan ini akan mengambil kesimpulan untuk mengadakan otomatik bagi mengganti tempat kekosongan yang akan tinggal yang dilakukan oleh Kerajaan British ini, atau pun untuk menchari satu jalan yang lain, belum-lah ada satu kesimpulan yang tertentu, akan tetapi pada fahaman saya hendak mewujudkan sa-suatu bagi memenohi kekosongan ini dengan menggantikan tempat yang kosong untuk Tentera² British itu dengan tentera² Commonwealth yang lain juga merupakan satu hal yang tidak wajar.

Saya begitu bersimpati dan rasa-nya sesuai dengan pendapat saya sendiri apa yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat bekas Menteri Dalam Negeri kita ini sendiri yang telah menerangkan beberapa konsep yang begitu berharga dan berguna bagi mengatasi kedudukan pertahanan negara kita ini. Ada pernah timbul beberapa pendapat dari kalangan orang² yang mengambil berat dan memberikan perhatian yang bersungguh² terhadap pertahanan negara kita ini ia-lah soal kenapa Kerajaan kita, Kerajaan Malaysia kita ini, tidak chuba meninjau pendapat² daripada negara² jiran sendiri dalam sa-suatu usaha, atau pun ikhtiar bagi mewujudkan satu sikap bersama dalam menghadapi pertahanan negara di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Mahu atau tidak mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal pertahanan bagi Malaysia merupakan pertahanan bagi Tenggara Asia sendiri. Malaysia tidak dapat berdiri sendiri, sa-buah negara yang

bebas dan merdeka dalam soal pertahanan-nya di-sekitar Tenggara Asia kita ini. Keadaan² yang wujud di-Vietnam, keadaan² yang wujud di-sekitar akan menyentoh satu sama lain dengan kedudukan² negara di-Tenggara Asia, negara² jiran seperti negara Indonesia, negara Thai, merupakan negara² yang sa-chara langsung terlibat dengan kedudukan pertahanan di-tenggara Asia kita ini.

Perhimpunan atau persidangan lima negara yang sedang bersidang di-Kuala Lumpur pada hari ini tidak di-ikuti sama oleh negara² jiran. Memang benar-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa persidangan itu khusus bagi negara² yang menjadi anggota Commonwealth, akan tetapi memikirkan soal² yang mengenai kedudukan pertahanan bagi negara² Tenggara Asia kita ini, soal negara Commonwealth ada-lah merupakan soal yang kedua, soal yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah soal keselamatan di-daerah Tenggara Asia sendiri. Sebab itu, sa-waktu lawatan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri ka-Indonesia, ramai orang² yang mengharapkan bahawa dalam kunjongan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku itu soal² pertahanan bersama bagi negara² di-kawasan Asia Tenggara ini patut dan perlu di-perbincangkan, tetapi alangkah malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal itu tidak pun timbul sama ada diluar persidangan rasmi, atau pun didalam persidangan rasmi itu sendiri semenjak apa yang berlaku sa-masa kunjongan Tunku Perdana Menteri kita ka-Indonesia itu. Apa-kah soal ini mempunyai atau pun kejadian² yang mempunyai erti² dan maksud² tersendiri supaya dapat kita tinjau sa-hingga hari ini akan tetapi pada fahaman saya sudah sampai masa-nya bahawa soal pertahanan negara ini mesti-lah di-rundingkan bersama dengan negara² jiran, negara² yang sa-chara langsung terlibat dari segi kedudukan keselamatan negara² Tenggara Asia.

Memang ada satu masalaah yang mungkin menjadi kechachatan dalam usaha² untuk merapatkan perhubungan dan kerjasama pertahanan negara² Tenggara Asia ini dengan keadaan perhubungan yang tidak baik dan tidak

bagitu mesra antara Kerajaan kita Malaysia dengan Kerajaan Filipina akibat daripada tuntutan Filipina terhadap Sabah. Sunggoh pun soal Sabah ini pada mula-nya merupakan satu tuntutan yang bagitu sahaja, tetapi ini merupakan satu kudis, merupakan satu bisul, di-dalam memelihara ketenteraman, keselamatan dan perhubungan baik antara negara² di-wilayah Tenggara Asia kita itu, maka sudah sampai masanya juga bahawa soal tuntutan Filipina terhadap Sabah ini mesti-lah di-berikan perhatian yang wajar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak kami sendiri pun merasa bahawa memang sangat-lah tidak patut dan sangat-lah tidak wajar bagi negara Filipina mengemukakan tuntutan ka-atas Sabah ini dengan bagitu rupa dan kita merasa bahawa tuntutan Filipina itu ada-lah merupakan tuntutan politik yang mempunyai perkaitan yang erat dengan kempen² pilihan raya President yang mungkin akan berlaku di-negara Filipina itu sendiri.

Bagi saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sama ada Marcos akan kekal menjadi President, atau pun Macapagal akan kembali menjadi President di-Filipina, soal Sabah tidak akan di-diamkan bagitu sahaja, sebab bagi Filipina soal Sabah merupakan soal issue politik yang bagitu penting, yang bagitu menikam perasaan dan bagitu menarik perhatian sa-genap penduduk² dan warganegara Filipina itu sendiri. Jadi, mempertalikan soal kepentingan politik dalam negeri dengan soal kepentingan² keselamatan negara² Tenggara Asia ini, bagi kami di-sini Filipina terpaksa mengkaji kembali asas² tuntutan itu di-samping pehak kita sendiri juga terpaksa-lah meninjau kembali tentang sikap pendirian kita sendiri. Soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sama ada Filipina berhak menuntut atau pun tidak terhadap Sabah bukan-lah patut di-persoalkan. Soal yang besar sa-kali ia-lah apa-kah ra'ayat, atau penduduk Sabah itu suka atau pun bernafsu hendak dudok di-bawah pemerintahan Filipina atau pun mahu kekal di-dalam hidup sa-bagai keluarga di-dalam negara Malaysia.

Bagi orang² Filipina, bagi Kerajaan Filipina sendiri menganggap bahawa

soal itu maseh belum putus. Penentuan yang di-buat sa-belum wujud-nya Malaysia dahulu bagi anggapan mereka penentuan yang belum pasti, penentuan yang di-lakukan tidak dengan chara yang wajar. Kalau itu-lah kedudukan tapak tempat pendirian Filipina sekarang dalam hendak menentu atau menilaikan bagaimana kemahuan ra'ayat Sabah itu sendiri terhadap Malaysia atau pun Filipina, kalau itu-lah menjadi pokok persoalan, pehak Malaysia sendiri, rasa saya, dapat mengemukakan satu sikap yang berani dan tegas dalam soal ini, ia-itu memberikan suatu kesanggupan tawaran kepada Filipina sendiri bahawa kalau-lah penentuan yang di-berikan oleh ra'ayat sa-chara tidak langsung sa-belum wujud-nya Malaysia itu tidak memberi kepuasan hati kepada Filipina, maka boleh kita buat satu penyelesaian dengan mengadakan satu referendum yang baharu dalam negeri Sabah sendiri sa-hingga ra'ayat Sabah dapat memberikan kepastian melalui referendum itu bahawa mereka hendak kekal dalam Malaysia dengan satu ketentuan bahawa Filipina sendiri tidak akan menuntut da'awa-da'awi lagi terhadap negeri Sabah sa-sudah selesai referendum itu sendiri. Ini-lah sahaja satu jalan.

Sa-benar-nya dengan mengemukakan soal Sabah oleh Filipina ka-Mahkamah Antarabangsa sa-kali pun perkara ini tidak akan di-perselesaikan dengan bagitu mudah, sebab negeri Sabah bukan-lah satu keping tanah yang di-perselisihkan, bukan-lah sa-keping tanah yang hendak menentukan siapa tuan-nya, tetapi Sabah ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang mempunyai penduduk, Sabah ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang terlingkong dalam negara Malaysia, Sabah bukan-lah soal barang atau benda yang boleh di-pertentukan oleh Mahkamah, Sabah ia-lah milek ra'ayat dalam negeri Sabah itu sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi ini-lah satu²-nya kata saya yang mungkin menjadi penghalang, atau pun mungkin menjadi sedikit gangguan sa-kira-nya usaha² ka-arrah menjaga keselamatan negara² di-Tenggara Asia ini hendak di-wujudkan melalui persefahaman dan kerjasama antara negara² jiran di-sekitar Malaysia kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan masaalah luar negeri kita, saya suka-lah menyatakan rasa keraguan sedikit apakala saya mendengar ucapan dari Ahli Yang Berhormat yang menchadangkan Usul yang kita bahatkan pada hari ini menghendaki supaya perhubungan dengan China Kominis itu dapat di-pereratkan, di-adakan perhubungan perdagangan di-mana bahan² mentah kita dapat dijual dengan China Kominis itu sendiri. Soal yang besar sa-kali berhubung dengan China Kominis ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah soal pengiktirafan terhadap wujud negara itu sendiri. China Kominis belum menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu dan sa-hingga ini walau pun ada usul² daripada negara² supaya China Kominis itu di-terima sebagai anggota Bangsa² Bersatu, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini usul itu tinggal mungkin tenggelam dalam Bangsa² Bersatu. Soal yang besar sa-kali ini ia-lah apa-kah Malaysia ini dapat mengadakan perhubungan sa-chara perhubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dengan negara China Kominis seperti perhubungan diplomatik yang telah dibuat oleh negara kita dengan negara Russia, atau dengan negara² Eropah Timor seperti yang sedang berlaku dengan lanchar-nya sekarang ini. Perlu-lah soal ini di-beri peninjauan yang lebeh mendalam, kepentingan perhubungan perdagangan antara Malaysia, apa-kah kepentingan perhubungan perdagangan antara Malaysia dengan China Kominis itu menjadi pokok utama, atau pun soal² yang lain menjadi pokok utama. Kalau soal kepentingan perhubungan dagangan antara Malaysia dengan China Kominis itu menjadi pokok yang utama dalam menchari perhubungan² luar negeri maka sudah sampai waktu-nya negara kita ini mesti merupakan atau mengemukakan soal pengiktirafan, atau soal kemasokan negara China Kominis menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu dan dengan demikian perhubungan diplomatik antara Malaysia dengan China Kominis itu akan dapat di-buat dengan sa-wajar-nya. Ini bukan-lah bererti saya menyuruh, atau meminta Kerajaan ini mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan China Kominis, sebab walau bagaimana sa-

kali pun soal mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik itu ada-lah satu soal yang lain, chuma apa yang saya sentoh ini apakala pehak penchadang kapada chadangan ini menghendaki bahawa Malaysia mengadakan perhubungan yang lebeh rapat dengan China Kominis.

Berchakap berkenaan dengan perhubungan diplomatik antara negara kita Malaysia dengan negara² Kominis, termasuk Russia atau dengan China Kominis, bagi saya, ini satu maudzu' yang tertentu. Sampai sekarang ini bagi saya maseh lagi merasa suatu kebimbangan dalam semangat dan dalam perasaan sendiri tentang perhubungan diplomatik yang telah berlaku antara negara Soviet Russia dengan Malaysia. Apa-kah perhubungan diplomatik ini akan memberikan keuntungan kapada Malaysia kita baik dari sudut perdagangan atau pun dari mana² sudut yang lain. Kalau hendak menchari keuntungan dari segi perdagangan supaya getah atau bijeh kita, hasil² mahsul negara kita ini, dapat di-jual kapada negara Russia, maka demikian perlu di-adakan perhubungan diplomatik yang bagitu kemas, yang bagitu erat, maka itu ada-lah wajar, tetapi soal-nya apa-kah perhubungan perdagangan itu tidak dapat di-wujudkan tanpa wujud-nya perhubungan diplomatik yang rapat dengan mengadakan Kedutaan-nya timbal balek atau sa-bagai-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak Malaysia ini mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Russia, semenjak Russia telah menghantar Duta Besar-nya di-Malaysia kita ini, semenjak lawatan Menteri² kita ka-Russia, terutama-nya lawatan pertama dahulu oleh Senator, yang sekarang ini memegang jawatan Menteri Ta' Berjabatan, maka saya merasa bahawa kadang² perhubungan antara atau perhubungan yang lahir dari chakap² dan sedikit² amalan yang di-lakukan oleh beberapa Menteri itu memberi suatu gambaran yang agak membimbangkan sa-kali. Waktu lawatan Menteri Ta' Berjabatan kita—pada masa itu, saya rasa belum lagi Menteri Ta' Berjabatan—ka-negeri Russia dan bila kembali ka-Malaysia ini kadang² terasa bagi sa-tengah² orang di-Malaysia ini Menteri Ta' Berjabatan

itu telah pun membiarkan diri-nya sa-
bagai suatu alat propaganda bagi
negara Russia untuk menceritakan
tentang kemajuan Russia, kebebasan
beragama dan sa-bagai-nya. Padahal
soal ini ada-lah soal yang terlalu nisbi
untuk di-perbincangkan, sebab per-
soalan tentang kebebasan beragama,
kemajuan negara Russia itu ada-lah
satu persoalan yang tersendiri yang
maseh banyak lagi benda² atau perkara²
yang perlu di-kaji, di-tinjau dan di-
bahathkan. Lebeh² lagi pada masa²
yang akhir² ini sa-sudah datang-nya
Duta Besar bagi Russia di-negeri kita
ini telah menjadikan suatu kempen
politik yang paling hebat di-mana waktu
Duta Besar Russia ini melawat ka-
negeri Johor, mithalan-nya, mendapat
tempat yang baik dalam akhbar di-bawa
oleh Menteri Ta' Berjabatan kita dan
sa-hingga menimbulkan ulasan dalam
akhbar bagaimana mesra-nya antara
Duta Besar Russia dengan ra'ayat di-
Malaysia. Dan ini menjadikan bandi-
ngan kapada Duta² Besar negeri² barat
yang lain seperti Duta Besar dari Ameri-
ka Sharikat dan sa-bagai-nya. Hal ini
ada-lah satu perkara yang agak kurang
menyenangkan. Apa-kah negara kita,
atau Menteri² kita ini, sanggup dengan
sa-chara langsung atau tidak langsung
menjadi alat propaganda kapada
negara² luar yang di-mana Duta² Besar
bagi negara² itu ada dalam negeri kita.
Lebeh² lagi apakala pehak Menteri Ta'
Berjabatan kita mengemukakan tentang
ranchangan untuk menghantar berapa
banyak lagi pelajar² kita belajar di-
negeri Russia untuk menuntut ilmu
atau sa-bagai-nya, sa-olah²-nya tidak
ada lagi negeri dalam dunia ini yang
hendak di-chari, sudah penoh lapangan
pendidikan, pelajaran baik dari segi
teknoloji dan sa-bagai-nya di-negeri²
lain sa-lain daripada Russia, maka
sekarang terpaksa menghadapkan muka
ka-Russia untuk menghantar pelajar²
kita di-sana.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita hendak-lah
sedar dengan sejarah yang berlaku di-
negara jiran kita sendiri di-mana pada
masa yang lalu di-zaman pemerentahan
Sukarno-Subandrio banyak pelajar²
daripada Indonesia yang di-hantar ka-
Soviet Russia, sama ada dengan belanja
Kerajaan Indonesia, sama ada dengan

basiswa yang di-beri atau di-hulorkan
oleh Kerajaan Russia. Kita telah me-
ngetahui sa-bahagian besar dari pelajar²
itu sendiri telah dapat di-resapi oleh
fahaman kominis dan pengaruh kominis
yang bagitu kuat. Sa-kembali-nya
mereka ka-tanah ayer mereka menjadi
tulang belakang dalam gerakan P.K.I.
atau Parti Komunis Indonesia dalam
perjuangan parti itu untuk mengembang-
kan di'ayah², propaganda² kominis dan
menamakan fahaman atau bibit kominis
itu dalam negeri Indonesia itu sendiri.
Jadi ini satu perkara yang perlu di-
fikirkan.

Saya bagitu bersimpati dan ber-
setuju dengan sentelan yang di-sentuh
dalam sa-buah surat khabar dalam
negeri ini, kalau saya tidak salah,
surat khabar *Utusan Melayu* pernah
memberikan satu sentelan tujuan kata
surat khabar *Utusan Melayu* itu—
saya ingat dalam renchana Pengarang
atau pun ruangan sudut-nya—tujuan
kita mengadakan perhubungan diplo-
matik dengan Russia ia-lah sa-mata²
untuk menjual bahan² mentah kita.
Yang perlu di-persoalkan semenjak
kita mengadakan perhubungan diplo-
matik dengan Russia ini berapa per
cent bertambah-nya getah kita yang
dapat di-jual ka-Russia, berapa per
cent bertambah-nya timah kita yang
dapat di-jual ka-Russia? Bukan soal²
yang lain. Ini-lah soal yang pertama
sa-kali. Bukan soal hendak menghantar
pelajar, bukan soal menghadkan
kelas bahasa Russia—tidak salah
mengadakan kelas bahasa Russia,
tetapi soal yang penting sekarang ini
soal perhubungan perdagangan. Kita
hendak menchari sa-berapa banyak
keuntungan dengan perhubungan diplo-
matik yang di-adakan dengan sa-
sabuah negeri itu, terutama-nya kalau
kita telah bagitu berani berkorban
mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik
dengan sa-sabuah negara yang terang²
memegang asas kominis yang kita
tahu negara² besar kominis seperti
Russia itu sendiri dalam sejarah-nya
yang sekarang—akan datang saya
tidak tahu—dalam sejarah-nya di-
mana wujud-nya Kedutaan bagi sa-
buah negara kominis itu di-situ-lah
wujud-nya tempat gerakan sabversive,
tempat atau sa-kurang²-nya gerakan

di'ayah propaganda mengembangkan faham komunisem itu dalam negara itu sendiri. Jadi kita telah berani, kita telah berani mengorbankan sikap kita sa-lama ini begitu tegas menentang fahaman komunis, kita telah berani mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dan berani bertanggung-jawab sa-kiranya wujud sa-barang gerakan sabversive dalam negara kita ini, dengan tujuan untuk mengaut keuntungan yang sa-banyak²-nya di-lapangan perdagangan. Ini-lah soal yang utama sa-kali. Sekarang soal perhubungan sudah wujud. Tidak perlu di-persoalkan lagi. Apa yang perlu di-persoalkan sekarang ini ia-lah nilai² dagang yang telah, sedang dan mungkin akan wujud antara negara kita Malaysia dengan Soviet Russia dan negara² Eropah Timur dan demikian pula dengan negara China Komunis yang mungkin akan wujud pada masa akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya beraleh sekarang ini kepada ucapan saya—saya hendak chuba ringkaskan ucapan saya petang ini untuk memberi peluang kepada sahabat² yang lain—beraleh kepada soal dasar ke'adilan dalam negara kita ini. Pagi tadi saya telah sentoh sedikit sa-banyak sa-waktu saya menyentuh tentang kemungkinan atau timbul-nya ura² atau niat daripada Kementerian Ke'adilan hendak mendirikan sa-buah bangunan yang indah yang menjadi simbol bagi demokrasi dan menjadi simbol bagi ke'adilan dalam negara kita. Soal ini saya pernah mengatakan bahawa ke'adilan demokrasi tidak akan hidup sa-mata² dengan simbol di-negeri kita ini. Sekarang ini kalau di-tinjau dari segi amalan ke'adilan dan demokrasi dalam negeri kita ini kadang² timbul satu perasaan bagi kita apa-kah benar ini-lah yang di-namakan demokrasi dan apa-kah benar ini yang di-namakan ke'adilan. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terutama sa-kali dalam soal pertarongan antara partai² politik, di-masa² yang akhir ini, lebeh² lagi hampir² menjelang pilihanraya besar yang akan berlangsung dalam tahun 1969 ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang² bagi perasaan kita terasa apa-kah kita ini sudah kembali hidup di-zaman peme-

rentah Jepun sa-lama sa-tahun jagong atau pun sa-lama tiga tahun lebeh kurang dahulu atau pun kita ini kembali di-zaman bahana, sebab di-zaman Jepun dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila berlaku perselisihan kechil antara satu keluarga dengan keluarga lain, antara satu peribadi dengan peribadi yang lain, yang kebetulan satu daripada peribadi itu orang penting atau yang mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat dengan Kempitai, maka lambat laun saminggu dua minggu orang yang ber-telagah dengan beliau itu akan dapat di-tangkap dan di-bawa kepada Kempitai di-beri seksaan tanpa di-kemuka ka-muka pengadilan. Kadang² nasib orang² itu bebas kemudian-nya, kadang² nasib orang itu menjadi makanan Samurai.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini kita rasa kembali pada zaman itu. Kadang² pertikaian politik di-kampung² antara satu partai dengan satu partai yang lain, antara anggota partai dengan anggota partai yang lain, pertikaian politik biasa yang kadang² pertikaian politik itu agak panas, kadang² suam², tetapi oleh kerana timbul pertikaian yang seperti ini di-tambah lagi dengan pertentangan peribadi yang telah wujud sa-lama²-nya, maka kesempatan di-gunakan oleh suatu golongan yang lain buat laporan kepada pehak Kerajaan, buat laporan kepada polis, maka akhir-nya orang itu di-tangkap tidak di-kemukakan ka-muka pengadilan, di-tangkap di-bawah berbagai undang², ada yang di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, ka-Batu Gajah-lah tempat-nya, ada yang di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² P.C.O. (Prevention of Crime Ordinance) maka ka-daerah² yang jauh-lah tempat-nya, ada yang di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² R.R. atau pun menghadkan Tempat Kediaman, maka ka-negeri lain-lah pula tempat buangan-nya berpisah daripada kaum keluarga-nya dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini berlaku, pernah berlaku, telah berlaku dan baharu sahaja berlaku dan mungkin akan berlaku lagi, terutama-nya dalam negeri Kelantan, sebab kita tahu pertentangan politik ini di-mana

kuat-nya tempat partai Pembangkang dalam negeri kita ini, maka di-situ-lah pertentangan yang hebat. Di-mana tempat-nya partai yang menyokong Kerajaan itu kuat tidak banyak timbul pertentangan. Ini sudah menjadi adat kebiasaan. Tetapi kalau amalan seperti ini berjalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka saya rasa kehidupan demokrasi dan ke'adilan di-dalam negara kita ini akan muram dan lambat laun akan hancor, hancor, dan kita sendiri akan merangkak di-atas kehancoran ke'adilan dan demokrasi di-dalam negara kita ini.

Memang betul, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Kerajaan akan dapat mengemukakan hujjah² dan alasan² dengan berderet² chakapan, dengan berpuluh² sebab yang membolehkan sa-sorang itu di-tangkap. Bila sa-orang itu di-tangkap, bila sa-orang yang bernama Ya'akub di-tangkap, mithal-nya di-bawah P.C.O. atau R.R. maka pehak Polis akan mengemukakan sampai sa-puluh atau dua puluh kejadian² yang kadang² semua yang di-kemukakan itu benar, kadang² ada sa-paroh benar, kadang² kesemua-nya tidak benar—ini memang boleh di-kemukakan. Tetapi di-atas alasan itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak orang² yang telah melakukan jenayah dalam negeri ini, sama ada jenayah itu sudah terbukti di-dalam Mahkamah dia telah di-hukum, sama ada jenayah² yang di-lakukan telah tidak terbukti dalam Mahkamah, berkali² naik Mahkamah tetapi tidak dapat di-kemukakan, atau tidak dapat di-hukum kerana tidak cukup bukti atau kenyataan, berpuluh² report yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak² yang tertentu, mithal-nya. Ada juga orang² yang seperti itu yang dapat hidup berlelgang kangkong di-dalam kampung-nya dengan bebas, dengan megah sa-bagai samsing, sa-bagai gangster di-kampung, orang ini tidak di-tangkap. Orang itu di-letakkan di-bawah P.C.O., orang itu di-letakkan di-bawah R.R.—ini yang menimbulkan persoalan. Sedangkan orang² yang tidak terkenal di-dalam lapangan jenayah, tidak terkenal sa-bagai pengapak kepala, tidak terkenal sa-bagai gangster, tidak ada kejadian tidak pernah

di-dalam Mahkamah, tidak pernah di-kemukakan di-dalam Mahkamah sehingga dia bebas oleh kerana tidak sabit atau tidak nyata, orang² seperti ini di-tangkap, di-singkirkan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Ini kalau-lah pehak Kerajaan atau pun pemerintah ini benar² hendak mengawasi dan menjaga perkara ini terpaksa kena berteliti dan berchermat dan saya perchaya dengan wujud-nya sa-orang Menteri Muda yang baharu dalam Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Menteri Muda Dalam Negeri ini yang baharu orang ahli undang², orang yang pernah berkhidmat di-dalam lapangan undang², jawatan tinggi, sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan yang telah lama, saya perchaya dengan beliau memegang jawatan ini beliau akan mengambil initiative yang berharga sa-kali bagi meninjau kembali chara² penangkapan di-lakukan dan bagaimana keadaan² dan nasib orang² yang telah di-asingkan daripada kaum keluarga sampai ka-tengah² hutan rimba, sampai keluar negeri, sampai tengah² gunung-ganang. Ini bukan-lah chakapan seperti chakapan tambahan, tetapi ia-lah dengan benar, ada orang yang di-asingkan sampai keluar negeri, di-letakkan di-tengah² gunung—tengah gunung saya katakan tidak ada jalan raya-lah, tidak ada kaum keluarga, tidak ada mata pencharian, orang yang sekarang ini sampai tidak dapat hidup kerana tidak ada mata pencharian, bergantung kepada ihsan sa-siapa sahaja-lah kaum famili-nya dari jauh² yang mengirinkan wang belanja. Ini kejadian yang benar², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harap-lah saya kalau pehak Menteri Muda Dalam Negeri ini akan dapat meninjau kembali chara² dasar Kerajaan ini supaya sesuai dengan slogan², dengan lambang² yang wujud dalam negara kita ini sa-bagai negara demokrasi, sa-bagai negara yang memegang kapada hukum—negara hukum, negara yang menjalankan ke'adilan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyentuh-lah sedikit berkenaan dengan Jabatan Anti-Corruption. Jabatan Anti-Corruption ini satu jabatan yang begitu penting dalam menjamin kelichinan perjalanan pentadbiran dan dalam

menjamin kelichinan perjalanan negara kita ini bersej daripada rasuah, bersej daripada perkara² yang tidak baik. Sa-lama gerakan anti-corruption ini berjalan bagi saya sudah pun boleh di-berikan kepujian kepada Pengarahnya dan anggota²-nya yang telah menjalankan kerja dengan baik.

Apa yang saya hendak sentoh pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah saya merasa bahawa wujudnya didalam bentuknya sekarang ini—Badan Penchegah Rasuah yang wujud sekarang ini—maseh belum lagi sempurna dan maseh sangsi.

Gerakan anti-corruption hendaklah merupakan gerakan yang bebas, gerakan yang bebas dari politik, gerakan yang bebas dari tekanan² orang atas, gerakan yang bebas dari segala²-nya. Sudah sampai masa-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jabatan Anti-Corruption, atau pun Penchegah Rasuah ini, hendaklah di-wujudkan sa-bagai satu jabatan yang langsung tundok di-bawah Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang di-lantek oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sa-bagai Jabatan Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam atau pun Surohanjaya² yang lain yang di-letakkan terus di-bawah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Dengan chara Badan Anti-Corruption ini tidak tundok di-bawah mana² Jabatan, Kementerian, sama ada Kementerian Dalam Negeri atau pun Jabatan Perdana Menteri, maka saya kira gerakan anti-corruption ini dapat berjalan lebeh bebas dan lebeh maju. Tidak perlu takut kepada tekanan sebab sa-lagi dia duduk di-bawah mana² Jabatan, kemungkinan benda itu entah-lah sudah berlaku atau pun tidak itu, itu masaalah lain—tetapi kemungkinan akan berlaku bahawa Jabatan Anti-Corruption ini akan dapat di-jadikan alat untuk menekan golongan yang lain atau dapat di-jadikan alat untuk mendapat shafa'at daripada mendapat menekan Pejabat ini. Jadi kedua²-nya itu ia-lah satu perkara yang tidak patut wujud di-dalam Jabatan Anti-Corruption untuk menekan golongan yang lain, maka dia diperalatkan oleh golongan yang lain

oleh kerana kebetulan golongan yang hendak memperalatkan itu golongan yang di-atas yang berkuasa kepada Jabatan ini—itu pun niat tidak baik. Dan kadang² orang² yang berkuasa terhadap golongan ini mempunyai kesalahan² tertentu, maka orang² itu menjadikan Badan Anti-Corruption ini sa-bagai satu Badan shafa'at untuk mendapatkan tempat berlindung daripada tindakan atau pun apa² langkah yang di-ambil oleh Badan ini—ini pun sangat² sangsi.

Jadi untuk menyelamatkan Badan itu, kalau pun belum pernah berlaku, tetapi kemungkinan akan berlaku, untuk menyelamatkan Badan ini sudah tiba masa-nya Badan ini mesti-lah Badan yang bebas menjadi satu Badan yang tundok terus di-bawah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong saperti Badan² bebas yang lain yang tidak terta'alok di-bawah mana² Jabatan dan Kementerian dan Panglima bagi Penchegah Rasuah ini atau pun Pengarah bagi Penchegah Rasuah ini hendaklah di-beri kuasa² yang lebeh dan meletakkan taraf-nya kepada taraf yang sama dengan taraf Hakim dalam negeri ini. Dengan demikian sahaja-lah baharu Gerakan Anti-Corruption itu lebeh memberi kesan, lebeh memberi menafa'at kepada gerakan penchegah rasuah yang di-lakukan sekarang ini.

Ini, apa yang di-sebutkan ini sudah tidak menafikan, tidak-lah pula saya menafikan kerja² yang telah di-lakukan oleh Badan Penchegah Rasuah ini sa-bagai kerja² yang bagitu baik dan berkesan. Apa yang telah berlaku sa-lama ini dalam Gerakan Penchegah Rasuah tentang menangkap orang² yang makan suap, mengambil langkah bagi menangkap penyeludupan ganja dan sa-bagai-nya oleh kerana memandang bahawa di-bawah Jabatan Kastam itu ada racket berkenaan dengan rasuah ini, maka ini semua patut di-berikan kepujian dan penghargaan yang sa-tinggi²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya berhenti pada petang ini ada satu perkara lagi yang saya hendak sentoh mengenai soal pelajaran. Kita tahu bahawa dalam dasar pelajaran kita,

pelajaran agama itu menjadi mata pelajaran yang perlu dan wajib di-ajar dalam sekolah² di-mana ada pelajar² Islam, anak² Islam yang menjadi murid. Bila ada anak² Islam di-dalam kelas itu lebeh daripada 15 orang, maka guru, sa-orang guru daripada guru agama di-adakan dan di-beri pelajaran agama. Pada mula² langkah ini di-lakukan beberapa tahun yang lalu mendapat sambutan yang baik. Mata pelajaran Islam di-dalam peperiksaan L.C.E., M.C.E., H.S.C. mendapat sambutan yang baik daripada pelajar² sa-hingga pelajaran itu menjadi satu mata pelajaran yang begitu di-minati oleh pelajar² Islam, malah ada pelajar² yang bukan Islam pun yang mengambil mata pelajaran itu sa-bagai satu mata pelajaran untuk mendapat kelulusan sijil L.C.E., F.M.C. atau H.S.C. Tetapi apa yang menimbulkan keraguan pada masa² yang akhir² ini telah terdengar bahawa mata pelajaran agama ini tidak lagi di-berikan syarat untuk kelulusan di-dalam sijil sama ada L.C.E., F.M.C. atau H.S.C. Jadi dengan demikian menimbulkan perasaan di-kalangan pelajar² kita sendiri tidak begitu gemar menuntut, atau pun mengambil pelajaran agama. Mereka tidak begitu gemar mengambil, kerana mereka tahu kalau mereka mengambil pelajaran ini, ini mengganggu mereka untuk mendapatkan pelajaran² yang lain, sedangkan pelajaran agama tidak menjadi pelajaran yang pasti atau mata pelajaran untuk mendapat syarat kelulusan untuk mendapat sijil L.C.E., F.M.C. atau H.S.C. Ini soal-nya yang pertama yang timbul perkara ini.

Jadi dengan demikian sudah-lah berlaku pada masa sekarang ini kelas² pelajaran agama tidak lagi di-kunjongi oleh pelajar². Bila sampai masa-nya untuk mengadakan pelajaran agama, bila guru agama masok sa-bahagian daripada murid² itu lari meninggalkan kelas-nya, masok ka-Khutub Khanah (Library) untuk membacha atau mentela'ah buku² pelajaran lain, sebab mereka merasa pelajaran agama ini di-bacha di-rumah pun boleh, dia berasa, atau pun menanyakan ayah di-rumah pun boleh atau hendak tidak tanya, tidak bacha pun tidak apa. Soal-nya dia

menghendaki tiap² pelajaran yang di-ajar dalam sekolah itu hendak-lah pelajaran itu berguna bagi dia untuk mendapat sijil, bukan soal berguna lagi dia untuk menjadi alat untuk hidup pada masa akan datang, itu soal yang kedua bagi pelajaran sekarang, saya perhatikan—berguna untuk mendapat sijil. Jadi bila dia tahu pelajaran itu tidak dapat menolong dia mendapatkan sijil, maka banyak murid² yang begitu chuai terhadap mata pelajaran agama ini. Ini perkara yang wujud sekarang.

Yang kedua, ia-lah soal dasar di-lakukan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran sekarang ini dalam memberi nilai kepada guru² agama yang mengajar di-sekolah² Kerajaan, ia-itu sa-sudah timbul satu jadual baharu, satu kira² baharu tentang soal menempatkan jumlah guru kepada tiap² sekolah mengikut perhetongan darjah atau kelas supaya jangan berlebeh guru, maka dalam menilaikan guru bagi jumlah kelas bagi tiap² buah sekolah itu, maka guru² agama termasuk di-dalam nilai jumlah guru. Dengan demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedapatan ada sekolah² yang kurang guru kerana guru² agama di-jumlahkan sa-bagai jumlah² guru yang termasuk di-dalam Schedule atau pun jadual itu sendiri. Oleh hal yang demikian kedapatan-lah di-dalam sa-bahagian besar sekolah² sekarang ini bukan sahaja di-Kelantan bahkan di-Negeri² lain pun ada guru² agama yang terpaksa mengajar mata pelajaran lain, ada guru² agama yang terpaksa mengajar mata pelajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan, bahasa Melayu, mengajar Ilmu Hisab bagi sekolah² rendah atau sa-bagai-nya; terpaksa, kerana guru² tidak chukup. Itu satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Yang kedua, guru² agama sa-benar-nya bukan-lah guru² atau guru² agama di-sekolah rendah Kerajaan, sa-benar-nya bukan guru² yang tundok di-bawah Kementerian Pelajaran. Guru² itu ia-lah Pegawai atau kakitangan Kerajaan² Negeri, tetapi di-serahkan untuk mengajar mata pelajaran agama di-sekolah² Kerajaan. Maka timbul-lah pula soal-nya memegang kelas. Oleh kerana guru² kurang maka guru² agama pun terpaksa menjadi guru

yang memegang kelas; ini bertambah berat-lah kewajipan-nya. Dengan demikian apa-kah natijah yang di-dapati daripada kejadian itu? Natijah yang pertama guru² agama terpaksa mengajar mata pelajaran yang tidak menjadi mata pelajaran bagi-nya. Yang kedua, mata pelajaran agama yang diajar di-sekolah itu terpaksa di-kurangkan, sebab sa-bahagian daripada guru agama terpaksa mengajar di-sekolah itu.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila kurang mata pelajaran agama yang di-ajarkan, maka minat murid² kepada mata² pelajaran agama itu pun tidak begitu bersungguh. Sa-mentelah pula seperti yang tersebut pada mula² tadi bahawa mata pelajaran agama tidak lagi jadi mata pelajaran untuk kelulusan sijil² yang di-adakan didalam sekolah² kita ini seperti sijil L.C.E., F.M.C. atau H.S.C.

Pada pandangan saya elok-lah pehak Kementerian, atau pehak Kerajaan meninjau kembali akan hal ini supaya keadaan itu akan dapat menjadi sempurna dan terator kembali, meninjau kembali supaya mata pelajaran agama di-jadikan mata pelajaran untuk kelulusan sijil L.C.E., F.M.C. dan H.S.C. dan supaya guru² agama yang mengajar di-sekolah² Kerajaan itu tidak diberi tugas yang lain sa-lain daripada memberi pelajaran dan pendidekan agama. Kechuali kalau tugas ini pun tidak di-tunaikan, itu masalaah lain. Di-beri tugas khas-nya untuk mengajar agama dan pendidekan agama, sa-mentelahan pula gaji guru agama itu ada-lah lebeh rendah, jika di-bandingkan dengan gaji guru² lain, maka sangat-lah tidak adil hendak di-berikan tugas yang sama seperti guru² yang lain.

Gaji guru agama pernah di-sebut oleh Tuan Hakim Aziz sa-waktu mengulas tentang tugas²-nya untuk membuat penyata berkenaan dengan guru, gaji guru agama ini terlalu rendah, kadang² ada yang sama dengan tukang kebun, atau pun dengan peon, atau pun dengan office boy. Jadi inilah satu perkara yang perlu di-perhatikan oleh pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya sentoh pada petang ini dan saya bersama² dengan kawan² yang lain menguchapkan terima kaseh atas Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu.

Sekian, terima kaseh.

Orang Tua Mohammad Dara bin Langpad (Sabah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun beruchap ia-lah kerana menyokong dengan sa-penohnya atas Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada 6 hari-bulan Jun berkenaan dengan pembukaan Parliament Penggal Yang Kelima pada tahun ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menarek perhatian sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah. Di-sini saya menerangkan dengan jelas, ini sa-mata² tidak ada kena mengena Filipina hendak menuntut Sabah dan Filipina langsung tidak ada hak-nya di-Sabah. Kalau benar² Filipina ada hak atas Sabah asal tanah jajahan Filipina, mengapakah di-masa penjajahan dahulu, atau bangsa² telah memerintah Sabah dan mena'alok Sabah, mithal-nya Kerajaan Jepun telah memerintah Sabah memakan masa hampir² lima tahun memerintah Sabah. Kemudian pula diperintah oleh British lagi sa-patut-nya Kerajaan Filipina di-masa itu mengeluarkan tuntutan-nya kalau benar² bahawa Filipina satu Kerajaan yang bijak dan sayang dan bimbang kepada Sabah berserta ra'ayat-nya supaya terlepas dari belenggu penjajahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasrat ra'ayat Sabah yang berbilang bangsa banyak² menguchap jutaan terima kaseh dan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Malaysia Barat yang mana berbagai² pertolongan dan kemudahan yang di-berikan kepada Sabah dan telah dapat membangkitkan dan melepaskan dari belenggu penjajahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya boleh jadi pada sangkaan Kerajaan Filipina bahawa Sabah merdeka menerusi Malaysia ada-lah dengan paksaan, atau pun pujokan atau hanya

kemahuan pemimpin²-nya sahaja; ini sa-mata² tidak betul, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-tahu saya Sabah telah pun di-datangi oleh Perwakilan Bangsa² Bersatu ia-itu Cobbold Commission dan saya sendiri telah pun di-tanya, sama ada Sabah suka masok Malaysia ada-kah dengan paksaan atau pujukan pemimpin². Jawab saya ini ia-lah kehendak dan kemahuan kami sendiri, tidak ada siapa pemimpin yang berjumpa dengan kami. Ini ia-lah dengan keredzaan dan keikhlasan kami sendiri.

Kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sabah telah pun mengadakan pilihanraya pada tahun 1967 dengan sa-chara langsung, sa-belum pilihanraya di-jalankan Filipina dan Indonesia telah meminta kepada Bangsa² Bersatu supaya menghantar perwakilan dari beberapa buah negara sa-bagai pemerhati², kalau-lah benar² ra'ayat Sabah yang berbilang bangsa sama ada tetap di-dalam Malaysia mahu pun tidak, dan saya sendiri ada bertukar² pendapat dengan wakil dari Indonesia kata-nya pilihanraya Sabah chukup terator dan memuaskan. Ujar beliau lagi, "Saya menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh atas pendapat saya di-masa saya melawat tempat² pembuangan undi. Saya berasa puas hati benar² ra'ayat Sabah bukan dengan paksaan ia-lah dengan kehendak dan kesukaan mereka sendiri merdeka masok Malaysia".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Malaysia ia-lah sa-buah Kerajaan yang sentiasa berazam hendak mewujudkan perpaduan di-antara negara² yang lain, dan Malaysia suka bekerja sama dan bertolak ansor dengan negara² yang lain, bukti-nya Filipina meminta kepada Kerajaan Malaysia supaya smuggling dari Filipina ka-Malaysia di-tutup atau pun di-berhentikan kerana menimbulkan perselisihan di-antara dua buah negara dan ekonomi Filipina akan merosot lagi. Kerajaan Filipina meminta supaya dia menghantar Pejabat Kastam-nya ka-Malaysia Timor. Kerajaan Malaysia ber-setuju atas permintaan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum ada satu Kerajaan dalam dunia ini sa-mata² menolak wang masok ka-dalam negara-

nya dan di-jaga kemasokan hasil-nya oleh negara² yang lain ia-lah negara Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sabah akan menghantar tiga orang wakil untuk menyertai Perwakilan Malaysia berkenaan rundingan di-Bangkok yang akan berlangsung pada 17 haribulan Jun ini. Oleh hal yang demikian diminta kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini, mari-lah kita bersama² berdo'a semoga kedua buah negara akan dapat memainkan peranan bagi menchari jalan dengan sa-chara damai, agar Filipina menarek balek tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah.

Terima kaseh.

Tuan Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minggu lepas Dewan ini dan negara kita telah menchatet satu sejarah baharu di-mana Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja Permaisuri Agong telah berkenan melawat dan memberi Titah dalam Dewan yang mulia ini. Saya sa-bagai wakil Larut Utara dan pengundi² saya menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kepada Duli² Yang Maha Mulia agar kedua mereka itu dudok di-atas Takhta, bersemayam di-atas Takhta sa-lama²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negara kita telah pun membuat bi-lateral agreement dengan negara² dalam dunia ini dan juga negara² yang berjiran dengan kita. Dari sa-masa ka-samasa saya lihat perkembangan politik dan juga kemushkilan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan juga Titah Baginda, saya minta kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membachakan, "Tindak tandok yang tidak bertanggungjawab dari sa-bilangan kechil ra'ayat negeri ini yang suka menimbulkan kekachauan".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir besar sangat ma'ana ucapan ini dan saya harap orang² yang kechil ini memang menjadi duri dalam daging. Dengan ada-nya bi-lateral agreement, saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya orang yang suka membuat kachau dan terus membuat kachau dalam negara

ini, dan tidak memberi ta'at setia kepada negara ini umpama-nya kita lihat seperti satu sejarah baharu, kita tengok kelmarin di-mana Duli Yang Maha Mulia telah berangkat merasmikan Parlimen ini, wakil² dari Batu tidak datang, wakil daripada P.P.P. pun tidak datang; ini menunjukkan ada-lah mereka² ini pandai sahaja berkokok dalam Dewan ini dan tempat² yang tertentu, tetapi memuji² negara yang asal. Saya mendatangkan chadangan dalam Parlimen ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi orang² ini dengan adanya bi-lateral agreement mahu-lah Kerajaan kita berpakat dengan negara asal mereka supaya orang ini dapat di-pindahkan balek dan kita tukar umpama-nya satu doktor daripada sini kita hantar keluar, kita bawa balek sa-orang attendant pun tidak mengapa-lah, atau pun orang² yang memuji² Kerajaan Singapura, kalau kita hantar umpama-nya satu wakil, kita ambil pion pun tidak mengapa. Lebih² lagi saya tengok daripada Kerajaan Singapura, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selalu mengganggu Kerajaan kita. Kalau pepatah orang puteh berkata, "chuba menumbok di-bawah tali pinggang" daripada satu masa ka-satu masa dan meminta ma'af. Saya mahu tegas di atas perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan kalau Singapura membuat demikian di-atas ra'ayat kita, Malaysia, berma'ana-lah Singapura sedikit sa-banyak menyentuh kedaulatan negara kita dan saya harap Kerajaan kita jangan mendiamkan diri. Dengan adanya bi-lateral agreement, kalau Kerajaan Singapura menghantar balek satu, kita hantar balek tiga ka-Singapura. Saya rasa baharu-lah berpatutan dengan perkembangan masa.

Saya harap dengan ada-nya bi-lateral agreement, kita pakai sa-chara besar²an, kerana saya tengok ada satu negara banyak pada musim panas orang² kita ini pergi bertukar angin ka-sana dan di-sambut sa-chara besar²an pada satu negeri, dan dukachita saya mema'alumkan kepada Parlimen ini, ada pula dalam Parlimen negara itu mempunyai satu Kementerian yang khas berkenaan dengan orang² keturunan asal daripada negeri itu dan murid² kita daripada negeri ini pergi ka-

negeri itu tidak kurang daripada 3,800 orang mendapat pelajaran dan langsung tidak dapat visa daripada negeri kita, atau bantuan daripada negeri kita yang belajar di-situ. Saya dapati sa-chara sa-tengah rasmi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang² waktu chuti budak² ini dipaksa menundok dan memberi hormat menyanyi lagu negara kebangsaan negara itu dan berlateh tentera di-dalam negeri itu. Saya harap Kerajaan kita jangan berdiam diri di-atas perkara ini kerana murid² ini ia-lah seperti masa rebong lagi. Mereka mendapat pelajaran dan kalau perkara ini di-benarkan berjalan terus-menerus murid² ini apabila dapat pelajaran dan kembali ka-negara kita akan menjadi sa-olah² saya nyatakan tadi kepada Parlimen ini macham duri di-dalam daging dan ini akan mengancham keselamatan negara kita.

Saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Pejabat Imigresen kita, kita adakan satu section yang lain di-mana section ini di-minta membuat penerangan besar²an ka-seluruh negara kita termasuk-lah Sabah dan Sarawak di-mana orang² yang membesar²kan, membanggakan negeri mereka yang asal sama ada Indonesia, sama ada negeri China, sama ada Singapura atau pun Ceylon, kita ambil chatetan dan laporan yang tertentu dan satu hari kita panggil buat interview. Ini-lah chakap mereka membangga²kan negeri asal. Apa kata kita beri satu tiket dengan satu jalan dan kita bawa dengan bi-lateral agreement ini dengan orang yang lain pula. Saya telah menyatakan tadi, kalau kita menghantar doktor, negeri ini bersukachita dan berbesar hati, kalau kita menerima kembali sa-orang peon atau pun sa-orang attendant, tetapi yang bertanggung-jawab.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukachita mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh menyatakan apa yang Kerajaan buat tidak ada satu yang betul. Bagitu juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh. Memang-lah kata pepatah Melayu, "lidah tidak bertulang". Kalau-lah pandai Ahli Yang Berhormat Pasir

Puteh menegor Senator Abdul Ghafar pergi ka-Russia dan sa-bagai-nya, apa pandai-nya, apa bakti-nya, apa-kah perkara² kemegahan dia sendiri membuat kapada orang² di-Kelantan, sa-lain daripada menjual atau menggadai satu per tiga daripada negeri Kelantan hak orang² Melayu kapada orang² China. Saya datang daripada negeri Perak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh menyatakan mengapa tidak Pegawai Pelanchongan kita membuat satu jurusan yang terator dan baik untuk menggalakkan pelanchong² datang ka-tanah ayer kita. Molek-nya perkara ini di-jalankan di-Ipoh. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Ipoh kita tengok tidak lain, P.P.P. berkuasa di-sana di-buat sa-masa hujan, jalan² raya itu penoh dengan ayer dan boleh-kah kita menjalankan sampan dan sa-bagai-nya sa-olah² Venice of the East, Ta'payah motokar lalu bahkan motobot atau pun sampan² boleh-lah pada fikiran P.P.P. menggalakkan pelanchong. Ini-kah yang dinamakan satu perkara baru yang di-buat oleh P.P.P. di-Ipoh?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Ipoh juga kita tengok satu industrial estate yang di-jalankan oleh P.P.P. Asap yang keluar daripada Tasek Simen itu telah menyapu awan dan rumah² pun hitam kesemua-nya; sampai orang datang dari Ipoh pun hitam. Itu-kah kemajuan nama-nya? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah hendak berchakap senang, tetapi hendak menjalankan sa-suatu perkara itu memberi faedah kapada ra'ayat jelata, ini ada-lah perkara yang lain, berbedza dengan perkara² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan faham perindustrian, saya wakil dari Larut Utara kurang puas hati dan saya telah pun menyatakan kapada Rumah yang mulia ini, kita sudah halau penjajahan sa-chara colonial yang menekan kita beratus² tahun lama-nya dan sekarang datang pula satu chara penjajahan baru ia-itu dengan membawa wang tanah ayer kita ini dengan modal dan membuat industry dalam negeri kita ini. Hal ini, Kerajaan kita mesti-lah berhati².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barang di-ingat, modal dalam negeri kita pun sangat banyak, dan saya dapati modal negeri kita ini telah pun di-bawa oleh orang² yang kenamaan saperti Dato' dan sa-bagai-nya menanam modal ini di-Singapura, di-Hong Kong, Formosa dan di-negeri² lain dan saya sangat² dukachita di-atas hal ini kerana mereka itu sa-ketika dahulu dia-lah orang² yang miskin, dapat kekayaan² jadi hartawan dan jutawan dan sa-bagai-nya dan modal ini di-bawa ka-negeri lain walhal negeri kita memberikan segala galakan yang perlu untuk mengadakan perindustrian dalam negeri kita ini. Tetapi apa sebab? Tentu-lah ada sebab² yang lain. Barangkali dia boleh bawa lari banyak lagi emas daripada negara kita ini menerusi industri² yang di-tubuhkan di-Hong Kong, di-Formosa dan sa-bagai-nya. Boleh saya sebutkan sa-kali lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² kenamaan kita, Dato' dan sa-bagai-nya dan saya teringat pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² ini, saya harap pehak C.I.D. kita memerhati dengan segala teliti-nya gerak-geri mereka itu, walau pun mereka mempunyai pangkat yang begitu tinggi, tetapi mengapa tidak mereka menanamkan, membantu Kerajaan kita menubuhkan industry, sa-balek-nya mereka larikan wang daripada tanah ayer kita dengan kemudahan yang mereka ada itu ka-negeri² yang lain. Tentu-lah ada sebab² yang tertentu. Orang ini pun termasuk dalam gulungan yang saya kata tadi, kita adakan bilateral agreement dan suroh balek Dato', dan terus-lah beri satu tiket yang sa-hala pergi ka-negeri lain, lebeh baik dan senang kita memikirkan atas hal ehwal orang² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat dukachita dengan telatah Kerajaan Filipina menuntut Sabah baru² ini. Hairan sangat saya memikir-nya kerana Kerajaan Filipina tidak berchakap sapatah pun manakala Sabah atau pun British North Borneo dalam genggaman Kerajaan British. Saya katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak lagi kumpulan² saperti Sulu, Midanao dan berpuloh² lagi kepulauan yang di-dudoki oleh orang² Melayu. Saya na' katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan mendatangkan shor kapada Dewan yang mulia ini,

kalau sa-kira-nya Filipina di-bawah pemerintahan Marcos mahu satu pungutan suara yang baru, saya mendaftarkan shor di-sini katakan kita setuju—ini shor daripada saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau kita mahu pungutan suara sa-kali lagi, kita ber-setuju, tetapi jangan kita adakan di-Sabah sahaja bahkan kepada semua kepulauan² Melayu bersama ia-itu Minado, Sulu dan sa-bagai-nya dan berpuluh² lagi kepulauan Melayu. Kalau Sabah setuju di-bawah Malaysia, o.k. kita terima, dan kepulauan² itu kalau mereka itu bersetuju masuk di-bawah pentadbiran Malaysia, good-bye kepada Marcos dan orang² Filipina.

Berkenaan dengan perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat berbesar hati kepada Tuan Joo Majakil dan juga Ahli² Parlimen daripada Sabah yang memberi sokongan penoh atas perkara ini dan saya mendaftarkan shor kepada Kerajaan bahawa Ahli² Yang Berhormat ini patut lah di-beri pergi ka-Bangkok untuk menjadi pemerhati apabila Marcos dan orang²-nya datang ka-Bangkok kelak.

Di-kawasan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak orang² yang menganggor tidak ada kerja. Surat datang bertalu² meminta kerja dan saya apa boleh buat sa-bagai sa-batang karah Ahli Parlimen tidak berkuasa langsung. Jadi timbul-lah satu kawasan industry kechil di-dalam kawasan saya di-Kemunting di-mana pada masa ini ada dua buah factory ia-itu satu Kemunting Textile dan lagi satu Cotton Factory dan memakai banyak pekerja. Sa-belum kilang² ini di-buka, orang² di-kawasan saya telah pun menjemput dengan segala hormat-nya Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan pergi memberi sedikit chermah di-kemunting. Menteri itu dengan baik hati dan dengan senang hati memberi akuan kepada penganggor² khas-nya di-dalam kawasan saya mengatakan apabila factory ini mula di-jalankan, beliau boleh-lah memberi pekerjaan kepada mereka itu. Dukachita saya kata di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila factory itu siap, daripada 320 orang yang bekerja di-factory itu, chuma sa-orang sahaja datang daripada kawasan saya.

Mereka datang tidak puas hati dan saya kata, “saya tidak buat janji, tanya Menteri, Menteri yang buat janji kepada tuan², dan Che’ Puan tanya-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan”. Jadi perkara ini yang lebeh² lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang tidak di-ingini ia-itu dalam 320 itu chuma 5 orang Melayu sahaja yang bekerja. Sangat dukachita saya menyatakan perkara ini berbalek² dalam Dewan ini, kadang² sudah pun menjadi runsing Ahli² Parlimen dan terkadang pula menjadi pertelagahan antara sama sendiri.

Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta-lah jasa baik daripada Kerajaan jangan menjadi salah faham supaya semua pekerjaan di-perengkat atas, pertengahan dan di-bawah yang mana kosong itu kita serahkan; sa-umpama kita adakan Public Services Commission untuk mentadbirkan-nya. Kalau tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama-nya macham Kemunting Textile atau pun Volvo di-Batu Tiga itu, chakap bukan main sedap. Talivishen kita tengok berayer² di-mulut kita, tetapi satu pun tidak dapat. Jadi yang mendapat pekerjaan di-situ, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang memegang saham banyak. Orang² yang saudara²-nya director dalam company itu. Director itu ma’alum-lah bukan-nya orang Melayu, bangsa lain yang banyak. Jadi, dia talipon sahaja umpama-nya saudara-nya hendak bekerja; dia kata O.K. dapat. Orang ini pula 10 orang masuk, jadi apa chara orang Melayu kita hendak bekerja. Jadi untuk mengatasi seliseh faham antara sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak suka sangat bergadoh. Jadi biarlah ada satu Services Commission yang mentadbirkan hal ehwal jawatan yang kita hendak penohkan dalam mana² factory termasuk-lah factory kalau di-dirikan oleh Senator Ghafar bin Baba kita itu. Jadi, tidak ada apa² seliseh faham, senang sahaja di-tadbirkan oleh Services Commission semua orang puas hati. Jadi kalau kita ikut ini, tidak ada siapa yang sakit hati. Kita beri keutamaan 40 peratus mesti-lah ra’ayat bumiputra dan ini patut di-ikut dengan baik, saya rasa perkara ini patut-lah di-jalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan hal ehwal tanaman. Saya sangat puas hati juga berkenaan harga getah sangat naik sekarang, tetapi chara² tanaman Kerajaan kita, peratoran yang di-jalankan sangat memuaskan hati, chuma satu sahaja sambutan daripada pak² tani dalam kawasan saya peruntokan wang hendak membeli jentera, umpama-nya jentera Kubota sekarang ma'alum-lah ra'ayat jelata sudah pun menyahut sungutan dan permintaan daripada Kerajaan supaya meninggalkan chara² pertanian chara² yang lama dan lapok itu memakai jentera. Mereka hendak jual kerbau, hendak beli jentera, nampak-nya tak sampai kamana. Jadi mengapa tidak Kerajaan menerusi Pejabat Pertanian berkongsi membuat satu peruntokan sa-chara besar²an. Kalau hendak ada \$10,000 tak ada guna-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahkan kita ada peruntokan dan wang ini akan di-kembalikan oleh ra'ayat dengan interest-nya bukan di-beri dengan free of charge,—tidak. Jadi perkara² ini kadang² lewat sedikit Kerajaan menjalankan-nya.

Saya harap dalam jurusan ini Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah yang chepat membantu pak² tani di-luar bandar. Barang di-ingat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungutan menyatakan beras mahal dan sa-bagai-nya menyebabkan mereka berasa ta'berapa puas hati, tetapi kalau pak² tani kita sediakan payong sa-belum hujan, memang perkara ini tak berapa susah kepada orang² yang menaruh fikiran dan fahaman sedikit sa-banyak.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Suffian Report ini, saya rasa di-sini juga orang² kita tak faham sa-bahagian kecil kita tak faham macham mana Kerajaan kita menjalankan demokrasi sa-chara berparlimen, atau pun mengikut pentadbiran suara ra'ayat yang terbanyak. Kalau kita perhatikan negara² yang maju, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka membawa national issue di-atas sa-kali daripada issue² yang lain. Tuntutan gaji Suffian ini patut di-kaji apabila negara kita mewah dan ada duit di-bayar kepada pekerja² yang ber-

jawatan Kerajaan. Mereka tahu sekarang Kerajaan tidak ada duit, hendak paksa pada Kerajaan. Jadi saya katakan kalau hendak paksa, boleh. Kalau di-beri saya mendatangkan chadangan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya katakan pada masa sekarang memikirkan penganggoran terlampau banyak, kalau saya buang 10 orang, saya akan membawa sa-ribu orang dengan gaji itu juga. Chukup senang, tetapi bergaduh-lah.

Oleh sebab itu saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi mestilah kita ikut chara² yang di-perbuat oleh Amerika dan negeri² yang lebeh maju daripada kita. Tengok Amerika, President Johnson, demokrasi di-Washington lain, di-New York lain, mengebom Vietnam demokrasi juga. Itu-lah patut demokrasi ada chara-nya—di-tempat ini lain, di-tempat itu lain, baru-lah betul. Jadi kita pendek kata mesti-lah potong baju mengikut badan kita sendiri, jangan potong baju mengikut badan orang lain. Ini menjadi susah payah di-negara kita.

Jadi akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali ini-lah Titah Seri Paduka yang akhir dan pada kita sakalian ramai di-antara kita akan meninggalkan Parlimen ini, kerana tak lama lagi akan di-adakan pilehanraya. Saya, kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, khas-nya dan rakan² saya, kalau kita tak berjumpa lagi lebeh kurang saya minta ampun dan ma'af. Sekian, Terima kasih.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua:
Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.15 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.30 petang.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Meshuarat

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak):
Mr Speaker, Sir, after listening to the Gracious Address of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to this House

on the 6th of June outlining the policies and projects of the Government, I feel that I should say something in this debate on several points.

First, I would refer to His Majesty's Speech on the Industrial Training Institute. I would, therefore, like to refer back to the talk made by the Honourable Minister of Labour two years ago when he visited the \$3.5 million Industrial Training Institute at Kuala Lumpur—this was published in the *Straits Times*—in which he said that the Central Government wanted to set up an Industrial Training Institute in the Borneo States. Sir, so far we have not seen any plan on the part of the Government to set up such an Institute in Sarawak, but when one reads the newspapers, one can always find out that the Government can say what they are going to say, but, in fact, I think it is just for propaganda purposes. Therefore, Sir, I urge the Government that they must always keep their word; otherwise people will say that they are only good for talking and building castles in the air. Now, Sir, I would suggest that an Industrial Training Institute in Sarawak is very necessary and should be built urgently to accommodate the growing number of school leavers and unemployed youths in order to train them as skilled workers which will help them to find employment to earn their livelihood in their adult years.

Touching on housing, Sir, His Majesty said that the policy of the Government was to provide a housing scheme in every town in Malaysia with a crash programme where there was as yet no low-cost housing scheme. Sir, if we go round to the towns in the rural districts and sub-districts of Sarawak, we cannot even see any housing scheme which has been built by the Government for the people's needs. We can still see the people living in huts that are not fit for human beings. But what has the Government done about it? The Government is always speaking of its policy where millions of dollars are being spent for housing schemes, but we can see that Government has done practically nothing yet as far as housing is concerned in the towns of the

rural districts and sub-districts of Sarawak. If the Government has the interests of the people of the rural towns in Sarawak, this should be taken into consideration.

Regarding the medical and health services, it is a matter of great concern to the people of Sarawak especially those who are living in the rural and ulu areas, and they will ask whether their urgent need for travelling dispensaries and medical facilities will be taken into consideration by the Central Government or not. This is a service that the rural and ulu people need in order to improve their health in the ulus. Two years ago, when I raised this question in this House, the Honourable Minister of Health replied that there would be travelling dispensaries for Ulu Oya, Ulu Balingian and Ulu Mukah. In fact, nothing has been done yet as promised. Sir, I do not consider it at all a good answer that the Government is handicapped by lack of money and lack of trained Hospital Assistants to effect immediate implementation of schemes of establishing more travelling dispensaries for the ulu people in Sarawak.

Now, I come to development, Sir. To achieve quick development it does not mean only the building of roads, but attention must also be paid to deal quickly with the applications and requests from the public. Decisions by the Government must be prompt, so that the public, such as farmers, fishermen and so on, who make requests do not have to wait and wait indefinitely with no news of whether or not their requests have been approved or otherwise. Sir, I am particularly speaking about Sarawak. So, anything which the Government could do to lessen the time in dealing with the requests by the public would help in nation building and development.

Touching on industries, I would like to say if there is a sincere and honest intention on the part of corporations and banks to finance industries in Sarawak, then they must offer more attractive terms to business for investment in Sarawak. Investment opportunities comparatively are not attractive

in Sarawak when compared to West Malaysia.

Therefore, Sir, better inducement must be offered. Has the Government given serious thought to this? It is time now that the Government should think of Sarawak to take positive and aggressive action in this direction. Sir, if we want industries to come to invest in Sarawak, we must provide the right climate and inducement. If the Government will do this, we may have more investments. This will help to increase national production and provide employment to the thousands of jobless youths in Sarawak too.

Speaking on agriculture, Sir, I would like to say that agricultural diversification for export depends on a liberal land policy. Many of our people are always crying out for land. If the Government could liberalise land alienation, expansionist forces in the private agricultural sector will play their part to bring about new products for export and to bring about greater crop production. Sir, if we have such a liberal land policy greater revenue could be derived by the Government through increased crop production and through new exports. Sir, a dynamic land policy through its productivity could generate a good revenue; at the same time, more important still, it will relieve the surplus employment capacity for the people in the rural areas and help to increase rural income for our rural people. Not only this, Sir, the Government will get more revenue very soon too.

Finally, Sir, I would emphasise that the Government ought to take into serious consideration the thousands and thousands of jobless people in Sarawak, the high standard of living of the people, their difficulties and the decrease in the price of all local products; in other words, Sir, I hope that the Government would always ensure a wise and proper expenditure without making the people at large suffering too much by way of heavy taxation year after year. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong

Uchapan Terima Kaseh di-atas Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya suka juga berchakap sedikit dalam perkara buroh. Sudah dua hari tiap² pagi kita berbincangkan berkenaan dengan buroh yang bukan warganegara Malaysia, terutama sa-kali warganegara Singapura yang bekerja di-dalam Malaysia.

Saya suka menerangkan lagi sedikit dalam perkara ini oleh kerana Tentera Commonwealth akan berundur sa-penoh-nya sa-lepas 1971. Sa-belum sampai masa-nya Kerajaan kita patut bersedia bagi menempoh masa yang sangat sulit itu. Kita mesti kenakan work permit bagaimana yang telah di-janjikan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan tadi kepada orang² yang bukan warga negara Malaysia dan kita jangan ambil lagi orang² yang bukan warga negara Malaysia bekerja di-dalam negara kita melainkan ia mendapat kebenaran bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan tadi dan juga semua kerja² kosong mesti-lah di-utamakan kepada warganegara kita, kalau tidak ada, baharu-lah boleh di-berikan kepada orang² yang bukan warganegara Malaysia baik perengkat apa pun. Kerajaan hendak-lah tegas dalam perkara ini kerana keselamatan negara kita dan ra'ayat kita. Kita jangan bertolak ansor lagi kepada mereka itu oleh kerana kita telah bermurah hati dan bersabar, tetapi kalau terlampau sabar, kita takut, kita akan jadi susah.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mendapat khabar² angin, sebab saya dudok di-Johor Bahru, ia-itu warganegara Malaysia yang bekerja dengan Tentera² Commonwealth di-Singapura yang akan di-berhentikan tidak lama lagi kata-nya wang² bonos atau wang² Provident Fund akan di-bayar melalui Kerajaan Singapura. Kerajaan Singapura kata-nya akan menahan wang itu sampai masa-nya mereka itu berumur 55 tahun. Ini saya perchaya boleh menyudahkan orang² yang berhenti kerja dengan Tentera² Commonwealth di-Singapura, sebab warganegara Malaysia tidak ada kena-mengena dengan Kerajaan Singapura bahkan mereka itu

bekerja dengan Tentera² Commonwealth. Dari itu saya harap sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat di-sana minta pertolongan Kerajaan melihatkan dalam perkara ini supaya wang² bonos dan Provident Fund akan di-bayar terus oleh pehak yang berkenaan Tentera² Commonwealth tidak-lah melalui Kerajaan Singapura.

10 bulan dahulu ada beberapa pekerja² Tentera Commonwealth yang telah di-berhentikan, oleh kerana mereka warganegara Malaysia bekerja di-Singapura, maka kad² pengenalan mereka telah di-tukarkan dengan kad pengenalan Singapura, tetapi sijil keramatan mereka itu ada.

Apabila mereka itu telah di-berhentikan maka mereka balek ka-Johor Bahru dengan memohon kad pengenalan Malaysia sa-lama 10 bulan hingga hari ini belum dapat lagi kad pengenalan Malaysia. Oleh kerana mereka itu tidak ada kad pengenalan Malaysia, maka sangat sukar bagi mereka itu mendapat kerja dalam negara-nya sendiri. Dari itu saya berharap kepada pejabat yang berkenaan supaya dapat di-lekaskan memberi kad pengenalan Malaysia sebab mereka itu hendak bekerja, kalau tidak menjadi kesusahan besar kepada mereka itu. Ini-lah harapan saya supaya dapat pejabat yang berkenaan mengeluarkan kad pengenalan Malaysia kepada orang² yang berpindah dari Singapura balek ka-tanah ayer-nya sendiri.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berpindah berkenaan dengan Tabong Haji. Saya suka juga menerangkan ia-itu pada tahun ini saya baharu sahaja menunaikan fardhu haji, nazar saya dan saya sengaja belayar dengan kapal "Kuala Lumpur" kerana saya hendak mengetahui dengan pandangan saya sendiri keadaan ra'ayat jelata yang belayar dengan kapal "Kuala Lumpur" ka-Mekah dan saya ucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh kepada Pengurus Hal Ehwal Haji dan pegawai²-nya atas layanan dan pertolongan yang di-beri kepada bakal² haji terutama sa-kali pada rombongan² perubatan. Hanya sedikit patut diperbetulkan berkenaan dengan pela-

yan mereka itu di-dalam kapal haji yang tersebut.

Tentang ration yang di-beri di-dalam kapal itu sangat memuaskan. Beras-nya pun baik, ikan pun boleh di-katakan sangat baik, daging yang baik, telur pun bagus, ayam sahaja ayam tua—tidak patut di-berikan kepada orang² haji yang belayar sangat tua. Kalau dimasak empat jam baru lembut. Jadi ini-lah satu patut di-perbetulkan. Hanya masakan-nya daripada tukang masak kapal itu, saya sangat hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana apabila saya belayar daripada Singapura sampai ka-Pulau Pinang masakan ration ini chukup bagus, tetapi apabila lepas Pulau Pinang, saya sangat dukacita memikirkan oleh kerana boleh di-katakan masakan-nya itu 60% semua pergi ka-perut laut, bukan kerana mabok kapal—tidak. Mutu dan keadaan masakan-nya itu sangat kurang dan tidak baik. Jadi perkara itu saya menyiasat, apa sebab-nya menjadi bagitu? Sa-waktu saya belayar menghala balek, saya menchari sebab²-nya mengapa masakan-nya itu dalam tengah² pelayaran menjadi kurang baik. Kemudian saya dapat sebab²-nya itu barangkali pendapat saya salah, tetapi saya berpendapat boleh jadi betul. Oleh kerana tukang² masak itu di-benarkan menjual barang² makanan di-dalam kapal. Oleh kerana ini sahaja-lah, barangkali kerana hendak melakukan penjualan makanan di-dalam kapal, maka mereka itu dengan sengaja atau dengan tidak sengaja mengurangkan mutu makanan itu dan terpaksa-lah jema'ah² haji membeli makanan yang di-jual yang lebih baik daripada makanan² yang di-sediakan oleh kapal²—baik kelas satu apa-tah lagi kelas pelanchong. Dari itu saya shorkan jangan di-benarkan tukang² masak menjual makanan di-dalam kapal.

Berkenaan dengan layanan—chukup baik dan puas hati hanya satu sahaja pelayaran daripada Singapura ka-Jeddah memakan masa 19 hari, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan daripada Pulau Pinang 17 hari masa pergi, boleh di-katakan kapal itu belayar hanya 10 batu sampai 12 batu satu jam. Saya perchaya kerana kapal sudah tua, pada

hal keadaan kapal itu chukup bagus, hanya bagi kelas² pelanchong sahaja kurang udara, kalau kita naik, basikal lebeh laju lagi. Kadang² bila engine-nya rosak satu laju turun 6 batu-lah, sampai 4 batu. Kalau kita berjalan kaki chepat, lebeh laju lagi dari perjalanan kapal itu, kalau berjalan chepat pun dapat enam tujuh batu—sa-jam. Patut-lah kapal ini di-ganti dengan kapal lain, atau di-tukar engine-nya, saya tahu kapal ini sudah berumur 40 tahun sudah sa-patut-nya di-scrap atau di-pechahkan. Saya tahu Kerajaan akan menerima dua buah kapal daripada Kerajaan Jepun.

Saya harap supaya kapal² ini di-jadikan kapal haji dan apabila tidak musim haji kapal ini boleh belayar ka-India, atau ka-pulau² yang dekat di-sini. Saya shorkan kalau tidak dapat kapal pada tahun ini atau tahun hadapan untok bakal² haji Kerajaan keluarkan tender kapada semua sharikat kapal mudah²an kita dapat tambang yang murah dan kapal yang laju. Saya perchaya banyak sharikat² kapal akan memasoki tender itu. Tiap² tahun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak kurang daripada 7,000 orang ra'ayat jelata kita mengambil haji dan 5½ juta ringgit yang di-bayar untok tambang kapal sahaja. Kalau di-kirakan keuntungan tidak kurang dari 1½ million ringgit. Oleh itu saya harap bagi pehak Kerajaan mengambil berat dalam perkara ini.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendapat khabar angin ia-itu Rumah Sakit Kusta di-Johor Bahru hendak di-pindahkan ka-satu pulau sa-belah timor Johor. Saya menyokong, tetapi tempat-nya itu saya sangat tidak setuju. Kalau hospital itu hendak di-pindahkan ka-pulau² sa-belah timor, saya minta supaya di-pertimbangkan sa-mula, jangan-lah di-pulau di-pindahkan di-sa-belah Pantai Timor Negeri Johor, Pantai Timor Negeri Johor itu tempat yang molek untok Rumah Sakit Kusta, terutama sa-kali di-tepi laut dapat-lah orang² sakit itu menangkap ikan dan tempat yang ada lapang boleh menanam pokok sayur²an dan membela ternakan, saperti ayam dan lain². Ini akan

menambahkan mata pencharian-nya mereka itu. Kalau-lah mereka itu di-penchilkan ka-satu pulau, tentu-lah sangat sukar. Saya harap bagi pehak Menteri yang berkenaan menchari satu tempat yang sesuai di-Mersing atau Endau, atau di-Tanjong Lembu. Ini lebeh baik lagi daripada pulau yang jauh daripada Pantai Malaysia. Dan tempat yang ada sekarang ini memang-lah tidak sesuai lagi, sebab Hospital Kusta sudah dudok di-dalam kawasan bandar Johor Bahru. 20 tahun dahulu Hospital Kusta itu dudok-nya di-luar bandar dan Town Board limit pada masa itu hanya-lah tiga batu, sekarang Town Council limit sudah naik sampai enam sa-tengah batu. Jadi Hospital Kusta ada di-dalam kawasan Bandar Johor Baharu. Kalau-lah hendak di-pindahkan ka-tempat lain saya menyokong, sunggoh pun orang² sakit Hospital Kusta itu menjadi pengundi saya, tetapi memandangkan keadaan keselamatan mereka itu kita mesti timbangkan terlebeh dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua terlebeh ma'alum-lah keadaan mereka itu.

Saya suka memberi sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada Tabong Darah dan terima kaseh kapada pasokan sukarela Tabong Darah dan perkhidmatan pemberian darah. Saya berharap kira-nya apabila mereka menyusun sa-mula perkhidmatan itu harap-lah supaya rombongan itu datang ka-Parlimen ini barangkali ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak menderma darah, dan saya bersedia menderma darah bila² masa pun, sebab ini satu derma yang mulia, kapada orang² yang mendapat chedera.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpindah pula kapada Kementerian Penyiaran dan Penerangan. Selalu saya ikut penyiaran radio terutama sa-kali pada pagi hari lepas pukul enam biasa-nya membacha Quran dan memberi sharahan agama dan sa-belah petang-nya pula di-waktu Maghrib di-siarkan bang, baharu dua tiga hari ini saya dengar lepas bang ada sharahan agama sadikit saya shorkan, lepas bang siarkan sembahyang Maghrib yang di-rekodkan sa-lepas itu di-adakan sharahan agama sampai habis waktu maghrib ia-itu

pada pukul tujuh suku atau tujuh sa-tengah, lepas itu boleh-lah siarkan lagu apa pun tidak-lah molek di-waktu Maghrib di-siarkan lagu² ranchak atau sa-umpama-nya sebab orang² Islam pada waktu itu kita mesti menghormat-kan ugama-nya dalam ranchangan radio kita bagi siaran Melayu memang-lah bersendirian, tidak bersama² dengan bangsa² lain. Dari itu tidak menjadi halangan sa-kira-nya siaran ugama di-siarkan sa-kurang²-nya sa-tengah jam.

Dan juga berkenaan Talivishen Malaysia, tayangan ugama hanya di-benarkan satu minggu sa-kali sahaja pada malam Juma'at, tidak lebeh daripada 20 minit. Patut-lah berkenaan tayangan ugama ini di-tambah satu minggu sa-kurang²-nya dua kali dan masa-nya biar-lah sa-tengah jam sa-kali ugama Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi patut-lah di-beri masa lebeh sedikit. Ini banyak peminat² kita orang² Melayu mengikuti ranchangan² ugama. Mudah²an ada ranchangan ugama, maka anak² muda kita akan berbalek sa-mula kapada jalan Allah subhana-huwata'ala. Kadang² dengan 20 minit tadi bila ada forum ugama, tengah² berjalan forum itu berhenti, tidak tahu apa keputusan-nya. Kalau sa-tengah jam, saya fikir itu sangat molek. Jadi saya minta-lah bagi pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya tayangan ugama itu di-beri satu minggu satu jam, tiap² kali sa-tengah jam.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua:
Panjang lagi?

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud:
Tidak, pendek sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan keselamatan di-jalan raya. Tiap² kali saya ka-Kuala Lumpur dan balek ka-Johor saya berjumpa dengan accident, bukan-lah minor accident bahkan major accident, terutama sa-kali lori² yang membawa kayu boleh membahayakan, orang yang di-langgar pun habis mati. Yang melang-garkan pun habis juga. Driver-nya pun habis semua sa-kali, berkechai. Dari itu patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil berat di-atas masallah keselamatan jalan raya dan kemalangan yang sen-tiasa berlaku di-jalan menyebabkan beberapa kechederaan dan kematian.

Dengan ini saya suka mengeshorkan supaya Highway Patrol mesti di-ada-kan sa-mula sa-bagaimana tiga empat tahun dahulu untok menjaga kesela-matan ra'ayat jelata terutama sa-kali menjaga lori² besar² yang melarikan lori itu sangat-lah laju, antara 50 dengan 60 batu sa-jam. Bagitu juga bas² dari Kuala Lumpur sampai ka-Seremban, padahal di-belakang lori dan bas itu tertulis 25 dan 35 batu sa-jam. Bukan itu sahaja Highway Patrol boleh juga menjaga perkara² jenayah, berkenaan dengan perom-pakan dan rampasan di-jalan² raya. Driver² yang mendapat lesen membawa motorkar mesti-lah di-taroh di-dalam pemandangan sa-kurang²-nya sa-tahun dengan di-taroh "P" ma'ana-nya pan-dangan dan mesti di-hadkan laju-nya membawa kereta²-nya apabila mereka lulus sahaja yang pertama mereka tidak boleh memandu kereta lebeh daripada 40 batu sa-jam, sebab kebanyakan orang² yang baharu bawa kereta ini tidak mempunyai kereta sendiri Mereka itu sewa kereta dan memandu kereta tersebut dengan tidak betul. Ini sangat merbahaya bukan sahaja kapada diri-nya bahkan kapada orang lain juga, dari itu mesti di-hadkan mereka itu. Tidak boleh memandu kereta lebeh daripada 40 batu sa-jam, melainkan sudah dapat kelulusan yang kedua, baharu-lah tidak di-hadkan lagi. Dengan ada-nya Highway Patrol itu, mudah²an kema-langan akan berkurangan, sebab Highway Patrol ini mesti di-adakan dari satu border ka-satu border, umpama-nya Selangor mempunyai Highway Patrol sampai ka-Negeri Sembilan Melaka, Melaka sampai Johor dan sa-terus-nya. Dengan ada-nya bagini satu sama lain berchantum keselamatan jalan² raya dan kesela-matan ra'ayat akan terkawal.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit lagi berkenaan dengan tanah. Kalau kita lihat negara² yang telah merdeka, umpama-nya negeri India, Burma, Indonesia dan juga Thailand, orang² yang bukan warganegara tidak di-benarkan mem-beli tanah di-dalam negara-nya. Kita tidak tahu siapa yang dia beli tanah di-sini. Jadi saya harap supaya Kerajaan

kawal ia-itu bukan-nya boleh beli tanah² dalam negara kita melainkan mereka itu warganegara Malaysia, supaya harta nenek moyang kita dapat terkawal tidak di-mileki oleh orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab. Kalau boleh di-pajakkan sahaja, sa-lama 99 tahun-kah, 66 tahun-kah 26 tahun dan sa-umpama-nya supaya dapat kita kawal negara kita jangan sampai kelak negara kita punya, tanah orang yang bukan warganegara punya. Ini-lah yang sangat di-takuti. Bukan pada masa ini, kita akan memandangkan masa 100 atau 200 tahun yang akan datang, anak chuchu kita yang patut-lah kita kawal daripada masa sekarang supaya tanah² negara kita, kebun halaman apa juga harta tetap tidak boleh di-jual melainkan kepada warganegara kita sendiri.

Dan juga saya telah berchakap berkenaan mata wang negara kita yang bebas di-antara Singapura dengan Malaysia. Saya meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya di-adakan kawalan bagaimana wang keluar ka-negara lain, kita mesti adakan Foreign Exchange. Jadi kita tahu berapa banyak wang kita keluar ka-Singapura dan berapa banyak wang Singapura masuk kamari. Sekarang kita tidak tahu, berapa banyak wang Singapura di-sini pun kita tidak tahu berapa banyak wang kita ka-Singapura pun kita tidak tahu. Boleh jadi wang di-sini bawa ka-Singapura dia bawa keluar negeri dan wang Singapura pun di-sini boleh jadi begitu juga. Jadi dengan ada-nya kawalan ini, kita tahu berapa banyak wang Singapura di-sini dan berapa banyak wang kita di-Singapura. Dengan ini saya percaya akan terselamat. Kalau ada-lah satu² melapetaka menimpa bagaimana telah lalu di-masa wang Sterling jatuh, kita tahu wang kita berapa banyak ada di-sana dan berapa banyak wang Singapura di-sini. Sekarang kita tidak tahu. Barang di-jauhkan Allah kalau di-bandingkan Singapura dengan Malaysia 1/10 pun tidak sama keadaan-nya. Masa ini ia-lah sama, akan datang wallahu'alam, sebab negara kita mempunyai hasil daripada raw material pun dah chukup, tetapi kalau kita pandang Singapura, sa-bagai broker sahaja. Jadi kalau tidak ada benda

mentah yang hendak di-jual-nya. Sekarang boleh-lah, sebab, barangkali dia ada reserve fund. Kita takut pada satu masa kelak wang Singapura jatuh dengan tidak sengaja, kita akan terjerumus sama². Jadi saya minta-lah bagi pehak yang berkenaan supaya meneliti dan menyiasat sa-kurang²-nya enam bulan atau sa-tahun sa-kali, jangan sampai kita terkena pisang berbuah dua kali.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan pelabohan di-Johor Bahru. Saya sangat²-lah berharap kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya di-adakan satu pelabohan yang kecil pun jadi-lah untuk membawa barang² dari Johor Bahru ka-pulau² atau pun ka-tempat yang lain dan sedikit demi sedikit pelabohan itu boleh di-besarkan. Kita chuba-lah dahulu macham mana. Dengan ini saya per-chaya Johor Bharu akan bertambah baik daripada masa² yang telah sudah. Kalau boleh Tambak Johor di-pechahkan lebeh baik, Singapura sudah merdeka dan tidak ada kena mengena dengan kita, patut-lah kita buka sahaja Tambak Johor itu dan kita biar ber-sendirian terus dan tidak ada kena mengena lagi dengan Singapura. Sekian-lah terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin tuan, saya berchakap pada petang ini dalam masa yang pendek bagi menghormati hasrat tuan sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersama² menguchapkan ucapan terima kaseh di-atas Uchapan di-Raja yang telah di-uchapkan di-Parlimen ini beberapa hari yang lalu. Tetapi walau macham mana pun sudah terang dan nyata daripada ucapan titah itu telah menyebutkan di-dalam masa 10 tahun ini negara kita telah mewujudkan satu keadaan politik, ekonomi dan sosial yang tegoh di-negara Malaysia ini di-bawah pimpinan Tengku Perdana Menteri. Saya suka bersama² mengalu²kan tetapi tidak-lah juga saya melupakan bahawa ketegohan ekonomi dan politik dan pentadbiran negara ini ia-lah dengan sokongan daripada pegawai² dan kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang setia dan jujur kepada negara, dan juga tidak lupa keadaan

tenteram jiwa dan hati tiap² ra'ayat dalam negeri ini dalam membentok sa-buah negara dan satu bangsa. Peranan yang di-amal dan di-lakukan oleh pehak akhbar dalam negara kita ini, yang harus kita akui dan menerima pujian.

Jadi sa-bagaimana yang saya kata tadi, kita bersama² mengucapkan tahniah di-atas ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu maka sa-kali lagi saya menyeru kepada semua pegawai kerajaan baik pada peringkat Negeri atau pun Pusat supaya memahami hakikat negara kita dan keadaan negara kita dan juga sokongan yang kuat bagi membentok fikiran ra'ayat negara kita ini ia-itu sokongan yang saya mohonkan daripada pehak² akhbar dan penulis yang setia dan ikhlas kepada negara. Dengan jalan yang demikian dapat-lah kita membentok keadaan jiwa ra'ayat negara ini supaya senang memahami keadaan yang berlaku di-tanah ayer kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentoh sedikit masaalah negeri Timor Tengah, sebab saya juga baharu² ini mengunjung Timor Tengah, juga negara² Arab. Saya dapati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kekosongan Duta Besar kita di-negeri Arab yang sa-patut-nya sudah lama di-penohi maseh belum di-penohi. Saya merojok kepada Dewan yang mulia ini, kepada Kerajaan sendiri, supaya mengisi kekosongan Duta kita di-tanah Arab, Duta kita di-Saudi Arabia. Pada masa ini di-pangku oleh Kuasa Usaha, sa-orang pegawai dari Jabatan Kedutaan itu sendiri.

Pada satu ketika dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa kita tengah ber-konfrantasi dengan jiran kita, kita pehoh harap sokongan daripada negara Afro-Asia bagi mendapatkan sokongan daripada Negeri² Africa-Asia, tetapi bila keadaan ini sudah berlaku, kita maseh tidak memenohi kedudukan Duta Besar dalam sa-buah negara sahabat, maka ini mungkin menyeng-gong perasaan sa-kali pun tidak di-sebutkan tetapi pada hakikat-nya mengapa negara yang bersahabat maseh belum di-penohkan kerusi Duta itu sendiri.

Menteri Ta' Berjabatan (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah pun memutuskan untuk mengisi kekosongan jawatan Duta Malaysia di-Negara Saudi Arabia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Saya berterima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri tanpa Jabatan telah menjawab-nya dengan berasa suka Dewan ini dan saya sa-kali lagi mengucapkan terima kaseh. Tetapi kalau tidak di-jolok masakan buah gugor dengan chepat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu ketika negara kita telah menghantar Kuasa Usaha kita dan kita telah menghantar Duta kita ka-negeri Indonesia, tetapi Indonesia belum menghantar Duta kita ka-negeri kita. Kita mempunyai perasaan yang menyayat hati tetapi oleh kerana kita satu darah, kita tidak bukakan rahsia hati kita tetapi rasa jantung hati telah pun ada pada ra'ayat negeri ini dengan sebab lambat-nya Indonesia sendiri meletak Duta Besar di-negeri kita. Tetapi apa yang saya chakap ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sudah ada akan jadi ingatan pada masa yang akan datang. Sebab saya katakan bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit masaalah di-negeri Arab ini, beberapa banyak perkara yang patut kita perbaiki terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan kebajikan orang² haji. Sahabat saya dari Johor telah berchakap di-atas kebajikan ra'ayat kita yang pergi haji dalam masa pelayaran pergi dan balek.

Saya suka mengambil peluang berchakap pada masa ra'ayat kita di-negeri Arab dalam masa kita hendak menunaikan fardhu haji, apa yang berlaku dan apa yang telah berlaku yang boleh menyayat hati, yang boleh membusukkan nama negara kita. Perkara yang saya chakap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertama sa-kali sangat malu sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang tinggi perekonomian-nya, tegak, stabil politik-nya tidak membuat apa yang telah di-buat oleh jiran kita kepada jumaah haji yang datang daripada Indonesia. umpama pembayaran wang deraf-nya

di-bayar oleh orang atau dari kedutaan, sedang jumaah haji dari Malaysia ini deraf² bank itu di-serahkan kepada sheikh² haji-nya. Saya tidak menyatakan sheikh² haji ini semua ular tetapi tidak kurang ular-nya daripada sa-tengah² mereka ini. Ada lagi dua hari kapal hendak belayar baru di-pulangkan wang itu balek. Saya tidak suka hendak menyatakan nama sheikh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi kalau saya di-kehendaki, saya sendiri berhadapan memberi kenyataan. Apa yang perlu kita buat saya menyarankan tiga peranan, tiga perkara, pertama sa-kali deraf bank itu mesti di-bayar oleh kedutaan atau Pegawai Urusan Haji. Kalau kurang pegawai harus di-tambah pegawai. Jadi Kedutaan kita atau pegawai urusan haji kita sendiri membayar chukai Kerajaan Saudi dan bahagian sheikh. Baki-nya di-pulangkan balek kepada jumaah. Habis perkara dalam masaalah wang.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyarankan supaya kita menyiasat kedudukan sheikh² yang ada 110 atau 120 sheikh di-Mekah itu bagaimana keadaan layanan, rumahnya dan sa-bagai-nya. Kita listkan sheikh haji ini 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, atau 20,30 atau 50 yang di-benarkan ra'ayat dari Malaysia ini bersheikh dengan-nya. Yang lain kita tidak benarkan. Kita beri maalam kepada semua Pegawai² Daerah bahawa sheikh haji ini sahaja yang kita izinkan. Jikalau kita berbuat begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ada competition—perlawanan di-antara sheikh haji dengan sheikh haji bagi melayani jumaah haji. Kalau ini tidak di-buat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan berulang-lah cerita lama, dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun walau pun beberapa orang Menteri kita sendiri menunaikan fardhu haji, kejadian tidak akan dapat di-pulehkan—dengan perubahan yang baik. Menteri² kita datang dengan layanan istimewa sa-bagai V.I.P. treatment, akan di-beri kereta yang berbunyi. Empat rantai lagi sudah dengar bahawa Tetamu Negara telah tiba maka bersiap-lah segala jumaah haji. Kalau Menteri kita sa-orang daripada-nya mendapat layanan V.I.P. treatment,

maka tidak ada kesukaran kepada mereka itu. Jadi, pada tahun ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri tanpa Jabatan sendiri ada bersama² di-Mekah mengalami roti keras Arab itu dan pada masa itu dia belum lagi menjadi Menteri. Sama² kita berenjut kaki pergi ka-masjid sa-bagaimana susah-nya kalau kita hendak jumpa orang Malaysia di-dalam Masjid Al-Haram yang chuma 6,000 orang sahaja. Kita akan mendengar beberapa berita yang sedeh, peraniayaan daripada beberapa sheikh² haji. Saya tidak menyatakan semua sheikh haji ini semua ular sawa, tetapi tidak kurang daripada-nya jadi ular sawa. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila kapal haji sampai di-Pulau Pinang, lapan lori kelapa di-masokkan ka-dalam kapal atas nama orang penompang haji. Captain kapal sendiri hairan mengapa sampai lapan lori kelapa di-masokkan ka-dalam kapal, konon-nya, itu kelapa orang haji. Ayer keroh baung bermain tuan, sheikh² haji ini berniaga di-antara-nya pada masa pergi dan balek.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sarankan supaya kita menambah Pegawai² kesihatan bagi melawat tiap² rumah sheikh² haji itu. Kemudian hendak-lah sheikh² haji itu membuat daftar berapa jumlah yang sakit, yang sehat dan yang mati. Kalau kita boleh perentahkan hotel² melakukan pada tiap² malam—pukul 12.00 malam mengapa sheikh kita tidak boleh di-perentahkan sedang mereka tetap untong, kalau dia tidak mahu namanya di-gugorkan daripada senarai yang kita iktirafkan. Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-buat oleh Kerajaan, jiran kita, Indonesia.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak minta tahu daripada sahabat saya Yang Berhormat, ada-kah tidak baik-nya sheikh² haji itu terhadap bakal haji kita?

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar sahaja-lah yang lalu itu lalu dengan tidak menjawab. Kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat hendak tahu maka sila-lah naik haji tahun hadapan. Tinggalkanlah Dewan ini pada masa itu. Akan

ketahui mana yang baik dan mana yang tidak baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiga chadangan yang saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini mudah² Tuhan bukakan pintu hati Menteri² kita menerima chadangan ini bagi kebajikan enam ribu ra'ayat yang datang ka-tanah suchi dan saya meng-alu²kan chadangan Kerajaan supaya menyatukan Perbadanan Tabong Haji dengan Urusan Haji ini di-dalam satu Badan Kebangsaan. Saya berterima kaseh kapada Badan ini dapat di-zahirkan dengan sa-berapa segera-nya sa-belum menjelang musim haji pada tahun yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengam-bil sedikit masa sahaja lagi sa-lain daripada itu ia-itu kita patut berterima kaseh dan saya bersetuju berterima kaseh kapada Pegawai Keselamatan kita atas usaha-nya bagi mengamankan negeri ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maseh ada rumah² Pegawai Keselamatan kita khas-nya Polis Negara kita yang maseh patut di-baiki. Maseh ada rumah² yang mereka diami beranda-nya empat kaki bagi Pegawai Polis kita. Pada suatu masa dahulu rumah itu juga di-duduki oleh Ketua Polis Negara kita pada masa itu ia menjadi Pegawai Rendah, maseh ada lagi dalam negara pada hari ini. Maseh ada lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapor-nya tidak bersambong daripada ibu rumah. Kalau masa hujan, masa ribut, anak isteri Pegawai² Rendah Polis ini sendiri memasak dan sa-bagai-nya akan tempias dan kena hujan. Ini patut di-beri perubahan, bagi kebajikan mereka itu. Saya tidak menyangkal bahawa ada usaha² membaiki rumah² Pegawai² Rendah Polis, tetapi usaha² ini amat kechil bila di-bandingkan dengan nilai terima kaseh yang kita beri kapada-nya. Maka saya mengambil peluang pada hari yang mulia ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyeru sa-kali lagi kapada Kerajaan supaya memikirkan perkara yang sa-umpama itu dan di-baiki dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Saya sa-kali lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menguchapkan tahniah kapada Kerajaan Johor yang telah menguntok-kan \$1,200,000 kerana peruntokan

Lembaga Letrik Negara Negeri Johor bagi membantu penambahan letrik yang di-peruntokkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Kalau chontoh yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Johor dapat di-buat atau di-chontohi oleh Kerajaan² di-negeri lain dan rasa saya usaha membanyakkan letrik atau jentera letrik bagi kawasan² luar bandar akan dapat menolong. Sebab saya kata begitu keadaan tahun lepas chuma \$2,000,000 sahaja peruntokan yang di-sediakan bila di-bandingkan 10 buah negeri chuma \$200,000 sahaja pada tiap² sa-buah negeri. Jadi usaha yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Johor ini patut sangat di-chontohi dan kalau boleh pehak² yang boleh mempengaruhi, membisekkan kapada Kerajaan Negeri supaya mengikut chontoh yang baik ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir sa-kali saya menguchapkan tahniah kapada Filem Negara kerana Filem Negara ini terutama sa-kali Filem Pertandingan Membacha Quran yang telah di-edarkan kapada Negeri² Arab mendapat sanjongan yang tinggi daripada Negara² Arab. Mereka lebeh mengenali daripada filem ini sendiri keadaan stability politik ekonomi negara kita. Mereka lebeh kenal "Abdul Rahman" daripada "Malaysia" sendiri. Kalau saya kata saya datang daripada Malaysia mereka kurang faham, tetapi bila kata "Abdul Rahman" ia mereka menjawab "quis, quis"—maksud-nya "baik, baik".

Saya pernah pergi ka-Lebanon dan Syria, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya diperkatakan Indonesia, marah juga hati kechil saya sebab saya orang Malaysia di-katakan orang Indonesia. Saya kata saya dari Malaysia, anak dari Malaysia. Mereka tidak kenal itu Malaysia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi bila saya sebut "Abdul Rahman", "Abdul Rahman", "Sukarno", "lak-lak", "Abdul Rahman". Bila di-sebut "Abdul Rahman", dengan sendiri-nya di-ketahui bahawasa-nya ini Malaysia. Jadi sekarang ini dengan usaha yang di-buat oleh Filem Negara menayang wayang gambar Peraduan Quran maka ini lebeh menolong memperkenalkan negara kita. Saya mengalu²kan Filem Negara ini lagi sa-kali kalau boleh mempertunjok-kan gambar² yang boleh memberi

pengenalan negara kita ka-luar negeri, maka usaha²-nya saya menguchapkan terima kaseh.

Yang akhir sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab negeri kita ini Semenanjung Tanah Melayu, Brunei dan Indonesia ini mengikut kaji 'alam, sambong-menyambong pada awal-nya, hanya kawasan² yang terendah di-liputi ayer maka dengan sebab itu terputus-lah di-antara Malaysia dengan pulau² Brunei, Sumatra dan sa-bagai-nya. Negeri² yang saya katakan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama Brunei, mempunyai minyak dan menyebabkan negeri itu kaya. Maka usaha chari gali minyak ini patut di-lakukan di-Malaysia ini. Memandang kapada keadaan 'alam, saya katakan tadi sambong-menyambong pada asal-nya maka tidak shak dan tidak waham lagi mungkin minyak ada di-negeri kita ini, tetapi usaha menchari minyak ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak di-galakkan dengan sa-kuat² dan dengan sa-penoh²-nya dengan sebab itu mungkin kita tidak mengetahui isi bumi kita ini. Kalau kita dapat hasil minyak yang lebih baik di-negeri kita ini, kita boleh menambahkan lagi

usaha membanyakkan bahan memperkayakan negeri kita itu sa-lain daripada getah dan bijeh.

Pada hakikat-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yakin dan perchaya di-tanah ayer kita ini mempunyai minyak. Dengan sebab itu saya mendesak Kerajaan, khas-nya Menteri yang berkenaan, supaya mengusahakan chari gali minyak ini lebih² lagi di-perkuatkan. Jadi, dengan itu mudah²an kita dapat sumber kewangan sa-lain daripada hasil yang telah saya sebutkan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi mengakhiri ucapan saya, saya menyokong Usul Uchapan Terima Kaseh atas ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda pada Rumah yang mulia ini dan akhir-nya saya minta ma'af, Kalau saya menyenggong hati tuān², khas-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi besok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.30 petang.

JAWAPAN BERTULIS KA- PADA PERTANYAAN² (WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS)

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

Act Perhubungan Perusahaan, 1967

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state what amendments he is proposing to make to the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, and when, in view of the abuse of the Industrial Court award on Estate workers wages recently.

Menteri Buroh (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): I have requested the employers and the workers' Groups of the National Joint Labour Advisory Council to submit any proposal for amendments which they consider desirable but, to date, no such proposal has been received. In the meantime, my Ministry is taking action to remedy a few minor weaknesses which have come to light in the course of the operation of the Act during the last few months. There has been no abuse of the Industrial Court Award.

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he agrees that the use of the word "court" in reference to the Industrial Court, is a misnomer as it is in reality an administrative tribunal not independent but subservient to the Minister and it is beyond the pale of the judiciary in the country, if so, would he introduce suitable amendments to the Act.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I do not agree that the term "court" in reference to the Industrial Court is a misnomer. The term "court" is used in reference to industrial arbitration bodies in several countries including France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ceylon, Philippines and Singapore. The establishment of the Industrial Court in Malaysia is under the provisions of an Act of Parliament and the Industrial Court is an independent body.

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why unions are not given the right under the Industrial Relations Act to refer disputes to the Industrial Court, and whether he would amend the Act to provide for such a right in view of the fact that several small unions have not been able to have their disputes settled due to the dilatoriness and lack of sympathy of his Ministry's officials.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There is a specific provision in the Industrial Relations Act for the parties in dispute to get their dispute referred to the Industrial Court on a joint request in writing to the Minister. It is not considered consistent with the principles of collective bargaining for any one party to have the right on its own to refer a matter to the Industrial Court unless it is a question arising as to the interpretation of any award or collective agreement taken cognizance of by the Court.

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware, that whilst the Industrial Relations Act prohibits employers or a trade union of employers from locking out the employees, it has given them the unrestricted right to circumvent the provisions by dismissing the workers thus doing indirectly what they, the employers, are prevented from doing directly, as in the case of Dolomite Industries and Sincere Match Factory, and if so, whether he would take steps to plug this loop-hole; if not, why not.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Industrial Relations Act does not totally prohibit employers from locking out their employees and the restrictions on lock-out apply only in certain specific circumstances. The "lock-out" is clearly defined in the Act and I am satisfied there are sufficient provisions in the Act to deal with the employers who are found circumventing the law.

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken under the 1965 Act to cut down the number of small unrepresentative unions and whether his

Ministry has ever been able to reduce the 304 small unions as listed by them to 67 as suggested by them to the T.U.C. or to 10 as suggested by the T.U.C. to them, if not, why not;

- (b) whether this is in the interest of the Government to keep the unions weak and divided, so that it can be the tool of employers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The number of registered trade unions has now decreased to 268 and several other unions are now in the process of being amalgamated to form into national unions.

The responsibility of re-grouping trade unions rests with the trade union movement itself.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the formation of democratic, strong and responsible trade unions.

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why no provision is made in the Industrial Relations Act, for the extension and application of any award made by the Industrial Court in regard to the industry concerned to similar or related industries.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: It is considered that the making of a provision in the Industrial Relations Act for the extension and application of any award made by the Industrial Court beyond the parties to the dispute and those to whom the award relates is inconsistent with the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why no provision is made in the Industrial Relations Act to provide for the back-dating of awards to beyond six months to the date when the disputes arose in view of the dilatoriness of both the employers and his Ministry, as a result

of which the settlement of a dispute has been prolonged to beyond six months, to a couple of years or more.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: A period of 6 months as provided in the Act is considered reasonable time within which a collective agreement by the parties could be concluded or in case of a reference to the Industrial Court for the decision to be made. It should be noted however that this limit does not apply to a decision of the Court under section 30.

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the word "strike" as defined in Section 2 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, includes refusal even to work overtime, if so, is it the intention of Government to compel people to devote even their leisure hours to the service of their employers; if not, whether he will give an undertaking to amend the definition accordingly.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The term "strike" as defined in the Industrial Relations Act, 1967 does not include refusal to work overtime, provided working overtime does not form part of any term of any contract of employment.

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware that the Industrial Court as at present constituted comprising a President and 3 members gives a virtual and complete power to the President because of his casting vote, and if so, whether he would amend the Act to provide for an odd number in the composition, as is usual in most tribunals the world over.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I do not agree that the constitution of the Industrial Court comprising the President and 3 other members give a virtual and complete power to the President. Under the Act the decision of the Court is taken by a majority of members but only in the event of the votes being

equal the decision is made by the President.

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether any, if so what, provision is made in the Act for sanctions against an employer who:

- (a) refuses to recognise a union; and
- (b) refuses to implement an award of the Industrial Court.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Refusal by an employer to recognise a trade union is not at the first instance deemed to be an offence punishable under the Act. But any dispute over recognition of a trade union shall be referred to the Industrial Court and in the event of the Court deciding that recognition be accorded, this decision shall be binding.

Under section 53 any non-compliance of an award of the Court, whether in connection with union recognition or any other matter the Minister shall, unless the parties concerned comply with any term of the award within such period as he may specify, refer the matter to the Court. The Court may upon such reference make an order directing the party concerned to comply with any term of the award. Section 55 provides for general penalties for any contravention or failure to comply with such order.

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether under powers vested in him under Section 23 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, he has compelled certain large unions to refer disputes to the Industrial Court, much to the disadvantage of the unions and the Workers they represent, when such unions could have induced and persuaded the employers to agree to their terms under the usual time-tested and democratic principles of collective bargaining, and if so, whether he is aware of the adverse repercussions that such arbitrary acts have produced in the country.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The question is not understood. I have not compelled any union, large or small to refer its dispute to the Industrial Court. However, Section 23 (2) of the Industrial Relations Act empowers me to refer any trade dispute to the Industrial Court if I am satisfied that the conditions laid down therein apply.

12. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether his Ministry would introduce amendments to the Industrial Relations Act to effectively protect workers and union officials from victimisation, intimidation and dismissal for union activities.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The provisions of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, provide for such protection.

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if the proposed pilot social security scheme would include workers employed in the two largest industries, namely, plantations and mining.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Yes.

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state what measures he contemplates taking to bring plantations and mine workers within the scope of the pilot social security scheme.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: In the light of the reply above the question does not arise.

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he would consider exclusion of plantations' and mine workers in the pilot social security scheme would constitute a grave injustice to these workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This question does not arise.

Bayaran Pakar, Pembedahan dan X-ray

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if he is aware that employers have disclaimed responsibility for the payment of

specialist, surgical and X-ray fees to workers entitled to hospitalisation in a 3rd class ward at the expense of employers for a maximum period of 30 days (section 183 of Labour Code, F.M.S. Cap. 154) when such workers have been admitted to second class wards in Government hospitals and that this has placed a heavy burden on the workers concerned, if so, what action he has taken or contemplates taking to alleviate their hardships.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am not aware of any case when an employer failed to discharge his obligation in payment of hospitalisation charges.

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he would amend sections 183 to 188 of the Labour Code, F.M.S. Cap. 154 to provide for the exemption from payment of surgical, specialist and X-ray fees of workers as defined in the First Schedule to the Employment Ordinance, No. 38 of 1955, whether such workers are treated in second class or third class wards in Government hospitals.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Under the provisions of section 183 and 184 of the Labour Code, an employer is obliged to pay the expenses for the maintenance and treatment of the estate worker or his dependants for a maximum period of 30 days. No additional charges are payable for medicine, X-ray, operation, etc., as ordered by the Medical Officer.

By and large the majority of employers in other industries also defray such expenses and therefore I do not consider the necessity of making amendments to the sections as suggested.

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour what plans he has evolved for providing alternative employment to some 3,000 Penang water front workers rendered redundant when the main port activities shift to Butterworth in the second half of 1968.

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he would consider, in consultation with the appropriate Ministry, to place some of the redundant Penang water front workers in F.L.D.A. Schemes.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: A survey is being made to ascertain the extent of displacement and/or redundancy among Penang water front workers which may arise when the Wharf in Butterworth begins to function. Action to be taken by the Ministry is dependant on the result of the survey.

Lembaga Buroh Pelabohan Pulau Pinang

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give brief details of the operations of this Penang Port Labour Authority showing number of workers over which it has control, the wages earned and the future prospects of these workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Port Labour Board, Penang, has registered 1,400 stevedores who are directly employed by six employers registered by the Port Labour Board. Under the Wages Regulations (Penang Stevedores, Cargo Handlers and Lightermen) Order, 1966, minimum remuneration payable to stevedores is as follows:

Head serang—\$7.00 for each shift;

Serang—\$6.25 for each shift;

Winchman, crane drivers, signalmen—\$5.60 for each shift;

Hatchman—\$5.00 for each shift.

The above Order also requires employers of stevedores to provide them with work for not less than 20 shifts in a calendar month. The average monthly earnings of stevedores are \$150.97. The workers and the employers are organised. The future terms and conditions of employment of these workers would normally be determined either by Wages Regulation Orders to be made from time to time or by any collective agreements reached between the Trade Union representing these workers and their employers.

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether he would cause the Penang Port Labour Authority to publish a report of its work for 1967 and table it early in the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Penang Port Labour Board will shortly publish its First Report. This will be tabled in the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Tanah Runtuh

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state in view of the increasing incidence of landslides on mines resulting in the death of unfortunate workers, what action he has taken or contemplates taking to reduce this incidence.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: There has been no increase in the incidence of landslides in mines. The Mines Department has always and will continue to take strict measures to minimise accidents in Mines.

Kesatuan Pekerja² Kejenteraan Sri Jaya (P.T.M.)

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour why the Registrar of Trade Unions had not taken action to de-register splinter Kesatuan Pekerja² Kejenteraan Sri Jaya (P.T.M.) following the passage of the Trade Unions Act No. 81 of 1965 when there is in existence an established Transport Workers Union, Federation of Malaya.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Registrar of Trade Unions was not satisfied that it was in the interests of the workers of Sri Jaya Transport Co., Ltd., to cancel the registration of the Kesatuan Pekerja² Kejenteraan Sri Jaya (P.T.M.).

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give a list of collective agreements filed with the Industrial Court since 7th August, 1967 to date indicating the parties involved and the nature of dispute in each case.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Please see list as follows:

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL COURT FROM 7TH AUGUST, 1967 TO 30TH APRIL, 1968

Parties	Matters covered
	Terms and/or Conditions of Employment
1. Royal Exchange Assurance and National Union of Commercial Workers	
2. Associated Pan Malaysia Cement Sdn. Bhd. and the Cement Industry Employees Union	" "
3. Chartered Bank, Kuching and Sarawak Bank Employees' Union	" "
4. Associated Battery Manufacturers (M) Sdn. Bhd. and Electrical Industry Workers Union of Malaya	" "
5. Colgate-Palmolive (Malaya) Ltd, Colgate-Palmolive (Far-East) Ltd, Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Ltd and Chemical Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
6. Redifussion (Malaya) Ltd and the Redifussion Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
7. Malayan Commercial Banks Association and National Union of Bank Employees	" "
8. Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Ltd and Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Employees Union (Sarawak)	" "
9. A.S. Watson & Co. (Chemicals) Ltd and Chemical Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
10. Chemical Co. of Malaysia Berhad and National Union of Petroleum and Chemical Industry Workers	" "
11. Culture Press Ltd, Salak South and National Union of Employees in the Printing Industry, F. of M.	" "
12. Austral Ltd and Sibu Commercial Employees Union ...	" "
13. Tacam Ltd and Metal Industry Employees Union ...	" "

Parties	Matters covered
14. Straits Times Press (M) Ltd and the Times Packaging Co. Ltd and the National Union of Employees in the Printing Industry	Terms and/or Conditions of Employment
15. Borneo Motors (Borneo) Ltd and Sabah Commercial Employees' Union	" "
16. Dunlop Malayan Industries Ltd and National Union of Employees in Companies Manufacturing Rubber Products	" "
17. Sharikat Perkapalan Kris Tanah Melayu Ltd and Sharikat Perkapalan Kris Tanah Melayu Ltd Dockyard Employees' Union	" "
18. Esso Standard Malaya Bhd. and National Union of Petroleum and Chemical Industry Workers	" "
19. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and Sarawak Bank Employees' Union	" "
20. Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. and Chemical Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
21. Peat, Marwick Mitchell & Co. and National Union of Commercial Workers	" "
22. Sin Lee & Co. and Transport Workers Union, F. of M. ...	" "
23. Swift Transport Co. Ltd and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M.	" "
24. Malayan Cables Bhd. and Metal Industry Employees Union	" "
25. Guinness Malaysia Bhd. and National Union of Drink Manufacturing Industry Workers	" "
26. Tien Wah Press (Malaya) Sdn. Bhd. and National Union of Employees in the Printing Industry, F. of M.	" "
27. Federal Paint Factory Sdn. Bhd. and Chemical Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
28. Kuala Selangor Omnibus Co. Bhd. and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M.	" "
29. Guinness Malaysia Bhd. and National Union of Drink Manufacturing Industry Workers	" "
30. Qantas Airways Ltd and Airlines Employees Union, States of Malaya	" "
31. The Selangor Club and the Club Employees Union, Selangor	" "
32. Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd and Sarawak Bank Employees Union	" "
33. Van Leer Containers (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and Metal Industry Employees Union of Malaya	" "
34. Wilkinson Process Rubber Co. Bhd. and National Union of Employees in Companies Manufacturing Rubber Products	" "
35. P.A.R. Malayan Paintworks (Fed.) Ltd and Chemical Workers' Union of Malaya	" "
36. Glaxo-Allenburys (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and Chemical Workers Union of Malaya	" "
37. British Broadcasting Corporation and B.B.C. (Malaya) Staff Association	" "
38. Federal Auto Co. Ltd and the National Union of Commercial Workers	" "
39. Otis Elevator Co. and National Union of Commercial Workers	Recognition

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give a list of any variation orders made by the Industrial Court on collective agreements from 7th August, 1967 to 30th April, 1968.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Nil.

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to give a list of disputes referred to the Industrial Court from 7th August, 1967 to 30th April, 1968, showing the parties involved and the awards made in each in a brief form.

DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE INDUSTRIAL COURT FROM 7TH AUGUST, 1967 TO 30TH APRIL, 1968

Case No.	Date referred	Name of Parties	Issues in dispute	Date award handed down	Award No.	Remarks
1. M.P. 1/67	15-8-67	Dolomite Industries Co. Ltd, Batu Caves and National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya	Union Recognition	5-2-68	1/68	—
2. M.P. 2/67	18-8-67	Perak Match Factory Ltd, Teluk Anson and Match Industry Workers' Union, Sungai Way	Termination of service of an employee	31-10-67	10/67	—
3. M.P. 3/67	24-8-67	South Pacific Textile Industries Ltd, Batu Pahat and Kesatuan Pekerja ² South Pacific Textile Industries Ltd	Union Recognition	16-10-67	6/67	—
4. M.P. 4/67	29-8-67	Tuck Seng Loong Transport Service Co. Ltd, Petaling Jaya and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M.	Union Recognition	28-9-67	3/67	—
5. M.P. 5/67	30-8-67	Malaysia Singapore Airlines Ltd and Air Transport Workers' Union, Sabah	(i) Employment in Kota Kinabalu of a Malaysian citizen who is not a resident of Sabah (ii) Provision of Transport (iii) Laundry Allowance	7-11-67	11/67	—
6. M.P. 6/67	8-9-67	Malayan Tiles Manufacturers Ltd, Batu Arang and Non-Metallic Mineral Products' Union	Union Recognition	25-10-67	7/67	—
7. M.P. 7/67	8-9-67	Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association and National Union of Plantation Workers	Proposals by MAPA and counter proposals by N.U.P.W. for a Collective Agreement	23-3-68	8/68	—
8. M.P. 8/67	21-9-67	Sharikat Century Omnibus Berhad, Tanjung Rambutan and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	To enquire into the circumstances leading to the termination of service of 8 employees	16-4-68	13/68	—

Case No.	Date referred	Name of Parties	Issues in dispute	Date award handed down	Award No.	Remarks
9. M.P. 9/67	28-9-67	Persatuan Pengeluar ² Pertanian Tanah Melayu (MAPA) and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Ladang (N.U.P.W.)	MAPA's proposal that those estates which were still paying tappers the wage rates in the 1964 Agreement between the M.P.I.E.A. and the N.U.P.W. for the 60-70 price zone should reduce poundage rates, in respect of output factor by 1 cent to 7, 9 and 11 cents respectively in Categories A, B and C and that appropriate adjustments to tapping rates should be made by other estates	23-3-68	8/68	—
10. M.P.10/67	3-10-67	Lim Seng Seng Bus Co. Ltd, Penang and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M.	(i) Union Recognition (ii) 30 dismissals	29-3-68	10/68	—
11. M.P.11/67	3-10-67	United Engineers' Sdn. Bhd, Sabah and Sabah Commercial Employees' Union	(i) Salary scales of employees .. (ii) Payment of cost of living allowance to employees based on their basic salaries	2-5-68	18/68	—
12. M.P.12/67	4-10-67	Dolomite Industries Co. Ltd, Batu Caves and National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya	Termination of Employment of 52 workers	5-2-68	1/68	—
13. M.P.13/67	2-11-67	Malaya Ceramic Industries Sdn. Bhd, Petaling Jaya and Persatuan Pekerja ² Perusahaan Logam	(i) Union Recognition (ii) Dismissal of an employee	25-3-68	9/68	—
14. M.P.14/67	2-11-67	Kinta Rubber Works Sdn. Bhd, Ipoh and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Sharika ² Pembuat Keluaran Getah	Union Recognition	18-3-68	7/68	—
15. M.P.15/67	2-11-67	Sharikat Blue Omnibus Bhd, Taiping and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	(i) Dismissal of 2 employees and allegation of victimisation (ii) Union's claims for wage increase, public holidays, medical benefits, promotions, annual bonus and retirement benefits	20-2-68	2/68	—
16. M.P.16/67	3-11-67	Hotel Malaya Sdn. Bhd, Kuala Lumpur and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Rumah ² Penginapan Bar dan Restoran	Union Recognition	12-3-68	5/68	—

Case No.	Date referred	Name of Parties	Issues in dispute	Date award handed down	Award No.	Remarks
17. M.P.17/67	7-11-67	Sharikat Coliseum Teksi, Bhd, Kuala Lumpur and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	Union Recognition	1-12-67	14/67	—
18. M.P.18/67	16-11-67	Sharikat Pengangkutan Bhd, Bedong and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	(i) Dismissal of 3 employees .. (ii) Union's claims for increase in wages, overtime pay, annual leave, public holidays and sick-leave	19-2-68 10-4-68	3/68 (1st Award) 12/68 (2nd Award)	—
19. M.P.19/67	27-11-67	University Malaya and General Staff Union, University Malaya	Condition of Employment ..	—	—	Hearing pending
20. M.P.20/67	4-12-67	Lian Hin Kongsi, Kulim and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	(i) Union Recognition (ii) Dismissal of 2 employees	18-3-68	6/68	—
21. M.P.21/67	14-12-67	Malayan Zoological Society, Kuala Lumpur and Union of Employees in Community Services Organisations	Union Recognition	—	—	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
22. M.P.22/67	18-12-67	Malayan Tiles Manufacturers Ltd, Batu Arang and Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing Employees' Union	Dismissal of an employee ..	2-4-68	11/68	—
23. M.P.23/67	21-12-67	Sungei Chinch Estate, Trolak and Kesatuan Kakitangan Ladang ² Seluruh Tanah Melayu	Dismissal of an employee ..	22-4-68	14/68	—
24. M.P.24/67	27-12-67	Sharikat Straits Trading (Penang Smelting Works), Butterworth and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Perusahaan Peleboran Logam sa-Malaya	Dismissal of an employee ..	25-4-68	15/68	—
25. M.P.25/67	28-12-67	Shaw Brothers (Penang) Ltd (Kedah/Perlis Office), Alor Star and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Wayang Gamber dan Taman Hiboran Malaysia Barat	Dismissal of 2 employees ..	26-4-68	17/68	—
26. M.P.26/67	29-12-67	Tuaran United Transport Co. Ltd and Sabah Land Transport Workers' Union	Union's claims for a New Collective Agreement	—	—	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>

Case No.	Date referred	Name of Parties	Issues in dispute	Date award handed down	Award No.	Remarks
27. M.P. 27/67	30-12-67	Len Brothers' Shoes Manufacturing, K. Lumpur and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kilang Kasut Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	(i) Union Recognition .. (ii) Termination of employment of 42 workers	—	—	To be mentioned on 13-6-68
28. M.P. 1/68	1-2-68	Eastern Mining and Metals Co. Ltd, Bukit Besi and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Perusahaan Perlombongan, Dungun	(i) Dismissal of workers .. (ii) Suspension to workers (iii) Warning to workers (iv) Award for cost of living for \$50 for each worker per month	—	—	To be mentioned on 13-6-68
29. M.P. 2/68	1-2-68	Len Seng Omnibus Co. Ltd and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	(i) Union's claim dated 4-7-67 for increase in wages for bus drivers, conductors, workshop staff and clerks (ii) Union's claim dated 4-7-67 for better working conditions for all workers (iii) Dismissal of 2 workers, i.e., Lim Leong San (bus driver) and Lai Chai (bus conductor) on 28-10-67	—	—	To be mentioned on 20-6-68
30. M.P. 3/68	1-2-68	Mariners' Club, Port Swettenham and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kelab, Selangor	Claim for recognition	13-5-68	19/68	—
31. M.P. 4/68	16-3-68	Sharikat Eastern Smelting Bhd, Pulau Pinang and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Perusahaan Peleboran Logam sa-Malaya	Dismissal of Mrs Anita Tan ..	26-4-68	16/68	—
32. M.P. 5/68	20-3-68	Sri Jaya Transport Co. (P.T.M.) Ltd and Kesatuan Pekerja ² Pengangkutan (P.T.M.) with Kesatuan Pekerja ² Keinderaan Sri Jaya (P.T.M.) joined	Union Recognition	—	—	Award to be handed down shortly
33. M.P. 6/68	11-4-68	A & W of Malaysia Ltd and Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja ² Rumah ² Penginapan Bar dan Restaurant	Union Recognition	—	—	Hearing on 19-6-68

Case No.	Date referred	Name of Parties	Issues in dispute	Date award handed down	Award No.	Remarks
34. M.P. 7/68	19-4-68	Sharikat Sin Hup Omnibus Sdn. Bhd, Kuantan dan Kesatuan Pekerja2 Pengangkutan, P.T.M.	Union Recognition	..	—	Hearing on 21-6-68
35. M.P. 8/68	22-4-68	Penang Port Stevedoring Corporation Sdn. Bhd and Kesatuan Pekerja2 Pelabuhan Pulau Pinang	Dismissal of two workers	..	—	Hearing on 20-6-68
36. M.P. 9/68	23-4-68	Takau Estate, Rantau, Negri Sembilan and National Union of Plantation Workers	Union Recognition	..	—	Hearing on 20-6-68
37. M.P.10/68	27-4-68	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and The Sabah Banking Employees' Union	(1) Payment of a high cola (2) Payment of a housing allowance (3) Payment of an increased annual bonus (4) Extension of medical benefits to dependants of employees (5) Provision of free air passage within Malaysia to an employee and his wife every 2 years after the completion of 10 years of service (6) Manner of computing leave for employees (7) Manner of computing gratuities to employees	..	—	To be mentioned on 20-6-68
38. M.P.11/68	29-4-68	A. Raseal Muthiriar & Co., Ipoh and The National Union of Cigar Workers' Malaysia	Termination of employment of 18 workers	—	—	To be mentioned on 20-6-68

Copies of Awards are public document and can be obtained by the Honourable Member from the Secretary of the Industrial Court.

Merintyu Jentera

27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of Inspectors of Machinery employed by his Ministry (a) in 1958; (b) in 1968.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Details are as follows—

	Establishment	No. of Posts filled
1958—		
Superscale Posts (Engineers)	3	3
Inspectors of Machinery (Engineers)	11	9
Machinery Assistant (Technical Assistant)	6	1
1968—		
Superscale Posts (Engineers)	3	3
Inspectors of Machinery (Engineers)	7	2
Machinery Assistant (Technical Assistants)	12	7
Inspectors of Factories (School Certificates)	19	15

Kemalangan

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of accidents that have occurred to workmen in factories during the last 5 years and of these the number that were fatal.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

Year	No. of Accidents in Factories	No. of fatal accidents
1963 ...	200	23 (including contact with machinery)
1964 ...	179	9 " "
1965 ...	139	13 " "
1966 ...	162	2
1967 ...	177	8

Melanggar Peratoran² Keselamatan

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of prosecutions made by his Ministry's officials for breach of safety regulations in factories and from these how many convictions were obtained.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

Year	No. of Prosecutions	Convictions obtained
1963	61	48
1964	39	34
1965	27	21
1966	10	8
1967	—	—

Pekerja² Sharikat Bas Klang-Port Swettenham

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware that the workers employed in the Klang, Port Swettenham Omnibus Company have not received their E.P.F. contribution receipts for the last three years, and if so, whether he would investigate into the same.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: It is not obligatory for an employer or the E.P.F. Board to issue Monthly Receipts for contributions made. The Board, however, sends to each contributor, through his employer, by August, an annual statement of contributions in respect of contributions made in the previous year.

The Monthly contributions due from the K.L. Klang & Port Swettenham Omnibus Co., Ltd. have been made within the prescribed period but the prescribed Form A (i.e. Schedule of Contributions) in respect of 1965 and 1966 were not sent by the Company until 1967 and therefore the Annual Statement issued by the E.P.F. in 1967 did not show the contributions for 1965 and 1966. The Schedule of Contributions for 1967 was sent to the Board in May, 1968 and the Statement to be issued by August this year will show the contributions made for 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Kesatuan Pekerja² Pengangkutan/Majikan

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state when the following cases between the Transport Workers Union and the respective employers were referred to the then Industrial Arbitration Tribunal and have they been finally disposed of:

- (a) Selangor Omnibus Company; and
- (b) Wai Thong Bus Company.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (a) The dispute between Selangor Omnibus Co., Ltd., Kepong, Selangor, and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M. was referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal on 10th June, 1965. This case was heard over 33 days from July, 1965 to May, 1966 and an award was handed down on 24th June, 1966.

On 26th July, 1966 Counsel for the Company filed an originating summons (O.S. No. 159/66 in the High Court, Kuala Lumpur, to have the proceedings and the decision of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal quashed and set aside one of the grounds being that the Tribunal was not lawfully constituted after December 1965, when the term of office of panel members had lapsed.

The application for a *writ of certiorari* was heard by Justice Gill on 27th January, 1967, and was dismissed.

The Company appealed against the decision of Mr Justice Gill and on 20th February, 1968, the Federal Court dismissed the appeal with costs.

Leave has now been granted to the Company to appeal to the Privy Council.

(b) The dispute between Wai Thong Omnibus Co., Ltd, Kuala Kangsar and Transport Workers' Union, F. of M., was referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal on 8th October, 1965.

This case was heard over 15 days. As the Tribunal constituted to hear this case was similar to that constituted to hear the case at (a) above, further hearing was postponed pending the final disposal of the application for a *writ of certiorari* in respect of the case at (a).

Kesatuan

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of unions with memberships under 100 members.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: 79 employees' unions.

(i) *Unions registered since 1st January, 1968:*

Name and Address	Membership
(1) Penang Port Workers, Union, Penang	645
(2) Amalgamated National Union of Employees in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Kuala Lumpur	1,200
(3) Kesatuan Pekerja ² Kumpulan Sharikat ² Lever Brothers, Kuala Lumpur	227
(4) Kesatuan Pegawai ² Bahagian IV Malaysia Barat, Ipoh	300
(5) Sawmill and Timber Industry Workers Union, West Malaysia, Selangor	180
(6) Kesatuan Guru ² Melayu Malaysia Barat, Kuala Lumpur	5,000

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why the Ministry has failed to act under the provisions of the law passed in 1965 empowering the Registrar of Trade Unions to de-register splinter unions and whether it is a fact that action is only taken on unions purely based on political affiliation of the respective unions.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Four unions have been removed from the Register under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1965. I am not aware of any trade union having political affiliation.

34. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to report on the progress of his Ministry's effort to reduce the number of "peanut" unions in the country.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Position as on:

	No. of Unions on Register
31st December, 1965 ...	302
31st December, 1966 ...	295
31st December, 1967 ...	275
30th April, 1968 ...	268

35. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the following particulars from January 1, 1968: (i) unions registered this year, with address and membership strength; (ii) unions de-registered this year, with reasons; (iii) unions served with notice of de-registration.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam:

(ii) *Unions de-registered since 1st January, 1968:*

Name of Union	Reasons
(1) Kesatuan Pekerja ² Penambang Persekutuan Tanah Melayu	Cancelled on the ground that the Union had ceased to exist.
(2) Government Education Officers Association	Cancelled on the ground that the Association had contravened section 56 of the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, by failing to file the Annual Return by the prescribed date—in fact the Union had ceased to exist before cancellation of certificate.
(3) Electrical Industry Workers' Union of Malaya	Cancelled on the ground that the Union was used for unlawful purposes contrary to its objects and rules.
(4) Perak Coffee and Eating Shop and Hotel Employees Union	Cancelled on the grounds (a) that the constitution of the executive of the union was unlawful; (b) that the union had contravened its registered rules by allowing persons who are employers or hawkers to remain as its members; and (c) that the union had ceased to exist.
(5) Social Welfare Assistants' Union, Federation of Malaya	Cancelled under section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965.
(6) Malayan P.W.D. Overseers' Union	Cancelled on the grounds (a) that the constitution of the executive of the union was unlawful; and (b) that the union had ceased to exist.

(iii) *Unions served with notices of de-registration since 1st January, 1968:*
Four only.**Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja² Perusahaan Membuat Minuman**

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state why his Ministry has refused to allow the National Union of Drink Manufacturing Industry Workers to cater for food workers, and what is the policy of the Government in this matter.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Drink manufacturing and Food manufacturing are two separate and distinct industries. The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959, provides that a trade union shall only be formed by workers or employees within a particular trade, occupation or industry.

Majlis Gaji

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he would consider establishing a Wages Council under the Wages Council Ordinance, for workers in Fragmented Estates and other small-holdings where the workers are not unionised and are being paid "unconscionable" rates of pay and are subject to inhuman conditions of service.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am not aware of cases of workers in fragmented estates and other small-holdings being paid "unconscionable" rates

of pay and being subject to inhuman conditions of service. I do not consider that there is any necessity to establish a Wages Council under the Wages Council Ordinance in respect of such workers as there is a trade union catering for plantation workers which they may join if they so wish.

Kesatuan Pekerja² Sharikat Penerbangan

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if he is aware that:

- (a) the Management of Malaysian Air Charter has refused to recognize the Airlines Employees' Union although about 20 out of about 40 of its employees had joined the union;
- (b) that on 18th March, 1968, 13 of the 20 said employees were dismissed by the Malaysian Air Charter;
- (c) that on 25th March, 1968, a report had been made to his Ministry asking the Minister to intervene into the mass dismissal or to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court; and
- (d) if so, what action he has taken to prevent the victimization of the workers of the said Malaysian

Air Charter whose only sin was that they wanted to join Airlines Employees' Union to represent them.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: A dispute arose between the Airlines Employees' Union and the Management of Malaysian Air Charter over the question of recognition. Subsequently, a further dispute arose over the dismissal of an employee for alleged habitual absenteeism and termination of services of 12 employees due to loss of contracts in respect of package-handling and maintenance work by the Company. At the request of the parties a membership check was made by my Ministry on 5-4-68 and the result of the check was conveyed to the Management. A joint meeting of the parties was convened by my Ministry on 22-4-68 with a view to assisting the parties in resolving the two issues. At this meeting the reasons for the termination of services of the 13 employees were explained by the Management. The Union, however, indicated to this Ministry subsequent to this meeting that they were not fully satisfied with the explanation given by the Management. My Ministry is still making further efforts to assist the parties to resolve the disputes.

Kesatuan Pekerja² Lembaga Letrik Negara/ Lembaga Letrik Negara

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Labour to state if the N.E.B. has resumed negotiations with the N.E.B. Employees' Union as directed by the Prime Minister, and if so, what progress has been made.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Yes. Still negotiating.

Penoreh² Getah

40. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour how many rubber tappers were laid off last year and this year, giving monthly figures, as a result of the drop in rubber price.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Figures are not available with regard to number of rubber tappers laid off as a direct result of the drop in the price of rubber.

41. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give the total number of estate tappers and workers who were served with retrenchment notices after the Industrial Arbitration Award, giving a breakdown of the retrenchment notices according to estates.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Statistics as to the number of tappers and field workers who had been served with retrenchment notices after the Industrial Court award are being collected by my Ministry.

42. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour

- (a) whether the Ministry has conducted any investigations into the causes and circumstances of the three-month long strike by workers of the Sincere Match Factory, and if so,
- (b) to state the findings of the Committee of investigations,
- (c) whether there is no provision in the Industrial Relations Act under which the dispute at the match factory might be sent to arbitration if conciliation has failed, and
- (d) if no such provision exists, to state whether he would consider, in the interest of industrial peace with justice, amending the Industrial Relations Act with a view to ensuring that intractable issues are referred to the arbitration court for settlement, instead of allowing them to fester without any solution or outcome as in the case of the match factory strike.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (a) There was a dispute between the management of Sincere Match & Tobacco Factory Petaling Jaya and their workers. In the course of the dispute a number of workers were dismissed for alleged misconduct and on 17th February, 1968, the management decided to cease operation and terminated the services of the rest of the workers. As such there was no strike.

In view of the nature of the dispute I appointed a Committee of Investigation under the Industrial Relations, Act to investigate the causes and circumstances of the dispute and report thereon to me. The Committee completed its investigation and submitted a report to me on 12th April 1968.

(b) The findings of the Committee of Investigation is solely for the information of the Minister to enable him to take any further possible steps to resolve the dispute.

(c) There is such provision.

(d) In view of (c) above, this question does not arise.

Mogok

43. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour:

(a) to give a detailed report of the causes and events leading to the strike by 1,700 workers at the Johore Labis Estate in Cha'ah; and

(b) to state what action has been taken by the Ministry of Labour to bring the strike to a settlement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: (a) The strike at the Johore Labis Estate was brought about by an earlier dispute between a tapping contractor for the Estate and his workers. For the past 10 years or so a number of these workers who were residing in Cha'ah Village a few miles from their tapping areas in the Estate, were provided with free transport. The Management of the Estate paid a certain sum of money to the contractor for meeting the expenses of this transport facility. On 15th February, 1968, the Management informed the contractor that they would not be in a position to continue this monetary assistance after 14th March, 1968. The contractor is said to have accordingly informed the workers concerned through the kepalas that the transport facility would be withdrawn from 15th March, 1968. The workers and the National Union of Plantation Workers representing these workers protested against the withdrawal of the transport facility and also contended that the workers were informed of the matter only on 9th March, 1968. Several meetings were

held with the assistance of officers of my Ministry but the matter could not be resolved. On 16th March, 1968, a substantial number of the contractor's workers went on strike.

In the meantime the contractor served notice terminating the services of those of his workers who failed to report for work from 15th March, 1968, the day on which the transport facility was withdrawn and carried out his contract work for the estate with the rest of his workers and a small number of newly recruited workers. With the award of the Industrial Court coming into operation on 15th April, 1968, the contractor by effecting an increase in the size of the task of his workers was able to reduce to some extent the number of workers previously employed by him.

Subsequently the Union took up the matter with the management of the estate. The management took the stand that the dispute was solely between the contractor and the workers whereas the Union contended that the management of the estate was also concerned. As no agreement could be reached despite further discussions, the Union served 14 days notice on the management of the estate on 27th April, 1968, that if no amicable settlement was reached within that period it would stage a strike. Eventually the strike of all the workers on the estate commenced on 13th May, 1968.

(b) On my advice, representatives of the Malayan Agricultural Producers Association and representatives of the Union are discussing the matter at national level, and if no agreement is reached, my Ministry will take further steps to assist in settling the dispute.

Rumah Pekerja²

44. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he would introduce legislation to ensure that workers' quarters provided by government and semi-governmental corporations, like the Railways Administration, conform to certain minimum standards

of housing to provide decent and hygienic homes for workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Workers (Minimum Standards of Housing) Act, 1966, which sets out the minimum standards of housing for workers is also applicable to Quasi-Government Bodies.

As far as Government is concerned, it is the intention of the Government to ensure that quarters for its employees are of standards equivalent to, if not better than, those laid down in the Act.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

Orang² Tahanan

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state why no action has been taken to allow detainees in Blocks A, B and C in Batu Gajah detention camp to meet together as agreed.

Menteri Ke'adilan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): The question to allow detainees in Blocks A, B and C in Batu Gajah Detention Camp to meet together has never been agreed to. However, the representatives of A, B and C Blocks have been allowed to meet together at regular intervals to try and solve problems as and when they arise with the Camp Authority.

Perkhidmatan Penjara

46. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state how Warders are recruited for the Prison Service, whether vacancies are advertised, and if so, to give the dates when such advertisements were published in the last 3 years.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Warders are recruited when vacancies occur through resignations and retirements. Vacancies for such posts are not advertised but candidates to fill the vacancies are considered only when they have registered themselves with the Labour Exchange.

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state whether he would take steps to bring the pay of

prison warders into line with that of the police; and if not, to state the reasons.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The case for parity with the Police in terms of pay and service conditions has been put up to Government in the past, the latest of such effort being the case put up to the Suffian Salaries Commission.

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state whether water is supplied free to prison warders, if not, to state the method of computing deduction from salary for water supplied to warders' quarters, particularly in Pudu Prison.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Water is supplied free to Prison Warders in all penal establishments including Pudu Prison. Free supply of water is limited to 50 gallons a day for each authorised occupant of the quarter (i.e., employees and their wives, children, etc., in accordance with G.O. E.9). Where there is no separate meter for individual quarters, the Head of Department will be responsible for recovering proportionate charges from the occupants of the quarters in excess of this limit. This is in compliance with Service Circular No. 1 of 1960.

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state whether he is aware that certain Prison Officers use prisoners to work in their private gardens, and if so, whether he would put a stop to this practice.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am not aware that certain Prison Officers used prisoners to work in their private gardens. Prison Officers are not allowed to use prisoners for such purpose and any such requests received would be refused by the Superintendent. Officers using prisoners for their own private purpose would face disciplinary action. Prisoners are put to work to cut the grass and keep clean prison compounds and compounds of prison quarters.

Melanggar Perintah Mahkamah

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state the number

of persons who have flouted orders of courts for maintenance of wives and children, and against how many such persons the provisions of the new Act have been applied.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The number of persons in West Malaysia who failed to comply with the orders of the Courts for maintenance of wives and children are as follows:

1967—77 persons out of 234 cases registered.

1968—27 persons out of 104 cases registered.

Since the coming into force of the Married Women and Children (Enforcement of Maintenance) Act, 1968 on the 21st of March, 1968, a total of 24 persons had been dealt with under the new provisions.

Dewan Ke'adilan

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Justice what plans he has to build a Hall of Justice in Kuala Lumpur.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The proposal to build a new Hall of Justice was mooted in the last decade or so, and came up for active consideration during the planning of the First Malaysia Development Plan but the project was deferred due to financial and other considerations. A tentative site was also under consideration then but this was later dropped. To offset difficulties in having to find a suitable site it was proposed to have the new Hall of Justice built on Court Hill where the Subordinate Courts in Kuala Lumpur are at present situated. The estimated cost of the Project at that time (1966) was \$7,250,000. Owing to shortage of funds the plan was also dropped.

In July, 1966, it was agreed that the Hall of Justice be built at the present site of the Police Headquarters at Bluff Road, Kuala Lumpur, but there has again been a change of plans as regards the site.

Apart from choosing a suitable site for the Hall of Justice no other steps have been taken to implement this

project due to lack of funds. Nor has any plans for the proposed building been put up to date.

Biro Bantuan Guaman

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Justice whether the Government will bring in legislation to set up a Legal Aid Bureau for the poor before the end of the year, and if not, why.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Committee appointed to consider the need for the establishment of a Legal Aid Bureau for the poor in Malaysia has, in the light of the financial situation of the country, re-written its report which is now being examined. Whether such a bureau will be set up before the end of the year will depend very largely on the availability of funds. It is hoped that a pilot scheme could be started as soon as the Committee's report has been accepted.

"Muflis"

53. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Ke'adilan berapa bilangan guru² yang telah di-hukum "muflis" oleh mahkamah² 'awam sejak tahun 1963 dengan menyatakan nama² mereka yang terlibat dan sekolah² tempat mereka berkhidmat.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Satu salinan senarai menunjukan bilangan guru² yang telah di-hukum "muflis" oleh mahkamah² 'awam sejak tahun 1963 hingga 29hb Mei, 1968, nama² mereka yang terlibat dan sekolah² tempat mereka berkhidmat ada di-kembarkan bersama² ini.

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF CASES ACCORDING TO STATES

(a) Selangor, Kelantan, Pahang and Trengganu	...	...	6
(b) Perak	...	...	19
(c) Malacca and Negri Sembilan	...	...	4
(d) Penang, Kedah and Perlis	...	...	20
(e) Johore	...	...	28
		Total	77

No.	Name	School	Bankruptcy No.	Date of Orders	Disclosed Liabilities	Remarks
	SELANGOR, PAHANG, KELANTAN AND TRENGGANU					
1.	Abdul Latiff bin Abdullah	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sungai Pelong, Selangor	95/64	6-5-64	\$ c. 2,727 40	Discharged on 15-12-66. Dividend of 100% paid
2.	Mohamed Zain Ya'acob	Sekolah Menengah, Sultan Yahya Putra, Kuala Krai, Kelantan	223/65	8-11-65	1,503 94	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m. plus future increments
3.	D. S. Attygalle s/o D. W. Attygalle	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, Jalan Meru, Klang	253/67	7-8-67	15,480 00	Ordered to pay \$150 p.m.
4.	Kao Chih Tsung	Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (China), Chuen Min, Telok Pulai, Klang	317/67	8-1-68	2,069 25	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
5.	Abu Samah bin Mohamed	Guru Pelawat, Selangor Education Office, Kuala Lumpur	16/68	22-1-68	1,258 53	Order set aside on 18-3-68. 100% Dividend paid
6.	Makhzan bin Mohd. Yusoff	Sekolah Lanjutan, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	20/65	19-7-65	5,675 00	Kelantan Bankruptcy. Ordered to pay \$50 p.m. plus future increments
PERAK						
1.	Harcharan Singh s/o Sukha Singh	Lower Secondary School, Chang Shan Primary School, Tronoh	25/62	4-3-63	20,310 00	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m. Dividend of 20% paid
2.	Yahaya bin Mohamed	Sekolah Kebangsaan Laki, Tapah	9/63	16-10-63	6,166 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
3.	Razali bin Dom	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Trong	43/63	30-12-63	1,590 55	Discharged on 24-4-67. Dividend of 60% paid
4.	Zainal Abidin bin Mohmud	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Jalan Bidai, Tanjong Tuallang	4/64	11-3-64	6,168 65	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
5.	Mohd. Nur bin Banchak	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Telok Buloh, Hutan Melintang, Telok Anson	14/64	11-12-64	3,075 30	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
6.	Mohd. Yusof bin Ayub	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sultan Yusoff, Taiping	7/65	26-5-65	2,254 47	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m.
7.	Wan Ahmad Amin Jaffar bin W. A. Rashtdi	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Assam Kumbang, Taiping	17/64	20-5-65	17,695 00	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m.
8.	Felix Anthony	National Type Primary School, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar	17/65	6-8-65	5,469 28	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
9.	Zainuddin bin Alang Arshad	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Gunung Semangol, Bagan Serai	20/65	17-9-65	2,635 30	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.

No.	Name	School	Bankruptcy No.	Date of Orders	Disclosed Liabilities	Remarks
	PERAK—(cont.)					
10.	Ibrahim bin Sulaiman ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Pahang, Tapah	21/65	12-7-65	\$ 3,275 00	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m.
11.	Mrs Halen Thanbujah ..	National Type Primary School, Methodist School, Tanjong Malim	114/65	13-12-65	9,749 96	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m.
12.	Abdul Aziz bin Sulaiman ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sungei Tinggi, Trong	48/66	18-4-66	11,780 00	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m.
13.	T. A. Thachanamoorthy ..	National Type Primary School (Tamil), Jebong Estate, Matang, Taiping	40/66	26-9-66	5,884 15	Orders set aside. Dividend of 100% paid
14.	Abdul Majid bin Hakim ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Layang ² Kanan, Parit	4/66	26-9-66	890 35	Orders set aside. Dividend of 100% paid
15.	Shariffah binti Md. Nor ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Padang Gajah, Trong	33/66	31-10-66	2,427 03	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
16.	Arshad bin Ibrahim ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sg. Pinang, Bagan Serai	6/67	20-2-67	1,778 25	Ordered to pay \$100 p.m.
17.	Ibrahim bin Md. Yusof ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Padang Changkat Bota, Parit	144/66	4-9-67	4,730 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
18.	Abdullah bin Haji Ibrahim ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Parit Haji Wahab, Tanjong Pliandang	152/67	13-11-67	4,355 31	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
19.	Ramli bin Abu Hashim ..	Hua Lian Chinese School (N.T.P.S.), Taiping	39/68	8-4-68	13,137 55	Ordered to pay \$80 p.m.
MALACCA AND NEGERI SEMBILAN						
1.	Leela Emmanuel ..	Sacred Heart Convent, Malacca ..	4/63	20-4-63	2,055 00	Discharged on 24-11-64. Dividend of 92.50% paid
2.	Hussain bin Haji Omar ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Beringin, Masjid Tanah, Malacca	24/64	23-10-64	3,695 80	Discharged on 26-2-68. Dividend of 54% paid
3.	Anwar bin Omar ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Ayer Panas, Jasin	24/65	28-8-65	4,340 58	Ordered to pay \$25 p.m. plus future increments
4.	Reginald Raj ..	Bandar Hilir English School, Malacca ..	7/68	27-4-68	4,511 00	Voluntary payment of \$40 p.m.

No.	Name	School	Bankruptcy No.	Date of Orders	Disclosed Liabilities \$ c.	Remarks
PENANG, KEDAH AND PERLIS						
1.	Mahmood bin Jaffar ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan Pongor, Baling ..	83/62	15-3-63	829 50	Died on 4-3-67. Dividend of 53% paid
2.	Soon Boon Ngah ..	Kong Min School, Penang ..	88/63	16-8-63	6,400 00	Ordered to pay \$20 p.m.
3.	Chee Hai Seng ..	Li Teik Branch School, Penang ..	24/64	13-3-64	2,150 00	Discharged on 30-6-66. Dividend of 87% paid
4.	Abdul Rahman bin Ibrahim ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Jawa, Penang	40/64	20-5-64	6,170 50	Ordered to pay \$45 p.m.
5.	Khaw Theam Hock ..	Li Teik Branch School, Penang ..	65/64	10-8-64	3,312 00	Ordered to pay \$10 p.m.
6.	Poopalarnatnam s/o Kandiah ..	Kampar Tutorial Inst., Penang ..	72/64	25-8-64	7,918 00	Discharged on 30-4-68. Dividend of 86.80% paid
7.	C. V. Lucas ..	Methodist Boys School, Penang ..	82/64	25-9-64	17,050 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m.
8.	V. Samuel ..	Bayan Lepas Tamil School, Penang ..	3/65	16-2-65	11,720 65	Ordered to pay \$25 p.m.
9.	V. Ramachandran ..	Sekolah Tamil Subramaniya Barathi, Penang	7/65	1-3-65	6,765 00	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
10.	Hamad alias Suhaimi bin Ismail ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sg. Glugor, Penang	14/65	2-4-65	9,124 75	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
11.	Lee Choo Thim ..	Kepala Batas National Type Primary School	42/65	25-6-65	2,459 00	Ordered to pay \$25 p.m.
12.	Abdul Rahim bin Buyong ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Jawa, Penang	60/65	20-8-65	14,822 20	Discharged on 10-11-67. Dividend of 50% paid
13.	Desa bin Sudin ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Jawa, Penang	65/65	27-8-65	5,817 50	Ordered to pay \$25 p.m.
14.	Tajul Noor bin Shaik Daud ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Dato Kramat, Penang	64/65	27-8-65	2,067 00	Ordered to pay \$20 p.m.
15.	Abdul Rahim bin Saad ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Batu Ferringhi, Penang	89/65	29-10-65	3,906 03	Ordered to pay \$20 p.m.
16.	Mansur bin Hussain ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Tanjong Tokong, Penang	108/65	10-12-65	2,649 00	Ordered to pay \$35 p.m.
17.	Kassim bin Abdullah ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Tanjong Tokong, Penang	16/66	8-2-66	1,602 65	Ordered to pay \$20 p.m.
18.	Tahir bin Aziz ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Telok Bahang, Penang	21/66	18-2-66	3,023 25	Ordered to pay \$20 p.m.
19.	Shamsuddin bin Saad ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Tasek Junjong, Province Wellesley	65/66	28-6-66	8,749 25	Ordered to pay \$35 p.m.
20.	Lim Ewe Chye ..	Sungei Toh Bawang Tamil School, Bedang, Kedah	38/67	28-4-67	3,384 54	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.

No.	Name	School	Bankruptcy No.	Date of Orders	Disclosed Liabilities \$ c.	Remarks
JOHORE						
1.	Ahmad bin Othman	..	13/63	21-8-63	1,687 00	Discharged on 6-9-67. Dividend of 100% paid
2.	Busu bin Ahmad	..	J. B. 14/63	20-10-63	4,305 00	Died. Dividend 21% paid
3.	Abdul Jalil bin Bahrum	..	Muar 18/63	27-11-63	5,342 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
4.	Ismail bin Ithim	..	Muar 19/63	27-11-63	4,079 00	Discharged on 18-12-67. Dividend 56% paid
5.	Sulaiman bin Mohd. Said	..	Muar 20/63	27-11-63	4,368 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
6.	Sa'at bin Haji Dahalan	..	Muar 11/64	27-8-64	6,100 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m.
7.	Milonnandy	..	J. B. 6/64	27-7-64	8,789 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
8.	Fatimah binti Alwee	..	Muar 18/64	29-11-64	3,000 00	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
9.	Atan bin Hassan	..	Muar 2/65	20-3-65	12,700 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m.
10.	Abdul Aziz bin Sulaiman	..	Muar 5/65	11-5-65	4,400 00	Ordered to pay \$30 p.m.
11.	Abdul Wahid bin Ahmad	..	Muar 15/65	30-9-65	2,206 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m. Discharged on 15-11-67. Dividend 55% paid
12.	Talip bin Awang	..	Muar 17/65	28-11-65	8,400 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
13.	Ngh Kim Liat	..	Sel. 152/65	8-1-68	2,463 00	Ordered to pay \$75 p.m.
14.	Rahmat bin Sadikon	..	Muar 4/65	8-5-65	1,195 00	Ordered to pay \$25 p.m. Discharged 23-3-68. Dividend 68% paid
15.	Mohamed bin Hashim	..	Muar 6/65	26-6-65	1,205 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
16.	Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman	..	Muar 3/66	12-4-66	2,220 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m. Discharged on 10-4-68. Dividend 58% paid

No.	Name	School	Bankruptcy No.	Date of Orders	Disclosed Liabilities \$ c.	Remarks
	JOHORE—(cont.)					
17.	Mohamed bin Hitam ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sri Tiga Serangkai, Batu Pahat	J. B. 19/66	6-2-67	2,800 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
18.	Mustaffa bin Haji Hussein ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pogoh, Segamat ..	Muar 4/66	12-4-66	5,153 00	Ordered to pay \$75 p.m.
19.	Yunus bin Buyong ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Chempelak, Segamat	Muar 15/66	27-8-66	2,166 00	Ordered to pay \$35 p.m.
20.	A. Rajah ..	Sekolah Dato Jaffar, Johor Bharu ..	J. B. 16/66	23-11-66	15,982 00	Ordered to pay \$75 p.m.
21.	Zainal bin Abdul Rahman ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Soga, Batu Pahat	Muar 6/67	22-5-67	3,030 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
22.	Esa bin Seth ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Parit Pinang Seribu, Muar	Muar 12/67	5-8-67	4,004 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
23.	I. Balasubramaniam ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan Rendah Tamil, Padang Bukit Serapang Tangkat, Muar	Muar 11/67	26-8-67	10,505 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.
24.	Hamdan bin Ali ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan Gelang Patah, Johor Bharu	J. B. 8/67	27-6-67	5,100 00	Ordered to pay \$60 p.m.
25.	Izariah Solomon ..	St. Joseph School Larkin, Johore Bharu	J. B. 15/67	3-8-67	19,593 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
26.	Abdul Jabar bin Mohd. Taib ..	Sekolah Foon Yew, Johor Bharu ..	J. B. 26/67	13-1-68	2,599 00	Ordered to pay \$50 p.m.
27.	Kordi bin Haji Annuar ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Parit Kudos, Pontian	J. B. 13/67	22-7-68	1,766 00	Ordered to pay \$15 p.m.
28.	N. Rajagopal ..	Sekolah Kebangsaan Rendah Tamil, Jalan Khalidi, Muar	Muar 5/68	24-2-68	5,524 00	Ordered to pay \$40 p.m.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM**Hasil Loteri**

54. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kebajikan 'Am ada-kah benar bahawa wang² loteri yang di-perolehi oleh Kerajaan Pusat maseh belum di-masokkan ka-dalam Kira² Kumpulan Wang Yang di-Satukan tetapi sabalek-nya maseh lagi di-simpan dalam Kira² Wang Amanah.

Menteri Kebajikan 'Am (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Ada-lah benar bahawa wang² loteri yang di-perolehi oleh Kerajaan Pusat di-simpan dalam Kira² Wang Amanah tetapi Kira² Wang Amanah ini ada-lah salah satu daripada pencheraian Kira² Kumpulan Wang Yang di-Satukan Sa-bagai keterangan selanjut-nya Kira² Kumpulan Wang Yang di-Satukan ada-lah di-bahagikan kepada tiga pencheraian, ia-itu Kira² Wang Pendapatan, Kira² Wang Pinjaman dan Kira² Wang Amanah.

It is true that the proceeds from the lotteries obtained by the Central Government is being kept in the Trust Account but it must be remembered that the Trust Account is part of the Consolidated Fund Account. For information it should be noted that the Consolidated Fund Account is divided into the Consolidated Revenue Account, the Consolidated Loan Account and the Consolidated Trust Account.

55. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state:

- the total amount of proceeds collected from the sale of Social Welfare Lotteries for the year 1967;
- the amount of proceeds distributed for each State for Welfare Services; and
- what are the remaining proceeds for.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

- Jumlah keuntungan yang dipungut daripada jualan Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat bagi tahun 1967 ia-lah sa-banyak \$11,412,452. Jumlah yang di-peroleh daripada jualan tiket² ia-lah \$49,608,752.

(b) Pembahagian ia-lah di-kawal oleh Jawatan-kuasa Pembahagian yang terdiri daripada Y.B. Menteri Kemajuan Luar Bandar, sa-bagai Pengerusi dan Y.B. Menteri Kewangan dan Y.B. Menteri Kebajikan 'Am sa-bagai ahli. Keuntungan² telah di-bagi²kan kepada tiap² Negeri sa-bagai berikut:

Penang	...	\$ 387,800
Perlis	...	149,000
Kedah	...	1,129,190
Perak	...	1,129,500
Selangor	...	926,780
Negri Sembilan	...	820,000
Malacca	...	391,000
Trengganu	...	512,000
Johore	...	468,032
Pahang	...	544,300
Kelantan	...	1,235,200
Sabah	...	1,028,800
Sarawak	...	827,300
Jumlah	...	\$9,548,902

(c) Berkenaan dengan baki-nya telah di-bagi²kan kepada berbagai² Badan Sukarela yang berikut:

Central Welfare Council	...	\$ 631,760
Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	...	699,600
Malayan Leprosy Relief Association	...	300,000
Family Planning Association	...	100,000
M.A.Y.C./Y.M.C.A.	...	120,000
Montfort Boys' Home Nursing Home (Tan Cheng Lock)	...	50,000
Armed Forces	...	20,000
Kuala Lumpur Book Club	...	30,000
Outward Bound School	...	8,000
Children's Day	...	9,000
Artificial Kidney Machine (Assunta Hospital)	...	35,000
School for the Deaf	...	20,000
Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Moral Uplifting Societies, etc.	...	320,000
Jumlah	...	251,500
Jumlah	...	\$2,594,860

- The total amount of proceeds collected from the sales of Social Welfare Lotteries for the

year 1967 is \$11,412,452. The total amount derived from sale of tickets is \$49,608,752.

- (b) The disbursement is handled by the disbursement committee comprising of the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development as Chairman and the Hon'ble Minister of Finance and the Hon'ble Minister for Welfare Services as members. The proceeds are distributed to each State as follows:

Penang	...	\$ 387,800
Perlis	...	149,000
Kedah	...	1,129,190
Perak	...	1,129,500
Selangor	...	926,780
Negri Sembilan	...	820,000
Malacca	...	391,000
Trengganu	...	512,000
Johore	...	468,032
Pahang	...	544,300
Kelantan	...	1,235,200
Sabah	...	1,028,800
Sarawak	...	827,300

Total ... \$9,548,902

- (c) With regard to the balance these are distributed to the following various Voluntary Bodies:

Central Welfare Council	...	\$ 631,760
Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	...	699,600
Malayan Leprosy Relief Association	...	300,000
Family Planning Association	...	100,000
M.A.Y.C./Y.M.C.A.	...	120,000
Montfort Boys' Home	...	50,000
Nursing Home (Tan Cheng Lock)	...	20,000
Armed Forces	...	30,000
Kuala Lumpur Book Club	...	8,000
Outward Bound School	...	9,000
Children's Day	...	35,000
Artificial Kidney Machine (Assunta Hospital)	...	20,000
School for the Deaf	...	320,000
Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Moral Uplifting Societies, etc.	...	251,500
Total	...	\$2,594,860

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

Jabatan Talikom

56. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether his Ministry has ever considered the Telecommunication Department as one Government body which should be able to make a profit, and if so, whether that department does make a profit or not.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan): The Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecoms. has always considered the Telecoms. Department as a Government Department which should be able to make a profit and indeed it does, as may be seen from the Annual Reports issued by the Department.

Talipon

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state when, if ever, since Merdeka, there were no people on the waiting list for telephones, and what is the total number of people in the waiting list to-day for Kuala Lumpur.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The waiting list for Telephones on Merdeka Day was about 2,363. The total number of telephones installed and in service was about 58,000.

The total number of telephones installed since then till 1st May, 1968, is 72,015, making a total of 130,015.

Despite the fact that the number of installations has more than doubled, there is still a backlog. This is caused by the sharp increase in demand for telephones, consequent on the increase in prosperity and general growth in the country since Merdeka.

Increases in appropriations have been sought and obtained and a faster rate of installations can be anticipated.

The total number of waiters in Kuala Lumpur as on 1st May, 1968, was 5,933. This figure includes the waiting list for

the suburbs of Kuala Lumpur, i.e., Petaling Jaya, Sentul, Setapak, Salak South, Batu and Ampang.

58. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he is aware that the Telephone system between Papar and Kota Kinabalu is so bad that it sometimes takes the whole day to get a trunk call through, moreover the line is so often subject to break-down that one has to travel the whole way down to Kota Kinabalu from Papar (34 miles rough road) to get an urgent business done; in view of these facts, when his Ministry will consider improving the service in this particular sector.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: At the moment there is one radio and two open-wire junction lines to Kota Kinabalu serving 60 subscribers at Papar. This is realised as inadequate and the open-wire circuits are subject to constant break-down due to falling branches, etc.

However, the Telecoms. Department is actively reviewing the situation, and efforts are being made to obtain funds and equipment to improve the situation.

59. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that when telephone subscribers in Kuching phone to telephone subscribers in Dalat, the Dalat telephone subscribers can hear clearly from the Kuching telephone subscribers, but the Kuching telephone subscribers cannot hear anything from the Dalat telephone subscribers; and
- (b) whether he will cause investigations to be made as to the reasons for this difference and have improvements made to the line.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: I have caused investigation to be made into the complaint and it had been found that the difficulty of subscribers in Kuching in hearing Dalat telephone subscribers was due to a fault in the

receiving radio aerial at Kuching caused by the ingress of moisture into the cable system feeding the aerial. The aerial cable system had to be taken down for overhaul and during this period a standby aerial had to be used, and this accounted for the poorer reception at the Kuching end.

The fault has since been rectified and there should be no further difficulty in the reception at Kuching.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Puan Catherine Siluvai Mary

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state whether he has obtained a complete report of the circumstances in which the wrong blood was given to Madam Catherine Siluvai Mary which led to her death and what steps he has taken to prevent a recurrence of such tragic incidents and whether any compensation was paid to her dependents, and if so, what amount.

Menteri Kesihatan (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Ya. Kementerian telah pun mendapat keterangan yang lengkap di atas kejadian kesilapan menggunakan darah itu.

Pegawai² yang berkenaan telah pun di-beri amaran dan di-arahkan supaya mengambil berat tentang rekod dan label jenis darah yang akan di-gunakan.

Sagu-hati belum lagi di-bayar, tetapi perkara ini masih dalam pertimbangan.

Yes. The Ministry has obtained a complete report of the circumstances in which the wrong blood was given.

The staff concerned have been warned and instructed to be more careful in the recording and labelling of the blood for transfusion.

No compensation has yet been paid but the matter is now under consideration.

Kakitangan Rumah Sakit Sungei Bakap

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what steps he has taken about the complaint of

a District Councillor for Nibong Tebal into the rudeness of the staff at the Sungei Bakap Hospital.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Apabila mengetahui aduan tersebut melalui akhbar Kementerian saya dengan serta merta telah meminta Pegawai Perubatan yang menjaga Rumah Sakit Sungei Bakap mengadakan laporan mengenai tuduhan bahawa kakitangan berlakuan biadap. Kakitangan² telah juga di-nasehatkan supaya sentiasa bersikap lemah lembut terhadap orang ramai. Kementerian saya juga telah menulis kepada Ahli Majlis Bandaran tersebut meminta beliau mengadakan kenyataan² penoh berkenaan dengan aduan-nya itu. Hingga sekarang apa² jawapan pun belum di-terima daripada beliau.

Tindakan sewajar-nya akan di-ambil terhadap mana² kakitangan rumah sakit Sungei Bakap sa-kira-nya, sa-telah di-jalankan penyiasatan yang rapi, Kementerian saya berpuashati bahawa aduan² itu di-dapati benar.

On noticing the said complaint in the press, my Ministry immediately asked the medical officer in charge of Sungei Bakap Hospital to report on the allegation of rudeness among the staff. The members of the staff were advised to be always polite to the public. The Ministry also wrote to the Councillor requesting him to furnish details and the specific nature of his complaint. So far, no reply has been received from him.

Appropriate action will be taken against any member of the staff of Sungei Bakap Hospital if the Ministry is satisfied that, after careful investigation, there is substance in the allegation.

Harta Benda

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Health to state what efforts are made to trace the owners of properties deposited in hospitals before the properties whose values are quite substantial, are transferred to Government and treated as revenue.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Apabila harta benda di-tinggalkan untuk simpanan, suatu resip di-keluarkan kepada

penyimpan itu. Penyimpan itu ada-lah di-nasehatkan untuk menyimpan baik resip itu kerana resip itu di-kehendaki di-tunjokkan apabila hendak menuntut balek harta benda itu.

Harta benda yang di-simpan di-kembalikan manakala di-tunjok dan di-serahkan resip resmi itu apabila pesakit itu keluar. Sekali pun demikian, ada masa-nya ini tidak dapat di-lakukan, dalam hal ini, jika alamat pesakit itu di-ketahui maalamuan akan di-hantar dengan surat untuk membuat tuntutan sama ada oleh pesakit itu atau warith-nya yang berhak menerima-nya.

Jika ini tidak berhasil, semua harta benda yang tidak di-tuntut selama lebih daripada 12 bulan akan di-beri tahu untuk maalamuan orang ramai di-dalam *Warta Kerajaan* dan jika tidak di-tuntut dalam masa 3 bulan pemberi tahu itu akan di-masokirakan ka-dalam Hasil Kerajaan. Ada-lah ditegaskan bahawa ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab pesakit itu atau warith-nya untuk menuntut harta benda yang di-simpan di-rumah² sakit.

When properties are deposited for safe custody a receipt is issued to the depositor. The depositor is advised to safeguard the receipt as the receipt will be required to be produced when the properties deposited are claimed.

The properties deposited are returned on the production and surrender of the official receipt on the discharge of the patient. However, there are times when this could not be done, in which case, if the patient's address is known, then information is sent by letter for the claim to be made either by the patient or by his next-of-kin who is entitled to receive it.

Failing this all properties remaining unclaimed for more than twelve months are notified for information of the public in the *Government Gazette* and if not claimed within three months of such notification are credited to Government Revenue. It is stressed that it is the responsibility of the

patient or his next-of-kin to claim the properties deposited in hospitals.

Bayaran Pembedahan, Pakar dan X-Ray

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to give the approved scale of surgical, specialist and X-ray fees charged in Government hospitals for treating workers as defined in the First Schedule to the Employment Ordinance, No. 38 of 1955.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tingkatan bayaran ada-lah di-tentukan di-dalam Perintah 'Am Bab "F" Lampiran F2. Biasa-nya pekerja² yang di-tafsirkan di-bawah Undang² Pekerjaan No. 38, 1955 ada-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam wad² kelas tiga dan mengikut peratoran² sekarang ini, mereka tidak di-kenakan apa² bayaran pembedahan, pakar dan X-ray.

The scale of charges are laid down in G.O. Cap. F Appendix F2. Normally workers as defined in Employment Ordinance No. 38 of 1955 are admitted to third class wards and according to the existing regulations they are not charged any surgical, specialist and X-ray fees.

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he would consider drawing up a specially reduced scale of charges for specialist, surgical and X-ray services applicable to workers defined in the First Schedule to the Employment Ordinance, No. 38 of 1955.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Kementerian Kesihatan sekarang ini sedang mengkaji semula tingkatan² bayaran pakar, pembedahan dan X-ray kepada semua golongan kakitangan² Kerajaan dan orang ramai.

The Ministry of Health is presently engaged in reviewing the present scales of specialist, surgical and X-ray fees for all categories of employees and the general public.

Doktor

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) if he is aware that the First Malaysian Plan envisaged 1,112

doctors in the Government Service by 1971, while the establishment only provides for 720 doctors this year and that he should increase the establishment by at least 130 posts every year till 1971;

- (b) what steps he has taken to increase the posts in the establishment so as to relieve the acute shortage of doctors in the Government Service particularly in the rural areas.

Dr Ng Kam Poh:

- (a) Saya sedar mengikut Rancangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama Kerajaan menghendaki seramai 1,112 orang doktor² menjelang tahun 1971 dan perjawatan yang ada sekarang patut di-tambah sebanyak 130 jawatan tiap² tahun;

- (b) Kementerian saya sedang mengambil tindakan bagi menambah bilangan jawatan doktor².

- (a) I am aware that the First Malaysian Plan envisages 1,112 doctors in the Government Service by 1971 and that the present establishment should be increased annually by 130 posts.

- (b) My Ministry is taking action to increase the establishment to provide for more doctors.

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he will immediately stop recruitment of foreign doctors in view of the fact that there are local doctors who cannot get jobs in the Government service.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Terkechuali 12 orang doktor yang telah di-ambil dengan chara antara Kerajaan dengan Kerajaan dan mereka itu maseh belum datang lagi, Kementerian Kesihatan telah pun berhenti daripada mengambil doktor² dari luar negeri.

Apart from 12 doctors who had been recruited on Government to Government basis and who have not yet arrived in the country, the Ministry of Health has already stopped recruitment of foreign doctors.

Pegawai² Perubatan

67. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Health if it is true that all the posts for medical officers for this year have been filled, if so, whether he could state the number of doctors who have applied for jobs this year but have not been taken in by the Government.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Dalam bulan Mach 1968, semua jawatan doktor² telah di-penuhi dan 5 pemohon yang bukan warganegara telah di-tolak. Permohonan dari 11 orang warganegara sedang di-timbangkan untuk memenuhi kekosongan yang telah berbangkit di-sebabkan doktor² berhenti dan perkhidmatan doktor² yang tertentu yang telah di-tamatkan.

In March, 1968, all posts for Medical Officers were filled and 5 non-citizens who had applied for appointments as Medical Officers were refused appointments. There were 11 Federal Citizens who have applied for jobs and are now being considered for appointment in vacancies which have occurred due to resignations and termination of the services of certain doctors.

68. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the fact that Contract Medical Officers, especially from India, after three terms of service, are given Malaysian citizenship, and that once they have obtained citizenship, they resigned and opened up private practises; if so, to state when the Government is going to take action to stop this kind of situation arising.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Meluluskan kewarganegaraan Persekutuan bukan-lah tanggong-jawab Kementerian Kesihatan. Apakala sa-saorang doktor itu menjadi Warganegara Persekutuan, ia boleh-lah menjalankan pekerjaan-nya sa-bagai doktor private kira-nya ia hendak berbuat demikian.

The granting of Federal Citizenship is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Once a doctor is a Federal Citizen he may practise as a General Practitioner if he so wishes.

69. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health to give the racial breakdown of the number of medical officers with and without specialists qualifications in Malaysia.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Bukan-lah untuk kepentingan Kementerian ini untuk memberikan bilangan pegawai² perubatan yang ada atau tiada kelayakan pakar di-kalangan sesuatu bangsa di-Malaysia ini.

It is not in the interest of the Ministry to divulge the racial composition of the number of Medical Officers with and without specialists qualifications in Malaysia.

70. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health to give the number of medical officers (including dentists, pharmacists, physiotherapists, etc.) that are undergoing post-graduate training, both overseas and locally, giving the racial breakdown of this number.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Sa-hingga 27hb Mei, 1968 ada 87 orang pegawai dalam semua bahagian di-Kementerian Kesihatan yang sedang menjalani pelajaran "post-graduate" di-sini dan di-Seberang Laut.

Mereka ada-lah seperti berikut:

Pegawai Perubatan	44
Pegawai Pergigian	4
Jururawat	23
Merinyu Kesihatan Umum	3
Ahli Kimia Ubat	2
Pembantu Rumah Sakit ...	6
Pentadbir Rumah Sakit ...	1
Pembantu Ma'amal	3
Jurutera Kebersehan	1
Juru puleh Anggota	—
Juru puleh Chara Kerja ...	—
Penyelia Jenis Makanan ...	—
	87

As on 27th May, 1968 there are 87 officers of various categories from the Ministry of Health who are undergoing post-graduate training, both

overseas and locally. They comprise as follows:

Medical Officers	...	...	44
Dental Officers	...	...	4
Nurses	...	...	23
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	3
Pharmaceutical Chemist	...	...	2
Hospital Assistant	...	...	6
Hospital Administrator	...	...	1
Laboratory Assistant	...	...	3
Sanitary Engineer	...	...	1
Physiotherapist	...	...	—
Occup. Therapist	...	...	—
Dietician	...	...	—
			87

Rumah Sakit Umum, Seremban

71. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the widespread complaint of a sad lack of courtesy and sympathy among the staff of the Seremban General Hospital, and whether he would take immediate action to ensure that courtesy, politeness are the watchword for all Government servants in the General Hospital.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tidak ada aduan yang berleluasan mengenai kekurangan budi bahasa dan simpati di-kalangan kakitangan Rumah Sakit Umum Seremban. Budi bahasa dan sopan santun ada-lah sentiasa menjadi semboyan semua pegawai² Kerajaan bukan sahaja di-rumah sakit ini tetapi juga di-semua rumah² sakit. Kakitangan² telah di-nasehatkan supaya bersopan santun, bersimpati, berbudi bahasa dan melayan orang ramai dengan senyuman. Kementerian saya telah melancarkan "Gerakan Mesra" untuk memajukan saling mengerti yang baik lagi di-antara kakitangan² dan orang ramai dan di-tiap² rumah sakit ada Jawatan-kuasa Muhibbah untuk menguruskan apa² aduan yang mungkin berbangkit.

Sekali pun demikian, walau pun segala usaha di-buat untuk menanamkan semangat supaya berkhidmat dengan dedikasi dan berbudi bahasa di-kalangan kakitangan², hendak-lah di-ingatkan bahawa bukan semua kakitangan² itu malaikat dan orang ramai

bukan keramat. Orang² ramai hendak-lah sedar akan keadaan sa-benar-nya ia itu rumah² sakit maseh lagi tidak mempunyai kakitangan² yang chukup dan kakitangan² sekarang ada-lah bekerja di-dalam keadaan berat dan dengan yang demikian orang² ramai hendak-lah berpatutan dan sabar di-dalam sikap mereka dan tidak-lah terlalu mendesak dan banyak menuntut.

Kementerian saya telah sentiasa mengambil tindakan serta-merta menyiasat aduan² berkenaan dengan kekasaran, tidak berbudi bahasa dan kelakuan tidak bersopan santun kakitangan² dan menentukan keadaan sa-benar-nya tiap² aduan itu. Kira-nya aduan itu berasas, tindakan sewajar-nya akan di-ambil.

There has been no widespread complaint of a sad lack of courtesy and sympathy among the staff of the Seremban General Hospital. Courtesy and politeness have always been the watchword of all Government servants not only in this general hospital but in all hospitals. The staff have been advised to be polite, sympathetic, courteous and serve the public with a smile. My Ministry has launched "Operation Goodwill" to promote better understanding between the staff and the public and in every hospital there is a Goodwill Committee to deal with any complaints which may arise.

However, whilst every effort has been made to instil a sense of service with dedication and courtesy among the staff, it should be remembered that not all the staffs are angels and the public saints. The public should appreciate the fact that hospitals are still not adequately staffed and the present staff are working under a strain and under the circumstances the members of the public should also be reasonable and tolerant in their attitude and not be too demanding and exacting.

My Ministry has always taken immediate action to investigate into allegations of rudeness, discourtesy and impolite behaviour of the staff and ascertain the exact nature of any complaint. If the complaints are founded, appropriate actions will be taken.

72. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health when the Seremban General Hospital will be completed.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mengikut perjanjian, Rumah Sakit Umum Seremban yang baharu itu di-jadualkan siap didalam minggu pertama bulan Ogos, 1968.

According to the contract, the new Seremban General Hospital is scheduled to be completed in the first week of August, 1968.

Jabatan Perubatan, Negeri Sembilan

73. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether any legal suits had been instituted against the Medical Department in Negri Sembilan in the last five years, and if so, to give particulars of each legal suit, giving name of hospital, the suit, and the result.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Dua tindakan Mahkamah telah di-ambil terhadap Jabatan Perubatan, Negeri Sembilan dalam 5 tahun yang lalu. Aduan² itu masih lagi belum di-putuskan di-Mahkamah² Tinggi.

Suatu aduan telah di-buat oleh Che' Nagamah a/k Vellusamy, Pentadbir Harta N. Valliamah. Aduan itu ia-lah terhadap sa-orang pegawai perubatan di-Rumah Sakit Daerah, Kuala Pilah, menudoh kechuaian di-dalam memberi Chuchok Penicillin dan dengan yang demikian telah menyebabkan kematian pesakit itu. Aduan yang lain telah di-buat oleh Enche' S. Muniandy, Pembantu Rumah Sakit, Rumah Sakit Daerah, Kuala Pilah, terhadap sa-orang pegawai perubatan di-rumah sakit yang sama menudoh kechuaian bertugas dan dengan demikian menyebabkan kematian isteri pengadu.

Two civil suits have been instituted against the Medical Department in Negri Sembilan in the last five years. These suits are still pending in the High Courts.

One suit was brought by Che' Nagamah d/o Vellusamy, Administratrix of the Estate of N. Valliamah. The

suit was against a certain medical officer in the District Hospital of Kuala Pilah, alleging negligence in administering Penicillin Injection thereby causing death of the patient. The other suit was brought by Enche' S. Muniandy, Hospital Assistant, District Hospital, Kuala Pilah, against a certain medical officer in the same hospital alleging negligence of duty thereby leading to the death of complainant's wife.

Pakar Pergigian

74. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the fact that a specialist dental surgeon with F.R.C.D.S. qualification, who joined the Government service in 1954, has been serving the East Coast for about 13 years, and that though he has applied for transfer to the West Coast, his application was turned down on the excuse that in the East Coast, most of the population are Malays, therefore it is best for him to serve the Malays. If so, whether this is fair, and whether he would have this matter reconsidered.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Ada-lah tidak benar bahawa Pakar Pergigian berkenaan dengan kelayakan F.D.S.R.C.S. telah berkhidmat selama 13 tahun di-Pantai Timor. Semenjak mulai berkhidmat dalam tahun 1954 beliau telah berkhidmat dalam Negeri Selangor dan telah berchuti belajar di-United Kingdom.

Dalam tahun 1966 beliau telah ditawarkan berkhidmat dalam Negeri Sembilan sebagai pakar pergigian tetapi beliau telah menolak dan dengan sukarela bersetuju menyambungkan perkhidmatan-nya di-Pantai Timor.

Beliau suka di-tempatkan di-Pulau Pinang tetapi di-sana tiada jawatan pakar pergigian Tingkatan-tertinggi "H" pada masa sekarang.

It is not true that the specialist dental surgeon concerned with F.D.S.R.C.S. qualification has been serving the East Coast for about 13 years. Since joining service in 1954 he has worked in Selangor and has been on study leave in the United Kingdom.

In 1966 he was offered a posting in Negri Sembilan as a dental specialist which he refused and volunteered to stay on in the East Coast.

He preferred a posting in Penang where there is no dental specialist Superscale "H" post at present.

Ahli Kimia Ubat

75. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health to give (a) the names and qualifications of the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemists of Malaysia, and those of his Deputy or Deputies; (b) the total number of pharmacists employed by the Ministry, their qualifications and the racial breakdown.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: (a) Ketua Ahli Kimia Ubat Malaysia ia-lah Enche' Wong Lick Hieng dan Timbalan-nya ia-lah Enche' Lee Sze Peng. Mereka mempunyai kelayakan professional yang boleh di-daftarkan di-bawah Undang² Pendaftaran Ahli² Ubat No. 62 tahun 1951.

(b) Pada masa ini ada 35 Ahli Kimia Ubat, termasuk semua peringkat jawatan yang bekerja di-dalam Kementerian Kesihatan. Mereka semua mempunyai kelayakan professional yang boleh di-daftarkan di-bawah Undang² Pendaftaran Ahli² Ubat No. 62 tahun 1951.

(a) The Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist of Malaysia is Enche' Wong Lick Hieng and his Deputy is Enche' Lee Sze Peng. They possess professional qualifications registrable under the Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance No. 62 of 1951.

(b) At present there are 35 Pharmaceutical Chemists, including all ranks, employed in the Ministry of Health. They all possess professional qualifications registrable under the Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance No. 62 of 1951.

76. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health why pharmacy scholarship students are not allowed to continue their studies to Honours level, after they have obtained their Pass Degree in Pharmacy and obtain places in Honours classes.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Kita ada-lah kekurangan ahli ubat dan mahukan semua

penuntut² ubat yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan kembali apabila tamat-nya pengajian mereka.

Mempunyai ijazah kepujian tidak-lah memberi faedah kewangan, kerana hanya ada satu sahaja Sekim Perkhidmatan bagi semua ahli ubat yang ber-kelayakan. Tambahan pula sa-orang penuntut yang mengambil ijazah kepujian akan kehilangan satu tahun ka-kananan di-dalam perkhidmatan-nya.

We are short of Pharmacists and would like all Government sponsored pharmacy students to return on successful completion of their studies.

The possession of an Honours Degree does not benefit the holder financially, because there is only one scheme of service for all qualified pharmacists. Furthermore a student who proceeds to do an Honours Degree would lose a year seniority in service.

Pembanchoh² Ubat

77. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Health whether he will consider conducting immediate investigation into the system of examination for Government dispensers and whether he would give the results of the last two years Dispensers examination showing passes and failures, according to racial origins.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Saya berpuas hati dengan keadaan chara pepereksaan untuk pembanchoh² ubat pelatoh yang ada sekarang ini. Keputusan pepereksaan dalam tempoh 2 tahun yang lalu ada-lah saperti berikut:

		1966		1967
Lulus	...	55	...	31
Gagal	...	15	...	19
Jumlah	...	70	...	50

I am satisfied with the present system of examinations for trainee dispensers. The results of the last 2 years examinations are as follows:

		1966		1967
Passes	...	55	...	31
Failures	...	15	...	19
Total	...	70	...	50

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

Daily Press Digest

78. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state how many copies of the Daily Press Digest are issued to:

- (i) Government departments;
- (ii) diplomatic corps;
- (iii) Members of Parliament;
- (iv) commercial sector and private individuals; and
- (v) to give the monthly cost of producing the Daily Press Digest.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): The daily production of the Daily Press Digest is 300 copies distributed as following:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Ministries and Government Departments (including Overseas Missions) ... | 255 |
| (ii) Diplomatic Corps ... | 38 |
| (iii) Members of Parliament ... | Nil |
| (iv) Commercial sector and private individuals ... | Nil |
| and (v) Monthly cost is \$171. | |

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Bekas Kapitan Tentera Chow

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Defence to state if he is aware that an ex-army Captain Chow pleaded guilty of fraudulently mis-applying \$83,437 on 16th April, 1968, and what further steps he has taken to prevent further loss of such huge sums of money that has become a recurrent feature of the army recently.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): I am aware of the case which has its beginnings in July, 1967.

Since the beginning of this year additional comprehensive instructions concerning 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 frequent surprise checks on imprest holders. In addition, monthly checks are made by the Armed Forces Pay Services on accounts kept by units as well as internal audit

checks conducted by Commanding Officers of Units.

Tangga Gaji Kaki-tangan dan Pegawai Tentera

80. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Defence, with reference to his assurance to the House last August that he would consider and revise the pay schemes of our military personnels particularly of non-commissioned officers and privates, whether he could enlighten the House, and cheer our forces who are defending us, by outlining the proposed measures he has considered, and when the Government will be implementing these proposals.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Government has already considered the Report of the Working Party to review the pay structures of the other ranks and allowances of all members of the Armed Forces.

In view of the serious financial situation and the immediate financial prospects facing the country, the Government has decided not to implement in full the recommendations of the Working Party. However, Government has agreed to revise the pay and allowances of the other ranks in the Armed Forces with effect from 1st January, 1969. The details relating to this revision are now being worked out within the overall limit of \$5 million per annum awarded to Division IV and I.M.G. employees and the other ranks of the Armed Forces.

Kerajaan telah menimbangkan laporan Jawatan-kuasa Kechil yang ditubuhkan untuk mengkaji gaji dan elaun askar lain² pangkat dan elaun bagi pegawai² dalam Angkatan Tentera.

Memandang kepada kedudukan kewangan sekarang dan pada masa akan datang, Kerajaan telah memutuskan bahawa chadangan² jawatan-kuasa kechil tersebut tidak dapat di-terima dengan sa-penoh-nya. Walau bagaimanapun Kerajaan telah bersetuju menyemak gaji dan elaun askar lain² pangkat dalam Angkatan Tentera mulai daripada 1hb Januari, 1969. Penyemakan ini sedang di-jalankan dan ada-lah terta'alok kepada wang sa-banyak \$5 juta yang di-luluskan

untuk kenaikan gaji bagi kakitangan Bahagian IV dan Kumpulan Buroh Kasar dan askar lain² pangkat dalam Angkatan Tentera.

Ganjaran dan Penchen

81. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Defence whether he is aware that the Ministry always takes such a long time to give gratuities and pensions to soldiers who have completed their terms of services, and if so, whether he could direct his staffs dealing with this section to be more efficient and expeditious in this work.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Despite the fact that a streamlined procedure is followed, the Ministry still needs a minimum period of two months to finalise cases. There are, of course, occasions when more time than necessary will need to be taken but these are generally confined to difficult cases which require careful examination and scrutiny of the records of the soldiers concerned such as the actual length of service, etc.

I would like to give the assurance that everything possible has been done and will continue to be done in order to speed up the process but must point out that there may be a few instances of unavoidable delays and these should not be construed as inefficiency on the part of the Ministry.

Sungguh pun pembayaran ganjaran dan penchen di-buat mengikut chara² yang telah bersusun Kementerian ini maseh berkehendakkan sekurang²-nya dua bulan untuk menyelesaikan pembayaran² tersebut. Walau bagaimana pun, kadang² ada tuntutan yang mengambil masa yang lebeh dari dua bulan: tetapi ini ada-lah terhad kepada tuntutan² yang sukar yang terpaksa di-semak dengan sehalus-nya untuk menetapkan dengan tepat-nya tempoh perkhidmatan sa-saorang askar itu.

Saya suka menegaskan bahawa semua tindakan² yang perlu dan munasabah telah di-ambil dan akan seterusnya di-laksanakan untuk menyegerakan pembayaran² tersebut. Sungguh pun begitu saya suka juga mengingatkan barangkali harus akan timbul kelewatan atas satu atau dua

pembayaran oleh sebab² yang tidak dapat di-elakkan dan ini jangan-lah pula di-sifatkan berlaku oleh sebab kelalaian Kementerian ini.

Bekas² Perajurit

82. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Defence to state whether he has fulfilled his overdue promise to set up a Special Division for the Ex-Servicemen, and if he has, whether he could tell the House the nature of matters that are to be covered by this section with regard to the problems of ex-servicemen, and who are the members of staffs of this division.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: A Veteran Affairs Division has already been established in the Ministry of Defence. Initially, and in order to provide continuity, the Division makes use of certain existing staff in the Ministry whose responsibilities are now solely confined to Ex-Servicemen matters. This new Division is responsible for the resettlement of ex-servicemen in civilian life, their interests and welfare and other matters related thereto.

Satu chawangan telah di-tubuhkan di-Kementerian Pertahanan untuk menguruskan perkara² berkaitan dengan bekas² perajurit. Untuk permulaan anggota² chawangan ini ia-lah terdiri dari pegawai² dan kakitangan² yang sekarang ada di-Kementerian ini tetapi tugas² mereka ada-lah di-khaskan kepada hal² berkenaan bekas² perajurit. Chawangan baru ini bertanggung-jawab berkenaan penempatan sa-mula bekas² perajurit, kebajikan 'am mereka dan lain hal² yang berkenaan dengan mereka ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

Padi

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the increase in the acreage, under padi, and in the yield from 1959 to 1968, giving the figures separately for each year.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): The particulars are as follows:

PLANTED ACREAGE AND YIELD OF WET, DRY AND OFF-SEASON PADI, 1959-1967

Year	WET PADI				DRY PADI				OFF-SEASON PADI				TOTAL			
	Area Planted (Acres)	% Increase over 1959	Average Yield Gigs/Acre	% Increase over 1959	Area Planted (Acres)	% Increase over 1959	Average Yield Gigs/Acre	% Increase over 1959	Area Planted (Acres)	% Increase over 1959	Average Yield Gigs/Acre	% Increase over 1959	Area Planted (Acres)	% Increase over 1959	Average Yield Gigs/Acre	% Increase over 1959
1959 ..	721,280	0	331	0	44,950	0	214	0	10,570	0	419	0	776,800	0	325	0
1960 ..	729,850	+1.2	399	+20.5	48,300	+7.5	219	+2.3	20,195	+91.1	443	+5.7	798,345	+2.8	389	+19.6
1961 ..	740,730	+2.7	427	+29.0	41,710	-7.2	217	+1.4	35,465	+235.5	378	-9.8	817,905	+5.3	414	+27.4
1962 ..	734,170	+1.8	399	+20.5	47,010	+4.6	198	-7.5	46,520	+340.1	414	-1.2	827,700	+6.6	388	+19.4
1963 ..	747,600	+3.6	420	+26.9	44,450	-1.1	215	+0.5	49,110	+364.6	438	+4.5	841,160	+8.3	410	+26.2
1964 ..	769,540	+6.7	372	+12.4	45,960	+2.2	218	+1.7	58,420	+452.7	429	+2.4	873,920	+12.5	368	+13.2
1965 ..	763,160	+5.8	417	+26.0	43,190	-3.9	204	-4.7	89,840	+750.0	447	+6.7	896,190	+15.4	420	+29.2
1966 ..	763,100	+5.8	408	+23.3	45,140	+0.4	204	-4.7	104,450	+888.2	457	+9.1	912,690	+17.5	424	+30.5
1967 ..	755,780	+4.8	389	+17.5	44,100	-1.9	209	-2.3	156,942	+1,384.8	439	+4.8	956,822	+23.2	439	+35.1

1959 taken as the base. Percentage increase in acreage and yield is taken over that of 1959.
1959 refers to the season 1958-59.
1968 figures not available yet.

84. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state whether he is aware that the padi growing scheme at Penakong Paya Mambang, Mukim Penyor, Pekan, Pahang, is a failure because of the poor irrigation for the rice-fields and whether any action has been taken to remedy this.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The scheme at Penakong Paya Mambang, Mukim Penyor, is an inundation scheme. Due to great difference of levels, about 7 feet between the top end and the bottom end, the lower end becomes too deep due to inundation. Three intermediate control bunds had been constructed last year to remedy this situation and also a further outlet was constructed. These have solved the problem and the whole area of 810 acres can be planted.

85. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state how many acres of padi land are planted with the "wonder rice" IR—8 or R.I.A. and whether this "wonder rice" coming up to expectations under Malaysian conditions.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: According to padi statistics as of 31st December, 1967, the acreage planted with Padi Ria or IR-8 was about 3,500 acres. Even under ordinary planting conditions the average yield of Padi Ria has always exceeded that of the national average of 400 gantangs per acre. Yields as high as 800 gantangs to an acre were obtained by some padi planters.

The performance of Padi Ria is according to expectations. However, in view of the special cultural requirements and the nature (plant type) of Padi Ria, this variety cannot be grown on any type of padi land.

Pertikaian Nelayan²

86. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what steps have been taken to prevent disputes and bloodshed between trawler fishermen and

inshore fishermen and whether he had devised any suitable method of preventing trawler fishermen from fishing in troubled waters close to the coast.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: Langkah² yang telah di-ambil untuk menchegehah pergaduhan di-antara nelayan² pantai dengan nelayan² pukut tunda ada-lah:

- (i) Lesen² Pukat Tunda di-keluarkan hanya menerusi Sharikat² Kerjasama yang berdaftar dan dengan chara ini nelayan² yang menjalankan pukut tunda dengan berlesen boleh di-jagai dengan rapi;
- (ii) Hanya bot² yang berat-nya tidak kurang daripada 50 tan di-beri lesen² pukut tunda dan bot² ini di-kehendaki menjalankan pukut tunda di-kawasan 12 batu daripada pantai atau pun dalam kawasan perayeran 15 depa dalam, mana² satu yang lebih jauh. Walau bagaimana pun di-lengkongan² di-mana pertelengkahan tiada berlaku di-antara nelayan² di-tepi pantai dan nelayan² tengah lesen² boleh juga di-keluar kepada bot² yang berat-nya 30 tan untuk berpukat tunda mithal-nya di-Kedah;
- (iii) Tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk memasang tanda² tapal batas untuk menentukan kawasan² ini;
- (iv) Penubohan satu Jawatan-kuasa muhibbah di-Negeri² yang di-pengerusi oleh Setia-usaha Kerajaan Negeri. Nelayan² pantai dan nelayan pukut tunda ada mempunyai wakil dalam Jawatan-kuasa ini di-mana kemuskilan² dan pelanggaran Undang² Lesen Pukat Tunda ada di-binchangkan;
- (v) Menguat-kuasakan dengan ketat semua syarat² pengeluaran lesen pukut tunda dan mengenakan denda atau menarek balek lesen² apabila pelanggaran syarat² didapati. Sa-hingga sekarang, tidak kurang daripada 20 buah bot² pukut tunda di-Pulau Pinang telah di-dapati melanggar syarat² pengeluaran lesen mereka dan mereka ini di-kenakan denda menurut syarat² tersebut.

Steps taken to prevent disputes and clashes between the trawler fishermen and inshore fishermen are:

- (i) Trawling licences are issued only to registered Co-operative Societies and by this means fishermen operating under trawling licences are subject to strict control;
- (ii) Only boats of 50 tons and above are given trawling licences and they are to operate in waters 12 miles from the coasts or 15 fathoms deep which is the further. However, in areas where there is no likelihood of disputes arising between inshore and off shore fishermen, boats of 30 tons may also be given trawling licences, e.g., in Kedah;
- (iii) Actions are being taken to physically demarcate these areas open to trawling by means of fixing guide buoys;
- (iv) The formation of a goodwill committee in the particular State with the State Secretary as Chairman. The trawler fishermen and the inshore fishermen are fully represented in this goodwill committee where problems of differences and infringement of the regulations of trawling are discussed;
- (v) Strict enforcement of the conditions on the issue of trawling licences and the imposition of fine or cancellation of licence in cases where infringement of the conditions was found. So far in respect of trawlers in Penang not less than 20 trawlers had been found infringing the conditions and they have been fined accordingly.

Pusat Penyelidikan

87. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state when and where the Government would establish a research centre for agricultural crops apart from rubber and pineapple.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: Research on crops other than rubber

and pineapple is being undertaken at present by the Division of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives at its various research stations. A proposal to establish Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute has been agreed in principle by Government and the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme Special Fund is being sought.

Koko

88. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether he is aware of a recent call by the Planter, the official organ of the Incorporated Society of Planters, urging the Government to put high on its priority list the provision of high quality cocoa planting material for distribution to small holders and estates as part of the country's agricultural diversification programme, and to state what actions the Government has taken in this regard.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives is aware of the editorial in the Planter on this subject. Also the Ministry has not overlooked the potentiality of cocoa as a crop for agricultural diversification. The Division of Agriculture of the Ministry today has the best and greatest collection of cocoa planting materials in the country and has been supplying these planting materials to estates. The Ministry is always prepared to help meet the requirements of the industry.

The editorial mentions the need to have further importations of cocoa planting materials from overseas. The Ministry has always supported and never rejected such importation(s) for breeding and research purposes provided the importation is in accordance with plant importation and quarantine regulations and that the imported materials are grown under quarantine by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is not however

prepared to allow large-scale importation for commercial planting in view of the risk of introducing pests and diseases which may ruin the cocoa industry of the country.

Tebu

89. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what steps and progress have been made to develop sugar-cane as a major crop in Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: Since the establishment of the Sugar Refining Industry in West Malaysia, the Ministry of Agriculture has accorded higher priority to the research and agronomic investigations into the economic possibilities of growing sugar-cane on a commercial scale with the view to supply locally produced raw sugar to feed the Sugar Refining Industry. The Ministry is at present conducting investigational trials on 2 local varieties and about 48 imported varieties from Taiwan, Australia and other countries. These trials have been going on for the past 3-4 years. Preliminary results have indicated that the two local varieties are not outstanding in their yield performance. The two outstanding imported varieties are F. 134 and NCO 310. Both varieties have consistently yielded 12 per cent raw sugar and 30 tons of cane per acre. Results to-date are fairly encouraging. However, further investigations have to be carried out before a definite conclusion could be made on the economic possibilities of commercial sugar-cane cultivation.

Sharikat Guru² Melayu Kelantan

90. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah benar bahawa kechurangan² telah berlaku dalam Sharikat Kerjasama Guru² Melayu Kelantan sejak tahun 1963, dan jika ya, nyatakan apa jenis kechurangan guru² yang mana telah terlibat dan apa-kah usaha² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bagi mengatasi keadaan² seperti itu.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: Kechurangan² sa-benar-nya telah berlaku di-dalam Sharikat Guru² Melayu Kelantan. Perkara itu telah di-ketahui sejak tahun 1960 lagi.

2. Jenis kechurangan² itu termasuk memberi pinjaman² palsu, mengeluarkan wang² petarohan dan yuran² ahli dengan tidak di-ketahui oleh ahli² yang berkenaan.

3. Tindakan telah di-ambil dengan serta merta untuk mengodit kira² Sharikat itu. Banyak kesulitan telah di-hadapi oleh kerana buku² tidak di-tulis dengan sempurna dan Jawatan-kuasa tidak mahu bekerjasama. Apabila odit telah selesai, Sharikat telah di-gesa mengadakan Meshuarat Agung dan menukar ahli² Jawatan-kuasa-nya.

4. Jawatan-kuasa baru telah pun melaporkan kechurangan² itu kepada pehak Polis. Sa-hingga ini sa-orang daripada Ahli Jawatan-kuasa yang lama itu telah pun di-hadapkan ka-Mahkamah di-atas tuduhan menyalah gunakan wang Sharikat. Untuk mengelakkan perkara seperti ini berlaku lagi Sharikat ini ada-lah di-awasi oleh Bahagian Kerjasama pada masa sekarang ini dengan lebih rapi lagi.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Sekolah² Rendah

91. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education to state the number of Primary Schools in the States of Malaya having an enrolment of over 500.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): 736.

92. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah sekolah² rendah kebangsaan (Melayu) di-Malaysia Barat sekarang dengan menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah sekolah di-tiap² negeri;
- (b) jumlah guru² di-tiap² negeri; dan
- (c) jumlah pelajar² di-tiap² negeri.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan di-Malaysia Barat ia-lah 2,330.

Negeri	Bil. sekolah ¹ di-dalam tiap ¹ Negeri	Bil. guru ¹ di-dalam tiap ¹ Negeri	Bil. murid ¹ di-dalam tiap ¹ Negeri
(a)	(b)	(c)	
Selangor ..	195	2,058	59,024
N. Sembilan	139	1,208	31,377
Melaka ..	106	1,161	23,625
Johor ..	389	3,428	99,299
Pahang ..	223	1,344	36,372
Trengganu ..	224	1,744	52,348
Kelantan ..	295	2,796	75,564
Perlis ..	40	483	12,213
Kedah ..	273	3,005	91,529
P. Pinang ..	84	1,027	28,851
Perak ..	362	2,917	87,462
Jumlah ..	2,330	21,171	606,664

Number of National Primary Schools in West Malaysia is 2,330.

State	Number of schools in each State	Number of teachers in each State	Number of pupils in each State
(a)	(b)	(c)	
Selangor ..	195	2,058	59,024
N. Sembilan	139	1,208	31,377
Malacca ..	106	1,161	23,625
Johore ..	389	3,428	99,299
Pahang ..	223	1,344	36,372
Trengganu ..	224	1,744	52,348
Kelantan ..	295	2,796	75,564
Perlis ..	40	483	12,213
Kedah ..	273	3,005	91,529
Penang ..	84	1,027	28,851
Perak ..	362	2,917	87,462
Total ..	2,330	21,171	606,664

93. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan (Melayu) di-Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan, sekarang dengan menyatakan:

(a) nama sekolah²;

(b) jumlah guru² di-tiap² sekolah; dan

(c) jumlah murid² di-tiap² sekolah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan di-Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan, ia-lah 25

buah. Butir² yang lain ada-lah seperti berikut:

Bil.	Nama Sekolah	Bilangan Murid	Bilangan Guru ¹ (Masa Penoh)
1.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bachok ..	582	19
2.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Perupok ..	610	20
3.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kubang Golok ..	322	14
4.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Tawang ..	436	15
5.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pauk Sembilan ..	244	11
6.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pantai Senok ..	218	8
7.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Badak ..	577	20
8.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Jelawat ..	559	17
9.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Gunong ..	434	18
10.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Telaga Ara ..	172	8
11.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kubang Telaga ..	107	10
12.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pa' Badol ..	359	15
13.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kolam ..	297	13
14.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Marak ..	370	14
15.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pa' Pura ..	192	10
16.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Chantum ..	180	9
17.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pengkalan Chengkal ..	127	7
18.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Beris Kubor Besar ..	261	10
19.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sungai Dua ..	213	13
20.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bekelam ..	283	12
21.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kandis ..	141	8
22.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Chap ..	164	9
23.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Keting ..	159	8
24.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Alor Bakat ..	206	8
25.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Beoh ..	92	6

The number of National Primary Schools in the District of Bachok, Kelantan is 25. Other details are as follows:

No.	Name of School	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers (full-time)
1.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bachok ..	582	19
2.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Perupok ..	610	20
3.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kubang Golok ..	322	14
4.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Tawang ..	436	15
5.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pauk Sembilan ..	244	11
6.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pantai Senok ..	218	8
7.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Badak ..	577	20
8.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Jelawat ..	559	17
9.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Gunong ..	434	18
10.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Telaga Ara ..	172	8
11.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kubang Telaga ..	107	10
12.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pa' Badol ..	359	15
13.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kolam ..	297	13
14.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Marak ..	370	14
15.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pa' Pura ..	192	10
16.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Chantum ..	180	9
17.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Pengkalan Chengkal ..	127	7
18.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Beris Kubor Besar ..	261	10
19.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sungai Dua ..	213	13
20.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bekelam ..	283	12
21.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kandis ..	141	8
22.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Chap ..	164	9
23.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Keting ..	159	8
24.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Alor Bakat ..	206	8
25.	Sekolah Kebangsaan, Beoh ..	92	6

Bangunan² Sekolah

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of school buildings used only in the mornings.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: In West Malaysia the number of school buildings used only in the mornings as on 31st January, 1968, are as follows:

Primary	...	...	2,918
Secondary	...	...	603

95. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state in view of the low standards in schools, what steps he is taking to effect better supervision of staff and pupils by heads of schools and the inspectorate.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: When the Hon'ble Member talked of "low standards in schools" he is making a sweeping general statement with which I am unable to agree. In fact the Ministry through its Inspectorate and its Teacher Training Colleges has all these years been organising the following courses for the purpose of maintaining the generally high standards in our schools:

- (a) In-service courses on School Administration and organisation for heads and senior assistants of primary and secondary schools. In these courses particular stress has been made on the importance of supervision of staff and pupils in schools, and also
- (b) Vacation courses in the teaching of science, mathematics and various other essential subjects have been regularly held since several years ago.

These courses are still being continued and I may add that the Inspectorate has been decentralised to various districts in the country with the aim of effecting close professional liaison and supervision of heads, staff and pupils.

Nazir Sekolah

96. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of Inspectors of Schools employed by the Ministry and whether

he is satisfied that this number can adequately advise and supervise the education of the large school growing population, if not, what steps he is taking to remedy this deficiency.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of Inspectors of Schools employed is 34. My Ministry is aware of the need to increase the number of Inspectors. Over the last two years the number has been increased by about 75%. Under the First Malaysia Plan it is hoped to raise the number to 84.

Bahasa² China dan Tamil

97. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of schools where Chinese and Tamil are taught on the request of 15 or more parents of such origin in schools where such languages are not the medium of instruction.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: 841.

Act Pelajaran

98. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether he will take steps to amend the Education Act to make it obligatory on schools to teach Chinese and Tamil languages in schools where there are fifteen or more pupils of such origin in view of the fact that these languages are the key to two of the most ancient and richest cultures of Asia.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No. It is not necessary to take steps to amend the Education Act to make it obligatory on schools to teach Chinese and Tamil languages in schools where there are 15 or more pupils of such origin as the provision in the Education Act is adequate and satisfactory.

I would however like to emphasise that it will be against the spirit of the education policy to impose the teaching of Chinese and Tamil languages on those who do not wish to study them.

Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan

99. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the name and locality of Secondary National

Schools where the medium of instruction is solely in the National Language.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There are altogether 297 National Secondary Schools all over West Malaysia where the medium of instruction is solely in the National Language. It is regretted, however, that it is not possible to list the name and the locality of each school individually.

100. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan (Melayu) di-Malaysia Barat (Malaya) sekarang dengan menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah sekolah di-tiap² negeri;
- (b) jumlah pelajar² di-tiap² negeri; dan
- (c) jumlah guru di-tiap² negeri.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan di-Malaysia Barat ia-lah 297. Butir² lain ada-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri	(a) Bilangan sekolah ² di- dalam tiap ² negeri	(b) Bilangan murid ² di- dalam tiap ² negeri	(c) Bilangan guru ² di- dalam tiap ² negeri
Selangor ..	33	13,859	510
N. Sembilan ..	23	7,416	270
Melaka ..	14	7,982	294
Johor ..	33	23,480	707
Pahang ..	27	6,986	310
Trengganu ..	11	7,885	277
Kelantan ..	53	17,729	651
Perlis ..	8	3,327	83
Kedah ..	36	18,959	719
Pulau Pinang ..	10	8,376	296
Perak ..	49	19,497	690
Jumlah ..	297	135,496	4,807

The number of National Secondary Schools in West Malaysia is 297. The other details are as follows:

State	(a) Number of schools in each state	(b) Number of pupils in each state	(c) Number of teachers in each state
Selangor ..	33	13,859	510
N. Sembilan ..	23	7,416	270
Malacca ..	14	7,982	294
Johore ..	33	23,480	707
Pahang ..	27	6,986	310
Trengganu ..	11	7,885	277
Kelantan ..	53	17,729	651
Perlis ..	8	3,327	83
Kedah ..	36	18,959	719
Penang ..	10	8,376	296
Perak ..	49	19,497	690
Total ..	297	135,496	4,807

101. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan (Melayu) di-Negeri Kelantan dalam tahun 1968 ini dan nyatakan:

- (a) nama sekolah²;
- (b) jumlah guru² di-tiap² sekolah; dan
- (c) jumlah murid² di-tiap² sekolah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan di-Kelantan bagi tahun 1968 ia-lah 53. Di-antara-nya, 13 ada-lah Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) di-mana di-adakan kelas² Bahasa Pengantar Melayu dan Bahasa Pengantar Inggeris. Butir² yang lain itu memerlukan masa mengumpulkan-nya dan dukachita tidak dapat di-beri sekarang ini.

The number of National Secondary Schools in Kelantan for the year 1968 is 53. Of these, 13 are actually National Type (English) Secondary Schools with Malay Medium and English Medium classes. It is regretted that the other details are not available now as time is needed for their collection, compilation and collation.

102. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah Rendah Kebangsaan (Melayu) di-Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan dalam tahun 1968 ini dan nyatakan:

- (a) nama sekolah²;
- (b) jumlah guru di-tiap² sekolah;
- (c) jumlah murid di-tiap² sekolah;
- (d) jumlah murid lelaki di-tiap² sekolah; dan
- (e) jumlah murid perempuan di-tiap² sekolah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Rendah Kebangsaan di-dalam Daerah Bachok, Kelantan ia-lah 6 dan butir² yang boleh

di-dapati sekarang ada-lah saperti berikut :

Bil.	(a) Nama Sekolah	(b) Bil. Guru ^a	(c) Bil. Murid ^a
1.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Bachok	14	340
2.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Pa' Badol	8	207
3.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Bukit Marak	11	274
4.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Beris Kubor Besar	12	251
5.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Jelawat	10	214
6.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Badoh ..	6	141

The number of National Lower Secondary Schools in the District of Bachok in Kelantan is 6 and the immediately available details are as follows :

No.	(a) Name of School	(b) No. of teachers	(c) No. of pupils
1.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Bachok	14	340
2.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Pa' Badol	8	207
3.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Bukit Marak	11	274
4.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Beris Kubor Besar	12	251
5.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Jelawat	10	214
6.	Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Badoh ..	6	141

103. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa ramai-kah pelajar² dari Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan (Melayu) dalam Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan yang mendapat kelayakan untuk memasuki Bahagian Sains Tingkatan Empat tahun 1968; dan berapa-kah di-antara mereka yang sudah memasuki bahagian itu, dengan menyatakan :

- (a) nama sekolah;
- (b) nama pelajar dari tiap² sekolah;
- (c) nama pelajar² yang tergendala dan sebab²-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: 22 orang. 2 daripada-nya telah memasuki aliran Sains di-Sekolah Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur. Nama² mereka ia-lah Mamat bin Salleh dan Mohd. Yusof bin Daud. Yang 20 orang lagi itu meneruskan pelajaran mereka di-sekolah² dalam Daerah Bachok, tidak di-dalam aliran Sains tetapi dengan mengambil Sains Umum sa-bagai satu mata-pelajaran. Saya di-beri tahu bahawa tidak sa-orang pun dari pelajar² itu meminta supaya di-masokkan ka-aliran Sains.

22 pupils. 2 of them were admitted into the Science Stream in the Sekolah Alam Shah, Kuala Lumpur. Their names are Mamat bin Salleh and Mohd.

Yusof bin Daud. The other 20 continue their education in schools in the Bachok District, not in the Science Stream but taking General Science as one of the subjects. I was informed that none of the pupils had specially asked for admission into the Science Stream.

Sekolah Kebangsaan

104. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils from National Schools (Malay Medium Schools) who have passed:

- (a) the M.C.E. since its inception;
- (b) the H.S.C. since its inception (purely in Malay if at all).

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The M.C.E. in Malay Medium was started in 1962. The number of candidates who obtained full certificate from 1962 to 1967 is 11,053.
- (b) There is in fact no H.S.C. Examination for the Malay medium as such. The so-called H.S.C. Malay medium is actually subject in the medium of Malay at H.S.C. level. Since the introduction of Malay medium subjects at H.S.C. level in 1966, no separate statistics for the number of candidates who passed subjects in Malay at H.S.C. level, were provided by the Cambridge authorities. However, it is known that from both school and private candidates, the number who passed with full H.S.C. in Malay medium in 1966 was 27 and 186 in 1967.

105. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of National School pupils (Malay Medium) who have been admitted:

- (a) to the University of Malaya;
- (b) to the Agricultural College;
- (c) to the Technical College;
- (d) to the University of Singapore;
- (e) to the Muslim College;
- (f) to MARA College; and
- (g) Overseas seats of learning.

since the establishment of National Secondary Schools (Malay Medium).

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

(a) University of Malaya ...	330
(b) College of Agriculture, Serdang	4
(c) Technical College, Kuala Lumpur	2
(d) University of Singapore	—
(e) Muslim College, Petaling Jaya	74
(f) MARA Institute of Technology	11
(g) Overseas institutions ...	13

106. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah jumlah sekolah² kebangsaan (Melayu) di-negeri Kelantan sekarang dengan menyatakan:

- nama sekolah²;
- Jumlah murid² di-tiap² sekolah;
- Jumlah guru² di-tiap² sekolah; dan
- Jumlah sekolah² perempuan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah Sekolah² Kebangsaan di-seluruh Negeri Kelantan ia-lah 335 buah. Butir² yang lain itu memerlukan masa mengumpul-nya dan oleh yang demikian dukacita tidak dapat di-berikan sekarang ini.

The number of National Schools in Kelantan is 335. It is regretted that the other details are not available now as time is needed for their collection, compilation and collation.

Kechekapan Guru²

107. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that it is incompatible and impossible to increase the efficiency of teachers when they have to teach large classes of nearly fifty pupils or more each and whether the health of the teachers has suffered as a result of this.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I cannot agree with the sweeping statement that it is incompatible and impossible to increase teacher efficiency with large

classes. The economists will define "efficiency" in terms of cost-performance and on this basis clearly there are economies of scale involved in larger classes. There is no direct evidence to show that the health of teachers has been noticeably impaired although I am aware of isolated difficulties arising out of the small size of classrooms in certain schools. However, where overcrowding is a problem, the Registrar of Schools is empowered to make suitable adjustments.

108. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- whether he is aware that by increasing the work load on teachers arbitrarily, he has reduced the effectiveness and efficiency of the teaching service and that it is the pupils who are the most affected;
- whether he has reviewed the position of the increased work load in view of the experience gained in the first five months of the year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- The increase of work load of teachers was not an arbitrary measure. I have the legal right to do so. It is not true to say that the effectiveness of the teaching service has been reduced.
- An assessment has revealed no major repercussions on standards; a few adjustments have been made to remove minor shortcomings.

Surohanjaya Aziz

109. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state when the Aziz Commission on the Salaries and conditions of teachers can make its report, and whether he would make a categorical statement that the Government will not only accept but will definitely implement the recommendations made in the report without delay.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I have no control over an independent Commission appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. I am therefore unable to give more information than what has been stated in the Press Statements already issued by the Teachers Commission and published in the newspapers. The ability of the Government to implement the recommendations in the report *without delay* will depend upon the nature of the recommendations and their implications.

Guru² Ugama

110. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) whether religious teachers teach any other subject beside religion in the schools to which they are attached. If so, what subjects;
- (b) are they qualified to teach these other subjects, if not, why are they counted in computing the pupil-teacher ratio of schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Religious teachers may teach other subjects besides religion if they have the right qualifications.
- (b) It is only when a religious teacher is able to handle a full timetable that he is counted as one teacher; if not he is counted as 0.5 of a teacher.

111. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state, if religious teachers are not qualified to teach other subjects besides religion, what authority has he to compel them to teach these other subjects, and if he has that authority to employ unqualified teachers, is he aware that the standard of education will necessarily drop.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No religious teacher is compelled to teach a subject which he is not in a position to handle and as such the second part of the question does not arise.

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the Lower Secondary National Schools

at Kampong Temdi, Kampong Polos Hinai and Kampong Ganchong in the District of Pekan, in the State of Pahang, have no Islamic Religious Teachers for several years. If so, why have such teachers not been posted to those schools and when would action be taken.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is true that the schools mentioned have no Islamic Religious teachers at present. Action, however, has been taken to post such teachers to these schools in the very near future.

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that the inclusion of the religious teachers who could teach only one subject, into the staff ratio meant that another teacher qualified to teach three or four subjects had to be pulled out, and if so, whether he will drop the religious teachers in the calculation for staff ratio.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is only when a religious teacher is able to handle a full time table that he is counted as one teacher; if not he is counted as 0.5 of a teacher.

Penuntut² Kelas Lanjutan

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils in Further Education Classes in the country preparing for H.S.C. in 1967 and in 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number of pupils in Further Education Classes in the country preparing for the H.S.C. are as follows:

1967—Single Subject pupils	14,112
1968—Full Course pupils ...	480
1968—Single Subject pupils	4,165

NOTE:

For 1967 figures are based on those as on 30-6-1967.

For 1968 figures are based on those as on 30-3-1968.

Penuntut² Sekolah Menengah

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that large numbers of

pupils in secondary schools had to give up their studies owing to the large increase in school fees and since this is against the expressed wishes of the Alliance Government, whether it would rescind the decision, and effect savings in other directions such as the building of the Radio and T.V. complex at Bukit Putra which has cost more than \$20 million.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Though the school fees was raised as a last resort, it is my earnest hope that no child will be denied an education merely on financial grounds. For this reason ample provision has been made for remission of fees and free places.

116. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students who had failed the Form VI Entrance Examination last year but did well in the S.C./M.C.E. later in the year and gained admission into the lower Sixth Form this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Arts ...	567
Science ...	720

It must be noted that most had to leave on account of gaining more than 15 units in the S.C./M.C.E. results.

117. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students who had passed the Form VI Entrance Examination last year but subsequently either failed or did badly in the S.C./M.C.E. that they had to leave the Lower Six Form this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: 175.

118. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) if he is aware that in Penang one Chan Boon Tee failed in the Form VI Entrance Examination last year but later in the year in the S.C./M.C.E. obtained seven distinctions;
- (b) if he is also aware that one Teoh Hon Sen of the Sen Tet Secondary School, Ipoh, also failed in the Form VI Entrance Examination but obtained eight distinctions in the S.C./M.C.E. later in the year; and

(c) if so, whether he can explain the reasons for these paradoxical results.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, but the Sixth Form Entrance Examination and Cambridge Overseas School Certificate Examination are two separate examinations altogether, each having its own objectives different from the other.

The Cambridge Examination is an examination of achievement whilst the Sixth Form Entrance Examination is one of competition. Each examination has its own regulations and conditions. It is therefore not extraordinary for a candidate to achieve a brilliant result in one and not so in the other.

119. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the reasons for his insistence from 1967 on the unions nominating 4 persons when only one representative is required and another as an alternate on the N.J.C.T. (National Joint Council for Teachers), and whether he is aware that by this device, he has gone against the regulations.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: According to the Education (N.J.C.T.) (Memberships) Rules, 1963, the Minister has the power to appoint 10 members to represent registered Trade Unions on the Teachers' Panel and it is therefore not correct to say that only a representative and another as an alternate are required on the N.J.C.T.

120. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is really in earnest in wanting to convene the National Joint Council for Teachers next month and whether he is aware that the teachers unions have been wanting the N.J.C.T. to be reconvened for quite some time.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes.

Anak² Melayu di-Universiti Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur

121. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that very few Malays particularly those

from the rural areas have opted to study in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, if so, what steps he proposes to take to encourage more rural Malay students to take up agriculture in the University of Malaya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes. However, the number of Malay candidates taking up agriculture in the Faculty of Agriculture from 1965 showed an increase. In the 1965/66 session the number was 33 and in the 1968/69 session, it is 61.

All encouragement and facilities are being given for students in general to take up vocational education. Besides, it is hoped to give more vocational guidance to students from rural areas at secondary and Sixth Form levels, with the assistance of the Faculty of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture. It is also expected that the students may be encouraged if more scholarships could be awarded to the candidates from rural areas, who show interest in studying agriculture and whose H.S.C. results are comparatively good for them to pursue the course successfully.

122. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sejak Universiti Malaya di-dirikan di-Kuala Lumpur, berapa ramai-kah anak² Melayu memasoki-nya; dan antara mereka ini berapa ramai-kah yang mendapat ijazah dengan menyatakan:

(a) Jenis ijazah yang di-perolehi masing²;

(b) Pangkat ijazah masing².

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tidak ada perangkaan yang menunjukkan bilangan penuntut² Melayu yang di-terima masuk ka-Universiti Malaya semenjak di-tubuhkan.

Statistics showing the number of Malays gaining admission into the University of Malaya since its establishment are not available.

“Sekolah Universiti”

123. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to give details of the “University School” to be set up

jointly by the Faculty of Education, University of Malaya and the Ministry of Education early next year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The so-called “University School” which is being planned will be under the Ministry’s control and is aimed at providing facilities for trying out new procedures in educational techniques and school administration, with the help of members of the Faculty of Education, University of Malaya. The school will conform with the present Government policy regarding language media of instruction. It is also hoped that a better design and plan of school buildings may be worked out for future adoption, based on the same financial costs as at present applied to schools of similar size.

Gaji/Bayaran Sekolah

124. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how much has been spent on P.E., i.e., personal emoluments in secondary schools for the first four months of this year, and how much has been received by way of school fees from secondary schools for the first four months of this year, giving the figures separately for January, February, March and April of 1968 and the corresponding figures for the first four months of 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The information sought by the Honourable Member involves the compilation and the collation of returns from the various State Education Offices. As regards school fees collected for the months of January, February, March and April, for example, the State Education Offices have to compile and collate thousands of return from some 4,116 schools all over the country. This process will inevitably take a bit of time and it is therefore not possible to provide the information within the time given. However, as soon as these returns are received from the States, the information asked for will be forwarded to the Honourable Member if he so wishes.

125. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to give the amount of school fees collected for the

first four months of 1968, giving the figures separately for each month and the figures for the corresponding months of 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The answer to this question is the same as for Question No. 124.

Biasiswa

126. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that the cost of living in London has gone up and that the £538 annual scholarship introduced years ago is not sufficient today. If so, when he will increase the scholarship rates for Malaysian students in London.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware that the cost of living in London has gone up but it is not true that the £528 annual scholarship (not £538 as stated) is insufficient to meet the cost of living in London. At present the Government is reviewing the rate of subsistence allowance for Federal scholars in London, as well as in other countries abroad where Federal scholars are studying in order that more realistic rate can be fixed in accordance with the cost of living in those countries.

Secretariat

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) if he is aware of the need for a permanent secretariat to serve all the Malaysian student bodies in the United Kingdom;
- (b) as finance may be a factor in the setting up of such a structure for the Malaysian student bodies whether he will examine this structure and give financial assistance if called upon.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) I consider there is no necessity for the establishment of a permanent secretariat as all the Malaysian student bodies are well looked after by the Malaysian Students Department in London.
- (b) In view of my answer to (a) above this question does not arise.

Peranan Chergas dalam Politik

128. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how many teachers have applied for permission to take active part in politics, and the result of such applications.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The number who have applied so far is 161 and 52 have since been granted permission; 108 are still pending while 1 has been rejected.

129. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to list the teachers who had been granted permission to take an active part in politics.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible to give the list of teachers who have been given permission to take active part in politics.

130. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education how long does it take for an application from a teacher to take an active part in politics to be answered.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: On the average it takes about 1 to 1½ months to approve such an application.

131. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah guru² yang telah diizinkan berpolitik dengan chergas sekarang ini (1968) di-jajahan Bachok, Kelantan dan apa pertubohan² politik yang mereka sokong.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tiada; oleh kerana tidak ada permohonan² yang di-terima setakat ini daripada guru² di-Kelantan.

None, as so far no applications were received from the teachers in Kelantan.

132. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah guru² sekarang (1968) yang telah di-izinkan mengambil bahagian chergas dalam politik dengan menyatakan bilangan mereka di-tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat (Malaya) dan pertubohan² politik yang mereka sokong.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Setakat ini jumlah guru² yang telah di-izinkan mengambil bahagian chergas dalam politik ada-lah saperti berikut tetapi

nama² pertubohan politik yang mereka menyokong tidak-lah dapat di-beri:

Kedah	...	...	5
Pulau Pinang	...	...	9
Selangor	...	...	9
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	26
Trengganu	...	...	3

At present the number of teachers permitted to participate actively in politics is as follows but the names of the political organisations supported by them cannot be disclosed:

Kedah	...	...	5
Penang	...	...	9
Selangor	...	...	9
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	26
Trengganu	...	...	3

Sekolah² Pertanian

133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government is setting up agriculture schools, and if so, to give details as to where and when they will be built.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Two agricultural schools are already in existence, one in Penang and the other in Serdang under the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. The Ministry of Education will be setting up a vocational agricultural school in Rembau in 1969. In addition three more schools are being planned. These will be financed from the World Bank loans. As the loan is still under negotiation it is premature for me to disclose details.

Biro Penasihat

134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government has set up a Students' Advisory Bureau to help students going overseas for studies with advice, and to give details.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, the Students Advisory Bureau was set up in January, 1968 in the Ministry of Education with the following functions:

- (1) To advise students desirous of proceeding overseas for further studies at College/University levels in matters relating to Entrance Requirements, fees, living expenses, etc.
- (2) Processing of private students' applications for admission into

Colleges/Universities in Pakistan, United Kingdom, U.A.R. (Australia, New Zealand for admission w.e.f. 1968/1969 academic sessions). The Ministry of Education is presently having a series of discussions with High Commissions and Embassies in Kuala Lumpur to make arrangements for the Students Advisory Bureau to process private students' applications for admission into institutions of higher learning overseas.

- (3) Collation of statistics of Malaysian students in overseas countries.
- (4) Maintaining a Reference-Library for students who wish to consult Foreign University Calendars, Information sheets or bulletins, or other detailed information on overseas studies.

Penuntut² Malaysia di-Luar Negeri

135. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether a start has been made to keep a record of the 10,000 Malaysian students studying abroad, with regard to their courses of study, etc.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes.

136. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether the Government would review its decision not to subsidise Malaysian students studying medicine, pharmacy and dentistry in the University of Singapore, on the ground that this step would harm Malaysian interests more than Singapore interests.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Government has not, so far, made any review of its decision.

137. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran pada tahun 1968 ini berapa ramai-kah anak² Malaysia menuntut di-Universiti Singapura dan antara mereka ini berapa ramai-kah yang mendapat biasiswa Kerajaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan penuntut² persendirian yang ada sekarang ini tidak-lah di-ketahui lagi, tetapi yang mendapat biasiswa Kerajaan Persekutuan ia-lah 34.

The number of private students at present is not yet available but in the

case of holders of Federal Government awards, the number is 34.

Maktab²

138. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give details of the feeder colleges which the Government has announced it would set up to find a solution for Chinese-school leavers, and to state how many students would be absorbed by such colleges, and when such colleges would begin taking in students.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I personally made no announcement regarding the establishment of such feeder colleges. I did, however, announce that a Polytechnic will be built in 1969 to cater for those who are qualified. Any future establishment or expansion of higher educational institutions in the country will be based on the Higher Education Planning Committee Report.

Penuntut² Malaysia

139. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state (i) the total number of Malaysians who secured full H.S.C. certificate in (a) science and (b) arts; and (ii) the total number of students taken in by the University of Malaya this year for (a) science and (b) arts courses.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(i) (a) 1,037;

(b) 1,486.

(ii) (a) 436;

(b) 889.

140. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware there are hundreds of students whose aggregates in the best three subjects were below 12 in the Cambridge School Certificate examination, but who could not find places in sixth-form classes, and to state what steps

have been taken to provide sixth-form education to these deserving pupils so as not to deny them a chance for further education because of poor Government planning.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not possible to cater for all candidates aspiring for Sixth Form places in the country as the number is very limited and highly competitive. However, those who cannot get places in the regular Sixth Form have the opportunity to continue their studies in the Further Education Classes organised by the Ministry.

Jawatan-kuasa Penyiasat

141. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would appoint an independent committee of inquiry into the question of the increased workload of teachers, to ascertain whether teachers are not able to give their best because of the increased workload.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The increase in workload in schools has already been in existence for the last five months and an assessment has revealed no major repercussions on the efficiency of teachers. A few minor adjustments have been made to remove minor shortcomings. A continuous review will be maintained for the next few months. As such, no independent inquiry seems to be called for.

Biasiswa Rancangan Colombo

142. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education the total number of Malaysians who graduated under Colombo Plan scholarships, giving separate figures for each year since Merdeka, with a breakdown of the subjects of study.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

GRADUATED

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture	2	1	1	2	2	4	—	—	16	12
Accountancy	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Arts (Education) ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	4	29	32
Sc. (Education) ..	3	4	6	5	5	3	20	15	8	15
Engineering	2	—	3	12	14	11	5	10	22	45
Sc. (General)	—	—	2	1	—	2	7	4	9	6
Arts (General)	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	11	31
Medical	7	5	7	—	4	—	30	31	18	35
Architecture	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Survey	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
Veterinary	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	1
Technical Subjects ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5
TOTAL ..	15	10	24	22	28	25	67	68	123	189

143. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to list the H.S.C. centres in Malaysia, giving the following particulars for each: (i) number of classes, stating whether science or arts; (ii) the number of students.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

LOWER SIXTH FORM ADMISSIONS, 1968 (BY MAY 1968)

English Medium

State	Sixth Form Schools	NUMBER OF CLASSES		TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED	
		Arts	Science	Arts	Science
PERAK	1. King Edward VII, Taiping	1	1	349	514
	2. St. Georges, Taiping	—	1		
	3. Malay College, Kuala Kangsar	1	2		
	4. Anderson School, Ipoh	2	3		
	5. St. Michael's Institution, Ipoh	2	2		
	6. Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh	2	3		
	7. S.T.A.R., Ipoh	1	1		
	8. Horley Methodist, Telok Anson	—	1		
	9. St. Anthony, Teluk Anson	1	—		
SELANGOR	1. Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur	2	4	339	396
	2. St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur	2	2		
	3. Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur	2	2		
	4. Convent, Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur	1	1		
	5. High School, Setapak	1	—		
	6. Cochrane Road School, Kuala Lumpur	1	2		
	7. High School, Klang	1	1		
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1. King George V School, Seremban	2	3	109	90
	2. Kolej Tunku Kurshiah, Seremban	1	—		
JOHORE	1. Maktab Sultan Abu Bakar, Johor Bahru	2	4	210	175
	2. High School, Muar	2	2		
	3. High School, Batu Pahat	1	—		
MALACCA	1. High School, Malacca	3	3	101	104
PAHANG	1. Sultan Abu Bakar School, Kuantan	2	2	51	50
PENANG	1. St. Xaviers, Institution, Penang	2	2	299	398
	2. Methodist Boys' School, Penang	2	2		
	3. St. Georges Girls School, Penang	2	1		
	4. Chung Ling High School, Penang	—	2		
	5. Penang Free School, Penang	2	2		
	6. Technical Institution, Penang	—	3		
	7. High School, Bukit Mertajam	1	—		
KELANTAN	1. Sultan Ismail, Kota Bahru	1	2	37	60
TRENGGANU	1. Sultan Sulaiman, Kuala Trengganu	1	1	43	27
KEDAH	1. Sultan Abd. Hamid College, Alor Star	1	3	159	106
	2. Sultan Ibrahim Sec., Sungai Patani	2	1		
	3. Sultanah Asma, Alor Star	—	1		
JUMLAH		47	60	1,697	1,920

Murid² Sekolah Luar Bandar

144. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware of the fact that many school-children from rural areas were forced to leave school because of the high price of school text book, and that to earn more than \$40 per month in rural areas is not an easy matter; if so, in view of the fact that definitely the Alliance Government is not deliberately narrowing the schooling opportunities to the rural population whether he would consider the establishment of a Fund or Text-Books loan schemes for such children, at nominal charges which

would relieve the financial burden of our almost 5 million rural population greatly.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware that there is a drop-out problem in our schools, as there is in those of other countries which do not have compulsory attendance in schools.

Most rural schools are primary level only, and their text books cost only a third of or less than the sum mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. In any case, children leave school for varied reasons, not solely because of the cost of text books.

The Government currently spends about \$1,000,000 a year on the loan of books to National Primary Schools, mainly in rural areas and \$30,000 in the case of National Secondary Schools. It is not possible to expand this scheme in view of limited funds available.

Universiti Baharu

145. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan menegah penubuhan sa-buah Universiti baharu seperti yang sedang di-usahakan oleh kaum China di-negeri ini, jika ya, apa-kah sebab²-nya; dan jika tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan akan membenarkan penubuhan universiti² lain.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sa-bagai mana yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri Kerajaan tidak dapat menyokong penubuhan sa-buah Universiti yang berchorak perkauman kerana ini tidak akan menolong menguatkan perpaduan ra'ayat yang berbilang keturunan bangsa di-Malaysia ini. Sa-barang penubuhan Universiti atau Pusat Pelajaran Tinggi di-Malaysia pada masa hadapan akan berdasarkan kepada Penyata Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pelajaran Tinggi.

As stated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Government cannot agree to the establishment of a University which is racial in nature as this will not help in the unification of the various races in Malaysia. Any establishment of a University or Higher Educational Institution in Malaysia in future will be based on the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee.

Penuntut² Universiti Malaya

146. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran hingga sekarang berapa-kah bilangan mahasiswa² di-Universiti Malaya dengan menyatakan berapa-kah bilangan mereka menurut:

- Jurusan;
- Keturunan; dan
- Tempat asal, sama ada dari Malaysia atau dari luar negeri.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Jurusan	Ra'ayat Malaysia	Lain*	Jumlah
Sastera ...	2,336	8	2,344
Sains ...	1,069	2	1,071
Kejuruteraan ...	319	29	348
Pertanian ...	232	5	237
Perubatan ...	508	—	508
Ekonomik dan Pentadbiran ...	776	—	776
Pendidikan ...	325	—	325
Jumlah ...	5,565	44	5,609

* Menandakan penuntut² dari Singapura, Brunei dan negeri² lain.

Courses of Study	Malaysians	Others*	Total
Arts ...	2,336	8	2,344
Science ...	1,069	2	1,071
Engineering ...	319	29	348
Agriculture ...	232	5	237
Medicine ...	508	—	508
Econs. and Admin. ...	776	—	776
Education ...	325	—	325
Total ...	5,565	44	5,609

* Denotes students from Singapore, Brunei and other countries.

Ijazah² Universiti

147. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan sudah mengiktirafkan ijazah² dari universiti² Timor Tengah terutama sekali ijazah² dari Masir (R.A.B.), Iraq, Syria dan Arab Sa'udi. Jika ya, bila dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ijazah² Timor Tengah yang di-iktirafkan oleh Kerajaan pada masa ini, ada-lah ijazah² dalam pengajian Agama Islam sahaja, dan ijazah² ini ada-lah di-iktirafkan bagi lantikan kepada jawatan² agama dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Ijazah² Timor Tengah dalam bidang pengajian sa-lain daripada Agama Islam maseh belum di-iktirafkan. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk mengkaji ijazah² Timor Tengah secharam umum. Ma'alumat² bagi pengajian itu sedang di-kumpulkan oleh Kedutaan Malaysia di-Kaherah. Oleh sebab kebanyakan dari ma'alumat² itu ada-lah di-dalam Bahasa Arab penterjemahan terpaksa di-lakukan dan ini memakan masa.

Degrees from the Middle East recognised by the Government at present are those in Islamic Studies only, and they are recognised for the purpose of appointment into religious posts in the Government service. Degrees from the Middle East in fields other than Islamic Studies have not yet been recognised. Action is being taken to study the Middle East degrees in general. Information on them are being compiled by the Malaysian Embassy in Cairo. As most of the informations are in Arabic, translation is necessary and this takes time.

148. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran hingga masa ini ijazah² dari universiti negeri mana-kah yang diiktiraf oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Setakat ini, Kerajaan mengiktirafkan kebanyakan daripada ijazah² dari universiti² di-United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Amerika Sharikat dan Singapura. Selain daripada negeri² tersebut, Kerajaan telah juga mengiktirafkan sa-bilangan daripada ijazah² dari universiti² di-India (perubatan, kajihiawan dan kejuruteraan), Pakistan (perubatan dan kajihiawan), Ceylon (perubatan dan kejuruteraan), Hong Kong (perubatan, kejuruteraan dan architecture), Japan (perikanan), dan beberapa negeri di-Eropah Barat (kejuruteraan) dan Afrika (perubatan, kejuruteraan dan architecture).

To-date, the Government has recognised most of the degrees of the universities in United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America and Singapore. Besides these countries, the Government has also recognised a number of degrees from universities in India (medical, veterinary and engineering), Pakistan (medical and engineering), Ceylon (medical and veterinary), Hong Kong (medical, engineering and architecture), Japan (fisheries), and several countries in Europe (engineering) and Africa (medical engineering and architecture).

Kolej Islam Klang/Petaling Jaya

149. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa ada sa-tengah² pihak di-negeri ini menudoh bahawa Kolej Islam Klang telah di-turunkan taraf-nya kepada taraf Sekolah Menengah Khas Ugama mengadakan pelajaran hingga ka-Sijil Persekolahan Persekutuan manakala Kolej Islam Petaling Jaya telah di-turunkan taraf-nya dan mengadakan pelajaran hingga Sijil Persekolahan Persekutuan dan Sijil Persekolahan Tinggi.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya tidak pernah menerima apa² tuduhan resmi dari mana² pihak di-negeri² bahawa taraf Kolej Islam Malaya telah di-turunkan.

Untuk mengelakkan dari silap faham tentang mutlumat Kolej Islam Malaya maka saya suka menerangkan bahawa semenjak Kolej Islam Malaya di-beri bantuan oleh Kerajaan Pusat, Kolej ini telah di-bahagikan kepada dua bahagian, ia-itu satu bahagian di-Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya yang di-jadikan sa-bagai Yayasan Pelajaran Tinggi yang mengutamakan Pelajaran Ugama Islam di-bawah Sekshen 25 (1) (f) Act Pelajaran, 1961 dan satu bahagian lagi di-Kolej Islam Klang, yang di-anggap sa-bagai Sekolah Menengah Berasrama. Dari segi susunan pelajaran, kedua² bahagian ini ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai satu "unit".

Kolej Islam Klang telah di-jadikan sa-bagai "feeder school" kepada Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya bagi menyediakan penuntut² Tingkatan VI. Susunan pelajaran yang di-sediakan di-Kolej ini ia-lah sa-hingga Tingkatan V untuk persediaan bagi peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Di-samping itu penuntut² di-Kolej Islam Klang mengikut satu sukatan pelajaran yang lebih tinggi bagi mata² pelajaran Ugama Islam dan Bahasa Arab yang di-khaskan bagi sekolah² Menengah Khas seperti yang di-persetujui oleh Majlis Raja². Dengan itu sambil mengambil peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia penuntut² ini juga boleh mendapat Sijil Khas dalam Pelajaran Ugama dan Bahasa Arab.

Sa-lepas mendapat kelulusan² dari Kolej Islam Klang, penuntut² di-beri peluang belajar di-Tingkatan VI di-Kolej Islam Petaling Jaya di-mana di-adakan dua jurusan ia-itu Sastera dan Sains. Dalam bahagian Sastera juga di-adakan mata² pelajaran aliran pengajian Agama Islam yang mengandongi mata² pelajaran seperti Usulluddin, Shariah dan Bahasa Arab. Di-samping kursus Tingkatan VI, di-adakan juga kursus bagi Sijil Tertinggi dan Diploma Pendidekan Kolej Islam yang menumpukan masa bagi pelajaran Agama.

Suka saya menegaskan bahawa pengajian di-Kolej Islam Petaling Jaya ini tidak akan di-kekalkan sa-hingga Tingkatan VI sahaja bahkan ada diteruskan Pelajaran Agama yang lebih tinggi lagi sa-lepas penuntut² itu genap pelajaran-nya di-Tingkatan VI nanti.

Mengikut susunan tersebut di-atas, pengajian Agama Islam dan Bahasa Arab maseh terpelihara dan taraf pelajaran itu ada-lah lebih tinggi daripada masa yang lalu. Bagitu juga dari segi didekan dan tradisi hidup di-kedua² Kolej ini peradapan Islam seperti yang di-kehendaki oleh Majlis Raja² ia-itu supaya pelajar² yang keluar dari Kolej² itu di-didek dengan akhlak yang mulia dan peribadi yang tinggi tetap dihormati. Tambahan pula pada masa ini taraf pelajaran akademik di-kedua² Kolej ini telah di-pertingkatkan lagi.

I have not received any official allegation from any quarter in the country that the status of the Muslim College has been lowered.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding regarding the objective of the Muslim College I wish to explain that ever since the Muslim College was provided with grants by the Central Government, it is divided into two sections, one being the Muslim College, Malaya at Petaling Jaya which is a Higher Educational Institution specializing in Islamic Studies under Section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961, and the other at Muslim College, Klang, which is regarded as a Residential Secondary School. From the point of courses of studies, both sections are regarded as one unit.

The Muslim College, Klang, has been made a feeder school to the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya to prepare students for Form VI. The courses of studies provided in this College is up to Form V in order to prepare students for the Malaysia Certificate of Education. Besides this, the students in the Muslim College, Klang, also follow a much higher syllabus in Islamic studies and Arabic language which has been specially prepared for Special Secondary Religious Schools as agreed upon by the Conference of Rulers. Therefore, in addition to obtaining the Malaysia Certificate of Education, students can also obtain a Special Certificate in Islamic Studies and Arabic Language.

After obtaining qualifications from the Muslim College, Klang, students are given the opportunity to study in Form VI in the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, where two streams, Arts and Science, are being provided. In the Arts stream subjects in Islamic Studies are also provided which includes subjects such as Usulluddin, Shariah and Arabic Language. Besides Form VI, courses for the Higher Certificate and Diploma in Education of the Muslim College are also being provided.

I wish to state here that the Islamic Studies in the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, will not be limited up to Form VI only but will be continued with courses for higher Religious studies when the students have completed their Form VI.

According to the courses of studies as stated above, the standard of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language is still being maintained and is in fact higher than before.

At the same time, from the point of upbringing and tradition in both Colleges, the Islamic way of life as required by the Conference of Rulers continues to be applied and respected so that students coming out from the College will have a high sense of morality, dedication and strong personality. Moreover, academically at present the standard of education in both Colleges has been raised to a high degree.

150. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Pusat telah mengambil alih Kolej Islam dan meletakkan-nya di-bawah Fasal 25 (1) (f) (i) Undang² Pelajaran, 1961 dengan menghadkan pengajian-nya kepada Sijil F.M.C. sahaja. Jika ya, tidak-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa langkah seperti itu ada-lah berlawanan dengan kehendak wasiat Tuanku Hishamuddin Shah yang mewaqafkan istana-nya untuk menjadi bangunan bagi sa-buah Kolej Islam yang mengajar sampai ka-Tingkat Kulliah Shari'ah atau Fakulti Hukum Shara' Islam.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Dengan keterangan² yang di-beri kepada soalan No. 149 dari Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, maka soalan No. 150 tidak-lah berbangkit. Walau pun demikian, saya suka menjelaskan bahawa dalam wasiat Tuanku Hishamuddin Shah apabila mewaqafkan istana-nya untuk kegunaan Kolej Islam, tidak di-nyatakan yang Kolej itu hendak-lah sa-mesti-nya mengajar "sampai ka-Tingkat Kulliah Shari'ah atau Fakulti Hukum Shara' Islam". Yang di-tegaskan hanya waqaf ini di-beri untuk kegunaan Kolej Islam sahaja.

With the explanations given to the Honourable Member's question No. 149 question No. 150 therefore, does not arise. However, I wish to explain that in H.H. Tuanku Hishamuddin Shah's will when bequeathing his palace for the use of the Muslim College, it was not stated that the College should expressly provide courses of studies leading up to Kulliah Shari'ah/Fakulti Hukum Shara' Islam. What was stated was that it should solely be for the use of Muslim College only.

151. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran pada masa ini (1968) berapa-kah bilangan:

- (a) Guru² yang berijazah;
- (b) Guru² Ugama;
- (c) Guru² Akademik;
- (d) Pelajar² lelaki;
- (e) Pelajar² perempuan; dan
- (f) Pegawai dan kakitangan pejabat di-Kolej Islam, Klang.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Guru² berijazah: Tiada. Pada awal tahun 1968 ini 2 orang guru berijazah Honours, ia-itu pemegang biasiswa Negeri Selangor telah di-hantarkan ka-Kolej Islam, Klang, tetapi mereka tidak melaporkan diri. Juga pada awal penggal kedua tahun ini sa-orang guru berkelulusan B.A. (London) telah di-hantarkan ka-Kolej Islam, Klang, tetapi beliau telah menarek diri kerana meneruskan pengajian-nya ka-Universiti Malaya.
- (b) Guru Ugama: 6 orang berijazah B.A. (Hons), Cairo.
- (c) Guru² Akademik: 7 orang.
- (d) Pelajar² lelaki: } 300 (8 Ting-
- (e) Pelajar² perempuan: } katan)
- (f) Pegawai² dan kakitangan Pejabat: 6 orang.
- (a) Graduate Teachers: None. Early this year 2 Honours Graduate teachers, i.e., holders of Selangor State Scholarships were posted to the Muslim College, Klang, but they did not report for duty. At the beginning of the second term this year another teacher with B.A. (London) was also posted to the Muslim College, Klang, but he withdrew on the grounds of furthering his studies at the University of Malaya.
- (b) Religious teachers: 6 with B.A. (Hons), Cairo.
- (c) Academic teachers: 7.
- (d) Male student: } 300 (8 Forms)
- (e) Female students: 87 and
- (f) Officers and staff: 6.

152. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah wang yang diperuntukkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat ka-

pada Kolej Islam, Klang, bagi tahun pelajaran 1968-1969.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah wang yang telah di-peruntukkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kolej Islam di-Klang bagi tahun 1968 ia-lah \$205,454. Bagi tahun 1969 jumlah-nya belum lagi di-tetapkan kerana masih dalam kajian.

The total amount of fund allocated by the Federal Government to the Muslim College, Klang for 1968 is \$205,454. For 1969 the amount has not been determined as it is still under consideration.

153. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Pusat telah menurunkan gaji guru² agama lepasan Kolej Islam, Klang, mulai tahun 1968 ini; dan jika ya,

- (i) apa-kah chara² dan sebab²-nya;
- (ii) berapa ramai-kah guru² yang terlibat;
- (iii) berapa banyak-kah yang dipotong dari gaji mereka.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tidak benar.

No, it is not true.

154. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Pusat memerintahkan supaya guru² Agama lepasan Kolej Islam, Klang, yang diturunkan gaji itu membayar semula kadar² yang telah di-bayar lebih daripada gaji yang telah diturunkan itu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Perkara ini tidak berbangkit di-sebabkan jawapan kepada soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu Bil. 153.

This matter does not arise in view of the reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 153.

155. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah perbezaan di-antara pengajian Islam yang di-ajar di-Kolej Islam di-Petaling Jaya dengan yang di-ajar di-Jabatan Pengajian Islam, Fakulti Sastera Universiti Malaya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Pengajaran di-Jabatan Pengajian Islam, Universiti Malaya, ia-lah di-adakan pelajaran hanya untuk mengetahui ilmu pengetahuan Islam dari segi akademik. Akan tetapi, pengajian di-Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya ia-lah bagi mengkaji pengajaran Agama Islam secara lebih mendalam lagi untuk amalan. Di-Kolej Islam ini juga disediakan penuntut² untuk berkhidmat dalam berbagai lapangan Agama.

The course at the Department of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya is only for the purpose of studying Islam from the academic aspect. The course at the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, however, is for the purpose of studying the teachings of Islam more deeply for practical purposes. In the Muslim College students are also geared to serve in the various fields of Islam.

156. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Pusat telah juga mengambil alih Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya, dan meletakkan-nya dibawah Fasal 25 (1) (f) Undang² Pelajaran Tahun 1961 dan dengan demikian menghadkan pengajian-nya kepada Sijil H.S.C. sahaja dan bukan dijadikan Kolej tersebut sebagai Universiti Kolej kepada Universiti Malaya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ada-lah benar bahwa Kerajaan Pusat memberi bantuan kepada Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya, dan meletakkan-nya sebagai Yayasan Pelajaran Tertinggi yang mengutamakan pelajaran Agama Islam di-bawah Seksyen 25 (1) (f) Undang² Pelajaran Tahun 1961. Tetapi tidak-lah benar sama sekali jika di-katakan bahwa taraf pengajaran Kolej Islam itu di-hadkan setakat Tingkatan VI sahaja. Kelas² Tingkatan VI itu hanya sebagai asas dan permulaan sahaja sa-belum di-adakan kursus² peringkat tertinggi di-Kolej itu khas-nya dalam bidang Pelajaran Agama dan Bahasa Arab. Pada masa ini satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas sedang mengkaji susunan dan sukatan pelajaran bagi bahagian tertinggi ini. Oleh yang demikian maka belum sampai masa-nya bagi saya memberitahu Ahli

Yang Berhormat dengan tepat-nya chorak perhubungan Kolej Islam itu dengan Universiti Malaya nanti.

It is true that the Central Government provides grant to the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, and placed it as an Institution of Higher Learning specializing in Islamic Studies under Section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961. But it is totally wrong to conclude that the course of studies in the Muslim College has thereby been limited to Form VI only. The Form VI classes are preparatory classes forming the basis before leading to courses of a higher level in the College especially in Islamic Studies and Arabic Language. At present a Special Committee is reviewing the curriculum for the higher level. As such I am not in a position, therefore, to inform the Hon'ble Member at this juncture what would be the form of relationship between the Muslim College and the University of Malaya.

157. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa Kolej Islam Petaling Jaya sekarang mulai tahun 1968 telah menerima pelajar² yang mempunyai Sijil F.M.C. walau pun mereka tidak mempunyai pengetahuan Bahasa Arab. Jika ya, adakah Kerajaan fikir bahawa chara seperti itu akan tidak berguna bagi kemajuan Kolej itu pada masa depan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sebenarnya susunan dan sukatan pelajaran bagi Tingkatan VI adalah di-bahagikan kepada Bahagian Sastera (yang termasuk juga mata² pelajaran aliran pengajaran Ugama Islam) dan Bahagian Sains. Bagi Bahagian Sastera adalah di-sharatkan supaya penuntut² mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia serta lulus dalam Pengajaran Ugama Islam dan Bahasa Arab; akan tetapi syarat² ini boleh di-longgarkan jika penuntut² yang memenohi syarat² itu tidak menchukopi. Bagi penuntut² yang mengambil Sijil Tertinggi Kolej Islam, sudah memang tentu yang mereka ini di-kehendaki memenohi syarat² itu.

Hanya bagi Bahagian Sains yang syarat² lulus Bahasa Arab dan Pengajaran Ugama Islam tidak di-kenakan. tetapi mereka ini di-beri kursus pengajaran Ugama.

The curriculum and the syllabus for Form VI is in fact divided into Arts (which includes subjects in the Islamic Religious Studies) and Science. In the case of Arts, students must possess Malaysia Certificate of Education and a pass in Islamic Studies and Arabic Language; but these conditions can be relaxed if there are not enough students with such qualifications. Students who are taking the Muslim College Higher Certificate are of course required to fulfil the conditions.

It is only in the case of Science stream that students are not required to have a pass in Arabic Language and Islamic Religious Studies, but they are given a course in Religious instruction.

158. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa Kerajaan Pusat enggan menjadikan Kolej Islam, Klang atau Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya, sa-bagai sa-buah Fakulti Hukum Shara' Islam (Kulliah Al-Shari'ah). Jika ya, apa-kah sebab²-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya sudah sering sekali mema'alomkan bahawa Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya telah di-jadikan yayasan pelajaran tertinggi di-bawah sekshen 25 (1) (f) Undang² Pelajaran Tahun 1961 yang mengutamakan pelajaran Ugama Islam. Oleh yang demikian dengan sendiri-nya Kulliah Al-Shari'ah ada-lah termasuk dalam susunan pelajaran bidang Ugama Islam.

I have often stated that the Muslim College, Malaya at Petaling Jaya has been converted into a higher educational institution under section 25 (1) (f) of the Education Act, 1961, specializing in the Islamic Studies. Therefore Islamic Law is automatically included in the curriculum.

159. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah wang yang di-peruntokkan bagi Kolej Islam, Petaling

Jaya, bagi tahun Pelajaran 1968-1969; dan ada-kah Kolej tersebut masih menerima derma² sa-lain dari apa yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Pusat.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah wang yang di-peruntukkan bagi Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya, bagi tahun 1968 ia-lah \$250,000. Bagi tahun 1969 jumlah-nya belum lagi di-tetapkan kerana masih dalam kajian. Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya, masih menerima derma² daripada pehak² dermawan dan jua menerima hasil² penanaman modal-nya, sa-lain daripada peruntukan dari Kerajaan Pusat.

The total amount of funds allocated to the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, for the academic year 1968 is \$250,000. For the year 1969 the amount has not been determined as it is still under consideration. The Muslim College, Petaling Jaya, is still receiving donations as well as dividends on its investments in addition to the grant from the Central Government.

160. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah kekuatan Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya sekarang menurut:

- (a) Guru² yang berijazah;
- (b) Pelajar² lelaki;
- (c) Pelajar² perempuan;
- (d) Pegawai² dan kakitangan pejabat.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Kekuatan Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya sekarang ada-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Guru ² berijazah—		Orang
Al-Azhar	...	13
University Malaya ...	...	6
University New Zealand	...	1
Peace Corps	...	1
Pinjaman dari Universiti Al-Azhar ...	...	1
Jumlah	...	22

		Orang
(b) Pelajar ² lelaki	...	268
(c) Pelajar ² perempuan ...	...	104
(d) Pegawai ² dan kakitangan pejabat	...	16

The strength of the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya at present is as follows:

(a) Graduate Teachers—		Persons
Al-Azhar	...	13
University Malaya ...	...	6
University New Zealand	...	1
Peace Corps	...	1
Secondment from University Al-Azhar ...	...	1
Total	...	22

		Persons
(b) Male Students	...	268
(c) Female Students ...	...	104
(d) Officers and Staff ...	...	16

161. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa sa-telah Kerajaan Pusat mengambil alih Kolej Islam, Petaling Jaya itu, maka sekarang Kerajaan menyuruh pensharah²-nya mengajar pula Kelas² H.S.C. di-sekolah² menengah. Jika ya, tidak-kah langkah itu menjatuhkan taraf pensharah² tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Saya suka-lah menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa tidak-lah menjadi satu kebiasaan yang Kerajaan Pusat atau pun Kementerian Pelajaran mengchampur tangan dalam pentadbiran sa-hari² Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya. Tetapi setakat yang saya ketahui, pentadbiran Kolej itu tidak pernah menyuruh atau pun mengarah pensharah²-nya mengajar Kelas² H.S.C.

I wish to explain to the Honourable Member that it is not the habit of the Federal Government or the Ministry of Education to meddle in the daily administration of the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya. However, as far as I know, the College administration has never asked or instructed its lecturers to teach H.S.C. classes.

162. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Pusat terhadap sa-tengah² golongan yang di-katakan telah menuduh bahawa taraf Kolej

Islam, Petaling Jaya telah pun diturunkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada taraf sijil HSC sahaja.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Kementerian saya sendiri tidak pernah menerima apa² tuduhan resmi yang taraf Kolej Islam Malaya, Petaling Jaya telah diturunkan kepada peringkat sijil H.S.C. sahaja. Jika ada, tuduhan² ini harus datang dari pihak² yang, pada anggapan saya, tidak faham apa yang sa-benar-nya matalamat dan tujuan Kolej itu.

Tindakan yang wajar telah pun diambil oleh pihak Kolej Islam dan saya sendiri untuk memberi keterangan yang lanjut di atas susunan dan sukatan pelajaran dan matalamat Kolej Islam yang sa-benar-nya. Pada fikiran saya ini ada-lah lebih sesuai dan berfaedah daripada tindakan² yang lain.

My Ministry itself has never received officially any accusation that the status of the Muslim College, Petaling Jaya has been lowered to the level of H.S.C. only. If there were any, such accusations would have come from those who, in my opinion, did not understand what the objectives and aims of the College were.

Appropriate action has already been taken by the Muslim College and I personally have explained at length the curriculum as well as the objective of the Muslim College. In my opinion this course of action is more appropriate and beneficial.

Jabatan Pengajian Islam

163. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sebutkan angka² mengenai Jabatan Pengajian Islam di-Universiti Malaya sekarang dengan menyatakan bilangan:

- (a) Pensharah;
- (b) Mahasiswa;
- (c) Mahasiswa lelaki; dan
- (d) Mahasiswa perempuan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(1) Bilangan kakitangan pensharah² di-Jabatan Pengajian Islam, Fakulti Sastera, Universiti Malaya hingga sekarang ia-lah 6.

(2) Bilangan mahasiswa² yang sedang menuntut di-Jabatan Pengajian Islam, Fakulti Sastera, Universiti Malaya ia-lah:

Tahun Belajar	Mahasiswa		Jumlah Penuntut
	Lelaki	Perempuan	
III	9	1	10
II	10	4	14
I	226	60	286
Jumlah ...	245	65	310

Peringatan—Jumlah perjawatan bagi Jabatan Pengajian Islam ia-lah 9 dan 6 jawatan sahaja telah di-isi—1 Pensharah Kanan, 3 Pensharah dan 2 Penolong Pensharah.

(1) The number of academic staff in the Department of Islamic Studies of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Malaya to date is 6.

(2) Current figures of undergraduates in the Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Malaya are:

Year of Study	Undergraduates		Total No. of Students
	Male	Female	
III	9	1	10
II	10	4	14
I	226	60	286
Total ...	245	65	310

N.B.—Total establishment for the Department of Islamic Studies is 9 posts of which only 6 posts have been filled—1 Senior Lecturer, 3 Lecturers and 2 Assistant Lecturers.

Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan

164. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Ingeris) dalam tahun 1968 ini di-jajahan Bachok, Kelantan dengan menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah dan nama sekolah²;
- (b) jumlah guru² di-tiap² sekolah;
- (c) jumlah guru² perempuan di-tiap² sekolah;
- (d) jumlah pelajar² lelaki di-tiap² sekolah;
- (e) jumlah semua pelajar di-tiap² sekolah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Jumlah Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan

(Inggeris) di-daerah Bachok, Kelantan ia-lah satu buah. Butir²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Nama sekolah ... Sekolah Menengah, Bachok
 (b) Jumlah guru² ... 17
 (c) Jumlah murid² ... 239 (Bahasa Pengantar Melayu)
 133 (Bahasa Pengantar Inggeris)

The number of National-Type Secondary Schools (English) in the District of Bachok, Kelantan is one. Its details are as follows:

- (a) Name of school Bachok Secondary School
 (b) Number of teachers 17
 (c) Number of pupils 239 (Malay Medium)
 133 (English Medium)

165. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) tahun 1968 ini di-Malaysia Barat (Malaya) dengan menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah sekolah di-tiap² negeri;
 (b) jumlah pelajar² di-tiap² negeri;
 (c) jumlah pelajar² lelaki di-tiap² negeri;
 (d) jumlah guru² di-tiap² negeri;
 (e) jumlah guru² perempuan di-tiap² negeri.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) di-Malaysia Barat ia-lah 411 dan butir²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

Negeri	(a) Bil. Sekolah ² di-dalam tiap ² Negeri	(b) Bil. Murid ² di-dalam tiap ² Negeri	(c) Bil. Murid ² lelaki di-dalam tiap ² Negeri	(d) Bil. Guru ² di-dalam tiap ² Negeri	(e) Bil. Guru ² perempuan di-dalam tiap ² Negeri
Selangor ...	79	70,392	41,802	2,467	1,379
N. Sembilan ...	32	20,364	12,040	788	301
Melaka ...	24	16,274	9,811	606	273
Johor ...	38	40,101	23,799	1,446	612
Pahang ...	29	12,731	7,715	541	168
Trengganu ...	7	5,916	3,606	222	61
Kelantan ...	16	8,603	5,221	328	95
Perlis ...	7	2,847	1,632	118	45
Kedah ...	45	22,314	13,783	961	384
P. Pinang ...	37	40,015	22,832	1,499	699
Perak ...	97	70,107	42,526	2,552	1,089
Jumlah ...	411	309,664	184,767	11,528	5,106

The number of National-Type Secondary Schools (English) in West Malaysia is 411 and the details are as follows:

State	(a) No. of Schools in each State	(b) No. of Pupils in each State	(c) No. of Boys in each State	(d) No. of Teachers in each State	(e) No. of Female teachers in each State
Selangor ...	79	70,392	41,802	2,467	1,379
N. Sembilan ...	32	20,364	12,040	788	301
Malacca ...	24	16,274	9,811	606	273
Johore ...	38	40,101	23,799	1,446	612
Pahang ...	29	12,731	7,715	541	168
Trengganu ...	7	5,916	3,606	222	61
Kelantan ...	16	8,603	5,221	328	95
Perlis ...	7	2,847	1,632	118	45
Kedah ...	45	22,314	13,783	961	384
Penang ...	37	40,015	22,832	1,499	699
Perak ...	97	70,107	42,526	2,552	1,089
Total ...	411	309,664	184,767	11,528	5,106

166. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berhubung dengan Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (China) di-negeri ini nyatakan:

- (a) jumlah bilangan sekolah² tersebut;
- (b) jumlah sekolah² di-tiap² negeri;
- (c) jumlah guru di-tiap² negeri; dan
- (d) jumlah pelajar di-tiap² negeri.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Soalan ini tidak berbangkit oleh kerana tidak ada Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (China) di-negeri ini.

This question does not arise as there is no National-Type Secondary Chinese Schools in the country.

Sekolah² Kebangsaan/Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan

167. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak wang yang telah dibelanjakan oleh Kerajaan pada tiap² tahun sejak tahun 1957 untuk sekolah tersebut di-bawah ini:

- (a) Sekolah² Kebangsaan (Melayu);
- (b) Sekolah² (Inggeris) Jenis Kebangsaan;
- (c) Sekolah² (China) Jenis Kebangsaan; dan
- (d) Sekolah² (Tamil) Jenis Kebangsaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sunggoh pun Kementerian saya ada menyimpan rekod perbelanjaan bagi tiap² sekolah yang di-bantu, akan tetapi pechahan perbelanjaan bagi tiap² jenis sekolah seperti yang di-kehendaki tidak ada. Oleh sebab kerja menyediakan penyata, ini akan mengambil masa yang panjang maka dukachita tidak dapat di-beri mengikut yang di-pinta.

Although the Ministry keeps a record of the amount of expenditure of assisted school, the breakdown of expenses for each type of school as requested is not available. As the work of preparing the list will take a long time I regret that it cannot be supplied as requested.

Melanggar Perintah Bertukar

168. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa jumlah guru² yang di-perintah

bertukar sejak tahun 1963 tetapi tidak mematuhi perintah tersebut dengan menyatakan nama² mereka, sekolah² tempat mereka berkhidmat dan sekolah² yang mereka di-perintah bertukar.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: 4 orang. Nama guru² dan sekolah² yang berkenaan tidak dapat di-beri.

4. The names of the teachers and their schools cannot be disclosed.

Che'gu Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman

169. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah kesudahan kesah penukaran Che'gu Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman dari Johor ka-Pahang yang heboh diperkatakan dalam akhbar² baharu² ini.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Perkara ini sekarang ada-lah di-dalam tindakan tata-tertib oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam.

The matter is now under disciplinary action by the Public Services Commission.

Che'gu Ahmad Shah

170. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah kesudahan kesah penukaran Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari Kelantan ka-Selangor dalam mana guru yang berkenaan di-beritakan enggan menurut perintah bertukar tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Che'gu Ahmad Shah yang telah di-perintah bertukar ka-Selangor pada 15hb Mei, 1968, telah tidak melaporkan diri di-Selangor. Oleh yang demikian tindakan tata-tertib akan di-ambil ka-atas-nya.

Che'gu Ahmad Shah who was directed to be on transfer to Selangor on 15th May, 1968, did not report for duty in Selangor. Disciplinary action will therefore be taken against him.

171. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa Che'gu Ahmad Shah telah di-perintah bertukar dari Kelantan ka-Selangor sedang isteri-nya yang juga sa-orang guru tidak di-perintah bertukar bersama suami-nya ka-Selangor, dan jika ya, tidak-kah Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa langkah

menukar guru² dengan memisahkan mereka jauh dari isteri² dan keluarga² mereka itu sa-bagai suatu langkah yang tidak bijak dan patut di-kaji sa-mula.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Benar. Isteri-nya tidak dapat di-tukarkan oleh Kementerian dengan kerana beliau telah memilh berta'alok di-bawah Perintah 'Am Negeri Kelantan, tetapi beliau boleh di-tukarkan bersama jika beliau sendiri bersetuju di-tukarkan keluar dari Negeri Kelantan bersama² dengan suami-nya.

Yes, The Ministry could not transfer his wife as she had opted under the Kelantan State General Orders, but she could be transferred with him if she herself agreed to be transferred out from the State with her husband.

Mahaguru² Universiti Malaya

172. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah benar bahawa pengundoran diri oleh Mahaguru² di-Universiti Malaya telah berlaku sejak tahun 1967 lagi dan jika ya, berapa bilangan Mahaguru² yang telah meninggalkan Universiti itu dan sebab²-nya serta apa-kah kesan² yang di-tinggalkan oleh Mahaguru² tersebut di-Universiti itu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ya, tetapi hanya 3 orang perofesor sahaja yang telah atau akan meletakkan jawatan dari perkhidmatan Universiti semenjak 1967 untuk memegang jawatan² perofesor di-Universiti² lain. Untuk ma'aluman Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, perpindahan di-kalangan pensharah² ada-lah biasa di-seluruh dunia ini. Jawatan² kosong itu ada-lah di-isi dengan chara mengi'lan-nya atau dengan chara mendapatkan perkhidmatan perofesor² pelawat dari luar negeri.

Yes, but only 3 professors have resigned or will be resigning from the service of the University since 1967 to take up posts of professorship in other universities. For the information of the Honourable Member, mobility among academic staff is normal in universities all over the world. The vacant posts are filled by advertisements or by obtaining the services of visiting professors from abroad.

Gaji Sama

173. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran adakah Kerajaan Perikatan yang berkuasa sekarang percaya kepada dasar penya-maan gaji kerana kerja yang sama di-antara guru² lelaki dan guru² perempuan; dan jika ya, sama ada dasar itu sudah di-laksanakan, dan jika tidak, nyatakan sebab²-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Kerajaan telah menerima pada dasar-nya perkara ini tetapi untuk melaksanakan-nya ada-lah tergantung kepada beberapa faktor lain.

The Government has accepted this in principle but its implementation depends on several other factors.

174. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sa-hingga masa ini berapa bilangan sekolah² kemahiran tangan (Vocational Schools) yang telah di-adakan sa-bagai mengganti sekolah² yang dahulu-nya di-sebut "Sekolah Lanjutan" di-kawasan² luar bandar.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tujoh buah. Tiga daripada Sekolah Menengah Vokeshenal itu ada-lah bekas Sekolah Lanjutan.

Seven. Three of the Secondary Vocational Schools are converted from the former Rural Extension Schools.

Guru² Sementara

175. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan Guru² Sementara Melayu yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan pada tiap² tahun sejak jawatan itu di-adakan di-tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat (Malaya).

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan-nya tidak dapat di-beri kerana ini bergantung kepada keperluan (demand) guru² sementara oleh tiap² negeri pada tiap² tahun.

The number could not be given as it depends on the demand for temporary teachers in each State every year.

176. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan Guru² Sementara Melayu yang khidmat² mereka telah di-rentikan di-Malaysia Barat dalam

tahun 1967 dan 1968; dan sa-takat mana-kah kemudahan² pengajian telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan untuk menolong guru² tersebut melayakkan diri² mereka.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Duka-chita saya tidak dapat memberi bilangan ini. Kemudahan² pengajian yang di-beri ada-lah tergantung sama ada perkhidmatan guru² sementara itu dikehendaki atau tidak.

It is regretted that the number cannot be given. The educational and teaching facilities given depends whether the services of the temporary teachers are required or not.

Maktab Mahmud, Alor Star

177. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa pehak Kerajaan Negeri Kedah atau pun Majlis Ugama Islam Negeri Kedah enggan menyerahkan Maktab Mahmud, Alor Star kepada Kementerian Pelajaran untuk di-jadikan Sekolah Menengah Khas Ugama seperti yang sedang di-usahakan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran sejak tahun 1967, dan jika ya, nyatakan sebab²-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Tidak benar.

No, it is not true.

Sekolah² Menengah Ugama Khas

178. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat akan memberi bantuan kepada mana² badan² persendirian yang sanggup mengadakan Sekolah² Menengah Khas Ugama seperti yang di-chita²kan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Mengikut tujuan asal Kementerian saya telah berchadang hendak memberi bantuan kepada sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Ra'ayat atau Kerajaan di-tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia Barat sebagai projek permulaan. Jika keadaan kewangan mengizinkan dan jika sekolah² yang termasuk dalam tujuan asal itu boleh memenohi syarat² yang terkandung dalam Act Pelajaran, 1961, maka Kementerian saya akan menimbang-kan untuk memberi bantuan kepada sekolah² itu.

In accordance with the original aim, the Ministry proposed to give grants to a Ra'ayat or Government Secondary Religious School in each State in West Malaysia as a pilot project. If the financial situation warrants it and the schools that come under the original plan fulfil all the conditions stipulated in the Education Act, 1961, my Ministry will consider giving grants to them.

Maktab Bahasa, Lembah Pantai

179. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran hingga sekarang (1968) berapa bilangan pelajar² yang telah lulus daripada Maktab Bahasa, Lembah Pantai, dan berapa bilangan yang maseh menuntut di-Maktab tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bilangan yang telah lulus ia-lah 2,323 terbahagi kepada:

Kursus Asas—2 tahun ...	1,097
Kursus Asas (Guru ² China—2 tahun)	118
Kursus Khas Guru ² Melayu—satu tahun	513
Kursus Khas Guru bukan Melayu—satu tahun ...	67
Kursus Khas—Sabah ...	3
Kursus Khas—Sarawak ...	5
Kursus Khas—Berunai ...	8
Kursus Belajar masa chuti	286
Kursus Khas—enam bulan Guru ² Melayu	226

Bilangan maseh menuntut di-Maktab tersebut ia-lah 640.

The number of students who have passed out from the Language Institute is 2,323 composed of the following:

2-year Basic Course ...	1,097
Basic Course (Chinese Teachers—2 years)	118
One-year Special Course for Malay Teachers	513
One-year Special Course for non-Malay Teachers ...	67
Special Course—Sabah ...	3
Special Course—Sarawak ...	5
Special Course—Brunei ...	8
Course during vacation ...	286
6-month Course for Malay Teachers	226

The number who are still studying in the Institute is 640.

Bahasa Arab

180. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan akan memulakan Bahasa Arab sa-bagai bahasa tambahan di-sekolah² menengah serentak dengan bahasa Peranchis mula² daripada tahun 1970, dan jika tidak, nyatakan sebab² nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Per-atoran² (Kursus Pengajian) Sekolah², 1956 mengandongi perbekalan me-nge-nai pengajaran mata² pelajaran pilihan, termasuk bahasa² asing, jika ada permintaan yang chukup bagi mata pelajaran itu dan ada-nya guru² yang berkelayakan dengan sharat mendapat persetujuan bertulis dari Pendaftar.

The Schools (Courses of Studies) Regulations, 1956 provide for the teaching of optional subjects, including foreign languages, if there is adequate demand for the subject and qualified teachers are available, subject to a written approval from the Registrar.

Hospital Universiti

181. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa kira² 40 orang doktor telah mengundurkan diri dari berkhidmat di-Teaching Hospital, Uni-versiti Malaya dalam tahun 1968, dan jika ya, apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil untuk mengatasi keadaan sa-perti itu.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ada-lah tidak benar untuk mengatakan bahawa kira² 40 orang doktor telah meletakkan jawatan dari Hospital Universiti pada tahun 1968. Hospital ini di-khidmati oleh:

- (a) 50 kakitangan perguruan (ia-itu Perofesor², Pensharah² Kanan dan Pensharah²) dari Fakulti Perubatan; dan
- (b) 20 Pegawai² Perubatan (Pelateh²) yang bekerja dengan konterek jangka pendek.

Sa-hingga 1968, hanya 4 Pensharah dan 2 Pegawai Perubatan (Pelateh)

sahaja yang telah meletakkan jawatan untuk menjalankan perusahaan sendiri atau untuk melanjutkan pelajaran ka-seberang laut.

It is not correct that about 40 doctors have resigned from the University Hospital in 1968. This Hospital is serviced by:

- (a) 50 academic staff (i.e., Professors, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers) from the Faculty of Medicine; and
- (b) 20 Medical Officers (Trainees) on short-term contracts.

So far in 1968, only 4 such Lecturers and 2 Medical Officers (Trainees) have resigned to take up private practice or to further their studies overseas.

Buku² Teks

182. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran kemajuan yang sudah di-chapai sa-takat ini oleh Kementerian Pelajaran dalam mengadakan buku² teks untuk Sekolah Kebangsaan dan Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Bukan-lah tugas Kementerian saya untuk mengadakan buku² teks kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan dan Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan. Akan tetapi, di-Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan buku² teks di-pinjamkan dengan perchuma kepada murid².

Dalam pada itu, melalui Biro Buku Teks Kementerian saya menentukan yang suatu buku² yang di-terbit dan di-gunakan di-sekolah² itu ada-lah men-chukupi dengan chara menasihatkan penerbit² tentang jenis dan kandungan yang di-kehendaki di-dalam buku² teks sekolah.

Di-samping itu, Kementerian saya juga menentukan supaya buku² sekolah itu tidak di-tukar lebeh daripada sa-kali tiap² tiga tahun. Ini ia-lah untuk mengelakkan kesusahan kepada ibu-bapa dan murid².

It is not the Ministry's duty to provide textbooks to National and

National-type Schools. However, in National Primary Schools textbooks are loaned free to children.

The Ministry through its Textbook Bureau ensures, however, that the standard of the books produced and used in schools is sufficiently adequate by advising publishers of the nature of the contents that are desirable in school textbooks.

Besides, the Ministry also sees to it that books in schools are not changed more often than once in three years. This is to obviate any hardship to parents and pupils.

Sekolah Menengah Rendah

183. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education to state when will a Lower Secondary School be constructed at Dalat for the urgent need of more than 200 Primary VI leavers each year at Dalat, and the reasons for the long delay in the construction.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There is no plan yet to construct a Lower Secondary School at Dalat in the near future, as from our investigation it is found that there will be adequate schools and boarding places in neighbouring Secondary Schools to cater for Primary VI pupils who will be selected at the Secondary Common Entrance Examination.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

Sharikat² Kewangan

184. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether, and if so, when legislation would be introduced to control finance companies which have grown like mushrooms.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): The Government has already recognised the need for separate legislation to govern the activities of what are commonly known as "finance companies" and the first draft of the proposed legislation is now under

examination by the Treasury, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Bank Negara and the Legal Department. Such legislation will be presented to Parliament as soon as the details have been settled.

Mengurangkan Perbelanjaan

185. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance in view of the serious financial crisis facing the nation, to state what steps he has taken or contemplates to take to cut down unnecessary expenditure, e.g., 1.3 millions for a banqueting hall for the Istana Negara.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Continuous efforts are made to reduce expenditure in all directions as it should be apparent that such economies cannot be effected by just a single action, however drastic this may be. Examples are the establishment of official committees that are constantly reviewing the staffing position to ensure that redundant posts are abolished and to formulate functional standards of construction and furnishing of public buildings.

The Treasury has not hesitated to prune down expenditure where there is every justification to do so. Coupled with these measures are the efforts to improve the efficiency of Governmental machinery. The system of Programme and Performance Budgeting to be introduced initially for selected departments in 1969 will also provide the Treasury with more efficient methods of financial control. The Government's decision on the subject of salary revisions for the public services, arising out of the Suffian Salaries Commission Report, is a reflection of the imperative need to economise in the present financial circumstances.

Harga Getah

186. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance what is the average price of rubber for the first four months of 1968 and what will be the fall in (a) export earnings; (b) revenue from export duties etc. in consequence.

Tan Tan Siew Sin: The average prices of rubber for the first four months of 1968 were:

R.S.S. No. 1 ... 48 c. per lb.

R.S.S. No. 2 ... 46 c. per lb.

R.S.S. No. 3 ... 45 c. per lb.

It is not possible to answer the Honourable Member's query as to the "fall in export earnings and revenue" arising out of these prices unless he relates such prices to a base period for the purpose of comparison.

Pinjaman Luar Negeri

187. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Finance to state as of 31st May, 1968, how much by way of foreign loans has been received by the Government and whether it is true that in view of the tight monetary situation internationally it is most unlikely that we can achieve the target of \$200 million in foreign loans this year.

Tan Tan Siew Sin: From the beginning of this year till the end of May, a total of \$29.8 million has been absorbed in terms of foreign loans. While it is true that the international monetary situation has not been as favourable as one would wish, one cannot accurately predict the course that it will take between now and the end of the year. If conditions remain unchanged, however, it is possible that the target of \$200 million for 1968 may not be achieved.

Pasaran Getah

188. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give a report on the Government's intervention in the rubber market from September to December last year to prop up the rubber price, giving full details.

Tan Tan Siew Sin: The Government considers it inopportune at the moment to give the details requested, but will do so at the appropriate time if such action is then considered to be in the national interest.

Wang Derma

189. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether the

Government would favourably consider exempting donations to the Merdeka University from income tax, in the cause of education.

Tan Tan Siew Sin: No request for tax exemption on donations to the proposed Merdeka University has been received. The matter will be considered in the normal way if a request is in fact received.

Kekurangan Wang

190. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Finance to give the names of those States that are experiencing deficit budgets for the current annual budgetary year, showing the amount of deficits State, and the contribution that are forthcoming from the Central Government, or that have been made by the Federal Treasury to redress these deficits.

Tan Tan Siew Sin: The States which have budgetted for deficits in respect of the financial year 1968 are Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, Trengganu, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor. According to the 1968 Estimates of these States, the extent of their deficits are as follows:

Kelantan ...	...	\$10,075,000
Kedah ...	...	6,355,803
Perlis ...	...	577,092
Trengganu ...	...	3,535,828
Malacca ...	...	1,953,775
Negeri Sembilan ...	...	1,716,571
Perak ...	...	4,304,627
Selangor ...	...	5,916,267

In the case of the States of Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor, the estimated deficits can be offset by their accumulated revenue surpluses and it is hoped that these States are in a sufficiently strong financial position to absorb any deficits incurred. In the case of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Trengganu, the Central Government has given them grants and loans in the past, but there is no assurance whatever that similar assistance will be forthcoming from the Central Government in future.

Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja²

191. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Finance whether it is a fact:

- (a) that since last year, about 8 or 9 Nanyang University Graduates, all of Chinese origin were recruited into the Employees Provident Fund, as Inspectors,
- (b) whether it is true that in the near future, more Nanyang Graduates would be taken in;
- (c) whether he could explain why these graduates were preferred and the University of Malaya Graduates were not given preference;
- (d) Since the E.P.F. has created this precedent, whether he could assure the House, that graduates from the United Arab Republic universities and Indonesian universities would be given similar preference like the Nanyang Graduates, and in the present vacancies, whether he could direct the E.P.F. Manager to re-advertise for these inspectorate posts, so that the graduates from those universities be able to apply.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) The Employees Provident Fund Board recruited 13 Inspectors to its service in 1968. Of these, only 8 were graduates of Nanyang University; these individuals are Malaysian born citizens. It is not true to say therefore that only graduates of Nanyang University have been recruited by the Board.
- (b) The Board will decide each case on its merits and hence the question of giving preference to the graduates of any particular university does not arise.
- (c) The Board does not show preference towards the graduates of any particular university as

it is solely guided by the criterion of whether or not candidates for employment would be able to discharge effectively the duties of the posts that are advertised. It must be borne in mind that where Inspectors are concerned, the need for them to be conversant in the language of employers and employees with whom they deal in the course of their duties, must be a prime consideration.

- (d) Since no preference is shown towards the graduates of any particular university, the question of according preference to other universities does not arise. The qualifications for various posts in the Employees Provident Fund are determined by the Board and the Management of the Fund is bound to follow such policies and decisions of the Board. It is inappropriate for me to intervene in this matter.

Hasil Negeri

192. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) berapa banyak-kah hasil yang di-pungut oleh Kerajaan Pusat dari Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan;
- (b) berapa-kah jumlah yang di-untukkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan bagi tahun² 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 dan 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak memungut apa² hasil daripada Kerajaan Kelantan. Jika pertanyaan itu hendak di-ertikan jumlah hasil Persekutuan yang di-pungut di-Kelantan, angka tersebut tidak ada kerana hasil Persekutuan di-pungut atas dasar Persekutuan bukan-nya atas dasar Negeri. Hasil Persekutuan yang di-pungut di-Kelantan tidak sa-mesti-nya di-kutip dari Kelantan, sedangkan

sa-balek-nya, hasil Persekutuan yang di-kutip dari Kelantan boleh di-kutip dari luar Kelantan.

(b) Jumlah wang pemberian dan penyerahan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan kepada Kelantan bagi tahun 1963 hingga 1967 ada-lah saperti berikut:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pemberian Sa-kepala ...	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088
Pemberian Jalanraya Negeri	1,073,070	1,003,860	1,186,155	1,225,800	1,425,060
Pemberian untok Pelajaran Agama Islam	—	176,988	232,329	310,507	300,000 (Anggaran)
Pemberian Kumpulan Wang Chadangan Negeri	—	—	3,671,520	1,500,000	—
Penyerahan Sa-bahagian Chukai Ekspot ka-atas Bijeh Besi	1,155,708	1,123,926	989,853	—	—
Penggantian Wang Pembangunan Persekutuan	4,089,713	3,560,764	4,306,921	5,328,031	5,408,883 (Anggaran)
Jumlah ...	10,090,579	9,637,626	14,158,866	12,136,426	10,906,031

(a) The Federal Government does not collect any revenue from the Government of Kelantan. If the question is intended to mean the amount of Federal revenue collected in Kelantan, the figure is not available as Federal revenue is collected on a Federal, not on a State basis. Federal revenue collected in

Kelantan may not be necessarily derived from Kelantan, while on the other hand, Federal revenue derived from Kelantan may be collected outside Kelantan.

(b) The amounts of grants and assignments made by the Central Government to Kelantan for the years 1963 to 1967 are as follows:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capitation Grant ...	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088	3,772,088
State Road Grant ...	1,073,070	1,003,860	1,186,155	1,225,800	1,425,060
Grant for Muslim Religious Education	—	176,988	232,329	310,507	300,000 (Estimated)
State Reserve Fund Grant...	—	—	3,671,520	1,500,000	—
Assignment of Proportion of Export Duty on Iron Ore	1,155,708	1,123,926	989,853	—	—
Federal Development Reimbursement	4,089,713	3,560,764	4,306,921	5,328,031	5,408,883 (Estimated)
Total ...	10,090,579	9,637,626	14,158,866	12,136,426	10,906,031

193. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

(a) ada-kah benar bahawa peruntukan wang yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan itu ada-lah berdasarkan jumlah penduduk negeri itu menurut banchian

tahun 1957 dahulu (kira-kira sa-puloh tahun dahulu);

(b) ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat akan menyemak sa-mula jumlah penduduk Kelantan dan kemudiannya membuat peruntukan menurut banchian yang akhir sekali.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) Sa-panjang yang berkaitan dengan pemberian wang di-bawah satu² kepala (capitation grant), ini ada-lah benar.
- (b) Menurut Perlembagaan, pemberian wang di-bawah satu² kepala hendak-lah di-asaskan kepada bilangan penduduk Negeri itu mengikut banchian yang terakhir. Banchian yang terakhir telah di-buat dalam tahun 1957 dan dengan kerana itu jumlah pemberian wang capitation tahunan telah di-asaskan kepada bilangan penduduk mengikut banchian tersebut. Banchian yang akan datang akan di-adakan pada tahun 1970 dan pemberian wang capitation bagi tahun sa-lepas-nya, akan di-asaskan kepada banchian itu. Tidak-lah mungkin dapat ditentukan berapa bilangan penduduk di-Kelantan tanpa banchian dan juga tidak praktik jika hendak di-adakan suatu banchian tiap² tahun oleh kerana belanja masa dan tenaga yang terlibat.
- (a) In so far as the capitation grant is concerned, this is true.
- (b) According to the Constitution, the capitation grant should be based on the population of the State as determined at the last census. The last census was held in 1957 and the amount of the annual capitation grant is therefore based on the population as counted at that census. The next census will be in 1970 and the capitation grant after that year will therefore be based on that census. It is not possible to determine the population of Kelantan without a census and it is not practicable to hold a census every year because of the cost, time and labour involved.

Kuasa Otonomi

194. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat bersedia memberi kuasa otonomi

kapada mana-mana negeri di-Malaysia Barat (Malaya) untuk membelanja sendiri hasil yang di-pungut di-negeri-nya.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Peratoran Kewangan antara Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat ada di-terangkan dengan jelas-nya dalam Perlembagaan dan Kerajaan Negeri bebas membelanjakan hasil negeri-nya sendiri terta'alok kapada sharat² Perlembagaan dan undang² dan peratoran² yang berkenaan.

Buat masa ini, tidak ada chadangan hendak mengubahsuai peratoran² ini.

The financial arrangements between the State Governments and the Central Government are clearly laid down in the Constitution and the State Governments are free to spend their own revenue subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the relevant laws and regulations.

There is no intention at present to modify these arrangements.

"Surohanjaya Suffian"

195. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan dengan desakan Menteri Kewangan-nya, telah tidak mahu menyegerakan pelaksanaan shor² "Surohanjaya Suffian" berkenaan gaji kerana Kerajaan terpaksa menjalankan dasar "membekukan tangga gaji" (Wage-Freezing Policy) dan jika ya, apa-kah sebab²-nya.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Pertanyaan ini tidak berbangkit kerana Kabinet bertindak sa-bagai sa-buah badan dan selama ini menganuti prinsip tanggungjawab bersama.

This question is irrelevant because the Cabinet acts as one body and has all along adopted the principle of collective responsibility.

**KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL
DALAM NEGERI****Lanun² di-Selat Melaka**

196. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state what action his Ministry has taken to prevent the so-called pirates from harassing our fishermen in the Malacca Straits.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): The Government has been taking positive steps to eliminate piracy menace in the Straits of Malacca. Regular patrols by Police launches have been intensified in the Malaysian Territorial Waters. More effective co-ordination between Royal Malaysian Police and Royal Malaysian Navy has been established.

Since the end of February 1968 the number of Royal Malaysian Navy Patrol crafts on anti-piracy patrols in the International Waters off the Straits of Malacca has been increased. Continuous day and night patrols are now being carried out as a preventive measure against piracy.

The success of all these operations and efforts is clearly indicated from the following figures of piracy incidents reported:

Month	1967	1968
March	16	1
April	8	1
May	5	2
Total	29	4

Mr T. T. Rajah

197. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why Mr T. T. Rajah, an Advocate and Solicitor of the High Court in Malaya, practising in Singapore, was not allowed entry into Malaya, while he was on his way to defend his client at Pontian and whether that was the most appropriate time to ban his entry for whatever reason and whether the Government regards an Advocate and Solicitor as an officer of the court.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: An Order was issued on 7th March, 1968, prohibiting permanently the entry of Mr T. T. Rajah into the Federation, in the interest of public security, under Section 9 (1) (a) of the Immigration Ordinance, 1959. In view of this, Mr T. T. Rajah was refused entry at the Johore Bahru Causeway on 16th March, 1968, and the fact that when the order was enforced he was on his way to attend a court at Pontian was merely a coincidence.

Rani b. Najatuah

198. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the necessity to detain one Filipino Rani b. Najatuah, for more than 24 hours without preferring charges against him.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Since investigations could not be completed within 24 hours from the time of arrest, no charges were preferred against the person concerned. He was remanded for a further period in accordance with section 106 (1) of the Sabah Criminal Procedure Code, 4/59.

199. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the reasons why it was necessary for the Police in Sabah to wait instruction from Kuala Lumpur whether to charge Rani @ Arani B. Najatuah who was arrested together with 26 other Filipinos, and whether any such instructions were sought and if so what reply, if any, was given.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No instruction was sought by the Police in Sabah from either the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Attorney-General Malaysia.

There was no necessity for the Sabah Police to refer the matter to this Ministry or the Attorney-General Malaysia since the decision to prosecute or not rests with the Sabah Attorney-General.

Tunjok Perasaan

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

- (a) whether the public demonstration by members of 16 M.I.C. Branches in Penang held outside the UMNO Headquarters, Georgetown, on 3rd April, 1968 was covered by a police permit;
- (b) if a police permit was not issued, whether any police action was taken against the demonstration, and if not, why not; and
- (c) again, if no police permit was issued and no police action was taken, whether the Alliance Government employs double

standards *vis-a-vis* demonstrations by members of the Alliance Party and those by members of the opposition parties.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) No public demonstration by members of the M.I.C. Branch was held outside the UMNO building. However, a meeting was convened at the UMNO Headquarters, Georgetown and was held within the premises. Thus, the need for a permit did not arise and no police permit was issued.

On 29th April 1968, however, the M.I.C. branch supporters went to the UMNO Headquarters, Georgetown and prior to their meeting assembled within the UMNO building compound. The meeting that followed took place in the building itself. No police permit was required as an indoor meeting was convened in the UMNO Headquarters by and for members.

- (b) No police permit was issued as it was a meeting of members within doors. No police action was taken against them as there was no demonstration of any kind.
- (c) In the light of the replies at (a) and (b) above, it is unreasonable to allege that the Government is "employing a double standard *vis-a-vis* demonstrations by members of the Alliance Party and those by members of the Opposition Parties". The Police have been performing their public duties impartially.

Orang² Tahanan

201. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether in view of the fact that political detainees detained under the I.S.A. are not criminals and have not been convicted of any offence, he would not treat them like criminals but at least see that they are not handcuffed while

being taken from place to place e.g. when they are taken to see a doctor; if not whether he would give figures to show how many detainees have escaped from detention, since Merdeka Day, 1957.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Detainees are never treated as criminals. However, in order to prevent escape it is necessary that they should be handcuffed while being taken to a place outside the place of detention.

So far no detainees have escaped from custody. One of the reasons for this situation is that detainees have always been handcuffed whenever they are being escorted outside a place of detention.

It should be pointed out that the Police officer, who is entrusted with the custody of a detainee when he leaves the place of detention, has the responsibility to ensure that the detainee does not escape; even to the extent of using force where necessary. To avoid force being used against any detainee, it is considered that the use of handcuffs is necessary in order to remove any temptation to escape on the part of the detainee.

202. 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, Kuching and Sabah between the period 1st January, 1967 to 30th April, 1968, giving the names separately for each camp.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 448 detainees were released during the period 1st January, 1967 to 30th April, 1968, from the various places of detention as follows:

(a) Taiping Prison	...	...	12
(b) Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp	...	...	77
(c) Muar Detention Camp	...	...	74
(d) Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching	...	...	173
(e) Centre of Protective Custody, Sabah	...	...	112
Total			448

The names of those released are given below:

Taiping Prison—

1. Chin Chooi Lan (f.)
2. Wong Meng Yoke (f.)
3. Chong Ming Lai (f.)
4. Li Sau Ying (f.)
5. Chan Yit Mei (f.)
6. Chong See Moy (f.)
7. Lew Choo Mooi (f.)
8. Hoo Peek Moy (f.)
9. Lee Siew Yap (f.)
10. Chan Tai Mooi (f.)
11. Lee Ying
12. Wong Chin Wha (f.)

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Chen Hon Choo
2. Beh Kheng Seng
3. Lee Hoey Chuo
4. Cheong Mun Foon
5. Mohd. Kassim bin Hj. Mohd. Yassin
6. Lim Lian
7. Goh See Kim
8. Thy Geok Khoo
9. Cheng Sai Leung
10. Mah Swee Lim
11. Lim Guan Teik
12. See Chuan Seng
13. Tan Chee Seng
14. Tan Ah Yong
15. Lay Piang Siong
16. Tang Nyok Min
17. Yong Teck Foe
18. Mahat bin Hassan
19. Ma'arof bin Mohamad
20. Yong Kam Tin
21. Ali bin Shariff
22. Lee Shin Phooi
23. Karim bin Yanas
24. Tang Yeong Pew
25. Ismail bin Awang
26. Tengku Noordin bin Tengku Putera
27. Ismail bin Sulong
28. Ramli bin Mat Akar
29. Ho Khee Phin
30. Loh Kin Chuen
31. Lee Tee Tong
32. Chan Chin Loy
33. Bong Ngee Lan
34. Hasnol bin Abdul Hadi
35. Ang Teng Tee
36. Goh Boon San

37. Managadu Kumar Rajakumar

38. Lim Chee Hock
39. Lau Kam Hong
40. Sia Kwee Song
41. Lee Kim Soon
42. Chia Poh Soon
43. Nai Tee Kia
44. Salwi bin Hamid
45. Loh Ah Meng
46. Lim Cheng Kooi
47. Lim Chin Chai
48. Lee Bah
49. Chong Long Chee
50. Loh Ah Peng
51. Kong Yook Khen
52. Lam Kam Hon
53. Chai Kwai Fong
54. Yeoh Kim Hai
55. Ng Lam Beng
56. Tan Ah You
57. Yusof bin Abu Bakar
58. Chong Yew Thiam
59. Mohd. Nazar bin Nong
60. Azai bin Karim
61. Tang Leong Ki
62. Ngeoh Ann Min
63. Teoh Sam Hat
64. Wong Shin Min
65. Cheng Kow Chai
66. Khalid bin Janang
67. Teh Pek Choon
68. Gan Kim Sek
69. Kong Keng Wan
70. Lai Chok Choi
71. Ong Hoon Long
72. Wong Sik Kong
73. Khalid bin Ahmad
74. Cheah Leong Kuan
75. Nawawi bin Hj. Isa
76. Awang bin Kassim
77. Ong Boo Choon

Muar Detention Camp—

1. Lum Wing Pong
2. Abdul Majid bin Samad
3. Nekmat bin Besoi
4. Mamat bin Puteh
5. Aman bin Abdul Rahman
6. Ariffin bin Latif
7. Abdul Majid bin Yaacob
8. Nordin bin Suman
9. Juni bin Mokia
10. Dolan bin Mohd. Yassin

11. Othman bin Hj. Ahmad
12. Mohd. Jan bin Mahir
13. Ghani bin Bararon
14. Mohd. Khamis bin Khambali
15. Omar bin Jaafar
16. Lim Ping
17. Rahamat bin Rossdi
18. Hussein bin Erman
19. Aziz bin Abas
20. Lee Ah Kau
21. Teyu Ah Lean
22. Abdul Ghani bin Hashim
23. Si Kim Long
24. Tan Chong Hoe
25. Abdul Rahman bin Merah
26. Mohd. bin Mat Amin
27. Mamat bin Said
28. Ismail bin Hj. Awang
29. Nordin bin Ismail
30. Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Hamid
31. Ibrahim bin Harun
32. Tay Guan Soon
33. Lim Teik Boon
34. Yee Kim Swee
35. Tan Keng Goh
36. Ong Kian Seng
37. Kang Cheok Nguang
38. Mizan bin Puteh
39. Eon Beng Koon
40. Lye Tin Fatt
41. Abdul Hadi bin Mohd. Yunus
42. Wahab bin Hj. Bachik
43. Teo Hock Cheng
44. Koh Nai Sim
45. Abdul Rahman bin Rais
46. Kastor bin Hj. Taib
47. Bakin bin Samati
48. Hamid bin Kumpol
49. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdul Rahim
50. Tan Kim Kan
51. Hj. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdullah
52. Goh Poon
53. Teh Ah Kau
54. Lee Nam Seng
55. Mohd. Ali bin Salleh
56. Selamat bin Bakri
57. Mohamed bin Said
58. Lau Kok Seng
59. Tan Chin Seng
60. Abdul Mohetd Yusof/Aswan
61. Hashim bin Amin
62. Tuan Mat bin Tuan Kechik

63. Abdul Rahman bin Awang
64. Mahasini bin Hj. Noor
65. Abdul Kahar bin Abdul Hamid
66. Osman bin Zainal Abidin
67. Yap Ser Jin
68. Fong Swee Suan
69. Tan Teck Wah
70. Lee Teow Ming
71. Lim Oon Chai
72. Shiry bin Mamin
73. Awang bin Said
74. Chow Choon Foo

*The Centre of Protective Custody,
Kuching—*

1. Law Cheng Keong
2. Hui King Sing
3. Wang Siong Chung
4. Tin Kwok Wa
5. Jong Piau Thin
6. Yap Chung Fung
7. Kong Seng Yuen
8. Tan Chong Chew
9. Chu Cheng Ngee
10. Bong Kuet Liong
11. Lau Ing Piew
12. Noo Poh Sing
13. Chu Tin Choi
14. Wong Su Wang
15. Kong Saw Ngo
16. Hon Sung Yin
17. Lee Kui Him
18. Jong Sze Fah
19. Liew Thian Tan
20. Phang Kau Sen
21. Chan Fah
22. Bong Lai Hin
23. Lee Cho Whatt
24. Bong Kim Pion
25. Ngu Choo Yiik
26. Liew Nyuk Kee
27. Choi Kee Joon
28. Wong Yuk Ho
29. Liew Chean Fah (f.)
30. Liew Sin Hee
31. Liu Thian Min
32. Liew Hin Foh
33. Chong Nai
34. Lee Tet Fo
35. Pei Chao Chian
36. Cheung Sui Tak
37. Li Sing Nam
38. Lee Thian Chai

39. Phang Gee Piong
40. Kung Sai Hing
41. Wu Tak Hing
42. Khong Yew Ming
43. Chin Gian Chong
44. Chin Muk Lim
45. Fam Nyuk Kee
46. Chai Ah Chew (f.)
47. Chai Kah Joon
48. Fam Jun
49. Thien Chian
50. Chong Kim Thun
51. Voon Yeung Kim
52. Bong Boon Kee
53. Bong Shiaw Phin
54. Yeung Yam Fatt
55. Chin Kim Poh
56. Then Sian
57. Chai Siew
58. Tsoi Ka Pan
59. Omar Pachi
60. Ngadri Rijanto
61. Mohamad Bakir
62. Jong Cho Kong (f.)
63. Joseph Ari Rampengan
64. Taboreh Roland
65. Janso Langon
66. Salleh bin Busmah
67. Lodi Masahenke
68. Djoni Watung
69. Abarsjah bin Bahar
70. Kamid Sertio Hadi Santoso
71. Musa Kasim
72. Sugito bin Kastoko
73. Flavius Sutimbul
74. Max Lumintang
75. Idris Randang
76. Corneus Sumbie Baris
77. Hasjim bin Djahre
78. Sarip bin Pala
79. Abdul Muis bin Said
80. Mohd. Arsjad bin Aman
81. Djamalludin bin Runa
82. Sjarani Hadji Hamsatun
83. Tumiran bin Tariman
84. Sahrul bin Budjang
85. Sunadji bin Niti Samidjan
86. Kusni bin Bakar
87. Max Bukunusa
88. Djamalludin bin Hayung
89. Sugeng
90. Tukidjo bin Wacemen

91. Frans Pangemanan
92. Habibe bin Pentja
93. Sukarno bin Radi
94. Buroso Kromdredjo
95. Soenarno Kertowiriono
96. Sanusi bin Lamama
97. Bong Nyuk Chin
98. Bong Jin Moi (f.)
99. Ibrahim Bessy
100. Idriansjah bin Disir
101. Ahmad bin Salleh
102. Tjahja Nurbuat bin Waslim
103. Edi Djunaidi bin Karta Winangun
104. Bong Kim Lee
105. Lee Fang
106. Chong Wai Sang
107. Tan Siok Luan (f.)
108. Reheu Ak Ginul
109. Jumbih Ak Godim
110. Kasan bin Somito
111. Chong Vui Siong
112. Pui Sing Lee
113. Chong Yung Wa
114. Lee Jew Kien (f.)
115. Chan Chak Ha (f.)
116. Lee Ah Cheok
117. Ngai Shun Wai (f.)
118. Ng Yee Kwong
119. Fung Kai Sui
120. Chen Chung Chuan
121. Lee Ngan Chui
122. Hiew Chung San
123. Lo Hee Ping
124. Tang Keng Seng
125. Kuo Kie Teck
126. Shum Shu Moi (f.)
127. Yeong Tat Sau
128. Wong Ting
129. Yeung Naau Fa (f.)
130. Chong Hin Hop
131. Tsoi Cheun Sam
132. Cheng Yu Kwan (f.)
133. Loh Chye Leng (f.)
134. Lau Pit Shing
135. Lau Suk Khim
136. Tsoi Mei Mui (f.)
137. Yeung Chin Sau
138. Yeung Chi Ping
139. Tsoi Nyuk Hiong (f.)
140. Lee Yean Chow
141. Lee Chang Kok
142. Lo Suk Ming (f.)

143. Yu Pui To (f.)
144. Yu Pui Yuk (f.)
145. Wong Kam Yip (f.)
146. Sun Kwun Mei (f.)
147. Wong Han Hei (f.)
148. Ting Kah Ho
149. Lo Shuk Wan (f.)
150. Lo Swee Choo (f.)
151. Lee Yew Hiong (f.)
152. Sun Kwun Kuen (f.)
153. Yang Chan Ching
154. Li Yuk Sang
155. Yeo Tiaw Wu
156. Li Mang Keung
157. Li So Mui (f.)
158. Chai Lai Yoke (f.)
159. Wong Hua Fong (f.)
160. Lai Tze Man
161. Yong Ching Siew
162. Yunus bin Radong
163. Lam Ching Kin (f.)
164. Chai Koh Yew
165. Then Tze Khim
166. Chai Bui Fong (f.)
167. Wong Sing Hui
168. Pang Khip Fatt
169. Liew Nam Fah
170. Chen Khing Loke
171. Anthony Sia Tiew Lien
172. Tan Sik Peng
173. Chen Yuan Sen

The Centre of Protective Custody, Sabah—

1. Hermanusin/Ismail
2. Soekardjo/Md. Sulong
3. Rias bin Gany
4. Saidjan bin Rashid
5. Mariono bin Wakidjan
6. Rahman bin Asbula
7. Tani/Limo
8. Andi Arifin/Andi Masali
9. Sampul Ahyar/Hj. Yusof
10. Lakatu bin Lasurahi
11. Beda Keredok
12. Beling bin Payong
13. Lukas Lakang/Ola
14. Sukri bin Moliono
15. Sajih/Sutowijojo
16. Thomas Timu
17. Dullah bin Tabu
18. Sunardi bin Ahmad
19. Langgani bin Labadi
20. Somidjo/Kartohardjo

21. Silas bin Bulitong
22. Lalonggan/Palelung
23. Yaseh bin Bacho
24. Sukur bin Malanium
25. Hama bin Darise
26. Tahir bin Lamba
27. Abdul Hamid bin Lachida
28. Sudding bin Raschid
29. Ahmad bin Padang
30. Appi bin Lidop
31. Kunene bin Lidop
32. Usman bin Lamba
33. Rasulu bin Malongi
34. Paulus Laga
35. Kediat/Whiyoudikoromo
36. Tutor bin Karso
37. Petrus Masang
38. Dominicus Molan
39. Oskar bin Schroder
40. Johanes bin Payong
41. Lanuddin bin Ibrahim
42. Sukidi/Sikang
43. Simon bin Masan
44. Darmanshah Patmo
45. Laidin bin Panderote
46. Mathias Noma
47. Andreas Beda
48. Antonius/Geeledon
49. Frans Demon
50. Grancois Dequeljo/Paul Dequeljoe
51. Hasan/Abu
52. Jono bin Shahito
53. Johanes Vuring Doni s/o Beda
54. Marjonie Noor/Sahari
55. Masra/Hj. Hanafiah
56. Malyadi bin Norming
57. Omar Luli/Baharan
58. Said Abdullah/Said
59. Soediman bin Parteo
60. Sukadiman/Surto
61. Aloysius Burau
62. Tajuddin bin Omar
63. Muslimin bin Kopong
64. Omar bin Ali
65. Nurdin bin Hadat
66. Omar bin Dani
67. Bakarang bin Basok
68. Samsul Bahri bin Pangajuan
69. Tohari Hussein
70. Hendrik bin Yacob
71. La'ali bin Lamito
72. Gaspar Nicholas/Tuba

73. Umar Said
74. Karim Druhan
75. Solong bin Hj. Hassan
76. Aloysius Sika/Ola
77. La Udin
78. Omar bin Saidi
79. Kasbi Laroja
80. Laando Lakati
81. Salim Hapit
82. Amir bin Sibali
83. Sorong Ngalok
84. Sugijio Sadat
85. Mohd. Apong bin Tangga
86. Tajuddin Ali
87. Johanes Payong/Sabon Liat
88. Ali bin Burahim
89. A. M. Yusof bin Maku
90. Lambasah bin Lanidah
91. Djapri Arshad
92. Januddin Aspendi
93. Bernadus Samon
94. Djamil Tokan bin Usman Lewo
95. Laani Lasihuru
96. Aluda Buka
97. Paulus Geruddin
98. Mohd. Sabri bin Sandoto
99. Aziz Jaya Said
100. Mangnga bin Sulotang
101. Alimudin
102. Mokhtar Tahir
103. Lenus Lego bin Raya Sanga
104. Mohd. Amin Benudaer
105. Markus Marin
106. Nordin Timbang
107. Lenasa Bedu
108. Arudji Ali
109. Mohd. Yusup bin Osman
110. Mohd. Tahir Ahmad
111. Saliki bin Masidi
112. Nordin bin Leha

203. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of detainees who have been detained between 1st January, 1968 to 30th April, 1968, at the following places:

- (a) Taiping;
- (b) Batu Gajah;
- (c) Muar;
- (d) Kuching; and
- (e) Sabah,

giving the names separately for each place.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 58 persons were detained between 1st January, 1968 and 30th April, 1968. Their names are listed below under each place of detention:

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Hanafiah/Yaacob
2. Lebai Omar/Dato' Panglima Garang
3. Chin Wah
4. Chan See Mooi (f.)
5. Ang Khoon San
6. Lim Leong Huat
7. Po Chap Ya
8. Chong Sang
9. Ramli bin Ishak
10. Ong Kean Chye
11. Khoo Hock San
12. Lee Kok Chuan
13. Leang Hun Meng
14. Lim Ah Kow
15. See Lye Keat
16. Lee Beng Seng
17. Lee Hoi Chow
18. Wong Kam Fatt
19. Wong Ah Fook
20. Cheng Siak Kim
21. Chow Kong Ying
22. Yap Bee Hoi
23. Goh Seow Pheng
24. Ching Ah Kam
25. Wong Sin Fah
26. Lim Siew Boon
27. Chong Siew Moy (f.)

Muar Detention Camp—

1. Chong Eik Sheong
2. Kok Kai Teng
3. Tan Cheng Hoon
4. Lam Chau Sek

The Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Chen Khing Loke
2. Bong Kuet Pin
3. Chia Kiun Tai (f.)
4. Chung Kat Cheong
5. Chia Fook Chin (f.)
6. Chia Kien Hui
7. Chin Yu Lian (f.)
8. Yuen Jin Onn
9. Anthony Sia Tiew Lian
10. Tan Sik Peng
11. Hong Yu Sit
12. Chong Bui Chiew
13. Lai Lian Sau

14. Fong Tak Choi
15. Pui Tak Thin
16. Chin Siew Chian
17. Chiew Shin Foo
18. Jong Kim Fah (f.)
19. Chew Shin Choon
20. Wong Yau Man
21. Hui Kee Yin
22. Yeung Shun Tak
23. Cheung Tze Min
24. Yeung Kam Yap
25. Chan Kwai Wa
26. Lai Kwai Chong
27. Teng Ngai Moi (f.)

204. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he has set up a committee to investigate into the use of violence against detainees by members of the Federal Reserve Unit, at Batu Gajah, as agreed by the Prime Minister with members of the Labour Party.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No committee has been set up to investigate into this matter. My inquiry into what transpired at the Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp on 25th March, 1968, when the Federal Reserve Units were called in to assist the Camp Authorities to restore order in the Camp, did not disclose any use of violence against the detainees by the Federal Reserve Units. I do not therefore consider it necessary to set up a committee of inquiry to look into this matter. Furthermore, as far as this Ministry is aware, the Prime Minister had never promised to set up such a committee.

Orang² Buang Negeri

205. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have been deported to the Peoples' Republic of China but the latter country has refused to accept such deportees.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: A total of 4 banishees were shipped to Hong Kong but they were refused entry into the People's Republic of China by the Communist Chinese Authorities. They are now back in this country and are being detained in Prison.

206. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have been deported for political offences since 1948 till December, 1967, giving the figures separately for each year.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The record of persons deported for subversive activities between 1948 and 1959 is not readily available. The Honourable Member would appreciate that some research will have to be done to get this information in respect of the pre-Merdeka and early post Merdeka period. However, from 1960 onward, the figures are as follows—

1960	...	Nil
1961	...	Nil
1962	...	Nil
1963	...	Nil
1964	...	Nil
1965	...	Nil
1966	...	484 Indonesians were repatriated to Indonesia
1967	...	137 Indonesians were repatriated to Indonesia

The Indonesians who were repatriated to Indonesia were arrested and detained during Confrontation.

207. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have been deprived of their citizenship and deported since the 1st December, 1967, till 31st May, 1968, giving the figures separately for each month.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The total number of persons who have been deprived of Citizenship since 1st December, 1967, till 31st May, 1968, is 151. The breakdown of this figure, month by month, is as follows:

1967—December	...	...	2
1968—January	...	...	22
1968—February	...	...	24
1968—March	...	...	26
1968—April	...	...	31
1968—May	...	...	46
Total	...	...	151

No person who has been deprived of his Citizenship has been banished from this Country since 1st December, 1967.

Jenayah

208. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that inspite of the good work by the police in arresting gangs of robbers there is an alarming increase in crime especially in the Federal Capital and large towns, and if so, what preventive steps he has taken to control crime.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The figures given below for offences of gang robbery, robbery, extortion, house-breaking and theft from January, 1968 to 22nd May, 1968, in respect of West Malaysia indicate that the crime wave has shown a downward trend:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May (till 22/5/68)
1. Gang Robbery ..	40	32	31	28	14
2. Robbery ..	214	158	162	196	153
3. Extortion ..	97	81	97	93	65
4. Housebreaking and theft ..	758	681	848	845	571

Similarly, the arrest figures from January to April, 1968, have registered a corresponding increase:

ARREST

	1st Offenders	Recidivists
1. January ...	600	660
2. February ...	1,000	750
3. March ...	1,200	720
4. April ...	1,250	750

Arms recovered from January, 1968, are:

- (i) 29 revolvers
- (ii) 34 pistols
- (iii) 2 toy pistols
- (iv) 2 pencil guns

compared to the loss of 3 revolvers and 9 pistols.

From the above figures it can be seen that there is no lack of effort on

the part of the police to control crime and in order to enable the police to achieve a 100% success in their work the co-operation of the members of the public, particularly property owners themselves, is most essential.

In regard to preventive steps taken by the police to control crime, it will not be in the public interest to disclose the details and techniques. However, action to restrict the movement and residence of known gangsters and Secret Society members is one of such preventive measures. So is the new system lately introduced in Petaling Jaya whereby policemen performing beat on patrol duties in a particular area are encouraged to live within the community of that area instead of in their barracks.

Kera'ayatan

209. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of persons deprived of citizenship since Merdeka Day, 1957, and of these how many have been deprived due to the recent racial disturbances in North Malaya, giving the number separately for each year up to the end of 1967.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The total number of persons who have been deprived of citizenship since Merdeka Day, 1957, up to the end of 1967 is 14,724. The breakdown of this figure, year by year, is as follows:

1957	...	...	...	Nil
1958	...	...	...	18
1959	...	...	...	586
1960	...	...	...	597
1961	...	...	...	571
1962	...	...	...	7,811
1963	...	...	...	2,047
1964	...	...	...	1,058
1965	...	...	...	717
1966	...	...	...	1,092
1967	...	...	...	227
Total	...	...	...	14,724

No person has yet been deprived of his Citizenship due to the recent racial disturbances in North Malaya.

210. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of persons who have applied for citizenship but have not been granted as at 31st May, 1968.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The number of persons who have applied for Citizenship but have not been granted Certificates as at 30th April, 1968 is 29,501. (Figures for the month of May 1968, will not be available till the end of May 1968).

Bekas Orang² Tahanan

211. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of persons in the States of Malaya who having been released from detention are still under restrictive conditions and the date when these conditions were first imposed.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: At present 111 persons released from detention are still subject to restrictive conditions. It is not considered to be in the public interest, or in the interest of the persons concerned for their identities to be divulged.

212. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why Dato' Kampo Radjo has not been freed from the restrictive conditions to which he was subjected on his release from detention.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The conditions imposed on Dato' Kampo Radjo have been lifted.

Rusohan² di-Pulau Pinang, Province Wellesley dan Utara Tanah Melayu

213. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether any persons were prosecuted for the recent disturbances in Penang and Province Wellesley and North Malaya. If so, to state the offence for which they were charged and the results of the prosecution, if not, to state the reasons for the use of the Internal Security Act and not the ordinary law of the land.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

	Prosecuted	Convicted	Acquitted/ Discharged	Pending
Curfew Breakers ..	1,052	979	56	17
Abetment of murder ..	2	2	—	—
Possession of offensive/ dangerous weapons ..	94	6	17	71
Rioting	15	—	—	15
Unlawful assembly ..	3	—	7	3
Arson	12	—	—	5
V.C.H. with dangerous weapon	1	—	—	1
Thefts (Sec. 380 P.C.) ..	1	—	—	1
Thefts (Sec. 379 P.C.) ..	2	1	—	1
Fraudulent possession of property	1	1	—	—
Housebreaking and Theft	8	3	—	5
Provoking public peace in proclaimed area under POPO	3	3	—	—
Criminal Intimidation ..	5	—	5	—

It must be emphasised that the ISA has been used only in cases where the security interests of the country would be seriously jeopardised by proceedings under the ordinary law of the land. Of a total of 188 persons arrested in Kedah/Perlis, Penang and Perak, only 24 persons were served with orders of Detention under ISA. 28 others were permitted to return to their areas with certain restrictions. A total of 136 persons were released after due enquiry.

"Tentera Sabilullah"

214. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether any members of the "Tentera Sabilullah" "Holy War Army" were prosecuted, if so who, if not, why not.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, they were not prosecuted for security reasons.

Enche' Syed Hassan Aljefri

215. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state categorically whether in this country, an arrested person has a right to be defended by a counsel of his choice, and if so, why are counsel prevented from seeing persons arrested by the police, as in the case of Enche' Syed Hassan Aljefri, counsel for one Lew Soo Ha, who complained to the Court that he was prevented from seeing the accused for a fortnight.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes. From the information supplied by the Police the allegation that Lew Soo Ha was prevented from seeing his counsel for a fortnight is incorrect. Lew Soo Ha was arrested by the Police on 23rd February, 1968, and was detained under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On Saturday, 2nd March, 1968, he was charged for robbery and he pleaded guilty to the charge. On the same morning, while the accused was in Court, Tuan Syed Hassan Aljeffri telephoned the Selangor Police requesting permission to see the accused. He was told that since the accused was already in Court he could see him in the Court House. At 2.30 p.m. the same day Tuan Syed Hassan Aljeffri called at the Jalan Bandar Police Station and asked for permission to see the accused. He was informed that the accused had pleaded guilty earlier that morning in Court and a Warrant to commit him to prison was already issued. Upon being told that the accused had pleaded guilty Tuan Syed Hassan stated that he did not wish to see him any more and left the police station.

Pendaftar Pertubuhan

216. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the provision of the law under which discretion is given to the Registrar of Societies to refuse to register a Society if in his opinion the name is undesirable without assigning any reason thereto.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Under Section 7 (3) (d) (iii) of the Societies Act, 1966, the Registrar of Societies has the power to refuse to register a local society where the name under which the society is to be registered is, in the opinion of the Registrar, undesirable. When registration is refused on this ground, the reason is always given to the applicant by the Registrar.

Rapat Umum

217. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether he would dispense with the necessity to get police permission for the holding of a public rally and a public meeting, which

under normal times, is a restriction on free speech.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No. Not for so long as there are still in our midst irresponsible subversive elements who are always ready to exploit such public rallies or meetings for the purpose of creating disturbances that will lead to public disorder.

Badan Penchegah Rasuah

218. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the Anti-Corruption Agency could be empowered (a) to check assets of M.P's, State Assemblymen, Chairman of Public Corporation, and Civil Servants from the day such a person took such public office till today, and compare them with the assets before he accepted such public office; (b) to examine the assets of relatives of the official concerned as some corrupted and very smart Civil Servants and others, to avoid detection, always put their assets, obtained illegally, in the names of their wives, trusted friends, paid name-loaners, etc.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The Anti-Corruption Agency has no power to check the assets of persons merely on the ground that they are M.P's, State Assemblymen, Chairman of Public Corporations or Civil Servants.

However, in the course of investigations or proceedings into or relating to an offence by any person under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961, the Public Prosecutor may, by written notice require any such person to furnish a sworn statement in writing enumerating all movable or immovable property belonging to or possessed by such person, his agent or trustee, and by the spouse, sons and daughters of such person, and specifying the date on which each of the properties enumerated was acquired by way of purchase, gift, bequest, inheritance or otherwise.

In practice, the powers of the Public Prosecutor are exercised by the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency in his capacity as a Deputy Public Prosecutor.

Civil Servants are, however, required under General Orders to:

- (a) On first appointment to report to Government all the interests held in Malaya by himself and his family;
- (b) Thereafter, to report to Government within one month the acquisition whether by him or his family, of any property, whether land, house or other interest by inheritance or otherwise;
- (c) Further, no officer, may, without the prior permission of the Government, directly or indirectly, acquire or hold any house or land in Malaya or any right or interest therein, or any share or interest in any company or firm holding land or carrying on business in Malaya.

219. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, ada-kah benar bahawa satu penangkapan telah dilakukan oleh pihak Penchegah Rasuah terhadap anggota Polis di-Bachok, Kelantan; jika ya, nyatakan: (a) nama orang atau orang² yang terlibat; (b) masa penangkapan; dan (c) hukuman yang di-kenakan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Benar-lah sa-orang anggota Polis di-Bachok telah di-tangkap oleh Badan Penchegah Rasuah:

- (a) Nama-nya Hassan bin Ali.
- (b) Tangkapan berlaku pada 15hb April, 1968.
- (c) Pembicharaan di-jadualkan dari 24hb hingga 27hb Jun, 1968.

Orang² Bukan Warganegara

220. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Home Affairs to give the reasons why there was no registration of non-citizens in our country and to state whether he would conduct one, especially in view of the fact that some non-citizens are playing active role, though indirectly, in the politics of Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not correct to say that there is no registration of non-citizens in this country. In accordance with the National Registration Act, 1959, all citizens and non-citizens residing within the Federation and all persons entering the Federation (except such persons as are exempted under Regulation 25 of the National Registration Regulations, 1960) are required to register.

Senjata Api

221. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa banyak-kah senjata api yang berlesen telah dirampas oleh Kerajaan dari penduduk² negeri Kelantan 'am-nya dan dari penduduk² Daerah Bachok, Kelantan khas-nya sejak konfrantasi Indonesia terhadap Malaysia; berapa banyak-kah yang sudah di-pulangkan kepada tuan-nya sa-telah tamat konfrantasi itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Semenjak konfrantasi hingga sekarang ini jumlah senjata api yang di-tarek balek oleh Kerajaan bagi seluruh negeri Kelantan ia-lah 42 puchok senapang patah dan 5 puchok pistol.

Bagi Daerah Bachok jumlah senjata api yang di-tarek balek ia-lah 22 puchok senapang patah.

Setakat ini senjata² api yang di-tarek balek itu belum di-pulangkan kepada tuan-nya.

222. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri bila-kah Kerajaan akan memulangkan senjata² api yang di-rampas dalam masa konfrantasi Indonesia dahulu kepada tuan-nya di-Daerah Bachok.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Senjata² api yang telah di-tarek balek itu ada-lah mengikut kuasa di-bawah seksyen 24, Undang² Senjata Api tahun 1960. Mereka akan hanya di-pulangkan kepada tuan-nya apabila saya sebagai Menteri bertanggung-jawab atas keselamatan negeri berpuas hati bahawa ada-nya alasan² yang kukuh untuk tuan empunya memilekki kembali senjata² api itu bagi kegunaan²

yang sah dan pengembalian itu tidak mungkin mengancam keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam.

223. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sa-hingga sekarang berapa banyak-kah senjata api yang di-benarkan penggunaan-nya kepada penduduk² Negeri Kelantan 'am-nya dan penduduk² Bachok khas-nya dengan menyatakan bilangan:

(a) pistol; dan

(b) senapang.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan senjata api yang di-benarkan penggunaan-nya bagi seluroh negeri Kelantan ia-lah:

(a) pistol—21 puchok.

(b) senapang patah—2,709 puchok.

Bagi Daerah Bachok bilangan-nya ia-lah:

(a) pistol—4 puchok.

(b) senapang patah—57 puchok.

224. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dalam tahun 1968 ini berapa ramai-kah orang² yang berikut mempunyai kebenaran mengguna pistol dan berapa ramai pula yang mempunyai kebenaran mengguna senapang penabor di-Daerah Bachok, Kelantan:

(a) Guru Uagama.

(b) Penyelia Kelas Dewasa.

(c) Pemandu kereta sewa.

(d) Wakil Ra'ayat.

(e) Penggawa.

(f) Penghulu.

(g) Pembantu rumah sakit.

(h) Guru bukan guru ugama.

(i) Jaksa Pendamai.

(j) Taukeh perniagaan.

(k) Lain² jika ada.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bagi tahun 1968, bilangan orang yang telah di-beri kebenaran menggunakan senapang

patah dan pistol di-Daerah Bachok ada-lah saperti berikut:

(a) 3 orang telah di-benarkan menggunakan senapang patah. Dua orang daripada-nya petani dan sa-orang lagi ia-lah kakitangan Kerajaan.

(b) Sa-orang sahaja telah di-beri kebenaran menggunakan pistol ia-itu sa-orang Pembantu Rumah Sakit.

Kewarganegaraan

225. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa ramai-kah orang² bukan Melayu telah menjadi warganegara Negeri ini pada tahun²:

(a) 1957 (Sebelum Merdeka);

(b) 1963 (Sebelum Malaysia); dan

(c) 1968.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pejabat Pendaftaran tidak menyimpan rekod permohonan mengikut bangsa keturunan pemohon. Jumlah warganegara yang telah di-daftarkan ada-lah saperti berikut:

(a) Sebelum Merdeka ...	660,053
(b) Dari Hari Kemerdekaan hingga Hari Malaysia ...	1,695,249
(c) Dari Hari Malaysia hingga April 1968 ...	295,587
Jumlah ...	2,650,889

226. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri hingga masa ini berapa banyak-kah permohonan² dari orang² bukan Melayu untuk menjadi warganegara di-Negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Jabatan Pendaftaran tidak menyimpan rekod permohonan² untuk kewarganegaraan berdasarkan kepada bangsa pemohon. Sa-hingga April, 1968, 2,686,914 permohonan² telah di-terima kesemua-nya.

227. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, apa-kah syarat²

wajib bagi sa-saorang penduduk Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan, untuk mendapat kebenaran mengguna senjata api.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Undang² yang di-kenakan ka-atas sa-orang penduduk Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan, untuk mendapatkan lesen atau permit senjata api ada-lah sama dengan apa di-kenakan kepada sa-orang pemohon dari tempat² lain di-negeri ini.

Di-bawah sekshen 4 (2) Act Senjata Api 21/60, Ketua Pegawai Polis sebelum mengeluarkan lesen atau permit senjata api mustahak-lah berpuas hati (satisfied) bahawa si-pemohon itu mempunyai alasan² yang menasabah untuk memileki atau mengguna senjata api itu dan di-samping itu pengeluaran lesen atau permit kepada-nya tidak akan menganchamkan keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam.

228. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, (a) apa-kah sebab-nya wakil Parlimen Bachok telah di-tolak permohonan-nya untuk mendapat kebenaran menggunakan pistol, (b) apa-kah sharat² yang wajib ada pada-nya jika ia hendak memiliki senjata api.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(a) Mengikut sekshen 4, Act Senjata Api 21/60, Ketua Pegawai Polis boleh mengeluarkan lesen senjata api apabila ia-nya berpuas hati ia-itu sa-orang pemohon itu ada sebab² yang munasabah untuk mempunyai senjata api dan juga pengeluaran senjata api itu kepada si-pemohon tidak akan menganchamkan keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam.

(b) Sharat² Undang² yang tersebut di-atas ada-lah juga mustahak di-kenakan kepada sa-orang wakil Parlimen jika ia-nya berkehendakkan senjata api. Jika permohonan-nya di-tolak ini berma'ana ia-itu Ketua Pegawai Polis berkenaan tidak berpuas hati untuk mengeluarkan-nya dari segi alasan penggunaan atau pun dari segi keselamatan.

229. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, ada-kah benar bahawa sa-orang guru bernama Sarkan bin Abdul Rahman dan sa-orang pembantu hospital di-Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan, telah di-beri lesen mengguna pistol walhal wakil Parlimen Bachok yang juga sa-orang Jasa Pemandai di-Jajahan tersebut telah tidak di-beri kebenaran saperti ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Memang-lah benar bahawa sa-orang guru bernama Sharban dan sa-orang pembantu rumah sakit di-Bachok telah di-beri lesen memileki senjata api jenis pistol. Mereka telah di-beri lesen oleh kerana penyiasatan Polis telah menunjukkan bahawa nyawa mereka berdua telah di-ancham oleh anasir² jahat tempatan dan dengan itu bagi keselamatan diri mereka, mereka perlu-lah memileki senjata api. Jika Ahli Parlimen dari Bachok tidak di-beri lesen, ini berma'ana Ketua Pegawai Polis, Kelantan, tidak berpuas hati atas sebab² yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli itu untuk menggunakan senjata api itu atau pun dari segi keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam.

Chandu

230. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan Perikatan yang berkuasa sekarang akan mengamalkan shor yang di-buat didalam sidang belanjawan tahun 1965 oleh Y.B. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad dan pada tahun 1968 oleh Y.B. Tuan Tajudin bin Ali masing²-nya supaya Kerajaan mengeluarkan lesen perniagaan chandu untuk menambahkan hasil negara; jika ya, bila; dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak. Apabila menimbangkan soal bagaimana hendak menambahkan lagi hasil dalam negeri, mana² juga Kerajaan yang bertanggung-jawab mesti memikirkan juga akibat²-nya ka-atas masha-rakat apabila membuat sa-suatu langkakah yang bagini. Dalam hal menjual chandu, tidak payah-lah saya menerangkan lagi kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu apa akibat² burok yang akan

menimpa masyarakat jika Kerajaan menghalalkan jualan chandu.

No. When considering the question of increasing State revenue, any responsible Government must also take into account such factor as the effect of such a step on the welfare of the community. In the case of opium, it is needless for me to explain to the Hon'ble Member the disastrous effect on the community of a Government measure to legalise its sale.

Pelachoran

231. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan Perikatan yang berkuasa sekarang akan mengamalkan shor yang di-buat dalam sidang belanjawan tahun 1965 oleh Y.B. Tuan Karim bin Abu dan pada tahun 1968 oleh Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid masing-masingnya supaya Kerajaan mengeluarkan lesen² pelachoran dan dengan demikian negara ini akan dapat menambahkan hasil-nya dan mengawal pelachoran dengan terator; jika ya, bila; dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak. Langkah menghalalkan pelachoran dalam negeri ini bukan sahaja bertentangan dengan pendapat seluruh dunia dan orang ramai malahan merupakan satu langkah yang rendah akhlak, oleh kerana banyak negeri², yang pada suatu masa dulu menganggap pelachoran sebagai satu punca mendapatkan hasil dalam negeri, telah pun memberhentikan amalan seperti ini sekarang.

No. Such a step as to legalise prostitution in this country would not only be contrary to world and public opinion but would also be a retrograde step, as many countries which at one time had treated prostitution as a source of revenue have now discontinued such practice.

Pasport

232. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri mengapa-kah ra'ayat Malaysia dari Malaya wajib mengambil paspot untuk memasoki

Sabah dan Sarawak tetapi tiada wajib berbuat demikian untuk berulang alek masuk dan keluar ka-negeri² di-dalam Malaya pada hal semua negeri² dan wilayah² tersebut sa-benar-nya ada-lah menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Peratoran yang berkehendakkan paspot bagi ra'ayat Malaysia dari Malaysia Barat untuk masuk ka-Sabah atau Sarawak ia-lah hasil laporan "Inter-Governmental Committee" yang kemudian di-chatetkan ka-dalam Imigresen Act, 1963. Memang chara ini boleh di-kaji semula oleh Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan² Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak. Tetapi patut juga di-sebut di-sini ia-itu walaupun peratoran sekarang di-mansokhkan ra'ayat Malaysia Barat atau Malaysia Timor maseh lagi berkehendakkan paspot oleh kerana dalam perjalanan mereka dari Malaysia Barat ka-Malaysia Timor atau pun sebalek-nya, mereka itu mustahak singgah di-Singapura. Jika tidak mempunyai paspot, mereka terpaksa tinggal di-Bilek Persinggahan (Transit Lounge) sahaja dan sekira-nya ada apa² perubahan kepada jadual penerbangan mereka terpaksa terkurong di-dalam Bilek Persinggahan (Transit Lounge).

Jumlah Penduduk² Malaysia

233. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa jumlah warganegara² Malaysia pada masa ini (1968) dan berapa-kah bilangan mereka²:

- (a) dari Negeri² Sabah, Sarawak dan Malaya masing-masing-nya; dan
- (b) berapa bilangan orang² Melayu dan bukan Melayu di-tiap² Negeri dalam Malaya (Malaysia Barat).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Jumlah warganegara Malaysia hingga bulan April 1968 ia-lah 2,650,889 orang yang mendapat kewarganegaraan dengan chara pendaftaran (registration) dan masokan (naturalization). Bilangan mereka² di-Negeri² Sabah,

Sarawak dan Negeri² Tanah Melayu ada-lah seperti berikut:

Sabah	29,719
Sarawak	42,093
Negeri ² Tanah Melayu	2,579,077

Jumlah ... 2,650,889

- (b) Jabatan Pendaftaran pada masa ini tidak menyimpan daftar warganegara² Malaysia berdasarkan bangsa mereka.

Kekachauan² dan Huru-hara di-Pulau Pinang

234. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berhubung dengan kekachauan² dan huru-hara di-Pulau Pinang dalam tahun 1967, nyatakan:

- bila-kah kekachauan dan huru-hara sa-benar-nya bermula;
- negeri² lain yang terlibat;
- negeri² yang langsung tidak terlibat;
- keadaan negeri Kelantan pada masa itu;
- jumlah orang² yang mati akibat huru-hara tersebut;
- jumlah orang² Melayu yang mati;
- jumlah orang² yang di-tembak mati oleh Polis;
- jumlah orang² yang di-tahan dan kemudian di-bebaskan;
- jumlah orang² yang maseh dalam tahanan; dan
- sebab² yang membawa kepada kekachauan² tersebut.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- 24hb November, 1967.
- Perak dan Kedah.
- Negeri² yang langsung tidak terlibat ia-lah Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang (seperti jawapan kepada soalan lisan Y.B. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah sendiri pada 19hb Januari, 1968, dalam persidangan Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat yang lepas).
- Kelantan termasuk ka-dalam bilangan negeri² yang langsung tidak terlibat.

- 29 orang telah mati akibat rusohan² yang berlaku itu, termasuk 4 orang terbunuh oleh Pasokan Keselamatan kerana melanggar sharat² perintah berkurong (menurut jawapan yang telah pun di-beri kepada soalan lisan yang di-kemukakan oleh Y.B. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad pada 29hb Januari, 1968, dalam persidangan Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat yang lepas).

- Demi kepentingan memelihara "harmony" antara kaum, tidak-lah di-fikirkan bijak mengumumkan bilangan orang² yang mati menurut kaum.

- Tiada.

- Dari jumlah 773 orang² yang di-tangkap 587 di-bebaskan.

- 16 orang maseh lagi dalam tahanan.

- Sa-telah berlaku penaksiran semula mata wang lama, beberapa chawangan Parti Buroh di-dalam negeri ini telah mengadakan penentangan terhadap langkah Kerajaan itu. Gerakan hartal telah di-anjorkan oleh Parti Buroh Malaya, chawangan Pulau Pinang pada 24hb November, 1967. Apabila ahli² Parti Buroh chuba menguat kuasakan hartal dengan jalan paksa yang menggunakan kekerasan, lalu-lah meletus rusohan yang terus pula merebak menjadi pergaduhan yang menyebabkan kematian dan kerosakkan harta benda. Perkhabaran kejadian² di-Pulau Pinang itu sampai ka-tanah besar Semenanjung. Anasir² sabversib dan puak² pelampau mengambil kesempatan dari keadaan ini lalu merebak-lah kekachauan ka-Negeri² lain di-mana chawangan Parti Buroh dan Parti Ra'ayat telah meranchangkan tunjok perasaan dan bantahan menyokong rakan sa-perjuangan mereka di-Pulau Pinang itu.

Penduduk² Jajahan Bachok

235. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal

Ehwal Dalam Negeri, berapa ramai-kah penduduk² Jajahan Bachok, Kelantan yang telah di-buang daerah sejak tahun 1964 dan berapa ramai dari mereka yang di-benar pulang ka-kampung masing².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Semenjak tahun 1964 9 orang dari penduduk² Jajahan Bachok telah di-kenakan Perintah Pengawasan Polis di-bawah Ordinance Penchegah Jenayah dengan tempat² kediaman mereka di-sekat ka-kawasan² di-luar Bachok. Sa-hingga hari ini 3 daripada mereka telah di-benarkan pulang ka-kampung masing².

Pilehanraya Kechil di-Bachok Utara

236. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa banyak-kah aduan telah di-buat kepada Polis di-Bachok di-antara 7hb Februari dan 8hb April, 1968 (ia-itu pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Jumlah aduan berkenaan dengan pilehanraya kechil di-Bachok yang telah di-terima oleh pihak Polis di-Bachok dari 7hb Februari hingga 8hb April, 1968 ialah 38.

237. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, berapa banyak-kah aduan berkenaan "ambil kad pengenalan" telah di-buat kepada Polis Bachok dalam masa pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara dan antara aduan² itu berapa-kah yang telah di-bicharakan dan di-dapati bersalah di-mahkamah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Jumlah aduan² yang di-terima oleh Polis Bachok berkenaan "ambil kad pengenalan" dalam masa pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara ia-lah 4. Kesemua kes² tersebut belum lagi di-bicharakan di-Mahkamah.

238. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, berapa-kah kekuatan Pasokan Keselamatan yang telah di-gunakan dalam masa pilehan-

raya kechil Bachok Utara, 1968 dengan menyatakan:

- (a) Anggota Polis Di-Raja;
- (b) Anggota Polis Hutan; dan
- (c) Tentera Wataniah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kekuatan Pasokan Keselamatan yang telah di-gunakan dalam masa pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara, 1968 ada-lah saperti berikut:

- (a) Bilangan Anggota Polis Di-Raja ia-lah 84 orang;
- (b) Bilangan Anggota Polis Hutan ia-lah 2 platoon; dan
- (c) Tidak ada Anggota dari tentera Wataniah.

239. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa kali-kah beliau atau Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri membuat lawatan ka-kawasan Bachok Kelantan sejak 7hb Februari, 1968 hingga 8hb April, 1968 (ia-itu masa pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara), (b) apa-kah sebab² lawatan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri telah membuat lawatan sa-lama 1 kali ka-kawasan Bachok, Kelantan.
- (b) Sebagai Menteri dan Menteri Muda bertanggung-jawab atas hal ehwal dalam Negeri, mereka berhak dan patut melawat mana² kawasan di-Malaysia berkaitan dengan tugas-nya sebagai Menteri dan Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

240. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) berapa ramai-kah penduduk² Bachok, Kelantan yang telah ditangkap oleh Polis dalam masa pilehanraya kechil Bachok Utara antara 7hb Februari, 1968 dan 8hb April, 1968;
- (b) berapa ramai-kah di-antara mereka yang di-hukum;
- (c) berapa ramai pula yang di-bebaskan tanpa pembicharaan di-Mahkamah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Bilangan penduduk² Bachok yang di-tangkap oleh pihak Polis dalam masa pilihanraya kecil Bachok Utara dari tarikh 7hb Februari, 1968 hingga 8hb April, 1968, ia-lah 21 orang.
- (b) Sa-orang daripada-nya telah di-hukum denda oleh Mahkamah atas kesalahan di-bawah seksyen 6 (1) Ordinance 43/58.
- (c) 17 orang telah di-bebasikan tanpa pembicaraan sa-telah pihak Polis selesai menjalankan penyiasatan.

241. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah tindakan Polis terhadap pemandu Land Rover No. BR 7528 yang di-katakan telah melanggar rumah Parti PAS di-Pengkalan China, Bachok, dalam masa pilihanraya kecil Bachok Utara, 1968 mengikut laporan Polis No. 166/68.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saperti yang telah di-ma'alomkan kepada Yang Berhormat melalui surat KHEDN. O. 19/16-(171) bertarikh 10hb Mei, 1968, bagi menjawab surat beliau bilangan (145) dalam ABH/68-G bertarikh 3hb April, 1968, sesungguh-nya Bahagian Jenayah Polis di-Kota Bahru telah menyiasat tuduhan ini dan memanjangkan perkara itu kepada Timbalan Penda'awa Raya. Timbalan Penda'awa Raya telah berpendapat bahawa tidak ada bukti² yang lengkap dari segi undang² untuk perkara itu di-kemukakan ka-Mahkamah.

Tuan Hj. Osman bin Ismail

242. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) bagaimana-kah kesah kejadian penangkapan Polis ka-atas sa-orang ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri Kelantan, Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Osman bin Ismail, di-Kampung Tualang Salak, Bachok, Kelantan, dalam masa pilihanraya kecil Bachok Utara, 1968;
- (b) berapa ramai-kah lagi orang yang di-tangkap bersama-nya; dan

- (c) apa-kah tuduhan yang di-hadapkan kepada mereka yang di-tangkap itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Osman bin Ismail telah di-tangkap pada 23hb Mach, 1968, apabila di-dapati di-dalam kereta yang di-naiki-nya senjata² "offensive". Ia telah di-tudoh di-bawah seksyen 7 (1) Ordinance 43/58 (Consorting with persons carrying offensive weapons in public places).
- (b) Pemandu kereta tersebut bernama Abdul Manan bin Deraman telah di-tangkap bersama-nya atas tuduhan di-bawah seksyen 6 (1) Ordinance 43/58.

Adam bin Lembek

243. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah kesudahan penyiasatan dan tindakan Polis terhadap kejadian bunuh oleh orang atau orang² tidak di-kenali ka-atas sa-orang lelaki bernama Adam di-Jelawat, Bachok, Kelantan, dalam tahun 1964, yang mana perbicaraan-nya baru sahaja di-adakan pada bulan Mei, 1968.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Dalam kes pembunuhan Adam bin Lembek, pihak Polis pada awal-nya telah menangkap sa-orang yang di-shakki bernama Awang bin Hassan dan ia telah di-tudoh di-bawah seksyen 302 Kanun Keseksaan pada 26hb Ogos, 1964. Oleh kerana kekurangan keterangan tuduhan itu telah di-tarek balek atas nasihat Timbalan Penda'awa Raya Kelantan.

Sa-lanjut-nya pada 20hb Mei, 1968, satu "inquest" telah di-adakan dan keputusan-nya ia-lah "death was due to being assaulted by person or persons unknown while returning home from a berdirik barat at about 5.15 a.m. on 24th August, 1964—verdict—murdered by person or persons unknown".

Dalam pada itu, pihak Polis maseh lagi menjalankan siasatan dalam kes ini.

Asrama

244. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, berapa buah-kah asrama khas telah di-bena bagi menempatkan anak² anggota Pasokan Polis yang bersekolah apabila ayah² bertukar dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat yang lain.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tiga buah asrama khas telah di-tubuhkan untuk mengatasi kesulitan² tempat tinggal bagi anak² anggota Polis yang bersekolah apabila ayah² mereka bertukar dari satu tempat ka-tempat lain. Asrama² itu ia-lah:

- (a) Asrama Anak² Polis di-Pusat Latehan, Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) Asrama Anak² Polis di-Kuala Krai.
- (c) Asrama Anak² Polis Tanah Merah.

Aduan² kepada Polis

245. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa-kah jumlah aduan² yang di-buat kepada Polis Bachok, Kelantan tiap² tahun dari 1964 sampai tahun 1968 berkenaan kesalahan² berikut:

- (a) Bunoh.
- (b) Chuba bunoh.
- (c) Samun.
- (d) Pechah rumah.
- (e) Rogol.
- (f) Melarikan orang.
- (g) Tipu.
- (h) Pechah amanah.

(i) Bunoh diri.

(j) Rasuah.

(k) Mengguna kekerasan terhadap orang lain.

(l) Melakukan luka parah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bilangan aduan² yang di-buat kepada Polis Bachok pada tiap² tahun semenjak tahun 1964 hingga tahun 1968 mengikut kesalahan² tertentu ia-lah seperti berikut:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(a) Bunoh	1	1	2	1	—
(b) Chuba bunoh .. .	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Samun	1	—	3	—	—
(d) Pechah rumah .. .	5	—	—	3	1
(e) Rogol	—	—	1	—	1
(f) Melarikan orang ..	—	—	1	—	—
(g) Tipu	—	—	1	—	—
(h) Pechah amanah .. .	—	—	—	2	—
(i) Tiada kejadian bunoh diri semenjak tahun 1964 hingga 1968					

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(j) Rasuah	—	—	—	—	1
(k) Mengguna kekerasan ..	4	2	1	1	4
(l) Luka parah	2	5	5	7	5

Polis di-Raja Malaysia

246. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) mengikut pangkat masing² berapa ramai-kah Polis di-Raja sekarang; dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menambah lagi bilangan ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Keanggotaan dan kekuatan Polis di-Raja Malaysia mengikut pangkat masing² ia-lah seperti berikut:

I—MALAYSIA BARAT

Pegawai² yang di-wartakan:

	KPN	T/KPN	TPJP	PKPP	PPJP	PP	TPP	PPP	PPP/W	Jumlah
Keanggotaan (Establishment) ...	1	1	3	12	31	73	122	311	1	555
Kekuatan ...	1	1	3	8	26	49	112	304	1	505

Inspekter²:

		K/Insp.	Insp.	Insp. P.	Insp. Kon.	Insp. W.	Insp. Sem.	Jumlah
		1,134						
Keanggotaan	...					35	5	1,174
Kekuatan		361	559	145	43	33	17*	1,158

* 12 Inspekter¹ Sementara memenuhi jawatan Inspekter¹ biasa.

Anggota Polis pangkat Rendah:

		Insp. Kechil	Sarjan Mejar	Sarjan	Kopral	MM	Jumlah
Keanggotaan (Establishment)	...	83	179	1,421	2,898	15,983	20,564
Kekuatan		77	178	1,373	2,658	16,163	20,458
Kekosongan		6	1	48	240	—	115
Berlebehan kekuatan		—	—	—	—	180 (mengisi jawatan Kopral sa-bagai pemangku)	

II—MALAYSIA TIMOR

Sabah:

		PJP	TPJP	PPJP	PP	TPP/PPP	Insp.	Insp. Kechil	Sjn. Mejar	Sjn.	Kpl.	MM	Jumlah
Keanggotaan		1	1	2	10	43	132	14	24	164	337	2,068	2,797
Kekuatan		—	—	1	7	27	126	12	24	135	250	2,001	2,583

Sarawak:

Keanggotaan	..	1	1	3	11	53	175	9	23	170	407	2,604	3,457
Kekuatan		—	—	3	4	31	154	6	19	140	391	2,591	3,340

(b) Dengan bertambah²-nya kema-juan dalam pembangunan Ne-gara yang menimbulkan be-berapa kesulitan keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam seme-mang-lah mungkin di-tambah anggota Polis. Tetapi, di-sebab-kan kedudukan kewangan Negara yang sedemikian maka tindakan kearah ini terpaksa-lah di-tangohkan. Walau bagaim-ana pun sekira-nya kesulitan keselamatan dan ketenteraman 'awam membesar lagi dan men-jadi ta' dapat tiada anggota Polis perlu di-tambah.

Buat sementara waktu segala kekosongan dalam Pasokan akan di-isi.

KPN	=	Ketua Polis Negara
T/KPN	=	Timbalan Ketua Polis Negara
PJP	=	Pesurohjaya Polis
T/PJP	=	Timbalan Pesurohjaya Polis
PKPP	=	Penolong Kanan Pesuroh-jaya Polis
PPJP	=	Penolong Pesurohjaya Polis
PP	=	Penguasa Polis
TPP	=	Timbalan Penguasa Polis
PPP	=	Penolong Penguasa Polis
PPP/W	=	Penolong Penguasa Polis Wanita
K/Insp.	=	Ketua Inspekter
Insp. P	=	Inspekter dalam Perchoba'an
Insp. Kon.	=	Inspekter Konterek
Insp. W	=	Inspekter Wanita
Insp. Sem.	=	Inspekter Sementara

KEMENTERIAN TANAH DAN GALIAN

Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir

247. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state whether, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of some fringe land settlement schemes as pointed out by the Auditor General in his report for 1965, he would consider allotting these lands to other persons who might be able to cultivate the lands more satisfactorily; if not what steps he proposes to take to see that the vast amount of money spent in land settlement schemes is not allowed to go to waste.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Kerajaan Negeri masing² telah pun mengambil tindakan terhadap tanah² dalam Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir yang tiada di-jaga dengan memuaskan. Tindakan² yang di-ambil terhadap peserta² yang chuai ia-lah mengambil balek tanah² mereka setelah di-beri amaran. Tanah² mereka kemudian-nya di-beri kepada peserta² lain yang sanggup menjaga-nya dengan sempurna. Ini-lah tindakan yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan² Negeri yang mana bertanggong-jawab atas pelaksanaan segala Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir.

Pegawai Daerah Kulim

248. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state whether he agrees with the statement by the District Officer Kulim, as reported in *Straits Times* on 2nd January, 1968, that 50% of the families allocated land to cultivate had failed to make good, and if so, what steps he is taking to remedy this lack of interest and to prevent wastage of public funds.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Pertanyaan ini ada-lah mengelirukan. Kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah ucapan Pegawai Daerah itu ditujukan kepada peserta² Ranchangan Tanah Terkawal, Karangan, Kulim sa-masa lawatan beliau ka-situ. Uchapan-nya ada-lah berupa amaran supaya mereka mengusaha bersungguh² ladang² mereka, jika tidak ladang² mereka akan di-rampas dan di-beri kepada peserta² lain. Mengikut Pegawai

Daerah Kulim beliau tiada pernah membuat kenyataan mengatakan 50% daripada peserta² yang di-beri tanah tiada mengusaha tanah mereka. Peserta² yang enggan menjaga ladang² mereka dengan memuaskan akan di-rampas ladang-nya. Ini-lah tindakan yang di-ambil terhadap peserta² yang chuai.

Sa-bagai Ranchangan Terkawal peserta² dalam ranchangan ini tiada di-beri bantuan baik oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan maupun Kerajaan Negeri. Dengan demikian tuduhan membazir wang orang ramai itu tiada patut timbul.

Anak² Pokok Getah

249. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state whether he is aware that the young rubber plants at the Land Development Scheme at Mambang, Seberang Mukim Penyor, Pekan, are often destroyed by elephants; if so why no action has been taken to prevent this.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Ada-lah di-akuī bahawa anak² getah di-Ranchangan Mambang Seberang Mukim Penyor yang luas-nya 120 ekar telah di-musnahkan oleh gajah² hutan pada satu malam hari sahaja dan bukan-nya kerap kali sabagaimana di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu. Ranchangan ini letak-nya berhampiran dengan hutan² besar, dengan demikian kedatangan gajah² itu tiada-lah di-ketahui dan tiada-lah apa² persediaan di-ambil. Pada masa sekarang langkah² sedang di-ambil untuk mengelakkan gajah² itu daripada merosakkan anak² getah di-masa² depan.

Membahagi²kan Ladang

250. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Lands Mines to state whether Government would reconsider its adverse decision to accept the minority report on fragmentation of estates in view of the continuing deterioration in the output and quality of rubber from fragmented estates and the accelerated rate of fragmentation, and the continuing hardship suffered by the workers on these estates.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Keputusan Kerajaan mengenai

pemecahan ladang tiada akan berubah pada masa sekarang oleh kerana keputusan ini ada-lah keputusan yang sebaik²-nya sa-telah di-timbang dengan halusi dari berbagai segi. Dengan demikian sikap Kerajaan terhadap "minority report" itu tiada perlu di-timbang semula. Sa-panjang yang di-ketahui tiada bukti menunjukkan pengeluaran dan mutu getah daripada ladang yang di-benar di-pecah telah meningkat turun seperti yang di-da'awa. Begitu juga tiada bukti menunjukkan bilangan pemecahan telah bertambah dengan pesat (accelerated rate). Pekerja² yang terlibat dalam mana² pemecahan adalah di-beri segala kemudahan yang manasabah. Tuduhan² Yang Berhormat itu tiada-lah tepat. Untuk pengetahuan Yang Berhormat Bill Pindaan kapada peratoran pemindahan hak milek tanah dalam Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan telah siap dan akan di-kemukakan kapada Juma'ah Menteri untuk kelulusan. Pindaan² ini akan mengetatkan lagi undang² bagi mengelakkan segala "pseudo-subdivision" yang membawa akibat² burok.

Lengkok Duta, Kuala Lumpur

251. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state:

- (a) what has become of the land acquired and developed by the Central Government for a Diplomatic Enclave at Jalan Duta and whether it is true that a co-operative society has been formed to purchase land there.
- (b) If so, who are the members of that co-operative society, and the size and cost of the land that has been sold to each and every member.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

- (a) Tanah di-Diplomatic Enclave akan di-keluarkan (disposed) kapada Kedutaan² Asing dan untuk kediaman rasmi Ketua² Negeri (Head of State) sahaja. Kerajaan tiada pernah berhajat hendak menjual tanah ini kapada mana² Sharikat Kerjasama.
- (b) Tiada timbul dengan keterangan di-atas.

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Mahkamah Shari'ah

252. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether in view of the fact that Islam is the state religion of Malaysia, he would take steps to amend the constitution to bring the Shari'ah Courts under the judicial system of the country in order to prevent abuses if any, and to enable justice to be done fairly and justly. If not, whether he would take steps to see to it that provision for appeals to a judicial tribunal are made in the Shari'ah Court Laws.

Perdana Menteri: Although Article 3 (1) of the Federal Constitution declares Islam as the religion of the Federation, all matters of Muslim religion are State matters and the Ruler of each State is the Head of the Muslim religion. It is not possible to implement your proposal to amend the Federal Constitution without amending the State Constitution and getting the agreement of each Ruler. Further, this Government see no reason why the present arrangements under the Constitution should be disturbed as it is untrue that there has been abuses, unfairness and injustice in the Shari'ah Courts. The law and practice applicable to these Courts are in accordance with Muslim law and precepts. There are sufficient provisions in the Shari'ah Court system for appeals to higher tribunals to deal with decisions of the Shari'ah Courts.

CUEPACS

253. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state what action Government has taken on the call by CUEPACS to start negotiation for fair wages for especially Division Four officers and those in industrial and manual grades.

Perdana Menteri: The Government has already made a decision on the Report of the Suffian Salaries Commission and this decision has been conveyed to the Staff Side and is contained in the press statement issued on 30th May, 1968. The total cost to the Government to implement wholly the

Suffian Report will amount to about \$100 million a year. It is impossible for the Government to meet this commitment in view of the grave financial difficulties which the Government is facing. However, negotiation to achieve understanding with the Staff Side is still open.

Elau

254. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state why officers in Division one and other higher posts are given wife's and children's allowances while the same are denied to officers in the lower grades, who should be the ones most in need of such allowances and whether he agrees that such a practice is discriminatory.

Perdana Menteri: Officers in Division I and other higher posts serving in West Malaysia are not receiving wife's and children's allowances referred to. Children's allowance is payable to an officer posted to serve overseas, who has children below the age of 17 years or who has children over 17 years but below 21 who are receiving full-time educational instruction. Children's allowance is also payable to officers in Division I, II and III who are posted from West Malaysia for service in Sabah and Sarawak if such officers have children below the age 17 or between 17 and 21 who are receiving full-time educational instruction. No officers in Division IV are posted to serve in Sabah or in Sarawak. Therefore, the practice of paying the children's allowance is not discriminatory.

Saraan

255. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state whether Government would introduce legislation to empower courts to order maintenance out of the estates of deceased persons for wives and children of such persons who make little or no provision for their dependants, on the lines of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act in England.

Perdana Menteri: Action is being taken on this matter but it is not yet finalised.

Penanaman Padi

256. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to give details of his statement of the Government's intention to open up 450,000 acres of land for padi cultivation in East Malaysia, what work has been done and what will be done to make East Malaysia the granary for Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri: Preliminary survey in East Malaysia indicated the following areas which may be suitable for cultivation of padi:

	Acre
(1) Sg. Sarawak near Santubong	30,000
(2) The Lower Rejang Delta in Sarawak ...	150,000
(3) Kinatatangan, Sabah ...	250,000
Total ...	430,000

A detailed soil survey of the Sg. Sarawak area is now being undertaken and details of the drainage and irrigation works for the area will be prepared soon.

In respect of Sabah, the State Government has established a Padi Development Board and the Central Government will be assisting the Board by way of secondment of technical staff and advice on the development of padi areas.

Subject to the suitability of soil and the availability of staff and funds to develop these areas for cultivation of padi, East Malaysia may well become the granary of Malaysia.

Umor Bersara

257. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if Government has considered, in consultation with the two National Whitley Councils, the possibility of reducing the retiring age for Government employees from 60 years to 55 years to meet the growing demands of young persons leaving schools with adequate qualifications flooding the unemployment market and the result.

Perdana Menteri: The question of compulsory retirement age is at present under active consideration in the National Whitley Council (Divisions I-IV), National Whitley Council (I.M.G.) and the Police Councils.

Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama

258. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister, with reference to the statement by the Director of Agriculture, Enche' Mohamed bin Jamil, at the four-day National Seminar on "The Mission of Agriculture—Its Objectives and Tasks" in April, that the First Malaysia Plan might fall short of expectation due to weakness in project implementation, to state:

- (i) whether any assessment and evaluation of the implementation of projects under the First Malaysian Plan had been carried out;
- (ii) If so, the main weaknesses the Government had diagnosed and whether any remedial action had been taken;
- (iii) If not, when a serious review would be undertaken, to ensure that the First Malaysian Plan is not merely a paper plan.

Perdana Menteri: As the Honourable Member is aware, it was mentioned at the last Budget Meeting that the Review of the First Malaysia Plan would be carried out in 1968. I wish to inform the Honourable Member that the detailed work on the Review is now underway and it is hoped to table the findings and the Review document at the next Budget session. A mid-term review is a regular feature of our planning practice and was carried out in the last Second Malayan Plan 1961-65. The review will no doubt contain an objective evaluation of the progress of projects and the various policy and administrative problems that are confronting the successful implementation of the Plan.

Peladang²

259. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister, with reference to his statement on the eve of his Indonesian

visit in March concerning the possibility of allowing Indonesian farmers to settle in Sarawak to help increase food production, to state:

- (i) whether the Government had estimated the number of farmers required to open up the projected 100,000 acres of land in Sarawak for padi;
- (ii) whether the Cabinet has decided that all such farmers could not be found from within Malaysia; and
- (iii) whether the Malaysian Government had opened up a recruitment agency in Indonesia for farmers to register who wish to work in Sarawak; and
- (iv) whether the statement was made after a comprehensive study of the manpower and employment needs of Malaysia in rural and urban areas.

Perdana Menteri:

- (i) What I had expressed was that if there was a need to obtain help from Indonesia in order to enable us to open up vast areas of potential padi land in East Malaysia we would get that extra labour that would be required from that country on a contract basis. At the moment the question of opening up the land in Sarawak is still under survey.
- (ii) It was never the intention to employ foreign labour in place of Malaysians.
- (iii) Therefore there was no recruiting agency established in any foreign country.
- (iv) My statement was in general terms. The intention was to find out whether co-operation could be obtained from our neighbour in our effort to embark on an ambitious scheme to open up new land in East Malaysia for padi cultivation.

Gaji Sama

260. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister what concrete suggestions the Cabinet has made with regard

to the implementation of equal pay for equal work to women employees in the Government service.

Perdana Menteri: As has been announced in the press statement on 30th May, 1968, regarding the government decision on the Report of the Suffian Salaries Commission, while the Government accepts the principle of equal pay for equal work to woman employees in the Government service, it considers that its implementation has to be postponed in view of the serious financial difficulty this country now faces in respect of trade recession here and throughout the world generally.

Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya Antara Parti

261. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he would set up an all-party elections commission to draw up a code of conduct for electioneering and to prevent the abuse of Government personnel, resources and finance by the ruling party.

Perdana Menteri: As I have already explained at the last meeting 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.

Raswah

262. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister the number of civil servants who have resigned from the service as a result of investigations from the Anti-Corruption Agency, and to state how many of them are being charged for corrupt practices.

Perdana Menteri: So far three officers have resigned from Government service after investigations by the Anti-Corruption Agency. The investigations, however, have not disclosed any criminal offence in respect of any of

these officers. If they had not resigned, however, it is to be expected that disciplinary Proceedings would be instituted against them under the Public Officers (Conduct and Discipline) Regulation, 1956.

263. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he would set the lead against corruption and loose practices, instruct all Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary and political secretaries, Mentri² Besar and M.Ps. to publicly declare their public assets.

Perdana Menteri: As I have already stated during the last meeting of Parliament, all Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries are required to declare their assets to me. There is no justification to require them to declare their assets publicly.

As for the others, I do not consider it necessary to have them declare their assets whether publicly or privately to me. However, should there be any cause or reason to suspect that they are using their positions for personal gains, I would not hesitate to direct the Anti-Corruption Agency to carry out investigations.

264. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state whether the investigations and activities of the Anti-Corruption Agency bear out the statement recently made by Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, that the integrity of senior Government servants is unquestionable, and that only those among the lower ranks are guilty of corruption.

Perdana Menteri: Out of 43 Government servants arrested and charged with offences of corruption in 1967 and 1968 (to-date) the breakdown is as follows:

	1967	1968	Total
Div. I	Nil	Nil	Nil
Div. II	Nil	1	1
Div. III	17	20	37
Div. IV	2	3	5
	—	—	—
	19	24	43
	—	—	—

The figures speak for themselves and bear out the statement made by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister.

Rumah² Ibadat

265. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state whether he is aware that to mix religion and politics is a highly explosive combination, and whether it is the policy of the Alliance Government to give grants to the construction of temples on the condition that they share the building with M.C.A. branches.

Perdana Menteri: As I have stated in this House, religion is separated from politics, one is food for thought and the other for the spirit. The Alliance Government agrees that it is wrong to use religion merely as a political instrument in the interest of party politics. It has never been the policy of the Government to give grants for the construction of places of worship on condition that they be used by members of certain political parties or to share the use of any building with political party, but places of worship such as mosques and temples can also be used for welfare and other purposes when the objective is humane. Any condition making places of worship a political Headquarters or to share its use with political party is contrary to the policy of the Alliance Government.

266. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he is aware that in Batu Pahat, the Pantai M.C.A. Branch shares the same premises at the new Tien Hou Kong Temple, which was built partly from a \$5,000 Government grant; and to state whether he would take immediate action to get the M.C.A. branch to vacate the premises so that the Temple do not become an M.C.A. branch.

Perdana Menteri: I am aware that the M.C.A. Batu Pahat Divisional Branch makes use of a separate wing with its own entry and exit of the premises not of the Tien Hon Kong Temple but of the Ah Mah Kong Temple. The use of this wing was in fact offered by the Temple Committee to the M.C.A.

Divisional Branch in gratitude for the efforts and initiative taken by that M.C.A. Divisional Branch to obtain a grant to rebuild the old Ah Mah Kong Temple and to contribute funds for the building of an extension to the temple. As the temple committee is a private authority, the Government is in no position to interfere with its affairs. However I can take the matter up with the M.C.A. Headquarters.

Mahasiswa² Ranchangan Colombo

267. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to give the total number of Colombo Plan graduates who have bought themselves out before the completion of their contracts, giving a breakdown of reasons given, with separate figures for each year since 1957.

Perdana Menteri: Ramai-nya siswa-zah² Malaysia yang telah mungkir janji dan keluar dari perkhidmatan Kerajaan dengan membayar denda sa-belum tamat konterek berjumlah 57 orang.

Di-bawah ini di-turunkan butir² yang di-kehendaki mengikut tahun :

Tahun	Bil. mungkir janji	Sebab mungkir janji
1957 ...	—	—
1958 ...	—	—
1959 ...	1	Kahwin
1960 ...	3	1 kahwin; 2 tidak di-ketahui
1961 ...	1	Tidak di-ketahui
1962 ...	2	1 kahwin; 1 tidak di-ketahui
1963 ...	5	1 melanjutkan pelajaran; 4 tidak di-ketahui
1964 ...	6	1 kahwin; 3 tidak di-ketahui; 1 menchari kerja lain; 1 pergi luar negeri
1965 ...	14	1 kahwin; 3 melanjutkan pelajaran; 2 pergi luar negeri; 1 tidak mahu melanjutkan pelajaran Dip. Ed.; 7 tidak di-ketahui
1966 ...	13	4 melanjutkan pelajaran; 1 kahwin; 1 menchari kerja lain; 7 tidak di-ketahui
1967 ...	12	1 melanjutkan pelajaran; 7 menchari kerja luar; 4 tidak di-ketahui

Siswazah² itu tidak-lah di-mustahakkan memberitahu Kerajaan kenapa mereka memungkir janji dan angka² di-atas termasuk angka² dari Sabah dan Sarawak.

The number of Malaysian graduates who have bought themselves out of Government service before the expiry of contract is 57.

The necessary particulars by year are as follows:

Year	No. of breaches of contracts	Reasons for breaches of contracts
1957 ...	—	—
1958 ...	—	—
1959 ...	1	Married
1960 ...	3	1 married; 2 not known
1961 ...	1	Not known
1962 ...	2	1 married; 1 not known
1963 ...	5	1 went for further studies; 4 not known
1964 ...	6	1 married; 3 not known; 1 sought employment elsewhere; 1 went abroad
1965 ...	14	1 married; 3 went for further studies; 2 went abroad; 1 refused to further studies in Dip. Ed.; 7 not known
1966 ...	13	4 went for further studies; 1 married; 1 sought employment elsewhere; 7 not known
1967 ...	12	1 went for further studies; 7 sought employment elsewhere; 4 not known

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The graduates are not required to notify the Government as to the reasons for their breaches of contracts and the above figures include those from Sabah and Sarawak.

Kenaikan Pangkat

268. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa menurut peraturan biasa untuk naik pangkat dalam jawatan Kerajaan, apabila jawatan Timbalan Setia-usaha kepada Ke-

menterian Kewangan kosong, pengganti-nya ia-lah Pengawal Perbekalan, sebab pegawai ini (Pengawal Perbekalan) melakukan tugas, malahan bertanggung-jawab merangkakan belanjawan negara, dan oleh itu beliau ada-lah di-anggap sebagai sa-orang yang paling berkebolehan untuk mengisi jawatan sa-bagai Timbalan; tetapi dalam kejadian yang baharu berlaku, prinsip yang dipatohi sa-lama ini telah di-chabul dan sa-orang yang sangat rendah kedudukan-nya yang tidak pernah belajar Ekonomi sa-umur hidup-nya, ia-itu Setia-usaha Rendah kepada Kementerian itu telah di-naikkan pangkat ka-jawatan Timbalan pada hal pengganti-nya patut diambil dari sa-orang yang chekap dan lojik;

- (b) Jika ya, boleh-lah beliau memberitahu Majlis ini—

(i) menurut dasar apa-kah kenaikan pangkat ini di-jalankan—ada-kah berdasarkan kebolehan atau pilih-kaseh;

(ii) mengapa-kah Setia-usaha Rendah ini di-lantek menjadi Timbalan, dan tidak sa-orang Setia-usaha Rendah yang lain yang pernah menjadi sa-orang penuntut Ekonomi yang utama di-Cambridge, yang kemudiannya mengikuti pengajian pos-graduate dalam Kewangan Awam (Public Finance) di-Oxford—saurang²-nya Setia-usaha Rendah ini dari segi akademik ada-lah lebih tinggi daripada pegawai yang di-tugaskan pada masa ini;

- (c) boleh-kah di-anggap bahawa di-Perbendaharaan, kenaikan pangkat bukan-lah berdasar kepada kebolehan dan kelayakan, tetapi berdasar kepada perhubungan peribadi dan warna kulit.

Perdana Menteri:

(a) Bukan satu kebiasaan atau peratoran kenaikan pangkat yang biasa bagi Pengawal Bekalan di-naikkan pangkat-nya ka-jawatan Timbalan Setia-usaha Perbendaharaan jika jawatan itu kosong. Kedua² jawatan Pengawal Bekalan dan Timbalan Setia-usaha Perbendaharaan itu termasuk dalam Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri Malaysia. Benar ada sa-kali berlaku yang Pengawal Bekalan telah di-naikkan pangkat-nya ka-jawatan Timbalan Setia-usaha, tetapi hal yang hanya sa-kali berlaku itu tiada boleh di-kira sa-bagai satu dasar yang di-pakai untuk selama²-nya.

(b) (i) Kenaikan pangkat pegawai² dalam perkhidmatan 'awam, sa-bagai yang termaktub dalam Perintah² 'Am 38 Bab A, ada-lah berdasarkan kelayakan, pengalaman dan kebolehan resmi. Hanya apabila dua orang chalon di-timbang mempunyai sama kebolehan-nya maka ke-utamaan di-beri kepada yang terkanan. Dalam menimbang kebolehan, hal sesuai atau tidak-nya sa-orang pegawai itu pada 'am-nya memegang jawatan yang ia di-timbangkan memegang-nya ada-lah diambil kira. Berkenaan dengan pegawai yang telah di-naikkan pangkat-nya menjadi Pemangku Timbalan Setia-usaha Perbendaharaan (Gred II), Lembaga Kenaikan Pangkat yang tertentu telah memutuskan bahawa mengikut kelayakan, pengalaman dan kebolehan-nya yang resmi dan mengambil kira pengalaman-nya yang banyak mengenai pentadbiran dan pengetahuan-nya yang dalam mengenai selok belok dan tugas² Perbendaharaan maka pegawai itu-lah yang sesuai sa-kali

di-naikkan pangkat ka-jawatan itu. Dengan yang demikian ia mendahului pegawai² lain di-luar Perbendaharaan yang kanan daripada-nya. Walau bagaimana pun ia tiada mendahului Pengawal Bekalan sekarang ini. Oleh itu soal pilih kaseh tiada timbul.

(ii) Ada-lah di-anggap bahawa Setia-usaha Rendah yang disebut itu ia-lah Setia-usaha Rendah (Ekonomi) dalam Perbendaharaan. Ia ada-lah sa-orang pegawai yang sangat muda dan baharu sahaja di-sahkan dalam Gred VI oleh Lembaga Kenaikan Pangkat kira² sa-masa dengan ketika Lembaga itu menimbangkan hendak melantek Timbalan Setia-usaha sekarang yang pada masa itu dalam Gred IV dan memangku jawatan dalam Gred III. Untuk menaikkan pangkat pegawai yang tertentu itu dengan berdasarkan kelulusan akademik-nya sa-mata² akan menyentoh moral lain² pegawai yang layak dalam jurusan itu dan berlawanan dengan dasar² kenaikan pangkat yang telah di-pakai.

(c) Kenaikan pangkat pegawai² dalam perkhidmatan 'awam ada-lah satu perkara yang ter-pulang kepada Lembaga Kenaikan Pangkat yang tertentu dan anggapan "bahawa dalam Perbendaharaan, kenaikan pangkat tiada berdasarkan kebolehan dan kelayakan, tetapi berdasarkan perhubungan peribadi dan warna kulit" itu tiada timbul.

Akauntan

269. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri bilakah Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah² untuk mengi'tiraf kelayakan² dari I.C.W.A., United Kingdom, Persatuan Akauntan² Antarabangsa, United Kingdom dan Persatuan Akauntan² Malaya yang di-Persatukan

(Malayan Society of Incorporated Accountants) mengikut Undang² Akauntan tahun 1967.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan akan sedia menimbangkan pengi'tirafan kelayakan² dari I.C.W.A. (Institute of Costs and Works Accountant), United Kingdom, Persatuan Akauntan² Antarabangsa, United Kingdom dan Persatuan Akauntan² Malaya yang di-Persatuan (Malayan Society of Incorporated Accountants), sebagai mengikut kehendak seksyen 12 (1) Undang² Akauntan tahun 1967, jika badan² tersebut dapat memuaskan Kerajaan bahawa pepereksaan² yang di-selenggarakan oleh mereka dan pengalaman yang di-kehendaki daripada ahli² badan² ini ada-lah sa-taraf dengan yang di-dapati daripada badan² yang telah pun di-i'tiraf.

270. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah Kerajaan akan menimbang mengesakan Persatuan Akauntan² Perbadanan Australia di-Malaya (Malayan Association of Australian Society of Accountants) supaya memohon kepada Majlis 'Am Perbadanan Akauntan Australia di-Melbourne supaya menanggohkan pepereksaan Persatuan itu di-Malaysia sa-hingga tahun 1971, khas-nya Pepereksaan Peringkat I supaya di-tanggohkan kepada akhir tahun 1969 dan tidak pada akhir tahun 1968 sa-laras dengan di-Australia, sa-belum Majlis ini berhenti mengadakan pepereksaan² nya di-Malaysia menjelang tahun 1970.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan, menerusi Kementerian Pelajaran, hanya menyenggarakan pepereksaan² tersebut dan tidak bertanggung-jawab mengenai dasar² berkaitan dengan-nya.

Terpulang-lah kepada Persatuan Akauntan² Perbadanan Australia di-Malaysia untuk merundingkan perkara ini dengan Perbadanan Akauntan Australia di-Melbourne.

Rupa-bangsa

271. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah benar bahawa Kerajaan Per-

ikatan yang berkuasa sekarang tidak mahu menjadikan "Melayu" sa-bagai rupa-bangsa negeri ini kerana takut terluput "Hak² istimewa" orang² Melayu yang terchatit di-dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia sekarang.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak benar.

"Hak² Istimewa"

272. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) dapat-kah beliau menerangkan dalam Bab yang ke-berapa-kah dari Perlembagaan Malaysia ada tersebut "Hak² istimewa orang Melayu" kerana sa-tahu saya apa yang tersebut di-dalam Perlembagaan kita ia-lah "Kedudukan istimewa" (Special position)—bukan "Hak istimewa" (Special rights); dan
- (b) dapat-kah Kerajaan menghurai-kan mengapa-kah Kerajaan mengguna perkataan² yang tidak tersebut di-dalam mana² Bab atau Fasal di-dalam Perlembagaan Negara.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sa-benar-nya-lah dalam Perlembagaan tiada tersebut perkataan² "Hak² istimewa orang Melayu". Apa yang di-sebutkan dalam fasal 153 ia-lah "Kedudukan istimewa orang² Melayu".
- (b) Kerajaan tidak menggunakan perkataan² yang tidak tersebut dalam Perlembagaan dengan rasmi saperti yang di-tuduh itu.

273. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah benar bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan akan memansokhkan "kedudukan istimewa" (special position) orang² Melayu dari Perlembagaan apabila sampai tempoh 15 (lima belas) tahun dari tarikh hari kemerdekaan.

Perdana Menteri: Saperti yang telah di-nyatakan, kedudukan istimewa orang² Melayu ada-lah di-peruntokan di-bawah Perkara 153 Perlembagaan

dan Fasal 5 Perkara 38 menyatakan bahawa:

"The Conference of Rulers shall be consulted before any change in policy affecting administrative action under Article 153 is made."

dan Fasal 5 Perkara 159 menyatakan lagi bahawa—

"A law making an amendment to Article or 153 shall not be passed without the consent of the Conference of Rulers."

Kerajaan tidak ada tujuan hendak memansuhkan "kedudukan istimewa" orang² Melayu di-dalam tempoh yang tersebut pada masa ini.

274. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) apakah perkara² yang besar yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dengan jalan "Kedudukan istimewa" orang² Melayu sejak kita mencapai kemerdekaan; dan
- (b) ada-kah perkara² tersebut benar² di-lakukan dengan berkat "Hak Istimewa" atau pun di-lakukan dengan jalan² biasa seperti rancangan kemajuan luar bandar dan sa-bagai-nya.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sejak kita mencapai kemerdekaan, Kerajaan telah mencapai tujuan Perkara 153 dengan menentukan ada-nya di-khaskan untuk orang² Melayu kadar bilangan jawatan² dalam Perkhidmatan 'Awam, biasiswa², dermasiswa dan lain² hak² istimewa dan kemudahan² dalam pelajaran dan latihan termasuk permit² dan lesen² untuk menjalankan perniagaan, seperti di-fikirkan berpatutan oleh Kerajaan.
- (b) Kejayaan² ini telah di-perolehi mengikut dan berdasarkan kepada peruntukan² dalam Fasal 153 itu.

275. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sejak merdeka (1957) hingga sekarang (1968) berapa banyak-kah "hak istimewa" yang telah di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu berbanding dengan yang

di-berikan kepada orang² bukan Melayu ia-itu dalam perkara² yang berikut:

- (a) Biasiswa² pelajaran;
- (b) Lesen² kenderaan;
- (c) Lesen² lombong;
- (d) Lesen² perusahaan taraf perintis; dan
- (e) Lesen² perkapalan.

Perdana Menteri: Oleh sebab pertanyaan yang telah di-kemukakan ini ada-lah meliputi tempoh yang panjang dan beberapa bidang yang berlainan, di-dapati sukar sedikit jika bilangan² yang tepat dan lengkap hendak di-dapati dan di-berikan dalam tempoh yang singkat ini. Oleh hal yang demikian, jawapan yang sempurna kepada pertanyaan ini tidak dapat di-berikan di-sini dan akan di-sampaikan kepada Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah sa-telah sahaja jawapannya di-sediakan.

Orang Melayu

276. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah benar beliau pernah berkata bahawa "Orang Melayu sendiri mestilah kerja kuat, menggunakan kemudahan yang Kerajaan beri itu, mesti-lah usahakan sunggoh², jangan ada nama sahaja. Sekarang ini saya tengok nama saja orang Melayu tapi orang lain buat kerja" seperti yang tersiar di-dalam majallah Dewan Masyarakat, keluaran 15hb April, tahun 1968 dan jika ya, terangkan perkara² yang di-maksudkan oleh beliau dari kata²-nya itu.

Perdana Menteri: Apa yang saya maksudkan ia-lah hendak mengingatkan orang² Melayu supaya bekerja lebih kuat untuk mendapat faedah² dari kemudahan² yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan dengan sepenoh-nya kerana telah di-ketahui ada orang² Melayu yang tidak menjalankan perusahaan dengan sendiri-nya tetapi telah menjualkan kemudahan² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya seperti lesen teksi, lesen membalak dan sa-bagai-nya kepada orang² bangsa asing yang telah menguntungkan mereka itu.

"Bumiputra"

277. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) apa-kah dia ta'arif rasmi dari segi undang² Perlembagaan bagi perkataan "bumiputra" yang selalu di-gunakan oleh pehak Kerajaan Perikatan; dan
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan mengguna perkataan "bumiputra" itu tanpa menghiraukan nilai undang²-nya.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Dalam undang² Perlembagaan perkataan "bumiputra" tiada di-gunakan bagi Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Semenjak Malaysia perkataan "native" (yang boleh diterjemahkan kepada perkataan "bumiputra") ada-lah di-gunakan bagi Negeri² Borneo dan di-ta'ariffkan dalam Perkara 161A Perlembagaan Malaysia.

Kalau ada perkataan "bumiputra" di-gunakan oleh pehak Kerajaan mengenai perkara² dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, perkataan itu, dengan tidak rasmi-nya, boleh-lah di-ertikan orang² Melayu dan orang² Asli Semenanjung.

- (b) Tidak benar.

Rundingan Pertahanan

278. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether he would make a statement regarding the defence talks to be held in the early part of June 1968 in Kuala Lumpur.

Perdana Menteri: Perhaps the Member for Batu is not aware of the statement I made in this House on the 21st August, 1967, regarding the five-power defence talks. For his benefit I shall

repeat what I have said earlier on this subject:

"The five-power defence conference would be confined to discussion on the problems of British withdrawal, so that the Commonwealth countries concerned could identify more clearly the type of assistance required to fill the gap and the source of assistance to be obtained."

I have further elaborated on this subject, again in this House on 26th January, 1968, and what I said was:

"(The five-power talks) it is also to discuss how best we can work out an arrangement to defend ourselves after the British withdrawal. These countries (Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore) and ourselves are associated with the defence treaty which we made with Britain and this arrangement should be confined to the role that the countries associated with it have agreed to play."

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN**Kampong Tengku/Kampong Jamil Rais**

279. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state how planning permission was granted for the development of Kampong Tengku and Kampong Rais, bordering Petaling Jaya, when there was no local authority to take over the maintenance of facilities such as lighting, drainage or sewerage.

Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):

Both the housing schemes described by the Hon'ble Member are outside the Federal Capital Administrative boundary, and are consequently, wholly within the jurisdiction of the Selangor State Government to whom this question should be directed.

Kedua² Ranchangan Perumahan yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli yang Berhormat itu ada-lah terletak di-luar sempadan pentadbiran Ibu Kota,

dan oleh yang demikian, ada-lah keseluruhan-nya di-bawah jagaan kuasa Kerajaan Negeri Selangor kapada mana soalan ini patut di-arahkan.

280. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the necessity for the Malaya Borneo Building Society to increase its rates of interest in view of the huge profit of \$8 million or so made last year.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Malaya Borneo Building Society Limited is a public limited company listed on the Stock Exchange and is not a statutory board although the Malaysian Government is one of its major shareholders. The increase in the rate of interest by the Society was due to the following:

To meet the demand for housing loans facilities, the Malaya Borneo Building Society Limited, like any other lending institutions has to raise the necessary funds by way of shares, deposits and long-term borrowings from various sources. In carrying out its functions the lending rate is to be determined in such a manner as to enable the Society—

- (a) to pay an attractive rate of interest in order to compete in the market for deposits and long-term loans;
- (b) to pay an appropriate dividend to shareholders;
- (c) to plough back to reserves a reasonable sum from the operating surplus to help build up its financial strength and promote its steady growth.

Since January 1961, the lending rate has been maintained at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum, notwithstanding the upward trend in the average cost of borrowing during the past seven years. Following the recent rise in the minimum bank rate from $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ to

8% in West Malaysia and Singapore, the Society has now to offer higher rates of interest to depositors and may have to replace borrowings on maturity by more expensive moneys. M.B.B.S. cannot afford to continue to absorb the increase in borrowing rates indefinitely and in order to ensure that its future operations and planned modest expansion programme will not be adversely affected, some minor adjustment in the lending rate to bring it more in line with prevailing market conditions has been necessary.

The change in the lending rate with effect from 1st July, 1968, is as follows—

- (i) Existing loans and all loan applications received by M.B.B.S. up to 31st December, 1967 $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.
(no change)
- (ii) Loan applications received after 31st December, 1967—
 - (a) where the cost/purchase price of property is \$8,000 and below ... $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.
(no change)
 - (b) where the cost/purchase price of property is between \$8,001 and \$20,000 ... 8% p.a.
(no change)
 - (c) where the cost/purchase price of property is above \$20,000 ... 8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.
(1% increase)

The increase as shown above is on a modest scale and is applicable only to new borrowers for the time being. The position in respect of loans approved or applied for up to 31st December, 1967, will be reviewed in the second half of 1969 and may be adjusted accordingly should circumstances render this necessary. It should also be noted that based on

the differential scale set out above, the burden of the increase does not affect those in the lower income group applying for loans to purchase low cost houses.

According to the 1967 Annual Report of Bank Negara, Malaysia, "the average rate of interest charged by banks for loans and advances in Malaysia at the end of 1967 was 9.2% per annum. The lowest average lending rate was for manufacturing at 8.7% per annum and the highest was for professional and private individual at 9.7% per annum."

The rates currently charged by financial institutions generally in West Malaysia for housing loans are known to be between 9% and 12% per annum and the Hon'ble Member for Batu may be interested to know that despite the revised lending rates, M.B.B.S. is still, by far, one of the cheapest sources of housing finance in this country.

The net operating surplus attained by M.B.B.S. in 1967 before deducting income tax and development tax and reserve diversion was \$5.97 million and not \$8 million as stated by the Hon'ble Member for Batu. It must be appreciated that the issued share capital of M.B.B.S. is a very substantial one of over \$39 million, on which a reasonable dividend has to be paid.

"Malaya Borneo Building Society Ltd" ia-lah sa-buah sharikat tanggungan berhad 'awam yang di-senaraikan pada "Stock Exchange" dan bukan-lah sa-buah badan berkanun sunggoh pun Kerajaan Malaysia ada-lah satu daripada pemegang² saham terbesar. Peninggian kadar bunga atau faedah sharikat itu ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh yang berikut:

Bagi menunaikan permintaan kemudahan² pinjaman perumahan, M.B.B.S. Ltd seperti lain² yaysan

pinjaman terpaksa mengadakan jumlah wang sa-perlu-nya melalui penjualan saham, wang pertarohan dan peminjaman jangka-panjang daripada berbagai² puncha. Dalam menjalankan tugas²-nya, kadar faedah bagi wang pinjaman yang di-beri-nya mesti-lah di-tentukan dengan suatu chara yang dapat membolehkan Sharikat itu:

- (a) membayarkan kadar sewa yang menarek supaya ia-nya dapat bersaing dalam pasaran bagi mendapatkan wang pertarohan dan pinjaman² jangka-panjang;
- (b) membayarkan bahagian-untong atau "dividend" yang wajar kepada pemegang² saham;
- (c) menambahkan sa-jumlah yang manasabah kepada tabong simpanan-nya atau "reserves" daripada keuntungan guna membena kekukohan kewangan-nya dan memupok pertumbohan-nya dengan lancar.

Sejak bulan Januari 1961, kadar penghuloran pinjaman-nya telah di-kekalkan pada 7% sa-tahun, tanpa menghiraukan naik aliran pukul-rata kos pengambilan pinjaman dalam tempoh tujuh tahun yang lalu. Berikutan daripada kenaikan kadar bank terendah sekali dari 7½% ka-8% di-Malaysia Barat dan Singapura, Sharikat tersebut terpaksa menawarkan kadar² yang lebih tinggi kepada pemberi² wang pertarohan dan mungkin terpaksa menggantikan peminjaman² apabila matang dengan wang² yang lebih mahal. M.B.B.S. tidak akan mampu untuk terus memedapkan buat abadi kenaikan kadar pengambilan pinjaman dan untuk menjamin pengusahaan-nya pada masa hadapan dan supaya rancangan pembesaran perniagaan-nya yang sederhana berjalan dengan tidak terhalang, sedikit penyesuaian kecil

pada kadar penghuloran pinjaman untuk memadankan dengan keadaan² pasaran pada masa ini ada-lah perlu.

Perubahan kadar penghuloran pinjaman mulai 1hb Julai, 1968, ada-lah seperti berikut—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>(i) Pinjaman² dan semua permohonan² pinjaman yang di-terima oleh M.B.B.S. sa-hingga 31-12-67</p> | <p>7½% sa-tahun (tidak berubah)</p> |
| <p>(ii) Permohonan² pinjaman yang di-terima sa-lepas 31-12-67—</p> | |
| <p>(a) di-mana kos/harga pembelian harta ia-lah kurang daripada \$8,000 ...</p> | <p>7½% sa-tahun (tidak berubah)</p> |
| <p>(b) di-mana kos/harga pembelian harta ada-lah di-antara \$8,001 dan \$20,000</p> | <p>8% sa-tahun (tidak berubah)</p> |
| <p>(c) di-mana kos/harga pembelian harta ia-lah lebih daripada \$20,000 ...</p> | <p>8½% sa-tahun (naik 1%)</p> |

Kenaikan sa-bagaimana di-tunjokkan di-atas ada-lah sederhana dan hanya melibatkan pengambil² pinjaman baharu buat masa ini. Kedudukan-nya berthabit dengan pinjaman² yang di-luluskan atau diminta sa-hingga 31-12-1967 akan di-semak sa-mula pada pertengahan kedua tahun 1968 dan mungkin dipadankan dengan sa-layak-nya jika-lau keadaan² memerlukan demikian. Patut-lah juga di-perhati bahawa berasaskan tangga-perbezaan yang di-nyatakan di-atas, orang² berpendapatan rendah yang memohon untuk membeli rumah² harga-murah tidak terlibat oleh kenaikan tersebut.

Mengikut Laporan Tahunan Bank Negara Malaysia 1967, “ . . . the average rate of interest charged by

banks for loans and advances in Malaysia at the end of 1967 was 9.2% per annum. The lowest average lending rate was for manufacturing at 8.7% per annum and the highest was for professional and private individual at 9.7% per annum”.

Kadar² yang di-kenakan oleh yayasan² kewangan pada masa ini umum-nya di-Malaysia Barat bagi pinjaman² perumahan ada-lah diketahui di-antara 9% dan 12% sa-tahun dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu mungkin ingin hendak tahu bahawa meski pun kadar² penghuloran pinjaman sudah di-semak sa-mula, M.B.B.S. masih lagi merupakan satu daripada sumber² pembiayaan perumahan yang paling murah di-negeri ini.

Baki bersekh yang di-perolehi oleh M.B.B.S. dalam tahun 1967 sebelum pemotongan chukai pendapatan dan chukai pembangunan dan sumbangan untuk tabong simpanan-nya ada-lah \$5.97 juta bukanlah \$8 juta seperti yang di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu. Patut-lah di-fahamkan bahawa modal saham M.B.B.S. ia-lah lebih daripada \$39 juta, dan berkenaan ini pembahagian untong atau “dividend” yang manasabah mesti-lah dibayar.

281. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the number of low cost houses built by the Malaya Borneo Building Society and other agencies of Government for each of the years since Merdeka and the number proposed to be built for each of the remaining years of the First Malaysia Five Year Plan.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Under the Constitution of Malaysia public housing is a State matter and as such unless and until this concept is changed, the part played by this Ministry is one of providing financial assistance, supervisory and technical services and co-ordinating and formulating policies.

Since the inception of the Ministry in 1964, it has concentrated its efforts on long term planning of demand for housing with emphasis on low cost housing and with the Housing Trust as its main agent outside Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Capital Administration undertaking low cost housing in the Federal Capital. Apart from the Ministry, housing operations are also carried out by several other Government Departments and agencies including the Ministry of Works, Post and Telecoms, F.L.D.A., M.A.R.A., Selangor State Development Corporation, etc., with funds either directly or indirectly provided by Federal Government.

In view of the short notice given, it is not possible to supply the figures of low cost houses built by all agencies of Government year by year since Merdeka, as it will take time to refer to all these bodies as well as to State Governments and also to collate their returns. The following are the number of low cost dwellings built/to be built since the inception of the Ministry in 1964 supervised/undertaken by the Housing Trust and Federal Capital with Federal Funds provided by this Ministry.

1964-1967	1966-1970
6,293 ...	30,000 to 35,000* (estimated)

The above figures can only reflect a segment of the actual housing units completed in this country with Federal Funds either directly or indirectly. For instance, it is known that F.L.D.A., since its inception has built 13,838 units for settlers in F.L.D.A. schemes.

Di-bawah Perlembagaan Malaysia, perumahan 'awam ada-lah perkara Negeri dan oleh yang demikian, ke-chuali dan sa-hingga konsep ini diubah, tugas Kementerian ini hanya-lah sa-kadar menguntokkan bantuan kewangan, penyeliaan dan perkhidmatan² teknik serta penyamaan dan perumusan

dasar². Sejak pengujudan Kementerian ini pada tahun 1964, ia telah menumpukan segala usaha-nya pada perancangan jangka-panjang mengenai permintaan perumahan dengan emfasis kepada perumahan harga-rendah dan dengan Lembaga Perumahan sa-bagai ejen-nya di-luar kawasan Kuala Lumpur dan Pentadbiran Ibukota menyelenggarakan perumahan harga-rendah di-Ibukota. Sa-lain daripada Kementerian ini pengerjaan² perumahan ada-lah juga di-usahakan oleh beberapa Jabatan Kerajaan yang lain, bersama² dengan ejensi² yang termasuk Kementerian Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor, dengan peruntokan wang yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan sama ada chara langsung atau tak langsung.

Memandangkan betapa singkat notis ini di-beri, ada-lah tidak mungkin untuk membekalkan angka² mengenai rumah harga-murah yang telah di-bena oleh semua ejensi² Kerajaan sa-tahun demi sa-tahun sejak Merdeka, oleh sebab ia-nya akan memakan masa untuk merujuk kepada semua ejensi² tersebut dan juga Kerajaan² Negeri, serta menyatukan segala maalmuat² dan angka² tersebut. Berikut ia-lah bilangan rumah² harga-murah yang terbena/akan kelak di-bena oleh Kementerian ini sejak pengujutan-nya, sama ada di-selia/di-usaha² oleh Lembaga Perumahan dan Ibukota dengan peruntokan² Persekutuan yang disediakan oleh Kementerian ini:

1964-1967	1966-1970
6,293 ...	30,000-35,000* (anggaran)

yang di-khaskan dalam Rancangan Malaysia.

Angka² di-atas hanya-lah dapat membayangkan sa-bahagian daripada unit perumahan yang sa-benar-nya di-siapkan di-negara ini dengan Peruntokan Persekutuan sama ada dengan sa-chara langsung atau tidak langsung. Sa-bagai chontoh, ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa

* From provision of \$150,000,000 allocated in Malaysia Plan.

* Daripada peruntokan sa-banyak \$150,000,000.

Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sejak penubuhan-nya telah pun membena 13,838 yunit bagi penghuni² di-ranchangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

282. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the reasons for not bringing into force the Housing Developers Act in order to protect the evergrowing number of potential houseowners whose agreements with developers are subject to inordinate delay and dilatoriness.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The reason for not yet bringing into force the Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Act is that the Rules which require to be made for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act are still being drafted. Certain practical difficulties with regard to the effective implementation of the Act by way of the Rules are being carefully examined. Consultations and meetings to examine the provisions to be embodied in the draft have been taking place with the Commissioner of Lands and the legal experts during the last three months. It is expected that this examination will be completed within the next two months. Having regard to the fact that the Rules to be made must be consistent with the Malaysian Constitution and the National Land Code, and must, above all, be practicable, the Hon'ble Member will appreciate the need for caution in framing them.

Ada pun sebab Act (Pengawalan dan Perlesenan) Pembina² Rumah tidak di-kuatkuasakan ia-lah bahawa Peraturan² yang perlu di-buat bagi tujuan melaksanakan dengan chara berkesan peruntokan² Act tersebut maseh lagi di-gubal. Sa-tengah² kesulitan praktik berthabit dengan perlaksanaan tersebut sedang diperiksa dengan teliti. Rundingan² dan meshuarat² bersama² dengan Pesuruhjaya Tanah dan pakar undang² untuk memeriksa peruntokan² yang bakal di-masokkan dalam deraf Peraturan tersebut telah berjalan, selama tempoh tiga bulan yang lalu. Dengan berpegang kapada hakikat bahawa Peraturan²

yang kelak di-buat mesti-lah sachuchok dengan Perlembagaan Malaysia dan Kanun Tanah Negara dan, terutama-nya, mesti-lah praktik, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu patut-lah menghargai tentang betapa perlu-nya berhati² pada merangka Peraturan² tersebut.

283. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the Board of Inquiry into the Draft Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur has completed its report, and if so, when it will be made public.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The processing of the Kuala Lumpur Draft Town Plan is now at the stage prescribed in Section 138 sub-section (iv) of the Town Boards Enactment (Cap. 137) after which the Commissioner of the Federal Capital is required by the Enactment to submit the Draft Plan with or without amendments to the Minister for Local Government and Housing for his approval and will also submit therewith:

- (a) a schedule of the objections (if any) made under Section 138 and not withdrawn;
- (b) a schedule of the amendments (if any) framed by the Commissioner with a view to meeting such objections.

Kerja memperoses Deraf Pelan Bandar Kuala Lumpur sekarang adalah dalam peringkat yang di-nyatakan dalam sekshen 138, sekshen-kecil (iv) Town Boards Enactment (Bab 137). Sa-lepas itu Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota ada-lah di-kehendaki oleh Enactment tersebut mengemukakan Deraf Pelan itu, dengan pindaan atau tanpa pindaan, kapada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan bagi mendapat kelulusan beliau dan juga menyampaikan bersama²-nya:

- (a) suatu jadual bantahan (jika ada) di-buat di-bawah sekshen 138 dan tidak di-tarek balek;
- (b) suatu jadual pindaan² (jika ada) yang di-rangka oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota dengan tujuan untuk memenohi kehendak bantahan² tersebut.

284. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he would communicate with all State Governments and inform them to stop segregating the races into different housing estates, which would make the people more race rather than Malaysian conscious.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Honourable Member should by now be aware of the repeated declarations and assurances I have made in this House that this Ministry, since its inception has carried out the adopted policy of the Alliance Government of complete integration of all races in regard to all Federal Housing under this Ministry, with the exception of a few earlier schemes taken over by this Ministry, sited on Malay Reservations land, which by law, imposes certain restriction on its alienation. Unless the Honourable Member can be more specific or quote specific cases of segregation, I see no reason why this Ministry should communicate with State Governments as suggested by him.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu patut-lah telah mengetahui sekarang dengan jaminan² yang telah berulang² kali saya sebutkan di-Dewan ini bahawa semenjak Kementerian ini di-tubuhkan ia-nya telah melaksanakan dasar yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dalam soal penyatuan langsung semua kaum di-dalam ranchangan² perumahan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang diselenggarakan oleh Kementerian ini kechuali sa-bilangan kechil ranchangan yang terdahulu-nya yang telah di-ambil oleh oleh Kementerian ini yang terletak di-dalam Kawasan Tanah Simpanan Melayu, yang mana dari segi undang² ada di-kenakan sekatan yang tertentu terhadap pemilikan-nya. Melainkan jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat berkata dengan lebeh tentu atau menyatakan dengan sechara lebeh tegas lagi mengenai perkara pengasingan kaum itu, maka saya rasa tidak ada sebab-nya yang pehak Kementerian ini patut berhubung dengan Kerajaan Negeri sebagaimana yang di-shorkan oleh Ahli Berhormat itu.

Laporan Jawatan-kuasa Penyiasat

285. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the long-overdue Athi Nahappan Inquiry Report on Local Government is ready, and if so, when it will be released, and if not, whether it would come out only after the next general elections.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: As Honourable Members are aware, the Royal Commission had originally indicated that it would be able to submit its Report on 1st May, 1968. However, the Chairman of the Commission, Senator Dato' Athi Nahappan has since written to intimate that the Commission would require a few more weeks to complete the Report. It must be remembered that members of the Commission are all eminent personalities who have kindly accepted the onerous task in spite of their several commitments. It is unlike other Commissions of Enquiry in that the Chairman is not engaged on a full time basis for the purpose. Members of the Royal Commission are responsible persons fully conscious of their responsibilities and are as keen to complete the Report with the minimum of delay. It is not considered that we should grudge them that little time that they have asked for particularly since a task of such magnitude requires all the care and attention it deserves. In any event, the Prime Minister has been assured that the Report would be submitted certainly far ahead of the next General Elections.

Sebagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ma'alum, Surohanjaya itu pada mula-nya telah menchadangkan bahawa ia akan dapat mengemukakan Laporan-nya pada 1hb Mei, 1968. Walau bagaimana pun, Pengerusi Surohanjaya itu, Senator Dato' Athi Nahappan telah pun menulis menyatakan bahawa Surohanjaya tersebut terpaksa mengambil masa beberapa minggu lagi bagi menyiapkan Laporan-nya. Ada-lah perlu di-ingati bahawa ahli² Surohanjaya tersebut terdiri dari orang² yang ternama yang telah ikhlas menerima tugas² yang demikian berat miski pun mereka masing² telah sedia mempunyai

bebanan yang berat. Ia-nya bukan-lah seperti Surohanjaya Penyiasat yang lain oleh kerana Pengerusi-nya tidak-lah di-tugaskan sa-chara sa-penoh masa bagi maksud ini. Anggota² Surohanjaya di-Raja itu ada-lah orang² yang benar² sedar akan tanggung-jawab tentang tugas² mereka dan juga mereka ada-lah berazam penoh untuk menyiapkan Laporan-nya dengan secepat²-nya. Tidak-lah wajar kita sungutkan tentang masa yang sedikit yang mereka minta itu khusus-nya bagi suatu tugas yang demikian penting dan besar yang sa-mesti-nya memerlukan segala perhatian yang teliti. Walau bagaimana pun Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri telah di-beri pengakuan bahawa Laporan itu akan tetap di-kemukakan lebih awal daripada tarikh Pilehan Raya Umum yang akan datang ini.

Pajak Gadaai

286. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether he would consider steps to harmonise low interest rates for pawnshops throughout all the States of Malaysia, so as to tide over the difficulties and lessen the hardship of those in the low-income group, particularly in this period of economic crisis, caused by low rubber prices, rise in price of essential commodities, unemployment, sickness, etc.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The scales of interest rates chargeable by pawn-brokers are at present prescribed by legislation of the respective States. Harmonization which would require consultation with the State Governments will be considered.

Tangga² kadar faedah yang boleh di-kenakan oleh pemajak²-gadaai pada masa ini ada-lah di-tetapkan oleh undang² masing² Negeri. Penyelarasan kadar² faedah yang akan memerlukan rundingan dengan Kerajaan Negeri akan di-timbangkan.

Pelan Besar

287. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the revised Master Plan

incorporating the major criticisms that have been levelled will be completed, and to state whether it will be put to public exhibition again with a more comprehensive report.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Commissioner of the Federal Capital has considered objections made at the public enquiry into the Draft Town Plan and he has framed amendments to meet such objections as he considers valid.

Action is now being taken under Section 138 sub-section (v) of Town Boards Enactment (Cap. 137). When this action is completed a schedule of objections together with amendments, in accordance with Section 139 of the said Enactment, will be submitted to the Minister for Local Government and Housing for decision. The approved plan will then be permanently exhibited for public inspection in accordance with Section 140 sub-section (v) of the said Enactment.

Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota telah pun menimbangkan segala bantahan yang di-buat oleh orang² 'awam (public inquiry) terhadap Deraf Pelan Bandar Kuala Lumpur dan beliau telah merangkakan pindaan² untuk menu-naikan bantahan² tersebut sebagaimana yang beliau fikirkan sah. Tindakan sedang di-ambil sekarang di-bawah Sekshen 138, sekshen-kecil (v) Town Boards Enactment (Bab 137). Apabila tindakan ini telah selesai di-ambil, maka suatu jadual bantahan² bersama² dengan pindaan²-nya, bersesuaian dengan Sekshen 139 dalam Enactment itu akan di-sampaikan kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan untuk mendapat keputusan-nya. Pelan yang di-luluskan itu kelak akan di-pamirkan dengan tetap untuk di-periksa oleh orang 'awam mengikut kehendak Sekshen 140, sekshen-kecil (v) Enactment tersebut.

288. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what has happened to the proposed Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur after it has been severely

criticised by members of the public and the Malaysian Institute of Architects.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 287.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah di-minta merujuk kepada jawapan bagi soalan yang ke-287.

289. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether any machinery has been set up to listen to public appeals against the Master Plan.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The law with regard to consideration of objections is very clear and adequate. The Honourable Member should know by now as I have explained this in the past both inside and outside this House. Any way for his benefit I will restate it here again. Under Section 138 (i) of the Town Boards Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 137) it is provided that:

"Any person affected by the draft plan may within the said period of three months send to the Chairman a written statement of his objections to anything appearing in the draft plan."

Sub-section (ii) provides:

- "Such written statement shall set out—
- (a) the nature of and reasons for the objections;
 - (b) if the objection would be removed by an alteration of the draft plan, any alteration proposed."

Sub-section (iii) provides:

"Any such written statement shall be considered at a meeting of the Board, of which the objector shall be advised, and the objector may attend and be heard in person or by advocate or by duly authorised agent or officer."

Sub-section (iv) provides:

"The Board may reject any objection in whole or in part or frame amendments of the draft plan to meet such objection. Notice of any amendment shall be served upon the registered proprietor of any land affected thereby."

and finally Sub-section (v) provides:

"Any written objection to an amendment received within fourteen days after service of such notice upon the objector shall be considered at a meeting of the Board of which such objector and the objector (if

any) upon whose objection such amendment was made shall be advised, and all the objectors may attend and be heard in person or by advocate or by a duly authorised agent or officer."

From the above, it is quite obvious that if any persons affected by the Draft Plan fails to submit his objections, he has himself to blame. These provisions are, as I said, more than adequate and there is no need to set up any other machinery as suggested by the Honourable Member.

Undang² yang berkaitan dengan pertimbangan bantahan² amat-lah terang dan pada. Ahli Yang Berhormat patut-lah sudah mengetahui sekarang oleh kerana saya telah pun menjelaskan perkara ini pada masa² lalu sama-ada di-dalam maupun di-luar Dewan ini. Walau bagaimana pun untuk kemudahan beliau, saya akan mengulangkan-nya lagi di-sini. Di-bawah sekshen 138 (i) Town Boards Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 137), ada-lah di-peruntukkan bahawa:

"Any person affected by the draft plan may within the said period of three months send to the Chairman a written statement of his objections to anything appearing in the draft plan."

Sekshen-kechil (ii) memperuntukkan:

"Such written statement shall set out—

- (a) the nature of and reasons for the objections;
- (b) if the objection would be removed by an alteration of the draft plan, any alteration proposed."

Sekshen-kechil (iii) memperuntukkan:

"Any such written statement shall be considered at a meeting of the Board, of which the objector shall be advised, and the objector may attend and be heard in person or by advocate or by duly authorised agent or officer."

Sekshen-kechil (iv) memperuntukkan:

"The Board may reject any objection in whole or in part or frame amendments of the draft plan to meet such objection. Notice of any amendment shall be served upon the registered proprietor of any land affected thereby."

dan akhir sekali Sekshen-kechil (v) memperuntukkan:

"Any written objection to an amendment received within fourteen days after service of such notice upon the objector shall be considered at a meeting of the Board of which such objector and the

Objector (if any) upon whose objection such amendment was made shall be advised, and all the objectors may attend and be heard in person or by advocate or by a duly authorised agent or officer."

Daripada yang di-sebutkan tadi, agak sa-memang-nya-lah bahawa jika sa-siapa yang terlibat oleh Deraf Plan itu tidak menyampaikan bantahan²-nya, dia-lah sendiri yang salah. Peruntukan undang² sa-bagaimana saya katakan, ada-lah lebih daripada memadai dan tidak-lah perlu menubuhkan sa-barang jentera lain seperti yang di-shorkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Ranchangan Bandar

290. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when a new planning legislation will be tabled to modernise the whole practice of town planning in Malaysia which is currently based on the obsolete 1934 Town Board Enactment.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: A Draft Ordinance containing new and far reaching Town and Country Planning Legislation has for sometime now been completed. Some delay in the examination of the draft has been experienced due principally to the complexity of the new Bill.

This Ministry is currently attempting to secure the services of an overseas legal drafting expert to examine and bring up to date all legislation on Local Government matters and one of the tasks for this expert is the finalization of the Draft Town and Country Planning Legislation.

Deraf Ordinance yang mengandongi perundangan Peranchangan Bandar dan Kampong yang lebih sempurna dan baharu sudah lama di-siapkan. Sadikit kelewatan dalam pemereksaan deraf itu telah di-alami di-sebabkan terutama sekali kerumitan Rang yang baharu itu.

Kementerian ini kini sedang berusaha mendapatkan perkhidmatan sa-orang pakar menggubal undang² dari seberang-laut untuk tujuan meneliti

dan memperbaiki mengikut kehendakimasa semua perundangan berkenaan dengan perkara² Kerajaan Tempatan dan salah-satu daripada tugas² pakar ini ia-lah pembersihan Deraf Perundangan Peranchangan Bandar dan Kampong.

291. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to give (i) a breakdown of the costs for the whole scheme in Jalan Pekeliling of Kuala Lumpur and the Rifle Range scheme in Penang; (ii) the time taken for each scheme from the first move to purchase the land.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:

1. BREAKDOWN COSTS

	Jalan Pekeliling	Jalan Rifle Range	
(i) Land ..	\$ 6,056,067*	\$ 196,755.00	(State land)
(ii) Building ..	13,208,080	17,516,000.00	
(iii) Piling ..	2,000,000	4,445,139.64	
(iv) Sewerage ..	330,000	900,000.00	
(v) Preparation of Site	135,000	201,230.00	
(vi) Design and Supervision Costs ..	150,000	112,000.00	
(vii) Capitalisation of Interest ..	2,879,853†	1,830,570.00	
TOTAL COST OF SCHEME ..	\$24,759,000	\$25,181,694.64	

2. TIME TAKEN FOR A SCHEME FROM THE FIRST MOVE TO PURCHASE THE LAND

Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur

- (i) Acquisition Notice of Intention to Acquire issued on 22-5-64.
- (ii) Formal possession of land taken on 26-6-65.
- (iii) Tender for erection and completion of low cost flats accepted 15-6-66.
- (iv) Tender for clearance of site, construction of roads, drainage and earthworks accepted on 10-10-66.
- (v) Date of Possession of Site by the Building Contractor—1-12-66.

* Inclusion of increase as a result of Court Award.

† Includes a sum of \$1,362,614 representing interest payable on the land cost at 6% per annum for the period from 26-6-65 to February, 1969.

(vi) Dates of Completion of Works in Stages:

- (a) Stage I—4 blocks of 4 storey flats (160 units)—1-1-68.
- (b) Stage II—4 blocks of 17 storey flats (1,628 units)—31-10-68.
- (c) Stage III—3 blocks of 17 storey flats (1,221 units)—28-2-69.

Jalan Rifle Range, Penang

- (i) State Government agreed to alienate land in March, 1966.
- (ii) Contract for site levelling awarded in September, 1966.
- (iii) Contract for site works, drains, retaining walls awarded in December, 1966.
- (iv) Piling and foundation works commenced—January, 1967.
- (v) Date of possession of site by building contractor—February, 1968.
- (vi) Dates of completion of works in stages:
 - (a) Stage I—3 blocks (1,245 units)—March, 1969.
 - (b) Stage II—2 blocks (862 units)—June, 1969.
 - (c) Stage III—2 blocks (814 units)—November, 1969.
 - (d) Stage IV—2 blocks (814 units)—June, 1970.

I. BUTIRAN KOS²

	Jalan Pekeliling	Jalan Rifle Range
(i) Tanah	\$ 6,056,067*	\$ 196,755.00 (Tanah Kerajaan Negeri)
(ii) Bangunan	13,208,080	17,516,000.00
(iii) Cherochok	2,000,000	4,445,139.64
(iv) Penyaluran Najis	330,000	900,000.00
(v) Penyediaan tapak	135,000	201,230.00
(vi) Rekabentuk dan Penyelesaian Kos ²	150,000	112,000.00
(vii) Memodalkan faedah/bunga	2,879,853†	1,830,570.00
	\$24,759,000	\$25,181,694.64

* Kemasokan kenaikan akibat Pemberian Mahkamah.

† Termasok sa-jumlah \$1,362,614 sa-bagai faedah diatas kos tanah pada kadar 6% sa-tahun bagi tempoh daripada 26-6-65 hingga Februari, 1969.

II. MASA YANG DI-AMBIL UNTUK SATU RANCHANGAN BERMULA DARIPADA LANGKAH TERAWAL HINGGA PEMBELIAN TANAH

Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur

- (i) Notis Pengambilan, Hasrat untuk mengambil di-keluarkan pada 22-5-64.
- (ii) Milekan rasmi tanah di-ambil pada 26-6-65.
- (iii) Tender bagi pembenaan dan penyiapan pangsa² harga-rendah di-terima pada 15-6-66.
- (iv) Tender bagi membersehhkan tapak, binaan jalanraya, pamaritan dan kerja² tanah di-terima pada 10-10-66.
- (v) Tarikh milekan tapak oleh Kontrekter Bangunan—1-12-66.
- (vi) Tarikh² Penyiapan Kerja di-Negeri²:

- (a) Peringkat I—4 blok pangsa² 4 tingkat (160 yunit)—1-1-68.
- (b) Peringkat II—4 blok pangsa² 17 tingkat (1,628 yunit)—31-10-68.
- (c) Peringkat III—3 blok pangsa² 17 tingkat (1,221 yunit)—28-2-69.

Jalan Rifle Range, Pulau Pinang

- (i) Kerajaan Negeri bersetuju memberi geran tanah pada bulan Mach, 1966.
- (ii) Kontrek bagi perataan tapak di-beri pada bulan September, 1966.
- (iii) Kontrek bagi kerja² tapak, parit², tembok² penampan di-beri pada bulan Disember, 1966.
- (iv) Kerja² cherochok dan pengasasan bermula pada bulan Januari, 1967.
- (v) Tarikh milekan tapak oleh kontrekter bangunan—Februari, 1968.
- (vi) Tarikh² penyiapan kerja di-peringkat²:

- (a) Peringkat I—3 blok (1,245 yunit)—Mach, 1969.
- (b) Peringkat II—2 blok (862 yunit)—Jun, 1969.

- (c) Peringkat III—2 blok (814 yunit)—November, 1969.
 (d) Peringkat IV—2 blok (814 yunit)—Jun, 1970.

Pekerja²

292. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing the number of workers now being employed under the present industrialised housing scheme.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The exact total number of workers employed for completion of the two industrialised housing schemes (Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur and Jalan Rifle Range, Penang), which will include workers employed in piling, site works, sewerage, etc. can only be determined after the completion of the schemes. However the number of workers at present employed by the Main Contractors for superstructures in these two schemes is 695.

Jumlah bilangan tepat berkenaan pekerja² yang di-gunakan bagi menyiapkan kedua² ranchangan perumahan perkilangan (Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur dan Jalan Rifle Range, Pulau Pinang), yang akan termasuk pekerja² yang di-pakai untuk kerja² cherochok, tapak, penyaluran najis, dll. akan hanya dapat di-ketahui sa-telah ranchangan² itu siap. Walau bagaimana pun jumlah pekerja² yang di-gunakan pada masa sekarang oleh Kontrekter² Utama (Main Contractor) bagi "super-structure²" di-kedua² ranchangan tersebut ia-lah 695.

Rumah² dan Rumah² Pangsa Harga Rendah

293. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to give breakdown figures for completed low-cost houses and flats throughout Malaysia, town by town, year by year since 1964.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: As explained in the answer to a similar question by the Honourable Member for Batu (Question No. 281), under the Constitution of Malaysia, public housing is a

State matter and as such unless and until this concept is changed, the part played by this Ministry is one of providing financial assistance, supervisory and technical services and co-ordinating and formulating of policies. Since the inception of the Ministry in 1964, it has concentrated its effort on long term planning of demand for housing with emphasis on low cost housing only with the Housing Trust as its main agent outside Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Capital Administration undertaking low cost housing in the Federal Capital. Furthermore, housing operations are also carried out by several other Government Departments and agencies including the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecoms, F.L.D.A., MARA and State Development Corporation, etc., either directly or indirectly with Funds provided by Federal Government.

In view of the short notice given, it is not possible to supply the figures of low cost houses built by all agencies of Government town by town and year by year as it will take time to refer to all these bodies as well as to State Governments and also to collate their returns. However, the following are the number of low cost dwellings built since the inception of the Ministry in 1964 to 1967 supervised/undertaken by the Housing Trust and Federal Capital with Federal Funds provided by this Ministry:

(See APPENDIX)

The above figures can only reflect a segment of the actual housing units completed in this country with Federal Fund either directly or indirectly. For instance, it is known that F.L.D.A. since its inception has built 13,838 units for settlers in F.L.D.A. scheme.

Sa-bagaimana di-jelaskan dalam jawapan kepada soalan yang sa-rupa daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu (Soalan 281), di-bawah Perlembagaan Malaysia, perumahan 'awam adalah perkara Negeri dan kechuali dan sa-hingga konsep ini di-ubah, peranan yang di-mainkan oleh Kementerian ini ada-lah sa-kadar menyediakan bantuan

kewangan, penyeliaan serta perkhidmatan² teknik, dan penyamaan serta perumusan dasar². Sejak penubuhan Kementerian ini pada tahun 1964, ia-nya telah menumpukan segala usaha kapada perancangan jangka-panjang permintaan perumahan dengan em-fasis kapada perumahan harga-rendah sahaja dengan Lembaga Perumahan menjadi ejen utama-nya di-luar Kuala Lumpur dan Pentadbiran Ibukota menyelenggarakan perumahan harga-murah di-Ibukota. Lagi pun, pengusa-haan perumahan juga di-selenggarakan oleh beberapa buah ejensi Kerajaan yang lain termasuk Kementerian Kerja-nya, Pos dan Talikom, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, MARA dan Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor, dll, dengan peruntukan wang yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan sama ada sa-chara langsung atau tak langsung.

Memandangkan betapa singkat notis ini di-beri, ada-lah tidak mungkin untuk membekalkan angka² rumah harga-murah yang telah di-bena oleh semua ejensi Kerajaan bagi bandar demi bandar dan tahun demi tahun oleh sebab ia-nya akan mengambil masa untuk merujuk kapada semua badan² tersebut dan juga Kerajaan² Negeri dan juga untuk menyatukan perangkaan² yang kelak di-terima. Walau bagaimana pun, berikut ia-lah bilangan rumah² murah yang telah di-bena sejak penubuhan Kementerian ini pada tahun 1964, sa-hingga 1967, yang telah di-sedia/di-uruskan oleh Lembaga Perumahan dan Ibukota dengan Peruntukan Wang Persekutuan yang telah di-adakan oleh Kementerian ini:

(Sila lihat LAMPIRAN)

Angka² tersebut hanya-lah dapat membayangkan sa-bahagian daripada jumlah yunit² yang sa-benar-nya di-siapkan di-negara ini dengan per-untukan wang Persekutuan sama ada sa-chara langsung atau tidak langsung. Sa-bagai chontoh, ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sejak penubuhan-nya telah membena 13,838 yunit untuk pendudok² rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

APPENDIX/LAMPIRAN PERUMAHAN HARGA-RENDAH LOW COST HOUSING

1964—	Ranchangan/Scheme	Bil. Yunit/ No. of Units	
	Alor Star	74	
	Telok Anson	126	
	Butterworth	98	
	Ayer Itam	100	
	Berapit Village	50	
	Rawang	49	
	Seremban	273	
	Bahau	148	
	Johor Bahru	421	
	Batu Pahat	50	
	Kuantan	100	
	Ibukota (Jalan Sungai Besi)	424	
			1,913
1965—			
	Sungai Patani	133	
	Ipoh	408	
	Tapah	100	
	Bukit Glugor	1	
	Telok Bahang	144	
	Johor Bahru	100	
	Ibukota (Jalan Loke Yew)	224	
	Kampong Pandan (Pering- kat II/Phase II)	396	
			1,506
1966—			
	Sungai Patani	213	
	Ayer Itam (Peringkat II/ Phase II)	124	
	Klang	276	
	Tampin	167	
	Kuala Pilah	215	
	Pulau Subang	51	
	Ibukota (Sambongan Sungai Besi/Sungei Besi Extension)	80	
	Ibukota (Kampong Pandan Sambongan Peringkat II/ Phase II Extension)	51	
			1,177
1967—			
	Kuala Kedah	253	
	Kuala Perlis	100	
	Kuala Kangsar	100	
	Sitiawan	50	
	Kamunting	50	
	Bidor	50	
	Selama	50	
	Tanjong Malim	85	
	Rawang (Peringkat II/ Phase II)	54	
	Dusun Nyior	203	
	Johor Bahru	310	
	Kota Tinggi	50	
	Wakaf Mek Zainab	187	
	Bukit Bungsar (I)	80	
	Ibukota (Jalan Pekeliling)	95	
			1,697
	TOTAL		6,293

Kawasan Jalan Bangsar

294. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether any flood alleviation plan has been drawn up and implemented for the Jalan Bangsar area, which is subject to flooding at every shower.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Yes. The Pesurohjaya Ibukota has drawn up a scheme for the alleviation of flooding in the Jalan Bangsar area but the implementation of this scheme would have to await the availability of funds. The question of financing this scheme and similar other schemes in the Federal Capital will form part of the Report to be submitted by the team of Canadian Colombo Plan experts who have just completed a field study.

In the meantime, as an interim measure to alleviate the flooding, the Pesurohjaya is removing all temporary obstructions along the Sungai Puteh which traverses the Jalan Bangsar area. At the same time the developers upstream who are responsible for the silting of Sungai Puteh are now desilting the stream. The Pesurohjaya intends to widen the culvert which constricts the flow of Sungai Puteh and tenders for this work will be called shortly. It is hoped that this work will be completed before the end of the year.

Ya. Pesurohjaya Ibukota telah pun mengadakan rancangan bagi mengelakkan banjir di-kawasan Jalan Bangsar tetapi perlaksanaan-nya terpaksa di-tunda sa-hingga peruntukan wang dapat di-perolehi. Soal membiaya rancangan ini dan lain² rancangan sa-rupa di-Ibukota akan merupakan sa-bahagian daripada Laporan yang kelak di-sampaikan oleh sa-pasokan pakar² Rancangan Kolombo dari Kanada yang sudah pun menyelesaikan satu kajian luar atau "field study".

Buat masa ini, sa-bagai langkah sementara untuk mengelakkan banjir, Pesurohjaya Ibukota sedang membuang segala halangan² yang mudah di-buang di-sapanjang Sungai Puteh yang melintasi kawasan Jalan Bangsar itu. Disamping itu, pengusaha² pembenaan

di-hulu sungai yang bertanggung-jawab terhadap perladakan Sungai Puteh itu sekarang sedang membuang ladak dalam sungai tersebut. Pesurohjaya berchadang hendak melebarkan kelubong yang "menchekek" pengeluaran Sungai Puteh dan tender² untuk kerja ini akan di-pelawa tidak berapa lama lagi. Ada-lah di-harap bahawa kerja ini akan dapat di-selesaikan sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

Pengeluaran Batek

295. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether he is aware that large scale production of batek by MARA will in all probability kill the industry in Kelantan, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposed to take to see that the ancient art is not destroyed and the livelihood of those employed in the industry is not jeopardised.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): I wish to make it clear that in the present circumstances, the batek makers in Kelantan are only producing ordinary batek for internal markets. What MARA is producing is a different kind of batek. It is the Roll Batek and is for overseas markets. MARA's objective in participating in the industry is two-fold: firstly, to meet the overseas demands for batek which the present local batek producers cannot meet; and secondly, to establish firm contact with overseas markets so that there is an increase and continuous flow of demands for our batek. Once this has been achieved, MARA will share some of the overseas orders with the local batek makers who, up to now, as I have pointed out, have been producing ordinary batek for local consumption only.

Therefore, there is no question of killing the batek makers in Kelantan as a result of MARA's direct participation in the industry. What will happen is this: once the orders for batek from overseas have increased and become

continuous, the batek makers in Kelantan will be able to enjoy, for the first time in the history of Batek making in Malaysia, overseas markets for their products.

Pembelian Rumah

296. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state:

- (a) whether it is true that MARA has bought a house for about \$250,000 in Trengganu;
- (b) if so, whether MARA had the house valued by an independent valuer before agreeing to purchase it, and if so, by which valuer and what was his valuation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not true. MARA has never bought a house for \$250,000 in Trengganu.

Che Sukra binti Dato' Kampo Radjo

297. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state:

- (a) the reasons for the nervous breakdown of Che' Sukra binti Dato' Kampo Radjo two days after her admission to MARA College;
- (b) what is her position today, and what action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) I am still awaiting for the medical reports from the Hospital Authority's concerned. Extensive investigations carried out by the Institute show no evidence that Che' Sukra was ragged;
- (b) Che' Sukra is still hospitalised and her condition is improving. As there is no evidence to show that her condition was as a result of ragging, the question of preventing the recurrence of

such incidents does not arise. In any case, ragging has been banned by the Institute's Authority since a few years back.

Pinjaman

298. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development:

- (a) how many applications for loans have been approved by MARA since its inception;
- (b) what is the total sum of money involved;
- (c) how much of such loans have been lost or written off.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Since the inception of MARA on 1st March, 1966, the total number of loans granted is 1,441;
- (b) \$8,937,437.34 cents;
- (c) None of these loans has been written off. What has been written-off is an amount of \$249,194.06 (330 loans in all) which have become bad debts ever since the early days of RIDA and long before MARA was established.

299. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development, with reference to the disclosure by the MARA Chairman, Senator Ghafar bin Baba, that out of respect to some MPs, the MARA had advanced loans amounting to \$600,000 which had to be written-off, and that such loans would not have been made on their individual merits, whether he would cause investigations to be made into all such Members of Parliament involved to satisfy the public that they have not personally benefited from using their good offices to secure loans from the MARA, which are eventually "written-off".

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I would like to make it clear that the total amount of loans written-off is not \$600,000 as quoted by the Honourable

Member but \$249,194.06 cents (capital + accumulated interest). This subject of writing-off should be viewed in its proper perspective because what has been written-off is in fact bad-debts on loans given out in the early days of RIDA, and technically speaking, no loans granted since the inception of MARA have been written-off so far. With regard to the question of instituting investigations into all Members of Parliament involved in recommending applicants to MARA, I do not propose to carry out such investigations because I do not think it is right to restrict the freedom of any Member of Parliament to plead for appropriate assistance on behalf of the members of the public who in fact have the right to seek such assistance from their duly elected representatives.

300. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether it was regular and proper for the MARA to approve loans, not on the merits of each loan application but merely to give "face" to some Members of Parliament who put in a good work for an applicant, thus leading to writing-off over \$600,000 and to state:

- (i) what action has been made to recover the \$600,000 either in full or in part, from the borrower and the Member of Parliament who prevailed on the MARA to grant the loan;
- (ii) whether he would instruct the MARA Chairman to stop giving loans on the basis of MP's recommendations, but on the basis of the merits of each application.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I would like to inform the Honourable Member that only applications which conform to the MARA's rules governing approval of loans are approved. No loan applications have yet been approved merely for the purpose of, to borrow the Honourable Member's phrase, giving "face" to some Members of Parliament. I have stated elsewhere that the total amount of loan written-off is \$249,194.06 cents, not \$600,000.

The amount written-off constitutes bad debts which have been outstanding ever since the early days of RIDA.

- (i) all possible means at MARA's disposal have been employed in trying to recover the RIDA's bad debts;
- (ii) this is not necessary because MARA has already formulated its own rules governing the procedure of approving loans. In accordance with the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Act, 1966, these rules have been approved by me as Minister of National and Rural Development.

301. Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware that there are Bumiputeras in Sabah who genuinely wish to participate in business but have found it difficult to get a loan, because local Banks do not accept Native Land Tiles as security for loans, and since it may take sometime to establish a Bumiputera Bank in Sabah and there is still doubt whether it will allow loans, whether he will arrange for MARA to take immediate steps to enable Bumiputeras to get loans for genuine business purposes.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I would like to inform the Honourable Member that I have already taken steps to assist them as far back as 1966, i.e., since the time when MARA was first established. Up to the end of April, 1968, MARA has given out \$316,256 in loans to Bumiputera businessmen in Sabah.

Pusat Penyelidikan Kelapa Sawit

302. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether the Cabinet had considered the possibility of establishing an oil palm research centre in Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Yes. The Economic Committee of the Cabinet had already considered and agree in principle on the establishment of a Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute which will

undertake problem-oriented research on Malaysian agricultural crops including oil palm.

Lawatan ka-Russia dan Lain² Negeri

303. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state the outcome of his trip to Russia and other countries.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: My official visit to India, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and the Soviet Union gave me the opportunity to meet distinguished national leaders of these countries and exchange views on subjects of common interest. Contacts of this nature goes a long way to promote better international understanding and trust, so essential to world peace.

The warm and cordial reception I received reflects the good image that Malaysia has abroad. There was so much goodwill and friendship for Malaysia and we as a small country can really be proud of the respect that both big and small nations have for us, and their appreciation of the manner in which we manage our internal affairs and our consistent independent foreign policy of maintaining peaceful co-operation with all countries that strictly adhere to the principles of co-existence, respect for territorial integrity and independence, and non-interference in our internal affairs.

Most of the European countries I visited are members of the Aid Malaysia Club and I am gratified to note they are fully satisfied that the assistance they have given us have been put to good use. On the possibility of additional assistance for certain major development projects of Malaysia, e.g. the Port Swettenham Harbour Extension Project, East-West Highway, Port Construction in East Malaysia and East Coast of West Malaysia, Hydro Electric Scheme in Upper Perak etc. I found a positive and sympathetic attitude by these Governments to help us. The Danish Government indicated its willingness to assist Malaysia in research in veterinary, animal production and agricultural development. The

Netherlands Government undertook to assist us over a period of years through active participation in the World Bank Consultative Group. France is willing to extend further credit to us. The West German and Belgium Governments agreed to consider increasing assistance to us and we will be putting up detailed proposals through our Embassies in these countries for their consideration. West Germany agreed to consider the possibility of giving us a line of credit.

I also informed the various Governments of the incentives we provide to attract foreign investments and that we welcome their participation in our development projects particularly on joint venture basis. I was informed by the Netherlands and Belgium Governments of their intention to introduce measures to promote investments abroad by their nationals and the German Federation of industries would be sending a mission to Malaysia to study investment opportunities.

In West Germany, I was very encouraged by the West German Government's favourable reaction to the possibility of Malaysia floating a loan in Bonn. I was informed that Malaysia should not have much difficulty because of our stable country and economy.

Malaysia's desire to have closer links with the European communities was discussed with France, Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany, and these Governments have agreed to give us their support. The Commission of European Communities in Brussels also showed sympathy with our case. This is an important issue as our trade with EEC countries focus almost 14% of our total trade and our products, apart from rubber and tin enter the European market at a relative disadvantage *vis-a-vis* similar commodities from associated African countries. The form of association is not really important provided our export commodities could enter the European market without any disadvantage. Italy and Luxembourg—the other two members of the EEC—are being approached

through diplomatic channels and we hope they will give us their support too.

I had consultation on Commonwealth matters in Britain, in particular, the preparation for the forthcoming five power defence talks in Kuala Lumpur. I had a most useful preliminary discussion on this subject with Mr Dennis Healey, Secretary of State for Defence and Mr George Thomson, the Commonwealth Secretary.

My visit to Moscow was purely a goodwill visit and it reflects the growing ties of friendship and the desire to maintain close and peaceful relations to our mutual benefit. I explained to the Soviet leaders our desire to be friendly with all countries that wish to be friends with us and who adhere strictly to the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for territorial integrity and independence, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The Soviet leaders in turn assured me that their Government has always adhered to the principles of peaceful co-existence and that they would like to see all developing countries live in peace, free from interference by other nations. They further assured me that it has always been their policy to assist developing countries.

My visit to these countries, therefore, has been a great success and will go a long way to further project and enhance Malaysia's good image abroad and win us more goodwill and friendship. The stability of our nation and economy is recognised everywhere and my visit confirmed the high regard these countries have for the way in which we look after our country and manage our affairs both internally and externally.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

Dermaga Ayer Dalam, Butterworth

304. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware of recent disturbing reports of continuous heavy silting in the new

deep water berths now under construction at Butterworth requiring continuous dredging, and if so, what measures he has taken or contemplates taking to ascertain the factual situation.

305. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if the planners of the new deep water berths at Butterworth anticipated the heavy rate of silting of the deep water berths and if he would state their recommendations in the planning stage in this particular respect.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I am aware of the recent press report which alleged that silting at the Deep Water Wharves was so much heavier than anticipated "that two wharves may be affected to the extent of precluding the berthing of ocean going vessels".

Such an allegation was not only exaggerated but also not borne out by the facts.

The true facts of the case are :

At berths 1 and 2 in the South, which are completed, siltation is not greater than anticipated, and even at this stage these berths can accept ocean going vessels. At the other berths 3, 4 and 5 the accumulation of silt since the first dredging in April 1966 was fairly considerable, as expected, because piling was still in progress. After completion of the piling the situation was stabilised. Removal of the accumulated silt will commence in September or October of this year.

Before the project was designed, tidal model studies were made which showed that after the completion of the wharves approximately 100,000 cubic yards of silt would require removal every year.

The actual amount that would have to be removed cannot be ascertained at this time, but indication from occurrence of siltation at berth No. 1 which has been completed more than 1 year ago, shows that the quantity will be within the estimated amount.

The subject of siltation is technically extremely complicated and it is therefore not possible to completely describe the situation at Butterworth in a

few paragraphs of non technical language. However, broadly speaking, the anticipated effect of placing a large group of piles in the present position would be to speed up the tidal flow in front of the wharves, resulting in a degree of scour, and at the same time to slow down the tidal flow within the piles causing siltation.

As stated earlier, the amount of dredging that would have to be carried out when the wharves are in operation will be within the estimated quantity derived from the tidal model studies.

306. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to give the estimates increase in expenditure arising from the heavy silting of the deep water berths over the original estimate of \$55 million for the whole scheme.

307. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he would now call in independent experts to conduct a survey of the new development at the deep water berths to ascertain the problems involved and make recommendations for their solution.

308. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that grave concern was felt by shipping and commercial interests over recent reports of heavy continuous silting of the deep water berths at Penang now under construction and whether he would now make a categorical statement on the situation to allay public fears.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: In view of the replies to questions 304 and 305, no specific replies are considered necessary to questions 306, 307 and 308.

Perkhidmatan Feri

309. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if there has been an improvement in the efficiency of the Penang Port Commission ferry service following the introduction in January, 1968, of a new system which involved the collection of fares only at the Penang side.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The new system of collection of fares at the Penang Port Commission ferry service was introduced with the dual purpose of improving the efficiency of its operations, which was already at a very high level, and to exercise greater control over the collection of fares. Experience during the last five months shows that the object has been achieved.

With regard to users of the ferry service, those who cross from Butterworth to Penang find it much more convenient than before the introduction of the new system, since they can now proceed to board the ferry vessels without having to stop at the ticket boxes to pay their fares. Those crossing from Penang do so with the same ease as before.

The benefit derived from the new system has been passed on to the majority of ferry users in the form of fare reductions.

310. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to furnish details of the Penang Port Commission ferry service traffic for the months of October, November and December 1967 and January, February and March 1968 in the following form:

FARES COLLECTED

No.	1967			1968		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
No. of Passengers carried...						
No. of private passenger vehicles carried						
No. of commercial vehicles carried						

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The details requested are given below:

	Oct., 1967		Nov., 1967		Dec., 1967	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Passengers	858,457	140,555	778,084	124,658	793,735	136,670
Private Passenger Vehicles (Motor Cars) ...	80,803	166,365	66,775	137,394	78,952	157,813
Commercial Vehicles, Lorries, Vans and Buses	17,657	173,535	14,861	143,185	17,836	177,677
	Jan., 1968		Feb., 1968		March, 1968	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Passengers	1,079,420	166,610*	1,048,560	159,813*	1,024,226	154,826*
Private Passenger Vehicles (Motor Cars) ...	87,714	182,508*	80,506	167,319*	83,014	172,733*
Commercial Vehicles, Lorries, Vans and Buses	18,168	159,858	18,610	166,780	18,034	163,981

Pekerja²

311. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to furnish figures of employees employed in the Penang Port Commission by categories as at 31st March, 1968.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
The figures requested are given below:

General Manager	1
Assistant General Manager ...	1
Secretary	1
Personnel Manager	1
Traffic Manager	1
Chief Accountant	1
Dockyard Manager and Chief Marine Engineer	1
Civil Engineering and Maintenance Engineer	1
Management Services Manager ...	1
Assistant Traffic Manager	3
Supervisor Prai Wharf	1
Assistant Secretary	2
Assistant Accountant	6
Senior Assistant Marine Engineer	1
Assistant Marine Engineer ...	2
Assistant Maintenance Engineer ...	2
Assistant Civil Engineer	1
Ferry Manager	1
Security Officer	1
Training Co-ordinator	1
Private Confidential Secretary to General Manager	1

Computer Supervisor	1
Computer Programmer	1
Traffic Supervisor	25
Electrical Engineer	1
Assistant Mechanical Engineer ...	1
Hospital Assistant	1
Chief Store Keeper	1
Clerical and Cognate Staff ...	369
Accounting Machine Operator ...	10
Signal Clerks	4
Junior Stenographers	4
Senior Stenographers	4
Dresser	1
Receptionist	1
Telephone Operators	2
Engineering and Architectural Draughtsman	4
Engineering Supervisor	2
Machine Shop Supervisor	1
Electrical Chargeman	3
Civil Engineering Technician ...	2
Outside Foreman	4
Captain Ferry Service	16
Tug Serang	18
Senior Launch Serang	6
Junior Launch Serang	4
Deck Launch Serang	16
Quartermaster	33
Deckhand	195
First Grade Engine Drivers ...	16
Second Grade Engine Drivers ...	22
Third Grade Engine Drivers ...	35

* Fares at reduced rate from 40 cts. to 35 cts. for double journey for passengers and minor reductions for vehicles.

Greasers and Fireman	...	...	56
Lighter Tindles	...	...	3
Assistant Tindles	...	...	4
Lighterman	...	...	134
Water Tindles	...	...	3
Gear Tindles	...	...	1
Gear Hands	...	...	4
Mintoon Drivers	...	...	2
Mintoon Foremen	...	...	2
Chief Berthingman	...	...	1
Wharfhand	...	...	7
Supervising Rigger/Driver	...	...	1
Crane Driver	...	...	3
Crane Foreman	...	...	3
Guards	...	...	116
Lister Truck Forklift and Vehicle Driver	...	...	58
Office Keeper and Tambi	...	...	17
Apprentices	...	...	12
Labourers	...	...	149
Tindles	...	...	8
Riggers	...	...	12
Storemen	...	...	5
Strikers	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	6
Mason	...	...	3
Sawyers	...	...	2
Electrician	...	...	7
Blacksmith	...	...	5
Serang	...	...	1
Wiremen	...	...	6
Welder	...	...	14
Turners	...	...	17
Moulders	...	...	6
Coppersmith	...	...	5
Pattern Maker	...	...	4
Fitters	...	...	60
Laundry Hands	...	...	4
Caulker	...	...	1
Painter	...	...	1
Plumber	...	...	1
Total	...	...	1,565

Kemalangan Keretapi

312. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Transport what measures he has taken to prevent rail accidents.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
Broadly rail accidents can be grouped under two main categories:

- (1) Accidents caused by acts or omission on the part of members of the public, e.g., passing through level crossings without due care and ignoring proper instructions and signs, letting animals stray

onto railway tracks, carelessness of passengers, train wrecking and sabotage, etc.

- (2) Accidents caused by negligence on the part of railway servants themselves such as failure to maintain tracks, coaches, wagons, locomotives, etc., up to the required operational standard, lack of knowledge of rules and working instructions and human failures such as carelessness, breaking of rules, indifference and so on.

As regard the Malayan Railway, the Railway Ordinance, 1948, provides safeguards against accidents under (1) above. Part XII of the Ordinance lists the acts which are prohibited and lay down the penalties on erring members of the public. Part XII also lists the acts which should not be done by a railway servant and the penalties on those found guilty of such acts.

By virtue of the powers given to him under the Railway Ordinance, the General Manager has made departmental rules and regulations to ensure safety and I am satisfied that these powers are adequate.

Accidents arising out of human failure can be overcome by means of mechanisation or automation but the financial position of the Malayan Railway at present precludes the large scale introduction of modern and much safer signalling equipments. Under the circumstances the Railway Administration is currently studying and taking measures to improve the standard of safety by:

- (a) giving more effective training to train operating staff.
- (b) improving the standard of supervision at all levels.
- (c) strictly enforcing disciplinary actions on servants who are negligent and ignoring rules and regulations.
- (d) improving the standard of maintenance of tracks signalling equipments, wagons, coaches and locomotives.

Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura

313. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Transport the number of employees of M.S.A. in each of the following categories:

1. Stewards
2. Flight Hostesses
3. Ground Engineers
4. Flight Engineers
5. Pilot Trainees
6. Ground Crew
7. Apprentice Artisans,

giving the figures separately according to whether they are citizens of—
(a) Malaysia; (b) Singapore.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
I append herewith the following information:

Categories	Malay- sian Citizens	Sing- apore Citizens	Others	Total
Flight Stewards ..	18	65	—	83
Flight Stewardesses	28	35	10*	73
Licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineers ..	29	54	42†	125
Flight Engineers ..	12	10	10‡	32
Cadet Pilots ..	7	8	—	15
Apprentice Arti- sans	1	24	—	25

It is regretted it is not possible to provide similar information regarding "ground crew" since it is not understood what the Hon'ble Member refers to by this term.

314. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to give the names of Malay pilots sent for training to become crew of Boeing 707 aircraft and the total number of those who are undergoing such training now.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
It is not the practice to answer questions which have a racial implication. However, the Honourable Member may be interested to know that a total of 17 Malaysians have been sent for Boeing 707 training. A total of 37 persons were sent for the training out of which 14 are Singapore Citizens and 6 expatriates. The 17 Malaysians include Enche' Adil bin Ahmad and Enche' Zulkifli bin Shaari.

* Japanese Citizens.

† 38 U.K. Citizens, 1 Australian Citizen, 2 Burmese Citizens and 1 Hongkong Citizen.

‡ 7 U.K. Citizens and 3 Australian Citizens.

Tidak-lah menjadi kebiasaan saya menjawab soalan yang berbaur perkauman. Walau bagaimana pun Ahli Yang Berhormat mungkin ingin mengetahui sa-jumlah 17 orang warganegara Malaysia telah di-hantar untuk latehan Boeing 707. Sa-jumlah 37 orang telah di-hantar untuk berlateh dan dari jumlah ini 14 ia-lah warganegara Singapura dan 6 orang pegawai² dagang. 17 orang warganegara Malaysia itu termasuk Enche' Adil bin Ahmad dan Enche' Zulkifli bin Shaari.

315. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to give the total number of pilots, from the ranks of Captain, First Officers to Second Officers, according to racial origin, citizenship status and the total number of Cadet Pilots and Cadet Pilot Trainees, according to race.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
The Malaysia-Singapore Airlines has in its employment a total of 147 Pilots, 6 Cadet Pilots and 9 Trainee Cadet Pilots as at 29th May, 1968. The breakdown of the citizenship of these pilots, Cadet Pilots and Trainee Pilots is as follows:

	Malaysian Citizens	Singapore Citizens	Others
Captains ...	5	11	54
First Officers ...	24	17	2
Second Officers ...	24	10	—
Cadet Pilots ...	3	3	—
Trainee Cadet Pilots	4	5	—
	60	46	56

Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura mempunyai sa-jumlah 147 orang pemandu. 6 orang pemandu Cadet dan 9 Pelateh pemandu Cadet pada 29hb Mei, 1968. Pembahagian kewarganegaraan pemandu² Cadet dan Pelateh pemandu ada-lah sa-bagai berikut:

	Warga- negara Malaysia	Warga- negara Singapura	Lain*
Captain ...	5	11	54
Pegawai Pertama	24	17	2
Pegawai Kedua	24	10	—
Pemandu Cadet	3	3	—
Pelateh Pemandu Cadet	4	5	—
	60	46	56

316. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to state whether candidates of Malay origin would be selected to fill the posts of Reservation Clerks, Traffic Clerks, and Passenger Relations Officers which are vacant in the Kuala Lumpur Office, as advertised in the *Straits Times* recently, or would the present monopoly of one race be maintained.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Candidates of Malay origin as well as candidates of other racial origins, as long as they are Malaysian Citizens will be considered for employment in the categories that the Honourable Member has mentioned provided they possessed the necessary educational and other qualifications required for each particular post. M.S.A. does not show any discrimination against anyone on racial grounds.

Chalun² bangsa Melayu serta chalun² dari bangsa lain sekira-nya mereka warganegara Malaysia akan di-beri pertimbangan untuk pekerjaan didalam kategori yang di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dengan syarat mereka mempunyai kelayakan persekolahan dan kelayakan lain sebagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh satu² jawatan. Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura tidak akan menunjokkan apa² ketidak keadilan terhadap siapa² atas dasar kaum.

317. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain officer of the M.S.A. Kuala Lumpur Office, by the name of Raymond Khaw was responsible for the choice of a tailor by the name of Messrs Chan Thiam Fook, of 52 Jalan Yew, Pudu, to provide tailoring services for the uniforms of all M.S.A. Kuala Lumpur staffs, without tendering the offer to other interested tailors, especially the Bumiputeras;

(b) if this was not true, when a tender to that effect was called

by the M.S.A., and quoting in full the notice inviting tenders as well as the list of tenders;

(c) if there was no tender, whether the officer in question perhaps with the knowledge of his superior officer, has been involved in corrupt practices, and if so, what are the steps he intends to take to curb this dangerous disease, especially in view of the fact that the M.S.A. is a government owned organization.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

(a) It is not correct to state that Mr Raymond Khaw was responsible for the appointment of Messrs Chan Thiam Fook to provide tailoring services for the uniforms of M.S.A. staff in Kuala Lumpur. Quotations from a number of tailors were invited and 6 tailors responded. These were:

- (a) Chew Tailors
- (b) Won Ah Yoke
- (c) Bee Wah Tailors
- (d) Hoi Heng Tailors
- (e) Golden City Tailors
- (f) Chan Thiam Fook.

The Company has asked its Area Manager, West Malaysia, for a fresh list of reputable tailors in order to conduct a fresh exercise. When the new quotations are available, a choice will be made soon.

(b) Has been answered above.

(c) Has been answered above.

Ada-lah tidak benar jika di-nyatakan bahawa Enche' Raymond Khaw bertanggung-jawab bagi perlantekan Enche' Chan Thiam Fook untuk membekalkan perkhidmatan² jahit menjahit bagi pakaian² seragam kakitangan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura di-Kuala Lumpur. Quotations dari sa-bilangan tukang² jahit

telah di-minta dan 6 orang tukang jahit telah memohon. Mereka² ia-lah:

- (a) Chew Tailors
- (b) Won Ah Yoke
- (c) Bee Wah Tailors
- (d) Hoi Heng Tailors
- (e) Golden City Tailors
- (f) Chan Thiam Fook.

Sharikat ini telah meminta Penguasa Wilayah Malaysia Barat akan satu senarai baharu tukang jahit yang baik supaya dapat menjalankan satu pemilihan lain. Apabila quotations baharu itu di-dapati, satu pemilihan akan dibuat.

(b) Telah di-jawab seperti di-atas.

(c) Telah di-jawab seperti di-atas.

318. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to state the progress of the steps which he promised in this House in late 1967, when I brought out the question, to take to redress the racial imbalance in the M.S.A. such as the number of additional Malay Staffs, especially at top level, recruited in the period immediately after he gave his promise and now.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: A formula has been worked out by the Management of M.S.A. to which the Malaysian Directors have given their full support and is now the subject of negotiation with the officials of the Singapore Government. This formula will enable free employment of Malaysians in most categories of employment in the Company. I am hopeful that when this formula is finally agreed, it will enable a more equitable employment of Malaysian Citizens in M.S.A.

Satu fomula telah di-fikirkan oleh badan Penguasa Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura yang telah disokong penuh oleh Pengarah² badan itu dari Malaysia, dan perkara ini sekarang ada-lah sedang di-bincangkan dengan pegawai² Singapura. Fomula ini akan membolehkan pengambilan sechara bebas kepada Warganegara² Malaysia dalam kebanyakan kategory jawatan dalam Sharikat ini. Saya mempunyai harapan besar bahawa apabila fomula

ini di-persetujui pada akhir-nya, ia akan membolehkan satu keadaan pengambilan kakitangan dari Warga-negara Malaysia dalam Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura.

319. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Transport to give the number of aircraft belonging to the M.S.A. which are registered in Malaysia and Singapore, according to make and models. Could he please tell the House the exact number of new aircraft, type and costs that are being ordered by the M.S.A., and how many of these newly delivered aircraft would be registered in Malaysia.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The following are the number of aircraft belonging to M.S.A. that have been registered either in Malaysia or in Singapore:

Aircraft Type	Malaysian registered	Singapore registered
6 DC-3s	1. 9M-ALM	1. 9V-BAN
	2. 9M-ALP	2. 9V-BAL
	3. 9M-ANE	3. 9V-BAM
8 F-27s	1. 9M-AMJ	1. 9V-BAP
	2. 9M-AMM	2. 9V-BAQ
	3. 9M-AOJ	3. 9V-BAR
	4. 9M-AOX	4. 9V-BBF
5 Comets	1. 9M-AOB	1. 9V-BAU
	2. 9M-AOD	2. 9V-BAT
		3. 9V-BAS

A total of 3 Boeing 707 costing M\$22,500,000 each and 5 Boeing 737 costing M\$10,800,000 each and 3 BN2 Islander costing M\$240,000 each are on order at the moment.

Registration of these aircraft in Malaysia and Singapore will be on one for one basis according to aircraft type and as they are delivered between now and the end of next year.

Berikut ia-lah bilangan kapalterbang kepunyaan Sharikat M.S.A. yang telah di-daftarkan sama ada di-Malaysia dan Singapura:

Jenis Kapal terbang	Di-daftarkan di-Malaysia	Di-daftarkan di-Singapura
6 DC-3s	1. 9M-ALM	1. 9V-BAN
	2. 9M-ALP	2. 9V-BAL
	3. 9M-ANE	3. 9V-BAM
8 F-27s	1. 9M-AMJ	1. 9V-BAP
	2. 9M-AMM	2. 9V-BAQ
	3. 9M-AOJ	3. 9V-BAR
	4. 9M-AOX	4. 9V-BBF
5 Comets	1. 9M-AOB	1. 9V-BAU
	2. 9M-AOD	2. 9V-BAT
		3. 9V-BAS

Sa-jumlah 3 buah Boeing 707 berharga \$22,500,000 tiap² sa-buah dan 5 buah Boeing 737 berharga \$10,800,000 sa-buah dan 3 buah BN2 Islander berharga \$240,000 tiap² sa-buah sedang di-pesan pada masa ini.

Pendaftaran kapalterbang² ini di-Malaysia dan Singapura akan di-dasarkan pada "one for one" mengikut jenis kapalterbang dan mengikut masa ia-nya di-hantar dari sekarang hingga akhir tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Harga Getah

320. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he has had any success in getting the rubber producing countries to agree to stabilise the price of rubber.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): In an attempt to get the rubber producing countries to agree to stabilise the price of rubber Malaysia tackled the problem from three angles. Firstly, among NR producers themselves, Malaysia initiated the Conference of Natural Rubber Producing Countries which was held in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1967. At the Conference, the other Natural Rubber producers agreed to Malaysia's proposal that an Association of Natural Rubber Producers should be established. As a follow up, the NR producers met again in New Delhi where Malaysia submitted a draft constitution of the proposed Association for consideration by the other NR producing countries. The Natural Rubber Producers met again in London in the middle of May this year where they agreed to the draft constitution of the proposed Association of Natural Rubber Producers with its headquarters located in Kuala Lumpur. This approval is, however, subject to ratification by the respective Governments.

Secondly, at the 19th Assembly of the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) held in Sao Paulo in September,

1967, Malaysia was able to get the Group to establish the Natural and Synthetic Producers Consultative Committee which considered the subject of price stabilisation at its first meeting in London in December 1967.

Thirdly, at the recently concluded 2nd UNCTAD, Malaysia, and the other NR producers made useful contribution as a group, the result of which was the unanimous adoption of an international Action Programme on rubber which aimed at stabilising the price of NR at more equitable levels. Amongst others, the Action Programme consisted of the following features:

- (i) a unanimous adoption of the Report of the UNCTAD Exploratory Meeting on Rubber held in Geneva and the endorsement of the conclusions and remedial measures pertaining to the marketing of Rubber, co-ordination between production and supply and international financial and technical assistance.
- (ii) requested the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) and its consultative Committee of NR producers to keep a continuing watch on (a) the NR and SR situation, (b) the effectiveness of the remedial measures, and (c) to formulate further appropriate measures as well as to report periodically to the appropriate UNCTAD bodies, and
- (iii) charged the Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes, in co-operation with the IRSG to hasten implementation of the remedial measures, review progress of implementation of measures, ascertain effectiveness of the remedial measures instituted and to keep a watch on the NR/SR situation.

Malaysia, through her own contributions also successfully contested the election to the Trade and Development Board as well as to the Committee on Commodities. As a member of the

Board and the Committee on Commodities, Malaysia hopes to play a greater role in her attempts to secure fuller international support for the price stabilisation scheme for rubber.

321. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give a report of the results of Malaysian government efforts to secure international support for the price stabilisation scheme for rubber.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Ann: At the Conference of Natural Rubber Producing Countries held in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1967, other major natural rubber producing countries endorsed the measures taken by the Malaysian Government to restore confidence to the rubber market and to raise the price of natural rubber to a more equitable level. In support of the Malaysian Government action, the other natural rubber producing countries are prepared to provide every possible positive support to maintain natural rubber price at an equitable level.

As a follow up, Malaysia, at the 19th Assembly of the IRSG in Sao Paulo, Brazil, emphasised the need for an International Commodity Agreement which will embrace not only NR and SR producers but also consuming countries. The "arrangement" which Malaysia envisaged was based on co-operation between NR and SR industries so that production can be more properly planned with due regard to demand.

In view of the urgent need for concerted action to deal with problems arising in international trade in Rubber, Malaysia and other major NR producing countries requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a special session of the Trade and Development Board which finally empowered the Secretary-General of UNCTAD "to arrange for such consultations and to convene such meetings as may be necessary to lead to concerted action, by Governments interested in the consumption of rubber, the production of NR or the manufacture of SR to deal with both the short-term and long-term difficulties arising in international trade in

"rubber". Following this, an Exploratory Meeting on Rubber was held in Geneva in December 1967. The report as adopted was considered by UNCTAD II in New Delhi. UNCTAD II unanimously recommended that one of the methods to stabilise the prices of primary commodities including Rubber was to set up appropriate international commodity arrangements. As for Rubber, the Conference adopted an Action Programme which, amongst others, consisted of the following features:

- (i) a unanimous adoption of the Report of the UNCTAD Exploratory Meeting on Rubber held in Geneva and the endorsement of the conclusions and remedial measures pertaining to the marketing of Rubber, co-ordination between production and supply and international financial and technical assistance,
- (ii) a request to the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) and its Consultative Committee of NR and SR producers to keep a continuing watch on (a) the NR and SR situation, (b) the effectiveness of the remedial measures and to formulate further appropriate measures as well as to report periodically to the appropriate UNCTAD bodies, and
- (iii) charge the Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes, in co-operation with the IRSG, to hasten implementation of the remedial measures, review progress of implementation of measures, ascertain effectiveness of the remedial measures instituted and to keep a watch on the NR/SR situation.

Pengusaha

322. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) if he will consider bringing the following bodies e.g. F.I.D.A., T.A.B., I.D.D. of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry M.I.D.F.L., S.I.M., etc. under one roof, as he will be aware

that the average entrepreneur soon gets lost if he has to wander through all the red tape that exists in the above offices;

- (b) what steps he has taken to simplify matters for the would-be entrepreneur.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) I do not consider it advisable at this stage to bring F.I.D.A., T.A.B., M.I.D.F.L., S.I.M. and the Industries Division of my Ministry under one roof. If these bodies are merged, then the organisation will become too unwieldy and difficult to administer since each of them has specific functions to perform. The functions of F.I.D.A., T.A.B. and S.I.M. are clearly set out in the legislations incorporating them and the functions of M.I.D.F.L. are set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association whilst the Industries Division is the arm of the Ministry dealing with policy matters of industrial development.

- (b) The average entrepreneur is happy and satisfied with the present set up. Due to the close co-operation between the different bodies, all enquiries and applications have been efficiently dealt with.

Kebun² Kechil

323. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what steps Government is taking to improve the quality and reduce the cost of production in rubber smallholdings and whether it has considered management of such holdings on a co-operative basis or by management corporations.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Government has taken the following steps to improve the quality of rubber smallholders.

- (a) Training the smallholders at the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Schools and centres on better and improved methods of processing their latex.

- (b) Setting up central processing factories for smallholders to enable them to sell their latex for processing into new processed rubbers.

The Government has taken the following steps to reduce the cost of production of smallholders rubber:

- (a) Assisting the smallholders to replant their old uneconomic holdings with high-yielding clones.
- (b) Providing training in processing and better processing facilities to enable them to produce good quality rubber.
- (c) Teaching them better management of their holding. This includes proper manuring, weed control and correct method of tapping.

Management of rubber smallholdings on a co-operative basis or on a management corporation basis may not solve the smallholders' problem but will probably add to their cost of production.

Tepong

324. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) if it is true that the United Malayan Flour Mill at Butterworth does not sell its flour to the dealers in flour but only to its share-holders who deal in flour, and if so, what is the reason for this practice;
- (b) whether he is aware that if the said firm makes available to all dealers its flour then this element of competition will serve to reduce the price of flour and so bring down the cost to consumers.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Cabinet on 18th April, 1962, approved the setting up of two flour mills under pioneer status. At the same time, a group of biscuit manufacturers and bakeries sought approval to set up a flour mill to ensure supplies of fresh wheat flour for their own factories. As the production capacity of the two pioneer flour mills was already in excess of domestic

demand, Government did not see the need for a third flour mill. The group, however, pleaded for permission to establish their mill as a non-pioneer factory and agreed only to supply their own bakeries and biscuit factories and to export any excess production. They also undertook not to sell the excess flour in the local market.

Rombongan Perdagangan Getah Malaysia

325. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry the result of the first Malaysian rubber trade mission to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, giving particulars of rubber

			1967 (tons)		1968 (tons)			
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Argentina	...	...	1,096	1,978	1,413	1,665	645	1,291
Brazil	...	...	1,082	1,087	950	205	491	711
Mexico	...	...	2,106	1,121	1,191	532	765	544
			<u>4,284</u>	<u>4,186</u>	<u>3,554</u>	<u>2,402</u>	<u>1,901</u>	<u>2,546</u>

Pusat Penyelidikan

326. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the government would seriously consider setting up a research institute in Malaysia to find more uses for natural rubber.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: At present the Malayan Rubber Fund Board which is the body responsible for research on rubber maintains a research unit in London known as the Natural Rubber Producing Research Association. This unit carries out research to find more uses for natural rubber. In view of this the Government considers that there is no need at the present to set up a similar research institute in this country.

Getah Tiruan

327. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether any approach has been made by natural rubber producing countries to negotiate with governments of industrial nations to get them to control the production of synthetic rubber, so as not to jeopardise the economy of primary producing countries from the under-developed world.

sales to these Latin American countries after the rubber mission.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: A Malaysian Rubber Trade Mission visited Brazil, Argentina and Mexico from 23rd October to 7th November, 1967. The Mission met officials of appropriate Government department concerned with import and tariff policies, and trade in natural rubber. They also met representatives of tyre and other rubber goods manufacturing companies.

The export of rubber to these countries are as follows:

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The question of control in the production of synthetic rubber was taken up by major natural rubber producers at the first meeting of the Natural and Synthetic Rubber Producers' Consultative Committee held in London in December 1967. This question was again discussed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Exploratory meeting on rubber held in Geneva in December 1967. It was concluded at these meetings that producers should refrain from creating new capacities for the production of rubber without paying full regard to supply and demand position of all rubber, in order to prevent disastrous effect resulting from structural over capacity in the rubber industry. This conclusion has been endorsed by UNCTAD at its second meeting in New Delhi.

Simpanan Getah

328. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Malaysian Government still possess rubber stockpiles, and if so, to give particulars of its volume and value.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is not in the national interest to reveal the particulars required regarding the operation of the Rubber Price Stabilisation Scheme.

Kursus

329. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the cabinet had considered establishing a rubber science and technology course in the University of Malaya to train more Malaysians to be experts in the uses, application and qualities of an item, which is the largest dollar-earner for Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: A course in chemical technology has been started in the University of Malaya more than a year ago. This is a four year course under the Department of Chemistry preparing students for the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours. Under this course rubber technology will be taught as one of the subjects and in view of the importance of rubber to our economy greater emphasis will be given on the teaching of this subject.

Motokar

330. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give a list of all the makes of motor cars which are locally assembled, particularising the production capacity, the number of workers employed and place of assembly plant for each item.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) The following makes of motor-cars are being or would be assembled locally:

Assemblers	Make
(1) Associated Motor Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd. (Batu Tiga, Selangor).	Austin, Morris, Riley, Woiseley, MG, Jaguar, Ford, Holden, Renault and Hillman.
(2) Automobile Industries Sdn. Bhd. (Petaling Jaya).	Peugeot, Mazda, B.M.W.
(3) Motor Investments Bhd. (Batu Tiga, Selangor).	Volkswagen, Audi, Rover, Triumph, Mercedes, Vauxhall, Chevrolet, Toyota.
(4) Capital Motors Assembly Corp. Sdn. Bhd. (Johore Bahru).	Opel, Pontiac, Nissan and Datsun.
(5) Kilang Pembena Kereta Sdn. Bhd. (Johore Bahru).	Fiat and Alfa Romeo.
(6) Swedish Motor Assemblies Sdn. Bhd. (Batu Tiga, Selangor).	Volvo.

- (b) The total capacity of the six assembly plants is 24,000 units per annum working on single shift.

- (c) Total employment potential in the assembly plants is about 2,000 on the basis of single shift.

Kawasan Perusahaan Senawang

331. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Ministry has made an independent assessment of the future of the Senawang Industrial Estate, and if so, to disclose the results, and if not, whether he would consider doing so immediately so that more money would not be wasted on a prestige industrial estate project which could not take off from the ground.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: F.I.D.A. has recently made an assessment and has made certain recommendation to the State Government concerned.

Two factories will soon be constructed there, in addition to the possible location of more sawmills.

F.I.D.A.

332. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the full list of the Executive Staff of the F.I.D.A. showing the qualifications, age, experience, citizenship status and remuneration.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mungkin pelupa atau ingatan-nya sangat chetek. Jawapan kepada soalan tersebut telah diberi dengan sa-chukup-nya kepada-nya dalam persidangan Dewan ini pada bulan Januari-Februari 1968.

333. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the full list of the non-Executive Staff of the F.I.D.A. according to racial breakdown.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mungkin pelupa

atau ingatan-nya sangat chetek. Jawapan kapada soalan tersebut telah diberi dengan sa-chukup-nya kapada-nya dalam persidangan Dewan ini pada bulan Januari-Februari 1968.

M.I.D.F.L. dan M.I.E.L.

334. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the full list of the Executive Staff of the M.I.D.F.L., and the M.I.E.L. showing the qualifications, age, experience, citizenship status and remunerations.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Ahli Yang Berhormat mungkin pelupa atau ingatan-nya sangat chetek. Jawapan kapada soalan tersebut telah di-beri dengan sa-chukup-nya kapada-nya dalam persidangan Dewan ini pada bulan Januari-Februari 1968.

Taraf Perintis

335. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether he is aware that the decision to give pioneer status to Central Sugars was known to certain influential industrialists close to the Alliance two days before the public announcement and this caused a rush for shares of Central Sugars thus forcing the Stock Exchange to suspend business for some time. If so, whether he would state how this information was leaked out and whether he would give an assurance that the Government will not be a party to such a practice.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am not aware of any leakage of information as I was then away from the country.

336. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the total number of local and foreign investors and industries given pioneer status according to the amount of capital invested, type of industries, and citizenship status of investors.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member had raised a similar question orally at the last sitting of Parliament in January/February 1968. I had informed him

that as at 31st January, 1968, there were 131 pioneer companies with a total called-up capital (local and foreign) of \$301,970,894; and a total loan capital (local and foreign) of \$105,347,944.91. I had also listed 19 broad categories of industries covered by the pioneer companies.

Up to 31st March, 1968, there were 133 companies to whom pioneer certificates had been issued; in addition 85 companies have been granted pioneer status approval in principle.

The total nominal capital of these pioneer companies, as at 31st March, 1968, was \$1,103,940,000 against \$1,097,940,000 as at 31st January, 1968. The total called-up capital (local and foreign) as at 31st March, 1968, was \$301,970,894; loan capital (local and foreign) \$105,347,944. The types of industries under broad categories are as follows:

- (1) Food manufacturing industries;
- (2) Beverage industries;
- (3) Manufacture of footwear and other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods;
- (4) Manufacture of timber products;
- (5) Manufacture of furniture and fixture;
- (6) Manufacture of paper and paper products;
- (7) Printing publishers and Allied Industries;
- (8) Manufacture of leather and fur and leather products except footwear and wearing apparel;
- (9) Manufacture of rubber products;
- (10) Manufacture of chemicals;
- (11) Manufacture of products on petroleum and coal;
- (12) Manufacture of non-metallic mineral product except petroleum product;
- (13) Basic metal industries;
- (14) Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment;
- (15) Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery;

- (16) Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies;
- (17) Manufacture of transport equipment;
- (18) Recreation services;
- (19) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Investors from the following countries have invested in pioneer companies:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Australia | 10. Hong Kong |
| 2. Bahamas | 11. Indonesia |
| 3. Canada | 12. Japan |
| 4. Denmark | 13. New Zealand |
| 5. Formosa | 14. South Africa |
| 6. France | 15. Switzerland |
| 7. Germany | 16. Thailand |
| 8. Greece | 17. U.K. |
| 9. Holland | 18. U.S.A. |

Peluang² Pekerjaan bagi Bumiputera

337. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry with reference to his statement in the House on 23rd February 1968 that 90% of employment opportunities in our manufacturing industries goes to the Bumiputeras, and that this percentage is very much higher than the quota of 40% stipulated by the Government, whether he could inform the House, particularly for the benefit of the Malay M.Ps' who are fighting for greater participation of bumiputeras in Commerce and Industries, the total number and name of companies with more than 30% of their staffs, especially those holding positions above the junior executives level, who are Bumiputeras.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member has misunderstood my statement on 23rd February 1968. What I said then was that some Companies employed Malays to the extent of 90% of their total employees, and in some cases the percentage of Malay employees as low as 10% and the average employment of Malays in factories was between 30 to 40% in all grades.

Lesen

338. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the total number of licences to purchase and sell rice, flour and sugar, both as retailer and wholesaler, given to applicants for the period between January 1966 to May 1968, according to racial breakdown, and localities, and the number of rejected applications that are from Bumiputeras.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The total number of rice licences issued to retailers and wholesalers for the period between January 1966 to May 1968, are as follows:

		Wholesale licences issued in		Retail issued
1966	...	27	...	1,665
1967	...	133	...	5,971
1968	...	22	...	615

Wheat flour and sugar are not Controlled Articles and therefore no licence is required to deal in these commodities.