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Thursday
10th December, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION [Col. 4113]

BILL:

The Supply Bill, 1965—

Committee of Supply (Sixth Allotted Day)—

Head S. 14 [Col. 4119]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH [Col. 4215]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 10th December, 1964

The House met at Ten o'clock

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasar Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P.
(Kulim Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jeraï).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARABIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR,
A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASIL, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice,
DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing,
ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN,
Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BIASISWA KAPADA PELUKIS² YANG BERBAKAT

1. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah apa² rancangan Kerajaan untuk mengeluarkan biasiswa

kapada pelukis² yang berbakat untuk mendalami ilmu seni lukis ka-luar negeri oleh kerana di-antara pelukis² negeri ini banyak yang terbukti bakat²-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan, pada masa ini, belum lagi ada rancangan untuk mengadakan biasiswa yang membolehkan pelukis² kita yang berbakat melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-seberang laut. Tetapi Kementerian Pelajaran ada mempunyai wang

bantuan yang boleh di-gunakan untuk menghantar guru² lukis yang mempunyai bakat dalam pelajaran itu ka-seberang laut untuk mengambil kursus² seni lukis dengan tujuan mereka boleh berkhidmat di-Maktab² Perguruan kita apabila mereka balek kelak.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO TEACHERS IN THE UNIFIED TEACHING SERVICE

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether Government would give the same medical facilities to teachers in the Unified Teaching Service as is given to Government servants.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of granting the same medical facilities to teachers in the Unified Teaching Service as is given to Government servants is now the subject of negotiation in the National Joint Council for Teachers. Due consideration will be given on the recommendations of the Council once the negotiation is complete.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware of two things, one of which has gone on and the other is still going on? One is the petition by the National Union of Teachers—N.U.T. They are sending a petition to all the Members—not that they are “nuts” (*Laughter*)—and their membership runs into thousands. They are presenting a petition on this, to them, very important matter. Is the minister also aware that at the Stadium Negara last Saturday there was a mass meeting of teachers of all the unions—I think they numbered 6,000—and they met there to discuss and to protest against this denial of medical facilities and housing to them? When we have an assurance, let us not wait, dilly-dally, or pass the buck, and let us have a categorical statement from the Acting Minister of Education that the Government will give sympathetic consideration.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I am aware both of what took place at the Stadium Merdeka or Stadium

Negara and also of the petition that will be coming to the various Honourable Members. For that reason, I have directed that this matter be tackled as soon as possible; and the meeting of this Council will be held, for the information of the Honourable Member, on the 17th; and I hope that after this Council has deliberated upon this subject, a decision, one way or another, will be arrived at.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I did not make myself quite clear. Can we have a categorical statement from the Honourable Acting Minister of Education that the Government will give sympathetic consideration to this request?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I can give you that assurance.

FILM NEGARA MALAYSIA (FACILITIES FOR SCREENING OF CINEMASCOPE FILM—KING'S VISIT TO TOKYO)

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state whether adequate facilities are possessed by Film Negara for the screening of the cinemascope film of the King's Visit to Japan. If not, what was the necessity to spend such large sums of money taking pictures in cinemascope?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Film Negara Malaysia has all the facilities for shooting and screening of cinemascope films, and it does not cost a cent extra if the film is shot in the normal or cinemascope format. All cinemas in the States of Malaysia are equipped to screen cinemascope films, and it was thought that such a subject as our King's Visit to Tokyo would best be presented in this format rather than the normal postage stamp size picture. The Film Negara Malaysia has also at the moment a number of cinemascope films under production. For the rural audience and for screening by our own mobile units, we can screen the same film either in the original cinemascope format or reduce to the normal format.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I am not a regular film-goer. Consequently, I do not know whether this cinemascope film of the King's Visit has been shown at the theatres. Will the Honourable Minister please enlighten this House whether this film of this Visit has been shown?

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, the film has not been shown yet. It is still in Japan and is being processed in Japan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: In view of the obvious lack of facilities then, is the Minister aware that if you show a film of an event that has taken place six months ago, then it no longer becomes topical and, perhaps, it may well be a waste of public funds?

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Sir, I do not think it is a waste of public funds. As I have answered to the Honourable Member before in regard to the film of King's Visit to Thailand, there has undoubtedly been an undue delay, and I promise the Honourable Member that in future there will not be a delay again. In this respect, however it is very important to have a film in cinemascope of such a visit. That is why the decision was made by the Ministry to have it in cinemascope. Of course, I must admit that there has been a delay as the film is still in Japan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister enlighten this House as to when will this be shown—*lebih kurang?*

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Within a few weeks, Sir.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN THE PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why education in the proposed Comprehensive Schools cannot be given in the child's own language or the child's primary language.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government in

accordance with the policy approved by this House recognises only the official languages as the medium of instruction beyond the primary school level. The proposed Comprehensive education, being an education at the lower secondary school level, cannot therefore be given in the child's own language or the child's primary language if this is not one of the official languages.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a wellknown fact in education that if the child is educated in his own language, then the child is certainly able to progress much faster. Will the Government not achieve its aim if it makes the national language a compulsory subject in these Comprehensive schools and make a pass in the national language a compulsory subject also in the examinations? In view of these two suggestions, will the Government give consideration to making the medium of instruction in the Comprehensive schools the same as the medium of instruction in the primary schools?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, as I said in my reply, the setting up of these Comprehensive schools does not in any way constitute a change in the policy as far as education is concerned; and if the Honourable Member suggests that the medium of instruction should be changed, then I would suggest the Honourable Member move an amendment to the Education Act of 1961.

PERKHIDMATAN MEMBERI PENERANGAN DI-LUAR² BANDAR DI-SARAWAK

5. Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran ada-kah perkhidmatan memberi penerangan di-luar² bandar dapat di-jalankan di-Sarawak seperti apa yang telah di-jalankan di-Tanah Melayu.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawab-nya ya. Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah pun menyiapkan rancangan hendak meluaskan perkhidmatan memberi penerangan di-luar² bandar

di-Sarawak dan juga di-Sabah seperti apa yang di-jalankan di-Malaya ini. Pegawai² baharu akan di-ambil tidak lama lagi untuk di-beri latihan² yang penuh sa-belum mereka mula bertugas di-luar² bandar di-Sarawak dan Sabah.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 14—

Resumption of debate on Question :

That the sum of \$3,691,943 for Head S. 14 stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Chairman: Sa-belum kita mula-kan perbahathan sambongan daripada sa-malam, saya suka hendak mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat masa kita sudah sangat lanjut. Jadi, saya mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya memendekkan sedikit ucapan, kalau tidak nanti kita tidak akan habis—ada 77 kepala di-sini dan masa kita sudah mengambil satu hari dan dua hari yang lepas. Itu sahaja yang saya hendak mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Industrial Development and the Tariff Advisory Board under Head S. 14, items (58), (59) and (60) on page 152.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Tariff Advisory Board has already been formed and is now working very hard towards the establishment of a Malaysian Common Market where domestic products are protected from international competition by judicious use of tariffs. This Board is vital to our economy, because the main hope of any developing nation trying to increase the levels of income lies in industrial development.

In Malaysia private industrial development plays a tremendously important part, because it generally offers the prospect of maximum economic gain to a developing country like ours. Foreign visitors and tourists alike are all amazed at our remarkable industrial growth. Particularly as many of them coming for the first time have the preconceived notion that being in the belt of tropical jungles and tropical forests, Malaysia is a land of tigers, snakes and Soekarno's guerillas. But our Petaling Jayas, our Tampois, our Taseks, dispel all that.

The secret of this success lies in the Alliance Government's active encouragement of industrial growth by providing all the necessary social and economic parameters, machinery like the Tariff Advisory Board and Pioneer Tax Relief, which activates the take-off into self-sustained growth. More particularly, the root of this widespread success lies in the awareness of the Ministry of Commerce that private industrial development is the vital means whereby a tremendous amount of human energy, enthusiasm and ambition are harnessed for economic growth and national construction.

The opportunity for development and growth is ensured by the creation of Common Market, by greater use of external tariffs to encourage a rapid growth in the manufacturing sector. The Tariffs Advisory Board is now actively building up this wall of external tariffs.

The real question, Mr Chairman, Sir, is: Is it necessary to protect our infant industries so as to ensure rapid private industrial development? The answer is "Yes", because private industrial development brings with it the following two major national economic advantages, which are vital to a developing economy like ours:

- (1) Domestic capital and savings are encouraged and induced to invest in projects which would accelerate national growth and wealth.
- (2) Foreign capital are encouraged to invest in Malaysia, because foreign capital will bring in foreign exchanges and investment.

They also bring with it a higher level of technical skills and managerial knowledge. Skills and knowledge, which will harness our people for national self-sustained growth.

Mr Chairman, Sir, to get a rapid expansion of manufacturing, it is therefore a necessary pre-condition that infant industries which would generate economic viability and sustained growth in the nation must be given tariff protection.

While no one can doubt the integrity and ability of the newly formed Tariff Advisory Board, and while tariff protection is necessary, we must also take into account the following major considerations:

- (1) Protection must not be bestowed more than necessary.
- (2) Protection should be in gradual stages, otherwise our consumers would be subject to sudden hardship, as in the case of sugar.
- (3) Protection should never be permanent. But rather tariffs that are granted must be limited to a certain length of periods only and be subject to periodical review. This is to ensure that any inefficient firm which has obtained tariff concession is discouraged from perpetuating its inefficiency. Conversely, when a protected infant industry becomes an adult one, capable of standing on its own feet, then such concession must be removed.
- (4) Also, we cannot afford to have unchecked pursuit of self-interest of any protected firm. Increases in price must be controlled. In this respect it is assuring to learn that such manufacturers have promised not to increase the prices of their products, unless justified. As a growing nation, the time will come when our manufactured goods are ready to enter export markets, the last thing this Government want is to have such firms charging prices that have no relation to international competitive costs.

- (5) Lastly, protection granted should not be a pretext for not improving the quality of products produced.

Mr Chairman, Sir, to sum up, these five considerations must be jealously guarded, if we want our industries to improve, to grow and to meet international competition.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have heard complaints that Dunlop tyres burst while the car is travelling. This is a very serious matter, for bursting tyres are a menace to public safety and a danger to car users. I sincerely hope the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would look into this matter and rectify it.

Another matter connected with tariff in the importation of synthetic rubber into Malaysia. This may come as a surprise to many people. We do import synthetic rubber. In 1963, 870.56 tons of synthetic rubber are imported, amounting to a value of \$1,515,849. This is like bringing an ugly girl to some one who already has several roomfuls of harem.

Mr Chairman, Sir, synthetic rubber may be technically necessary for tyre production, but what is more serious is, I understand, that the imported synthetic rubber by a pioneer company is exempted from any tax or duty. To a nation like ours where natural rubber production is part and parcel of our lifeblood, this is adding insult to injury. I demand that they should be taxed and taxed heavily. Thank you.

Mr Speaker: Saya suka hendak memberitahu kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, siapa yang sudah berchakap, tolong-lah jangan berchakap lagi, kerana kalau semua hendak berchakap, tentu-lah hari ini pun tidak habis. Tolong-lah apa perkara yang sudah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli² Yang lain, tidak usah-lah di-ulang²kan balek, kerana kita hendak menjimatkan masa.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh dan saya suka hendak memendekkan ucapan saya supaya dapat memberi peluang kepada rakan² saya yang lain.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak menyentoh dalam muka 150 Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Walau pun telah banyak di-chakapkan oleh rakan² saya, tetapi saya, salah sa-orang dari Wakil Ra'ayat, berasa bangga dengan terwujud-nya ranchangan tersebut bagi Kementerian ini, yang mana tujuannya hendak menggalakkan dan menolong orang² Melayu di-lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan, dan membentok setia-usaha-nya bagi tiap² buah negeri. Saya gemar menarek perhatian dalam bahagian ini supaya dapat Kementerian ini memikirkan tentang tiga perkara.

Pertama-nya, Jabatan RIDA, pemberian pinjaman-nya hendak-lah di-luaskan lagi tidak sa-takat bagaimana yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu membolehkan orang² Melayu meminjam wang bagi mendirikan perusahaan-nya membuka kebun dan sa-bagai-nya.

Kedua-nya, hendak-lah memberikan keistimewaan untuk menggadaikan tanah "Malay reserve", kawasan Melayu, kepada Bank² atau pun "money lender" dalam negeri ini bagi mendapatkan modal orang² Melayu hendak menjalankan perniagaan dan perusahaan. Di-minta atas jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya menjalankan perundingan dengan Bank² yang ada dalam negeri ini, sebab Bank² itu tidak menerima chagaran daripada tanah² bagi kawasan "Malay Reserve" pada masa ini. Saya nampak tanah² orang Melayu itu kalau hendak di-jualkan tentu-lah laku dan hendak di-lelong pun orang² Melayu sanggup mengambil tanah² yang di-chagarkan kepada Bank itu.

Ketiga-nya, berkenaan dengan Sharikat Permodalan, yang mana 15 juta ringgit saham di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu pada masa ini. Saya nampak penerangan ini sangat kurang di-dapati dari sa-genap lapisan orang² Melayu. Jadi, dengan ini saya mengharapkan supaya Kementerian ini berhubung dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Sebab dengan jalan itu tidak-lah saham² ini di-bolot oleh kapitalis Melayu sahaja dan,

dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dapat-lah Lembaga Kemajuan Daerah itu atau kampung² di-tempat² itu melalui Sharikat Kerjasama ia-itu memberi peluang kepada orang² Melayu di-kampung² bagi membeli saham² itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh dalam muka 152 Bahagian Menanam Getah Sa-mula. Walau pun telah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lain, tetapi saya gemar membangkitkan perkara ini lagi. Saya menyokong penoh dan menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini yang mengambil tindakan yang tegas berhubung dengan ada beberapa orang kakitangan dalam Jabatan ini menerima makan suap. Jadi, saya nampak pada masa sekarang Kementerian ini telah mengambil tindakan yang tegas, chuma saya hendak menyentoh, Tuan Pengerusi, tentang sungutan² ra'ayat dalam bidang ini dalam masa Lembaga Pejabat Menanam Getah sa-mula itu menyampaikan baja²-nya dan menyampaikan beneh²-nya hingga kawasan² itu naik rumput sa-mula, baja dan beneh itu tidak kunjong tiba.

Sa-lain daripada itu ada satu perkara lagi bagi mereka yang berhak menerima wang yang mengerjakan ranchang²an itu untuk mendapatkan wang, ia-itu pada masa sekarang wang² bantuan itu warrant-nya di-beri melalui Pejabat Pos, dan itu ada-lah satu kesulitan kepada mereka, ia-itu bila mereka pergi ka-Pejabat Pos itu di-dapati wang tidak ada, dan pegawai² di-Pejabat Pos itu kadang² menanggohkan kepada mereka itu dan meminta mereka itu datang pada lain² hari, kadang² mereka itu menunggu hingga dua tiga hari, kemudian manakala mereka ka-Pejabat Pos, maseh juga tidak dapat wang itu kerana terpaksa mereka menunggu lagi pula. Jadi, perkara yang sa-macham ini kira-nya mereka itu tinggal di-tempat yang jauh dari Pejabat Pos itu kadang² sampai dua tiga puloh batu jauh-nya, maka tentu-lah mereka telah mengeluarkan perbelanjaan yang banyak sa-belum mendapat wang mereka itu.

Jadi saya memandang dalam hal ini kalau dapat Kementerian ini memikirkan supaya wang bantuan menanam sa-mula itu tidak lagi kita beri kepada Pejabat Pos, tetapi kita terus beri kepada Bank² dalam Negara ini. Jadi, dengan kita beri kepada Bank², ahli² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah itu dapat waran daripada bank itu terus mereka boleh tukar di-mana bank yang ada dalam negeri ini. Ini memberi kemudahan kepada ahli² pekebun kecil, khas-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam menanam sa-mula getah ini, saya harap Kementerian ini supaya meneruskan Rancangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah ini, bukan sahaja dalam daerah Tanah Melayu ini sahaja, saya harap kalau dapat di-kaji sa-mula supaya rancangan ini diteruskan dalam Kerajaan Malaysia Timor ia-itu Sarawak dan Sabah, mudah²an dapat-lah sa-imbang kemajuan dalam lapangan menanam sa-mula getah, khas-nya kepada pekebun kecil, kepada negeri yang saya sebutkan itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Bahagian Kemajuan Perusahaan. Saya chuma menyentuh dalam perkara sharikat kilang kertas. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-laporkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri, dua faktor yang menyebabkan sharikat kilang kertas di-utara itu tidak dapat di-laksanakan, yang pertama, bahan-nya, dan yang kedua-nya, modal. Saya nampak boleh di-atasi masalah ini dengan fikiran yang akan saya berikan, moga² dapat pertimbangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri, ia-itu dalam masalah menchari bahan² untuk sharikat kilang itu, sa-lain daripada batang² padi, saya nampak kita boleh ambil pokok² getah. Jadi dengan saya sebut pokok getah itu saya shorkan supaya sharikat kilang kertas itu di-aleh dan di-buat di-selatan Malaya, kalau boleh di-buat di-kawasan saya di-Tangkak. Alasannya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak katakan bahawa di-selatan Malaya itu ia-itu Negeri Sembilan, Melaka dan Johor, saya agak tidak kurang daripada satu juta lebih ekar kebun getah dan sa-bilangan besar pokok² getah itu

di-punyaī oleh pekebun² kecil dalam negeri Johor dan daerah saya di-Muar. Masaalah hendak menambah dan membanyakkan modal ini saya merayu-lah supaya pekebun² kecil getah itu di-beri peluang mengambil saham sharikat kilang kertas ini. Jadi dengan itu sudah sa-layak-nya bagi mendapat pertimbangan supaya di-buat kilang itu di-daerah saya, tambahan pula Tangkak itu satu tempat yang letak-nya di-tengah² yang mudah ka-pelabohan dan ka-jalan keretapi. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya nampak lain daripada bahan² pokok getah yang hendak di-gunakan untuk kilang kertas ini boleh dapat kayu² daripada kawasan reserve di-Gunong Ledang yang sa-luas 126,000 ekar sa-kira-nya dapat kerjasama daripada Kerajaan Negeri dan Pejabat Perhutanan membenarkan kayu yang boleh di-jadikan bahan kertas, sebab saya tahu—saya bukan expert—daripada pokok getah ini boleh di-jadikan kertas yang baik yang di-sukai oleh dunia; kertas hasil daripada pokok getah ini kertas keras dan sangat di-sukai oleh orang ramai. Saya memandang bahawa kalau tidak di-izinkan oleh penaja sharikat kilang di-utara itu di-buat di-tempat saya di-Tangkak, satu masa sa-telah membuat kilang kertas di-utara, Kerajaan hendak-lah membuat kilang kertas di-kawasan saya di-Tangkak sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kursus Teknik bagi Kontrekter² Melayu di-muka surat 167, Pechahan Kepala 40. Berhubung dengan kursus ini, telah banyak di-chakapkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja. Saya sangat bangga atas kursus yang macham ini, tetapi kalau hendak memberi kesan dan faedah betul² kepada orang Melayu yang menerima kursus itu saya nampak bagini: pada masa akan datang waktu mengeluarkan i'tan berhubung dengan kontrek ini, jangan di-benarkan kontrekter² besar yang Tingkat A, yang bermodal besar itu, mengambil borongan kerja² kecil, umpama-nya, Tingkat C atau B itu kontrekter Melayu layak berikan

sahaja kepada orang Melayu. Kalau di-benarkan kontrakter Tingkat A itu, dia akan membuat tawaran yang paling murah, dan dengan ada-nya tawaran yang murah itu, maka harapan kontrakter Melayu hendak dapat kontrak itu sangat-lah tipis. Ini satu manek yang saya nampak yang menegah kontrakter Melayu dapat menjalankan kerja² yang sedang di-tawarkan kepada mereka.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan Bahagian Pelanchongan di-muka surat 154 walau pun telah banyak di-chakapkan. Saya berterima kasih kepada Kementerian ini sebab salah sa-buah tempat pelanchongan yang telah masuk dalam bahagian hendak jadikan kawasan pelanchongan termasuk tempat saya ia-itu Gunong Ledang. Saya nampak Gunong Ledang ini memang-lah sesuai. Di-sebelah utara ia-lah di-Bukit Bendera, sa-belah tengah ia-lah Cameron Highland dan sa-belah selatan di-Gunong Ledang di-buat kawasan pelanchongan. Dalam usaha hendak menyampaikan maksud ini, tentu-lah Kerajaan tidak mempunyai wang dan tidak ada sharikat² pelanchongan daripada luar negeri yang hendak membuat perusahaan di-Gunong Ledang ini. Pada masa sekarang ada satu tempat daripada juzu' Gunong Ledang ini yang di-gunakan oleh pelanchong² tempatan. Tiap² minggu mereka datang, ada yang dari Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Singapura dan Johor, ia-itu ada satu tempat ayer terjun yang baharu di-jumpai. Saya pernah bersama dengan pegawai orang Eropah pergi ka-tempat itu. Orang Eropah ini kata ayer terjun yang ada di-Gunong Ledang itu sama taraf-nya dengan ayer terjun di-negeri² Eropah. Pada masa sekarang dalam permulaan ini Lembaga Kemajuan Luar Bandar Muar berkehendakkan wang tidak banyak, Tuan Pengerusi, chuma \$500,000 untuk hendak membuat sa-batang jalan raya kira² sa-batu, titian dan hendak membuat rumah tempat orang bersalin pakaian di-kawasan itu. Apabila saya menyebut perkara ini saya minta izin, Tuan Pengerusi, membenarkan saya menchorakkan sedikit ayer terjun yang sejok itu. Ayer terjun ini ada tujuh tingkat dan daripada tujuh tingkat itu

ada tiga tempat yang di-jadikan oleh Tuhan kolam. Kolam ini tiap² satu muat 100 orang boleh mandi. Sa-lain daripada kolam mandi ada pula batu terhampar puteh untuk orang yang lepas mandi hendak menjemorkan badan-nya. Ayer-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, sejok, sejok-nya itu kalau kita masokkan botol ayer orange dalam tempat itu dalam masa 5 atau 10 minit ayer itu sejok macham kita masokkan dalam peti sejok. Sudah-lah peman-dangan itu memang indah, tempat-nya sejok dan ayer terjun-nya memang-lah mengghairahkan siapa yang menengok, jadi tidak payah-lah saya cheritakan, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau saya cheritakan panjang

Mr Chairman: Saya suka mengingatkan, tidak payah-lah cheritakan panjang sangat (*Ketawa*) sebab Ahli² yang lain menunggu hendak berchakap, dan kalau semua-nya berchakap sa-lama itu tidak-lah ada masa.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Saya pendekkan. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri, sebab tempat itu telah terjadi satu terajidi yang kurang baik ia-itu dua orang kanak² telah tergelinchr dan jatuh dalam ayer terjun itu. Tempat itu merbahaya. Walau pun begitu, tiap² minggu mereka datang ka-kolam ayer yang saya sebutkan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu saya hendak menjawab ucapan Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok sa-malam, saya minta izin Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini satu perkara yang sangat nakal dan jahat. Apa yang di-sebutkan konon-nya menghendakkan supaya Kerajaan menjadikan milek negara perdagangan dan perusahaan serta kebun² dalam negeri ini. Ini saya nampak memang jahat dan nakal menanamkan pemodal² satu perasaan supaya bimbang dan khuatir hendak menanam modal-nya dalam Malaysia ini. Yang Berhormat itu, lebeh baik saya fikir, nasehatkan Kerajaan negeri Kelantan suroh harta² orang perniagaan dalam negeri itu di-jadikan milek negara, buat perchubaaan dalam negeri Kelantan itu, tatkala itu saya tahu di-mana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dudok dalam

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap ini pendek² sahaja. Sekarang saya beredar kapada Jabatan Urusan Melayu, muka 150. Telah panjang lebar, banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap di-dalam perkara ini. Saya hanya hendak menyentoh sedikit, satu atau dua aspect yang belum di-sentuh oleh Ahli² yang lain. Barangkali satu pertanyaan yang timbul tentang hal ini, apa-kah tugas Jabatan ini? Barangkali tugasnya ia-lah untuk menggalakkan dan membantu orang² Melayu berniaga. Dalam menjalankan tugas ini, tidak-kah chuba kita fikir, atau di-fikirkan oleh Kementerian ini, apa-kah dia problem—masaalah yang besar yang di-hadapi oleh jabatan ini dalam menggalakkan dan memberi bantuan kapada mereka. Masaalah yang besar ia-lah competition, masalah yang harus di-hadapi ia-lah perlumbaan antara orang Melayu yang baharu hendak bertateh berniaga dengan orang yang bukan Melayu yang sudah kuat tapak kaki-nya dalam perniagaan. Ini akan timbul berbagai² kesulitan, berbagai² problem. Apa-kah chara hendak mengatasi perkara ini? Ini, di-sini Tuan Pengerusi, saya merasa, tugas bagi jabatan ini. Pada saya, tugas yang besar bagi jabatan ini hendak-nya ia-lah untuk melembutkan perlumbaan itu kapada orang² Melayu, atau pun perniagaan² Melayu yang baharu tumbuh, yang baharu bertateh itu, kerana bak kata pepatah kita: “Takkan mentimun, boleh melawan durian”. Kita hendak melembutkan sedikit dahulu durian itu. Ini tugas yang patut di-jalankan oleh jabatan ini dalam hendak memupok, menggalakkan dan membantu ekonomi orang² Melayu. Jikalau sakadar macham mana yang telah dikatakan dan di-terangkan oleh pehak Kementerian, barangkali jabatan ini memberi nasihat kapada orang² Melayu berniaga—nasihat tidak begitu berkesan yang besar, nasihat boleh di-ambil daripada buku², Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi chara-nya ia-lah mengatasi problem yang practical yang di-hadapi, yang bukan theory, yang berpuncha dan berakar umbi daripada perlumbaan, daripada competition. Ini yang selalu timbul. Ini yang menimbulkan keraguan. Jadi, ini perkara

yang harus di-hadapi dan harus di-tolong oleh Jabatan Urusan Melayu ini.

Ada satu peruntokan yang di-minta di-dalam Anggaran ini ia-lah untuk menambah enam orang, atau pun beberapa orang pegawai lagi untuk menjalankan kerja di-Negeri². Satahu saya, Tuan Pengerusi, kebanyakan pegawai² yang menjalankan Bahagian Perniagaan Melayu di-Negeri² ini tidak tahu apa yang mereka hendak buat? Bahkan tidak ada arahan, atau panduan yang chukup, yang meliputi, yang penoh, tentang apa-kah yang patut mereka buat bagi menghadapi practical problem yang ada. Mereka di-Negeri² bukan menghadapi theory sahaja, boleh jadi practical problem yang timbul dari sa-hari ka-sahari, dari satu jam ka-satu jam kapada orang² Melayu yang berniaga, contractor², pekedai² kecil dan sharikat² pada tempat² perniagaan Melayu yang ada satu dua di-Negeri² itu—itu yang patut di-hadapi oleh pegawai ini, tetapi kebanyakan masa, saya nampak mereka itu kadang² tidak tahu hendak menjalankan, atau hendak membuat apa yang patut di-buat. Mereka harus di-beri arahan yang tegas, yang terang dan jelas atas apa yang patut mereka itu perbuat.

Saya pernah mengalami satu kejadian, Tuan Pengerusi, satu orang contractor Melayu mengambil tender daripada sa-buah pejabat yang tidak tundok di-bawah Lembaga Tender—Departmental Tender. Dia masok tender, contractor orang lain pun, China-kah, India-kah—masok sama dalam tender ini. Bila di-buka tender ini, di-dapati dia yang rendah sa-kali dan patut di-beri kapada-nya, tetapi entah macham mana, Ketua Pejabat ini—saya ta’ sebutkan mana²—memberi hanya $\frac{1}{4}$ atau $\frac{1}{3}$ daripada tender itu kapada-nya, yang lain itu di-beri kapada orang lain. Contractor Melayu ini berjumpa-lah dengan pegawai yang menjaga hal Malay Secretariat Negeri itu. Dia tulis surat kapada Ketua Pejabat. Ketua Pejabat membuat penjelasan, atau explanation. Habis itu dia pun serahkan salinan penjelasan daripada

pejabat itu kepada contractor ini—sa-takat itu sahaja. Dia kata ini kerana tender pejabat dan saya tidak boleh champor apa, hendak berchakap supaya pejabat ini ubahkan, atau macham mana ta' boleh, walau pun perkara ini saya nampak benar-nya di-sini dan kami champor tangan dan Alham dulillah dengan chara lebah kurang sa-fahaman bagitu bagini, perkara itu telah dapat di-selesaikan, tetapi ini problem yang di-hadapi oleh pegawai² yang menjaga hal perniagaan orang² Melayu ini di-Negeri², kerana barangkali tidak ada arahan yang tegas pada-nya, atau yang di-jelaskan kapada-nya, atau memang terlalu terbatas arahan tentang kuasa yang hendak di-jalankan oleh-nya. Jadi, ta' boleh buat apa yang berkesan bagi menolong dan memandu perniagaan² Melayu di-sana, dan kita memang semua sa-kata bahawa ini-kah kita hendak tolong, kerana untuk menjaga perimbangan politik kita, untuk menjaga stable politik kita dan untuk menjaga perpaduan antara kaum yang ada di-sini. Ini yang kita hendak jalankan. Maka harus-lah perkara ini di-ambil satu perhatian yang lebeh berat supaya tidak lagi timbul perkara yang demikian.

Kemudian, satu perkara yang bersangkutan dengan ini ia-lah tentang Dewan Perniagaan. Di-sini kita ada Dewan Perniagaan China, ada Dewan Perniagaan Melayu, Dewan Perniagaan India dan Dewan Perniagaan Eropah ada lagi, Dewan Perniagaan F.M.S. pun ada, walau pun benda itu sudah mati berpuluh² tahun ada usaha di-buat sa-tahun dua dahulu bagi menggabungkan Dewan² Perniagaan ini. Ini langkah yang baik, kerana kita tidak lagi harus mewujudkan Dewan Perniagaan China untuk kepentingan China, Dewan Perniagaan India dengan puak India, Dewan Perniagaan Eropah dengan puak Eropah dan berperang. Kita hendakkan satu gabungan yang ber-satu, satu gabungan national, satu Dewan Perniagaan National yang menjaga muslihat kepentingan keseluruhan-nya. Gabungan Dewan Perniagaan Tanah Melayu dahulu di-buat, saya tahu telah di-tubuhkan,

sa-takat ini hanya merupakan satu rangka sahaja, satu rangka, tidak merupakan satu badan yang betul² boleh bergerak mengatasi segala, atau mengarahkan segala Dewan Perniagaan China, atau Dewan Perniagaan India, atau Eropah. Kalau hanya pada nama sahaja Dewan Gabongan Dewan Perniagaan sa-Malaya—pada nama sahaja, tidak memberi guna sedikit pun. Harus-lah usaha² di-jalankan bagi menjadikan sa-telah berchantum, berjaya, menjadikan perchantuman itu berisi, bukan hanya perchantuman yang kosong pada nama sahaja, sehingga dapat-lah Gabungan Dewan Perniagaan National ini memainkan peranan-nya yang sungguh² national dalam pembenaan ekonomi national kita.

Tuan Pengerusi, ada dua sahaja point lagi, ia-itu saya beredar kepada Bahagian Industrial Development. Dalam perkara ini, saya hendak menyatakan dan hendak memuji langkah Kementerian Perdagangan yang telah berusaha sa-hingga, menurut jawapan daripada Menteri Perdagangan dalam Pertanyaan Bertulis, mengatakan bahawa 44 buah sharikat² perintis yang telah mengambil pekerja² Melayu lebeh daripada 30%—satu langkah yang sangat di-sanjong, bukan sahaja oleh orang² Melayu, tetapi oleh seluroh warga negara Malaysia yang chintakan Malaysia, yang chintakan perpaduan Malaysia, yang chintakan kapada ketenteraman Malaysia. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, 44 buah sharikat perintis ini bukan kesemua-nya sharikat perintis. Ini merupakan lebeh kurang separoh daripada sharikat² perintis yang telah mendapat taraf perintis di-sini. Maka saya hanya meminta jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri kita supaya dapat mempengaruhi sharikat² perintis yang belum lagi mengambil pekerja² daripada orang² Melayu itu yang hampir² kadang² 100% ta' ada pekerja² Melayu yang di-ambil bekerja daripada orang² Melayu, kerana kita di-sini sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan, sa-bagai sa-buah Negara, harus menghadapi kenyataan² politik, atau political realities yang ada di-sini.

Dan kalau kita benarkan atau sharikat ini membenarkan diri mereka

mengambil satu kaum sahaja sa-oleh² sharikat itu dengan chara tidak langsung telah memberi sumbangan bagi menjadikan suasana dalam negeri kita ini explosive lebih daripada apa yang telah ada. Kita bukan-lah hendak mengambil orang Melayu itu kerana hendak mengutamakan orang Melayu, tetapi mengambil orang² Melayu itu ia-lah hendak mengadakan perimbangan ekonomi. Ini satu target yang ta' dapat di-tolak oleh siapa² sa-kali pun dalam Dewan ini dan di-luar Dewan ini. Maka saya harap pihak Kementerian Perdagangan mengambil langkah daya utama-nya, inisiatif-nya, supaya sharikat² yang belum lagi mengambil ramai orang Melayu itu, mengambil-lah sedikit sa-banyak, berapa peratus di-beri kepada orang Melayu, 20, 30, 40 peratus, melateh mereka itu, kerana kita tahu banyak dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja, bukan sedikit pemuda² Melayu yang tidak ada pekerjaan. Sunggoh mereka tidak ada skill barangkali, tetapi orang lain pun asal-nya ta' ada skill juga. Tetapi sa-telah mereka dilateh dan di-beri perhubungan maka lama kelamaan mereka pun ada-lah skill-nya yang merupakan skill labour yang dapat menjalankan kerja yang di-kehendaki oleh sharikat² dan kilang² itu. Kalau, Tuan Pengerusi, barangkali sharikat ini keras kepala, saya anjorkan-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya, kalau memang ta' boleh di-elakkan pada masa akan datang, mengadakan-lah Undang² bagi memaksa mereka itu mengambil langkah ini.

Akhir sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak sentoh sedikit tentang menanam sa-mula getah, muka 152. Saya hendak sentoh sedikit sahaja, yang pertama satu perkara daripada pengalaman saya dalam kawasan saya dan dalam negeri saya sendiri. Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula Getah, ini satu pejabat yang saya rasa kurang pegawai. Pertama, pegawai² rendah yang pergi menyiasat kebun² getah yang hendak menjalankan tanaman sa-mula itu. Kadang² dua bulan, tiga bulan, empat bulan, kadang² sa-tahun, baharu-lah dapat persetujuan hendak mendapatkan bantuan tanaman sa-mula itu. Dalam masa itu

ternanti²-lah tuan punya kebun itu yang mempunyai dua tiga empat ekar, apa na' jadi permintaan-nya, bila lagi na' dapat, berulang-lah dia ka-pejabat, balek ka-kampung kerja ta' jadi.

Ada satu kesah, satu orang yang mempunyai kebun getah dua tiga empat ekar, minta bantuan tanam sa-mula, pergi periksa sa-kali ta' pass kerana ada sedikit lalang, barangkali ada sa-tengah kaki tinggi-nya lalang² itu, lalang ini ta' potong, suroh potong sa-mula sampai dia menggadaikan dan menjualkan tanah tadi kerana hendak mengejarkan bantuan menanam sa-mula. Sa-telah sa-tahun atau sa-tahun sa-tengah lepas itu baharu dapat. Ini-lah kesukaran² yang ada berlaku, yang patut di-beri perhatian oleh pihak Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula ini, terutama sa-kali kepada pekebun² kecil yang mempunyai kurang daripada 5 ekar. Ini-lah perhatian yang harus di-beri lebih. Kebanyakan orang kampung, orang luar bandar yang mempunyai tidak lebih daripada 5 ekar, Tuan Pengerusi, mereka-lah yang banyak sangat kesukaran² mereka hadapi dan kepada mereka-lah yang patut di-beri perhatian lebih untuk menyenangkan serba sedikit akan kesukaran² yang mereka hadapi dalam mendapatkan bantuan menanam sa-mula ini.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah katakan tadi, pada pekebun² kecil yang kurang daripada 5 ekar kesukaran-nya banyak, dan kepada mereka-lah barangkali bantuan ini kurang merasa—kurang merasa—saya minta supaya di-buat penyelidikan yang rapi kenapa demikian, dan kalau perlu, sa-telah di-siasat itu dan ini sebab-nya, maka kepada orang yang di-bawah 5 ekar ini patut-nya kalau hendak beri kelonggaran pun beri-lah sedikit kelonggaran kepada mereka yang hendak mendapatkan bantuan itu supaya jangan bertambah sukar hidup mereka, supaya dengan demikian mereka dapat-lah menanam sa-mula kebun-nya yang 5 ekar itu. Dan kalau sekarang Kerajaan membuat Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir boleh beri bantuan tanah pinggir 4-5 ekar lagi, barangkali dapat-lah mereka menambah pendapatan-nya. Dengan

yang demikian kita dapat memberi satu pembelaan yang betul (real) kepada orang² luar bandar. Terima kasih.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, to broaden the base of our economy, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is as important as the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. Provision for this Ministry under Head S. 14 of the Estimates, therefore, merits the close scrutiny and careful consideration they deserve from the House. Honourable Members who have addressed the House before me have made various observations on the Estimates under this Head. I wish only to make two general observations on the subject of commerce and industry and to draw attention to one subject under the control of this Ministry.

My first point is that on the question of commerce, the people in the Borneo States are very concerned over the effect of the establishment of a common market within Malaysia and its consequent effect on some of our newly established and comparatively small industries in their struggle for survival in the face of competitions from within and without. It is hoped that this problem will receive the careful consideration it deserves from the Ministry, because such industries, although they may be small and constitute a comparatively small amount to the whole economy, do provide much needed employment and openings for people in the Borneo States.

Sir, the second point I wish to make is that in the fostering of new industries it is our hope that sufficient attention should be paid to the desirability of establishing or encouraging the establishment of some of these new industries in the Borneo States, particularly in such cases where raw materials are available in the States. In our national planning for the development of the industries, it is hoped that due regard will be paid to the needs and potential of the Borneo States. Interest in this direction, perhaps, could be stimulated by the Federal Authority which is able to call on

greater resources in specialists and in technical "know-how". As an example of such industries, I would only mention things like cement manufacture where the raw materials are available and various products or by-products which are based on the timber industry.

The particular subject I wish to touch on, Sir, is that of tourism, which I think has only attracted a little attention from Honourable Members. Some Members did stand up and pleaded particular cases of some particular attractive and scenic spots in their particular constituencies, but if I am not mistaken the broad aspects of tourism have not been touched upon.

Now, I would refer to the provisions which appear on pages 154, 163 and 167 for the Tourism Division of the Ministry. On page 154, under Head S. 14, Items (85) to (98), there is provision of \$107,935 for staff for this Division; and on page 163, under Sub-head 8, there is provision of \$55,332 for other recurrent expenditure; and finally, on page 167, under Sub-head 44, there is provision of the sum of \$260,000 for publicity, the same amount as was provided in 1964. I am surprised that these items have not attracted as much comments from Honourable Members as other items under Head S. 14.

In many countries of the world, Sir, tourism has become a very important part of their economy in the earning of foreign exchange. I do not know if the Honourable Minister has figures of our foreign exchange earnings in this respect. I have, however, been informed by experts, who have visited Sarawak recently to make a survey, that our potential in this field is great and could be better exploited provided we are prepared to co-operate with travel agencies in providing facilities apart from hotel accommodation which are required. Publicity alone, Sir, is not enough. I am not sure whether the activities of this Division on Tourism of the Ministry extend to the Borneo States. If they do, Sir, I will say that merely giving publicity—for instance, to say the fair damsels of the longhouse

in Sarawak with their topless costumes—is not sufficient. We must ensure that the large number of tourists, whether in solo flights or accompanied by their worried wives, who will fly to our shores, are well received and not unduly disappointed by what they see and by their reception. Organisation is very necessary to ensure the comfort of visitors to our land, so that they will come back again—not only come back but will also induce others to follow. Equally important, organisation is required to ensure that such a flood of tourists, particularly to the *ulu*, do not disrupt too much the life of our people who are at the receiving end. Tourism, in fact, can become a very important industry, giving employment to a large number of people, and I hope that it will receive the attention from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that it deserves.

Enche' Suleiman bin Ali (Dungan): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam membahathkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian ini, saya juga suka menyentuh sedikit, satu dua perkara sahaja yang pada keseluruhan-nya barangkali butir² yang saya akan chakapkan pada hari ini telah pun di-ucapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lain, tetapi saya rasa ada juga satu dua perkara yang belum di-sentuh oleh pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain yang telah berchakap dahulu.

Yang pertama, saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah di-muka 152. Mengenai tajok ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap dan ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap berkenaan dengan corruption yang telah berlaku dalam kalangan ini, tetapi saya tidak suka berchakap dari segi corruption. Saya suka berchakap dari segi kesusahan ra'ayat hasil dari Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah dan saya harap kesusahan ra'ayat yang timbul daripada ranchangan ini akan dapat di-atasi, di-awasi, di-kawali dan di-perhati rapi² oleh pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Satu daripada kesulitan dan kesusahan yang di-alami oleh tuan² tanah

yang memohon bantuan menanam sa-mula getah sa-hingga menyebabkan sa-tengah² daripada mereka ini susah, lebeh susah dan kadang² terpaksa mengeluarkan perbelanjaan untuk mendapatkan bantuan daripada Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula Getah, ia-lah perjalanan sa-tengah² pegawai. Perkara yang pernah berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah biasa-nya—yang menurut biasa—manakala sa-saorang membuat permohonan kerana menanam sa-mula getah, maka dalam tempoh yang tertentu biasa-nya datanglah pemeriksa dari pejabat tanam sa-mula ka-tanah itu untuk melihat sama ada tanah itu berseh atau tidak berseh. Jadi, apa yang pernah berlaku dan kerap berlaku dan yang pernah saya sendiri menerima sungatan daripada orang kampung dalam kawasan saya dan lain² juga mengatakan manakala di-buat permohonan dan permintaan untuk bantuan menanam sa-mula getah dan di-harapkan dalam tempoh yang tertentu pemeriksa dari Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula Getah itu akan tiba. Malang-nya, tidak tiba. Jadi, kebun yang di-bersehhkan dan tanah² yang di-bersehhkan untuk di-periksa itu telah mulai naik semak balek, berlalang balek dan tunggu-lah barangkali dua tiga bulan kemudian, beritahu ka-pejabat dan pejabat pula beritahu mengatakan akan melawat sa-kian² masa untuk memeriksa, kawasan tanah ini di-bersehhkan dan di-chuchi balek, tetapi tidak datang juga. Akhir sa-kali datang-lah pemeriksa bila waktu lalang telah tinggi, semak telah banyak dan kesudahan-nya bantuan tidak dapat di-beri dengan alasan tidak berseh. Ini kerap berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak berlaku dan banyak sungatan yang saya terima daripada orang² kampung.

Ada satu perkara lagi yang saya rasa perkara ini lebeh besar. Saya sendiri tidak dapat mengagak sama ada perkara ini telah ada dalam ma'aluman Kementerian atau tidak, tetapi ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mesti di-awasi, satu perkara yang agak besar. Dengan timbul-nya bantuan Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah ini telah menyebabkan banyak tanah² kepunyaan orang kampung terjual

dengan sa-chara tidak di-sedari—saya ulang—dengan ada-nya bantuan Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah ini banyak daripada tanah² atau kebun² orang² kampung telah terjual dengan tidak di-sedari. Bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau saya ada tanah biasa-nya dengan apa juga jenis title-nya, grant-nya dan keterangan-nya, AA-kah? AMT-kah? kata orang sana atau sa-bagai-nya, tahun berapa dikeluarkan, jadi, tanah² yang bagini ada alasan untuk dapat bantuan, sa-balik-nya tanah² sekian², ta' berhak dapat bantuan. Jadi dengan ada-nya ranchangan ini maka sa-tengah² pegawai telah mengambil kesempatan. Dia tahu, kalau harga sa-keping tanah itu \$2,000 dan bantuan yang di-dapati enam kali bantuan yang di-dapati—dalam tanah lima ekar itu berapa: \$750,00 satu ekar, kali lima, sudah hampir² \$4,000. Jadi dia sanggup beli tanah itu dengan harga \$3,000. Dia mengambil kesempatan ini dengan membayar pendahuluan sa-murah²-nya kepada orang kampung dan bayaran itu ada-lah daripada wang bantuan kerana menanam sa-mula tanah itu sendiri, jadi dia dapat. Ada sa-tengah orang boleh dapat tanah daripada orang kampung dengan chara tidak mengeluarkan \$1.00 pun hanya wang bantuan daripada pejabat untuk menanam sa-mula ini-lah di-jadikan bayaran untuk tanah ini dan sa-chara tidak langsung tanah itu dia dapat dengan jalan free. Ini telah berlaku.

Dan saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri, soal² yang saperti ini ada berlaku, ini mustahak di-awasi. Dengan sebab kita tahu ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Getah yang kita ada pada hari ini hanya dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan hasil negara yang lebeh baik—penanaman yang lebeh baik di-samping itu bertujuan meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat. Kalau ranchangan ini menjadi satu ranchangan yang boleh memeras, menindas, merampas hak² ra'ayat maka ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab dan kewajipan Kerajaan mengawasi-nya.

Soal yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Urusan Melayu di-bawah muka 150. Tiap² Ahli Yang

Berhormat, Tuan Pengerusi, yang telah bangkit di-sini berchakap, semua berchakap berkenaan dengan Bahagian Urusan Melayu. Dan saya juga mengambil kesempatan berchakap bersama. Saya berpendapat, barangkali ada-nya Bahagian Urusan Melayu dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini dengan sebab ada-nya hak² istimewa orang² Melayu dalam Perlembagaan. Dan saya yakin benar² ada-nya Bahagian Urusan Melayu dalam Kementerian ini dengan tujuan yang baik, dengan tujuan yang bagus, tujuan hendak membantu, menolong, menjamin orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan. Tetapi banyak tanda tanya yang timbul, apa-kah tugas yang di-jalankan oleh pihak Urusan Melayu, apa-kah hasil² yang telah di-dapati, apa-kah perubahan kepada orang² Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan sejak ini?

Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ke-mundoran—kelemahan orang² Melayu dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan, kita boleh katakan sa-bagai satu penyakit, penyakit yang hampir chronic, pada masharakat. Jadi, untuk mengubati penyakit ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa tidak pada dengan satu bahagian—satu Bahagian Urusan Melayu yang hanya mengandongi Ketua Penolong Setia-usaha, Penolong Setia-usaha dan beberapa orang kerani sahaja untuk mengendalikan, mengawasi satu bahagian, satu penyakit yang hampir chronic, penyakit yang di-hidapi oleh hampir 4 million manusia dalam negara Malaysia. Saya rasa tidak pada dengan tiga, empat orang ini untuk mengawasi, untuk mengubati penyakit yang di-hadapi oleh 4 million manusia.

Penyakit ini mesti-lah di-ubati dengan satu chara yang lebeh dahulu di-adakan penyelidekan; dalam ini saya nampak tidak ada pegawai penyelidekan pun, pegawai executive pun tidak ada. Jadi, ada-kah pihak Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini telah mengadakan penyelidekan menchari sebab-musabab, puncha, mengapa dan dari mana datang-nya kemundoran, kelemahan orang Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan.

Kalau hendak di-ubati betul² supaya penyakit ini semboh dan supaya si-sakit itu subur dan sehat sama gemok dengan orang² lain, jadi mesti-lah di-chari ikhtiar mengubati-nya.

Saya menchadangkan, Tuan Pengerusi, penyelidekan yang teliti—yang lengkap mesti di-jalankan, sebab-musabab dan puncha kelemahan orang Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan mesti di-chari. Sa-telah di-ketahuī, sa-telah tahu sebab-musabab penyakit² itu, saya shorkan, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini di-ubah, di-jadikan satu lembaga sa-bagaimana Lembaga RIDA, boleh kita namakan dia sa-bagai Lembaga Kemajuan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan Melayu. Kita boleh jadikan satu lembaga dengan kita beri nama dia Lembaga Kemajuan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan Melayu yang di-kendalikan oleh, di-bawah dan menurut atoran dan peratoran lembaga.

Kemudian untok menjayakan benda ini—untok menjayakan ranchangan Urusan Melayu, untok menolong orang Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan satu blue print—satu ranchangan yang konkrit dan lengkap dari sa-genap segi mesti di-adakan; saya sendiri tidak dapat tahu dan tidak dapat agak ada-kah pehak Kementerian telah ada satu ranchangan, satu blue print, yang lengkap untok hendak melaksanakan satu² tujuan, tetapi saya tegaskan apa juga ranchangan, apa juga blue print, siapa juga yang akan menjalankan-nya, sa-lagi dia tidak tahu sebab-musabab penyakit ini, dia tidak akan dapat mengubati penyakit kemundoran orang² Melayu sa-hingga pada satu masa yang akan datang.

Saya rasa chukup-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, chuma saya hendak sentoh sadikit, sa-patah kata berkenaan dengan pelanchongan. Ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat sudah berchakap berkenaan dengan pelanchongan, saya hanya chuma menyentoh, kalau pehak Kementerian ada chadangan—ada ranchangan hendak mengadakan pusat² pelanchongan, maka saya suka-lah memberi ingatan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa khas-nya di-

kawasan saya di-Dungun, ada satu kawasan yang terlampau sesuai—terlampau chantek, dengan pantai-nya panjang melebar, tanah-nya puteh berseh dengan pokok² rhu, ombak menderu², lebeh² lagi di-waktu malam, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi, saya rasa kalau ada ranchangan itu saya minta-lah top priority kapada kawasan saya khas-nya di-Dungun. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Saya sa-kali lagi hendak mengingatkan kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, kita chuma dapat sa-belah pagi sahaja untok perbahathan ini, bila kita mula sa-belah petang ini patut-lah kita beri Yang Berhormat Menteri peluang menjawab. Jadi, itu-lah masa yang ada ini chuma sa-hingga pukul 1.00. Jadi, kalau di-jimat²kan ucapan, semua nanti barangkali ada masa hendak berchakap.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyampaikan beberapa perkara. Sa-panjang pengalaman saya berhubung dengan perdagangan dan perusahaan, bagitu juga penyakit yang sedang di-rasai dan di-alami oleh orang² Melayu, saya fahamkan penyakit ini-lah yang mesti di-ubati untok benar² bagi memuleh atau menegakkan balek perusahaan orang Melayu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya yakin dan perchaya kalau Malay Secretariat atau pun Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini benar² di-jadikan satu jabatan atau pun bahagian perantaraan di-antara ahli² perniagaan atau pun perusahaan Melayu dengan pehak Kerajaan, maka akan dapat-lah beberapa perkara—beberapa penyakit dan beberapa masalah bagi mengatasi apa yang telah berlaku dan akan berlaku pada masa hadapan ini. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau badan ini telah menjadi badan perantaraan, maka di-sini-lah juga tempat orang² Melayu akan mengadukan persoalan mereka berhubung dengan perkara ini—perkara perdagangan dan perusahaan.

Mithal-nya, saya bagi satu chontoh, satu orang ahli perniagaan Melayu yang telah pun mendapat permit Van C ia-itu boleh membawa barang²-nya

sendiri, tetapi ingin pula meningkat ka-atas lagi, ia-itu hendak mendapatkan lesen B pula, oleh kerana barang²-nya telah maju dan perniagaan-nya telah besar, tetapi sa-panjang yang saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, payah hendak dapat. Jadi, saya fahamkan untuk memudahkan ini, kalau badan ini benar² hendak menjadi satu jabatan, atau pun bahagian perantaraan, maka pegawai di-jabatan ini-lah akan dapat menguruskan dengan jabatan mana yang telah di-satukan bagi menyelesaikan dan mendapat sa-suatu perkara, atau pun lesen sa-bagaimana yang telah saya chontohkan tadi.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau tindakan tidak di-ambil oleh badan ini, maka saya rasa walau pun telah ada Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini, maka akan menjadi satu ejekan, atau pun akan menjadi satu di'ayah, atau pun propaganda sahaja kepada orang² Melayu, sedangkan hasil-nya tidak ada. Kenapa, Tuan Pengerusi? Saya berani berkata demikian, kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu Malay Secretariat, atau pun Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini, telah di-adakan pada tahun 1961 lagi, yang bererti telah berumur empat tahun—empat tahun bukan pendek, barangkali kalau budak yang mempunyai School Certificate, atau pun Post School Certificate, dapat masuk universiti telah tamat dan telah mendapat ijazah, atau pun degree.

Tuan Pengerusi, baharu² ini, saya terbaca di-dalam surat khabar *Utusan Melayu* mengenai soal taraf ekonomi orang² Melayu, walau pun telah ada Bahagian Urusan Melayu, atau pun Malay Secretariat ini, hanya ada satu persen sahaja di-antara 99 persen. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya mengatakan maseh di-dalam keadaan yang tidak begitu bersungguh² bagi meninggikan taraf perdagangan dan perusahaan Melayu. Tuan Pengerusi, lebeh² lagi sekarang ini Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini ada-lah orang yang bukan Melayu dan ini ada-lah menjadi satu batu ujian kepada orang² Melayu. Benar-kah keikhlasan sa-bagai warga negara Malaysia ini yang sama² ingin hidup, berbaik, ma'mor, maju, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-chakapkan-nya itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka lagi menarek perhatian dalam soal ini. Ada beberapa perusahaan orang Melayu yang telah berjalan dan sedang berjalan, dan ada yang telah mati, Apa-kah sebab-nya? Sebab-nya ia-lah tidak lain dan tidak bukan, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-sudah di-lihat bahawa orang Melayu ini akan maju di-dalam satu² perusahaan—saya berikan satu chontoh, mithal-nya, perusahaan kayu balak di-Trengganu, atau pun di-Besut di-tempat saya, ada perusahaan-nya dan pekerjaan yang saperti ini . . .

Mr Chairman: Jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh pendekkan sedikit perkara itu, tepatnya kepada perkara ini, dapat-lah masa yang di-gunakan itu lebeh sedikit supaya orang lain juga dapat berchakap.

Enche' Mohamed Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Pengerusi, boleh saya pendekkan, tetapi saya rasa ta' begitu complete, dan akan keliru di-pehak sa-belah sana, nanti dia hentam pula pada saya mengatakan PAS ini ta' ada dasar; ini yang ta' sedap!

Tuan Pengerusi, saya boleh memendekkan, jadi pekerjaan kayu balak yang saya chontohkan ini pada mulanya orang Melayu dengan modal \$1,000 atau \$2,000 dapat menjalankan perusahaan kayu balak, tetapi saya tidak tahu—ini ada-lah satu syarat yang benar² hendak menolong orang Melayu, atau pun di-buat beberapa syarat untuk menekan dan melemahkan perusahaan, atau pun pekerjaan orang Melayu. Mithal-nya, dahulu hendak mendapatkan satu ban kayu hanya di-antara dua atau \$300 sahaja yang terpaksa meninggalkan deposit, atau pun wang amanah bagi menjalankan perusahaan itu, tetapi sa-panjang yang saya tahu sekarang ini di-ubah pula dengan terpaksa mengadakan lori pula bagi menarek kayu balak itu, dan deposit ini pula makin banyak ditambah. Jadi, kalau di-kira mahu-lah ada \$20,000 modal, baharu-lah dapat di-jalankan. Jadi, kalau macham ini-lah berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi, dan tidak di-awasi oleh jabatan, atau pun badan ini, maka orang Melayu akan jadi cherita, bagaimana cherita orang² tua dahulu: "kura² dengan labi²", atau

pun dengan satu kawah yang besar, di-gerangkan ayer, kemudian di-letakkan satu kayu kechil, di-letakkan-nya labi² itu supaya merangkak ka-saberang—ta' akan dapat, Tuan Pengerusi. Kalau di-letakkan satu papan yang besar dan lebar, harus-lah boleh berjalan, tetapi kerana kayu itu kechil dan bulat, apabila dia naik jatuh-lah dia.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-lah di-perbaiki dan di-perbetulkan sharat ini supaya sharat² yang di-fahamkan—segala perniagaan dan perusahaan yang boleh di-buat oleh orang² Melayu itu di-kendorkan sharat²-nya supaya berpadan dengan modal, berpadan dengan kekuatan-nya itu, kalau tidak, akan jadi mimpi-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification. May I enquire who created those conditions or sharat² which he said just now?

Enche' Mohamed Daud bin Abdul Samad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu sharat² ini di-buat oleh Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi ada hubungan-nya dengan soal ini, sebab Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri telah menyatakan di-dalam masa mengemukakan soal ini bahawa ada beberapa Negeri lagi yang belum mengadakan pegawai, atau pun bahagian ini. Jadi, sa-sudah Negeri itu dapat mengadakan, saya yakin dan perchaya Menteri ini akan dapat menyalorkan di-antara Kementerian-nya dengan Negeri itu—saya rasa belum terbabas lagi!

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga menarek perhatian lagi pada muka 151 ia-itu berhubung dengan perkara 1, butiran (34)—Pengawal Bahagian Barang² Expot. Ini telah berlaku dan sedang berlaku, sebab itu-lah saya rasa patut saya sampaikan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini, ia-itu mesin kechil padi telah pun di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dan beramai²-lah orang kampung membeli mesin itu dengan tidak ada satu peratoran, atau pun satu kawalan dengan harapan mereka akan mendapat kemudahan² bagi mengisar padi-nya itu, tetapi apa yang telah berlaku di-tempat saya, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah satu perkara

yang amat menyedehkan. Sudah berpakat dua tiga orang membeli satu mesin untuk mengilang padi, tup² ta' boleh hendak mengilang dengan mesin itu, konon-nya sudah ada sharikat kerjasama dan sudah ada bermacam² lagi. Jadi, dalam hubungan ini, saya maksudkan kalau ada mesin² alat yang seperti ini yang hendak di-masokkan ka-Malaysia ini, atau pun ka-Tanah Melayu ini, hendak-lah di-buat kawalan yang baik seperti kita membeli senapang, kalau tidak ada permit daripada Kerajaan, maka tidak boleh kita membeli senapang itu, dan saya harap bagitu-lah—kalau ada mesin² yang seperti ini, kalau sudah ada perusahaan untuk berlawan sa-hingga menyebabkan mesin yang sa-rupa itu tidak dapat berjalan, hendak-lah di-buat kawalan, di-buat aturan, atau pun sa-barang orang yang tidak mendapat permit daripada Kerajaan, maka tidak boleh membelinya. Ini beli boleh, Tuan Pengerusi, bila bawa balek ka-rumah, jadi besi burok—ta' dapat hendak di-gunakan. Datang sa-kali² pula—"Allah!" kata orang² kampung, "macam mana pula ini? Saya beli boleh, tetapi hendak jalankan mesin itu tidak boleh."

Jadi saya harap-lah, ini sa-benarnya saya beritahu kapada Menteri yang berkenaan—itu yang di-tujukan—betul chakap ini. Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah masaalah yang mesti di-timbang dan di-fikirkan dan saya masok satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, akhir-lah agak-nya sebab saya rasa banyak lagi kawan² saya yang hendak berchakap ia-itu muka 153, Butiran (73), Pusat Daya Pengeluaran.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sukachita hendak menyentoh satu perkara dan perkara ini telah pun di-bahathkan dan di-binchangkan juga. Sa-panjang yang saya tahu dahulu ia-lah berkenaan dengan kilang getah yang di-jalankan oleh RIDA. Al-ham dulillah, di-tempat saya di-Jerteh, Besut, ada satu kilang getah yang di-jalankan oleh RIDA, tetapi yang mendukachitakan, Tuan Pengerusi, getah² itu tidak di-usahkan untuk di-hantar keluar negeri terus, chuma di-bawa jual ka-Kota Bharu yang jauh-nya 38 batu, harga-nya lebeh

kurang itu juga dan tidak dapat menambahkan pendapatan orang itu. Saya yakin dan percaya kalau pehak RIDA atau pun pehak jabatan ini berusaha untuk membesarkan lagi atau pun membanyakkan lagi kilang² ini dan hasil ini di-hantar terus keluar negeri, di-chari satu pasaran yang bebas, maka harga getah akan makin tinggi, maka dengan sendiri-nya-lah soal menanam sa-mula getah ini tidak payah di-kempen tetapi akan dapat di-galakkan dengan sa-berapa chepat. Sakian, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak under Head S. 14, page 162, on Food Control and Supplies. When we talk about the control of essential food commodities, I suppose we take that to mean control of the movements, supply and prices of essential food commodities.

Sir, where the supply of essential food commodities to the population is concerned, the provision shop dealer plays an important role. It is the provision shop dealer who deals direct with the public. The retail prices of essential food commodities are up or down, dependent on the extent to which the retailer feels that he can bear the burden of any new taxation, and the extent to which that burden has got to be passed on to his customer—the consumer. Right now, many provision shop dealers find themselves on the horns of a dilemma as a consequence of their trepidation over the effects on their business of the turnover tax: how is this going to work in practice, how much of this tax can they bear themselves, how much will they be obliged to pass on to the consumers? Can they really bear this tax, and how is it possible to bring home to the Government any possible adverse effects of this tax on their business as well as on the prices of essential commodities? These and other questions are right now agitating the minds of several provision shop dealers who deal in essential food commodities, and are also agitating the minds of members of the general public. I hope, Sir, that the Minister and the Government will be able to

provide adequate answers to these questions.

Sir, I had the opportunity to discuss in the last few days their problems with several provision shop dealers in a particular suburban area of this capital city, and I might pass on to the Honourable Minister the information which I have gleaned for what it is worth. Sir, there are large numbers of grocery shops operating in any given area of the city, and it is a good thing. Of course, it means that the more provision shops there are which serve any particular area, or does serve a particular area in a rural constituency, there will be more competition, and this competition is healthy. It means that the provision shop dealers will not be tempted to make fantastic profits—prices will have to be pegged to reasonable levels in order to attract custom.

In so far as provision shops—those who retail essential food commodities to the people are concerned—there is not, fortunately, in this country, a monopoly. It is fortunate for the consumers either in the rural areas or in city areas; it is to their advantage that there is no monopoly on the retail trade in this particular business of food supplies. Now, Sir, this competition as I have indicated, results in the average grocer being obliged to slash the prices of his goods below average levels of profit, which undertakings which are based on a more monopolistic basis expect. Instead of expecting, say, 8-10 per cent profit or more, provision shop dealers have got to be satisfied with levels of profit of about 2-3 per cent, possibly less where the competition is greater.

Sir, the low percentage of profits which these grocers are obliged to work on may be illustrated by a few examples which I have acquired from one shop. Let us take powder milk: the cost price is \$3.23 per tin; the selling price is \$3.30; the net average profit is 2.12 per cent: Crown oil (Lever Brothers), cost price \$4.50, is sold at 10 cents more—the percentage profit is 2.71 per cent: Ovaltine (3 lb tin), cost price \$5.67, selling price \$5.80—percentage profit 2.24 per cent;

Dutch Baby condensed milk, per dozen \$7.31 (cost price), the selling price is \$7.50—percentage of profit 2.53 per cent, and so on for various articles: Cigarettes (Players), Malayan Tobacco Company, per carton \$7.38 cost price, selling price \$7.45—percentage of profit in this is only 0.9 per cent, and so on.

It must be evident at a glance that these low levels of profit can only obtain in trades in which there is stiff competition—it is not a monopolistic business. Sir, the average profit level of 2-3 per cent is a low level of profit for other trades or businesses in this country, and these are the people, the provision shop dealers and the grocers, who retail essential food commodities who today face this turnover tax. With very small profit margins, the provision shop dealers will have no alternative, if they have to survive in business, but to pass on the turnover tax to the consumers of the essential food commodities—and incidentally they would have to pass not only the one-half per cent they have to bear but also the other one-half per cents which have been added on to these food commodities at each level between the importer, the wholesaler on the one hand, and themselves. This would mean, Sir, a fairly substantial increase in the price of food commodities and in the cost of living for the rank and file members of the populace in the urban areas and rural areas.

Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance promised this House, on behalf of the Government, that he would be flexible in the implementation of these new taxes and that the Government has set up a probe team to study the effects and practicability of the turnover tax. I would submit to the Honourable Minister that the Government had better decide to be extremely flexible in the implementation of the turnover tax in respect especially of the provision shop dealers, those who deal in essential food commodities for the populace. And this has to be done if we are to avoid any excessive increase in the cost of living for members of the general public.

Sir, I would like to conclude by suggesting to the Honourable Minister that the Government should encourage provision shop dealers to bring to the probe team that has been set up by the Government the difficulties they face in order to help, in discussions with them, to sort out these basic difficulties with one basic aim in view—to see to it that this taxation must not cause any undue increase in the cost of living which cannot be borne by the consumers in the lower income bracket both in the urban areas and in the rural areas. Thank you.

Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan kebenaran Tuan, saya juga suka mengambil sedikit bahagian dalam perbahathan Rang Undang² Peruntukan ini. Saya suka mengambil bahagian di-bawah S. 14, muka 149, Pejabat Menteri.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang saya hendak kemukakan ia-lah saya merayu kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat mengambil perhatian bahawa perdagangan di-negeri saya di-Sarawak boleh di-katakan 100 peratus di-dalam tangan orang asing. Ta' payah-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak memberi penerangan yang lanjut kerana mereka di-sana sama juga, jika di-bandingkan dengan rakan²-nya dalam Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini, kerana mereka itu ada-lah mempunyai modal yang besar. Maka rayuan saya ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah sa-kira-nya Kementerian ini boleh memberi pertolongan kepada orang² bumiputera Sarawak tentang memberi nasihat dan galakan di-dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan dengan sa-berapa yang boleh atau pun menolong chara permodalan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga berchadang kira-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat boleh mengadakan badan² perdagangan atau pun perdagangan persendirian daripada bumiputera untuk menubuhkan dewan perniagaan (Chamber of Commerce) supaya mereka dapat peluang kelak belajar serba-serbi-nya dan bertukar fikir tentang dagangan dengan

Dewan² bangsa orang China, bangsa orang India dan bangsa orang Eropah.

Tuan Pengerusi, yang kedua-nya, saya suka juga merayu kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat Menteri tentang harga motokar di-Sarawak sangat-lah mahal daripada di-Singapura dan Malaya. Chontoh-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, motokar Ford yang bertenaga lebih kurang 1,200 cc harga-nya tidak kurang daripada \$7,000. Oleh itu, saya merayu kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat mengambil perhatian sa-kira-nya dapat menyelidek dan juga mengurangkan kalau chukai motokar itu terlampau besar.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong apa yang telah di-chapkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak pagi ini tadi berhubung dengan Bahagian Pelanchongan. Negeri Sarawak pun, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak juga ketinggalan tempat² yang menarek hati. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap juga Menteri Yang Berhormat melanjutkan tenaga Bahagian Pelanchongan ini ka-wilayah² Borneo, Sabah dan Sarawak. Sa-kian-lah sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak berchakap atas satu perkara sahaja ia-itu Bahagian Urusan Melayu di-muka 150. Pendapat saya tidak perchaya dengan meminta tolong dan merayu kepada lain² bangsa untuk hendak memajukan perniagaan dan perusahaan orang Melayu. Perniagaan dan perusahaan tidak mengenal bangsa. Siapa chepat orang itu dapat. Itu sahaja kaedah-nya. Orang China sama orang China pun, kalau dia boleh bunoh sama² sendiri, dia bunoh untuk hendak mengambil peluang² perniagaan. Ini yang ada di-dalam perniagaan. Jadi, saya sedikit tidak yakin hendak memajukan orang Melayu dengan harapan minta sedekah dan pertolongan daripada lain² bangsa.

Apa yang saya yakin dan berpendapat, dengan tidak merampas hak² orang lain, hendak-lah di-adakan satu undang² bagi mengawal segala apa juga perkara untuk perniagaan dan perusahaan orang Melayu. Saya

hendak bawa satu perkara sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi. Kita dalam hendak memajukan perniagaan dan perusahaan orang Melayu hari ini, pertama sa-kali kita hendak-lah memajukan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang telah ada dan yang kedua hendak menarek sa-berapa banyak orang Melayu lagi masok ka-dalam lapangan ini. Jadi, dua tugas ini-lah yang menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian ini untuk menguruskan dari masa ka-masa.

Orang Melayu kita sendiri sedar maseh banyak kelemahan² yang ada pada mereka itu, yang telah masok dalam lapangan perniagaan tidak berapa lama telah pun mati begitu sahaja. Kematian itu banyak pendapat mengatakan hempitan daripada lain² bangsa. Saya tidak berapa bersetuju perkara itu walau pun pendapat² daripada ahli² yang lain ada mengatakan begitu, tetapi sa-bahagian kecil-nya saya yakin juga, tetapi yang menjadi puncha, saya rasa, di-atas kelemahan dan kechuaian daripada orang yang menjalankan perniagaan dan perusahaan itu sendiri. Kelemahan² yang lazim terdapat dari kalangan peniaga² orang Melayu, terutama sa-kali tidak dapat menjalankan perusahaan itu dengan sempurna. Dan dia tidak mengawal dengan sempurna daripada satu masa ka-satu masa, dan kehidupan orang² itu tidak menumpukan sa-penoh²-nya. Sa-tengah²-nya, tidak-lah pula saya hendak merendah²kan peniaga² orang Melayu, bekerja sambil lewa sahaja. Jadi, sa-lain daripada kita minta pertolongan daripada Kerajaan, saya rasa, ahli² perniagaan Melayu itu sendiri mesti-lah bersungguh², bersemangat, tiru sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh lain² bangsa.

Walau bagaimana pun, saya sedar yang orang Melayu kita banyak yang pandai² yang di-kehendaki di-beri pertolongan, salah satu daripada-nya ia-lah tempat perniagaan. Perlembagaan kita ada menguntokkan perkara² yang mesti di-beri kepada orang Melayu. Tapak perniagaan pada masa akan datang, saya rasa, memang menjadi kesusahan kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak menentukan atau pun tidak mengadakan satu² tempat yang khas. Saya shorkan tempat perniagaan

itu hendak-lah di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan di-dalam sa-buah bandar yang besar sa-umpama di-Kuala Lumpur ini, Ipoh dan ibu² negeri dan sa-bagai-nya.

Pada masa penjajah tiga empat puluh tahun dahulu, orang² Melayu kita tidak ada semangat hendak masok dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Maka kerana itu segala tanah² yang baik, tapak² perniagaan yang baik, telah pun di-rampas oleh bangsa yang lain daripada bangsa Melayu. Hari ini orang kita telah ada semangat hendak berniaga, tetapi tapak perniagaan-nya tidak ada. Perniagaan ada-lah bergantung di-atas tapak, kalau sa-kira-nya tempat perniagaan itu tidak sesuai walau macham mana semangat sa-kali pun dan berapa banyak modal sa-kali pun tidak-lah dapat di-jalankan perniagaan itu.

Hari ini dalam bandar yang besar², kata orang kalau hendak dapat satu tapak kedai dengan mengeluarkan duit kopi atau duit tea bukan sa-kadar 10, 20 ribu bahkan ratusan ribu. Jadi, saya ingat kalau orang Melayu hendak mendapat tapak yang sa-umpama ini sampai mati orang Melayu tidak dapat peluang ini dan tidak boleh mendapatkan tapak² yang baik. Dengan kerana itu mustahak sa-kali-lah Kementerian ini mengadakan satu peruntukan wang bagi membeli tanah reserve untuk orang Melayu. Kalau rumah murah atau pun ranchangan perumahan yang dapat di-buat oleh Kerajaan, saya rasa tidak pula payah pehak Kementerian mengadakan scheme atau peratoran sa-umpama itu. Mana² ahli yang hendak masok berniaga di-tempat itu boleh-lah di-buat bayaran sa-chara beransor sa-bagai-mana rumah² murah juga. Jadi, jika ada satu peratoran sa-umpama itu boleh-lah di-harapkan orang kita Melayu dapat masok di-dalam lapangan perniagaan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, satu perkara lagi saya hendak mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian ini walau pun telah lama di-adakan usaha² untuk hendak memajukan orang Melayu, tetapi itu sa-bagai peringkat yang pertama sahaja, mustahak di-adakan pegawai²-nya yang lebeh banyak lagi. Hari ini

chuma ada pegawai di-peringkat Persekutuan dan juga sa-orang dua di-negeri dan saya shorkan supaya di-adakan pada tiap² daerah, Tugas pegawai² ini mustahak-lah di-daftarkan semua pekedai² orang Melayu di-dalam daerah dia, dan tentukan jenis perniagaan-nya. Dua atau tiga bulan sekali hendak-lah pegawai itu memanggil atau menjemput ahli² perniagaan itu mengadakan satu perjumpaan dan berunding apa masaalah yang menjadi kerumitan kapada mereka itu. Dan daripada sini-lah boleh dia dapati segala kerumitan yang di-tanggongkan oleh peniaga² Melayu. Di-dalam banyak ahli² perniagaan ini, sa-bagai-mana saya katakan tadi, kita hendak memajukan lagi orang yang telah menjalankan perniagaan itu, tentu-lah terdapat ahli² perniagaan yang telah pintar—yang telah pandai yang boleh menjalankan perniagaan dengan sempurna jika di-kehendaki bantuan atau pun hendak meninggikan lagi perniagaan di-dalam bandar² yang besar maka kita bagi peluang kapada orang² ini untuk mendapatkan tempat. Jadi usaha² yang tegas belum lagi dapat di-berikan oleh Kerajaan. Saya tidak menafikan pada masa yang telah lalu sedikit sa-banyak ada di-beri peluang oleh RIDA, nasehat² dan juga kewangan, tetapi sa-panjang yang saya tahu segala nasehat, segala kewangan yang di-beri itu tidak-lah begitu pesat.

Berbalek di-atas kelemahan kita orang Melayu di-dalam hal perniagaan ini, terutama sa-kali orang² yang baharu masok berniaga, sa-memangnya daripada kekurangan modal dan juga tidak ada pengalaman. Pengalaman² dalam hal perniagaan ini sa-benar-nya perkara yang tiada boleh di-ajar melainkan ini ada-lah terbit daripada kemahuan atau chita² sendiri. Modal ada kala-nya di-rosakkan oleh orang yang berniaga itu sendiri. Jika modal-nya telah banyak dan hati-nya besar, dia tidak sedari modal itu di-tarek pergi ka-lain tempat seperti membeli tanah atau membeli barang² isteri dan sa-bagai-nya—dengan chara tidak di-sedari.

Yang kedua, dengan chara tidak di-sedari, melepaskan hutang yang berlebehan kapada langganan². Jadi,

manakala modal itu telah di-tarek umpama itu, perniagaan-nya tidak dapat lagi berjalan dengan sempurna. Jadi masa ada wang banyak nafsu tidak dapat di-kawal lebeh² lagi peniaga² Melayu yang baharu masuk di-dalam perniagaan. Menakala telah jadi umpama itu, hutang makin banyak, hendak bawa masuk barang² dalam perniagaan-nya tentu-lah susah di-beri oleh orang² lain terutama orang China. Orang China—saya bukan-lah tahu sangat dalam hal perniagaan ini—tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya perniagaan itu dapat di-beri wang tunai sentiasa mereka juga boleh menjual beli dengan mengambil untong-nya sedikit. baharu-lah ahli² perniagaan itu menjualkan perniagaan-nya dengan baik dan dapat sambutan daripada pelanggan².

Berbalek saya kapada satu perkara yang selalu terjadi kapada peniaga² Melayu yang mendapat sambutan daripada pelanggan²-nya, konon-nya orang Melayu jual barang² mahal. Ini tidak lain dengan kerana dia sendiri dapat barang itu daripada tauke itu dengan chara berhutang. Dan hutang itu terlampau lama, maka sudah tentu tauke itu akan menaikkan persen keuntungan yang lebeh banyak. Jadi, perkara inilah selalu-nya penyakit yang ada di-dalam perniagaan orang Melayu.

Dan yang akhir sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, pada masa kita telah mendaftarkan ahli² perniagaan daripada berbagai² jenis perniagaan itu, mustahak-lah di-adakan juga, suatu maktab saperti mana yang telah di-buat dalam sharikat kerjasama. Mana² yang kita dapati ahli² perniagaan itu mustahak di-beri latehan, hendak-lah di-masokkan di-dalam maktab ini. Dan kalau boleh pegawai ini di-tugaskan dalam tiap² daerah dan di-negeri itu hendak-lah di-adakan saperti mana yang kita buat dalam gerakan kemajuan luar bandar, kalau boleh di-adakan bilek² yang tertentu untuk menyimpan segala rekod kemajuan orang² Melayu dalam kawasan itu. Jadi, dengan segala usaha yang tegas yang sa-umpama ini, saya rasa baharu-lah dapat, perniagaan dan perusahaan orang Melayu ini di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya.

Jadi, saya ingat itu-lah sahaja pen-
dapat saya, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam
hal perniagaan dan perusahaan orang
Melayu. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, Head S. 14, Butiran (1)—Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Sa-bagaimana kita tahu, Tuan, sa-lepas beberapa tahun ini, perusahaan batu besi telah menjadi satu perusahaan dalam negeri kita sekarang, terutama sa-kali di-negeri² di-pantai timor. Sa-panjang yang saya faham, kawalan pasaran batu besi ini maseh di-monopoli oleh satu gulungan. Jadi, saya merayu kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya men-
chari pasaran batu besi itu di-negeri² yang lain daripada negeri Jepun. Saya yakin dan perchaya, perniagaan kita yang ada di-luar negeri itu boleh menolong, bukan sahaja dapat men-
chari pasaran, tetapi juga mengemuka-
kan perdagangan batu besi ini ka-serata dunia, dan saya berharap harga pasaran batu besi ini juga dapat di-tetapkan, kalau tidak sama dengan bijeh timah, sa-kurang²-nya satu harga pasaran yang tetap yang dapat di-tetapkan, kerana kita tahu baharu² ini di-negeri Trengganu sendiri telah menyuarakan kebimbangan-nya bila mana harga batu besi telah tidak bagitu tetap dan akhir-nya ini bukan sahaja Trengganu, tetapi bahan batu besi ini maseh banyak dalam negeri Pahang, kalau sa-kira-nya pasaran ini dapat di-adakan dengan baik, saya yakin dan saya perchaya pasaran batu besi ini akan dapat menambahkan hasil negara kita pada masa hadapan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka berchakap sedikit lagi di-atas Kepala Kechil 1 juga, ia-itu perniagaan dan perusahaan yang ada di-dalam negeri kita sekarang. Sa-bagaimana yang tuan sedia ma'alum, bahawa perusahaan perintis dalam negeri kita sekarang ini lebeh daripada 40 buah dan modal-nya lebeh daripada \$50 juta. Sa-lain daripada sharikat perintis, ada beberapa buah sharikat lagi yang telah berjalan dalam negara kita sekarang.

Satu daripada jalan yang saya suka mengeshorkan kapada Yang Berhor-
mat Menteri supaya kita dapat

indah-nya Gunong Ledang itu, dan boleh-kah kita buat satu di-sana dan satu di-sini, ada ayer terjun di-sana kita buat ayer terjun di-sana. Pelan-chong tidak boleh terkejar² macham kita. Kita siapkan satu tempat yang ada ayer terjun, kita buatkan tempat mandi, kita buatkan kolam tempat berenang, tempat main golf, tempat main sepak raga jaring, gallery, muzium, Oh! bagini gaya-nya baharu puas hati pelan-chong² kita. Ini-lah yang saya maksudkan kepada Jabatan Pelan-chongan ini menimbangkan masalah ini. Dengar boleh kita dengar, tetapi bukan-lah semua mesti kita pakai (*Ketawa*). Saya tidak meminta supaya kawasan saya di-buat tempat pelan-chongan, saya boleh pilih mana tempat yang lebeh menarek, kita boleh buat.

Umpama-nya sekarang ini, saya puji usaha sa-orang bekas Ahli Dewan ini membuat pelnachongan-nya di-Pantai Timor dengan motel-nya, dengan padang golf-nya, dengan hotel-nya, tempat berkelah dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini satu usaha untuk memperkenalkan negeri kita dalam Jabatan Pelan-chongan. Macham ini-lah yang kita hendak dan perkara macham ini-lah yang kita mahu. Jadi saya harap Jabatan Pelan-chongan akan dapat menimbangkan pada masa yang akan datang, bukan-kah kita menguntokkan lebeh dua ratus ribu ringgit untuk siaran dan publicity, kalau mereka datang di-mana hendak kita bawa.

Saya, Tuan Pengerusi, minta ma'af, saya tidak hendak bercheritakan keindahan negeri saya. Kalau tuan² tahu, sungai yang paling panjang, gunong yang paling tinggi, hutan yang paling tebal, harimau yang paling garang—ada di-negeri saya (*Ketawa*). Tetapi apa boleh buat, apa yang kita hendak adakan ini, chuma kata² sahaja, tetapi kita mahu bukti, hanya pada satu masa Menteri ini ada melawat ka-Taman Negara, saya dengar khabar ada beruchap dalam radio, bahawa sa-nya dia hendak membuat jalan daripada Taman Negara ka-Merapoh untuk memudahkan pelawat², jadi itu saya minta supaya chakap² itu di-buktikan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh sadikit dalam masalah menanam sa-mula, ranchangan menanam sa-mula getah. Saya terperanjat bila mendengar Ahli Dewan ini beruchap bahawa sa-nya dengan menanam getah sa-mula, ada yang tanah-nya terjual, ada yang tergadai dan memberi amaran bahawa ini-lah kejadian kapada pekebun² di-tanah ayer kita ini. Yang saya tahu di-tempat saya, Tuan, bila menanam sa-mula, dia boleh beli kebun baharu, susu-nya lebeh banyak, dia dapat menambah hasil-nya hingga boleh membeli kebun dan membuat rumah, tidak-lah sa-kali² bagaimana yang di-kata oleh sahabat saya dari Dungun itu. Sa-lain daripada itu ada juga sa-tengah² Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan Jabatan Menanam Sa-mula ini di-beri makan suap. Saya tidak-lah berhajat hendak mengambil tempat Menteri Yang Berhormat bagi menjawab-nya, tetapi menudoh dalam Dewan ini yang Jabatan itu makan suap ada-lah tidak 'adil. Sedangkan pegawai yang berkenaan itu tidak ada, dan kita boleh 'adili kalau sa-kira-nya perkara itu berlaku. Sa-bagai Ahli Yang Berhormat, kita boleh berunding, boleh mengemukakan masalah ini kapada Kerajaan, kalau perkara ini berlaku. Satu ucapan mengatakan Jabatan Menanam Sa-mula, sa-tengah pegawai-nya makan suap, ada-lah berat, kerana kita tahu tugas Jabatan Menanam Sa-mula ini ada-lah dengan tujuan hendak meninggikan ekonomi orang² Melayu dan orang di-luar bandar dan pekebun² kechil. Tetapi tidak-lah boleh kita nafikan, mungkin ada berlaku, tetapi bukan-lah perkara yang menjadi sa-umum-nya kejadian ini berlaku. Dan apa yang patut kita lakukan kalau masalah ini berlaku, kita mengadu dan membuat laporan kapada pehak yang berkenaan. Saya puji Kementerian Perdagangan ini kerana mengadkan peruntukan Jabatan Menanam Sa-mula, dan pada hari ini boleh kita lihat di-mana² pokok² tua baharu berganti dengan pokok² getah baharu. Saya perchaya dalam masa yang tidak lama lagi getah² yang lama itu boleh di-gantikan dengan getah² baharu.

Yang akhir, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Jabatan Urusan Melayu. Saya rasa tidak patut kalau tidak berchakap berhubung dengan Urusan Melayu ini. Saya puji initiative yang bertujuan hendak menaikkan taraf ekonomi orang² Melayu, dan ini ada-lah tujuan pegawai² kerajaan dan Menteri Yang Berhormat. Saya bersetuju perkara ini di-ambil perhatian, tetapi apa yang kita kehendaki sekarang ini, sa-panjang yang saya faham, kalau saya salah tolong betulkan, pegawai² dalam Kementerian ini tidak chukup. Dua orang pegawai yang ada hari ini, itu pun satu dalam chuti. Jadi usaha menubuhkan ini, chuma menubuhkan Setia-usaha dalam Jabatan tiap² negeri sahaja tidak memadai.

Apa yang kita mahu, saya shorkan kapada Majlis ini, supaya Jabatan ini di-kemaskan menjadi satu badan, kemudian kita beri bantuan kewangan kapada badan ini untuk menolong orang Melayu dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan. Sunggoh pun ada RIDA, ada Jabatan lain, itu soal lain, soal Kementerian ini sendiri mengadakan satu badan yang tertentu dan mengawal serta menambah pegawai² dengan sa-chukup-nya. Kita utorkan wang bagi badan ini membantu orang Melayu dalam urusan perniagaan. Saya-lah orang yang paling pertama besok akan menyokong Menteri meminta wang yang lebeh banyak kalau sa-kira-nya di-adakan per-utorkan itu.

Sekarang ini kita tahu bahawa kita jemput pelanchong ka-sini, kita buat pemasaran di-New York dan kita hantar sate ka-sana sa-bagai satu daripada perdagangan orang Melayu. Takdir-nya orang itu datang ka-mari di-mana sate itu di-jual! Campbell Road? Atas segi kesihatan, mari kita pandang berapa ela dari jalan raya kapada gerai sate itu. Jadi saya memohon bahagian ini ada peruntokan wang dan boleh kita buat satu pasar sate yang moden. Kita beri orang Melayu peluang, kalau tidak boleh dia buat rumah batu pun, kita beri satu gerai sate pun chukup, tetapi betul². Saya takut kita sama² bertang-gong-jawab besok dan juga

kakitangan bahagian ini pun bertang-gong-jawab pada hari kemudian bahawa kita telah menganiaya satu gulungan bila sampai hari kita di-periksa. Itu sa-bagai chontoh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Chontoh yang kedua, kalau kita pergi ka-Sabah dan kita sampai ka-Jesselton, kita sangat susah hendak mendapat makanan Melayu. Ini-lah yang saya katakan saya menyokong uchapkan sahabat saya dari Kuala Trengganu tadi bahawa makanan negeri ini yang biasa kita adakan mesti ada di-tiap² bandar. Saya sudah jadi orang asing bila saya sampai ka-Sabah yang mana Sabah ada-lah dalam Malaysia. Walau pun saya tahu Sabah dalam Malaysia, saya rindu di-mana saya boleh dapat sambal belachan dan di-mana saya boleh dapat makanan Melayu. Jadi se-karang ini kalau sa-kira-nya per-niagaan ini pun dapat di-buktikan sa-bagai satu bantuan dari Jabatan ini pun chukup, perkara ini Jabatan ini pun tidak dapat. Kalau kita pergi ka-bandar Kuala Lumpur, Tuan Pengerusi, kita dapati kedai Melayu menompang di-mana² kedai lain. Apa salah-nya kalau Yang Berhormat Menteri, sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, ada modal dalam Bahagian Urusan Melayu ini memperuntokkan perniagaan orang Melayu. Jadi dengan apa yang saya chakapkan tadi, Tuan Pengerusi, boleh jadi tidak begitu sedap di-dengar oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat, tetapi sa-bagai sa-orang sahabat saya terpaksa mengingat dan menasihatkan beliau, jika sa-kira-nya nasihat saya di-terima, saya uchapkan terima kaseh. Sa-kian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Chin Foon (Ulu Kinta):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate our Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is under Head S. 14, in doing so I would like to touch on Productivity Centre, page 153 of the Estimates.

Sir, as we know, we have granted pioneer status to industries for five years, and in this connection I refer to particularly the case of our local tyres. These tyres although they are being made locally, are not cheaper,

we are not getting them cheaper in spite of the fact that we have our own natural rubber. Before the implementation of the policy to have these pioneer industries, we have been getting foreign-made tyres and they were much cheaper than the present rate. As we know, we have to export our rubber from Malaya to England; there they have to use their machinery and labour—they have to pay higher charges for labour in England; then, the tyres are shipped back to Malaya and when the tyres arrive in Malaya, a tax has to be paid; yet we have been getting them at a cheaper rate. So, I wonder why, since we are producing these tyres locally, we have to pay more. These local tyres are being exported to Singapore or Penang and people in Penang or Singapore can get them at a cheaper rate; but we cannot get them at the same rate as people in Singapore or Penang. That is why I want a clarification from the Minister concerned.

Sir, I now wish to touch on the Industrial Development Division, page 152. In my constituency of Ulu Kinta, as our Minister is aware, most of the areas there are under mining, but in addition we have always encouraged local industries to be set up in our area. In my particular area, Sir, there is an industry known as the Pan-Malaysia Cement Factory, which has been functioning a few months ago. Before the factory was completed, I had contacted the directors, and they had agreed to give first preference to engage local employees from our area, but it seems that of the many letters of recommendation that I had given to many local persons, only a few had been selected—a lot of them were not even called for interview. These people are mostly Malay, Chinese and Indian labourers. Instead, the Factory had taken labourers from elsewhere—even from other States. That is why I want to seek the assistance of the Honourable Minister to persuade the directors of the Pan-Malaysia Cement Factory, Chemor, to take in more local labourers from our area. As you know, Sir, my area is mostly under mining and most of

the Malay labourers are only good as labourers and are not suitable for other purposes.

Sir, another matter that I wish to touch on is in respect of the Tasek Cement Factory. During the last Parliament meeting, the Honourable Member for Ipoh had made allegations saying that my speech was deplorable. At this juncture, I wish to inform this House that what I brought to this House was sensible, that is about the Tasek Cement Factory being situated within the limits of the Municipality, which is an independent body controlled by the P.P.P.; and here I wish to say that it shows bad administration on the part of the P.P.P. in allowing a cement producing industry within the Municipality limits.

The Honourable Member had also gone to the extent of saying that I had an interest about these quarry matters. In fact, I have no interest about quarries. The quarry, which I am operating myself, belongs to a European Syndicate, and I pay tribute to this European Syndicate. In fact, I should say he has told a lie to this House during the last meeting. Lately, I have got information from the owner of one sauce factory, which is situated at Kampong Si Mee New Village—it is about a mile from the Tasek industry area. He said that he has acquired one acre of land from the Tasek industry area at a cost of \$10,990 and that a lot of those consumers consuming his sauce have complained to him about the dangers of putting up a sauce factory in the Tasek area, because of the Tasek cement factory being there. Now, he fears that he will have to withdraw his application; and he has got a solicitor to submit a letter to the Municipality of Ipoh asking for the refund of the amount of money for the purchase of one acre of land. In fact, the Municipality

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to know, just for information, on what grounds does the speaker objects to the Tasek Cement Company, and whether the Tasek Cement Company is a danger

to the health of the people of the surrounding area. The Tasek Cement Company, now I understand, is using a smokeless factory and so it is not a danger to the health of the people.

Enche' Chin Foon: Sir, I think the Honourable Member is not right. According to a report here and the photographs which I have had taken—the Member says it is smokeless—you can see, Sir, from this picture clearly that there is terrific black smoke coming out. During the day the progress of cement production is at a slow rate, but during the night it is going on full load. This is proof that the health of the peaceful citizens of Ipoh will be in danger in time to come.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: Sir, I want to ask the Honourable Member whether he has visited the factory himself?

Mr Chairman: I should like to know how this thing came into the debate! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Chin Foon: This is the picture which I have taken myself. Because I fear that the health of the peaceful citizens of Ipoh Municipality will be affected in time to come, that is why I take this opportunity to bring the matter up in this House.

Mr Chairman: Will you confine yourself to the policy of the service and not to the details?

Enche' Chin Foon: Policy only, Sir. (*Laughter*) Recently, after a strong protest by the people of Ipoh, the President of the P.P.P.—controlled Municipality took steps to go and get a Consultant from London. As the Consultant was a paid one, so, definitely, he would agree to views in regard to the present functioning of the Tasek Cement Factory in the Tasek area. In fact, the Municipality should have consulted either consultants in London, or the Minister of Housing here, so that they will be able to give them a better picture.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: I would like to know whether the Honourable Member is speaking in his own interest or in other interests?

Enche' Chin Foon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking for my own interest (*Laughter*), but I am speaking on behalf of the peaceful citizens of the Ipoh area. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: You may continue, but you must confine yourself to the policy of the service. Do not go into the details of the question; you have dwelt on the details much too long!

Enche' Chin Foon: No, it would not be long, Sir. (*Laughter*) I would like to say that I have no interest of my own in this, but I raise this in the interest of the peaceful citizens of the Ipoh area. My intention in bringing up this matter in the House is to see that proper steps will be taken . . .

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: Sir, he says that he speaks in the interest of the people of the Municipality of Ipoh. However, I am sure that the Municipal Authority will have more interest for the welfare of the inhabitants in the area. I am sure the Honourable Member's area is outside the Municipality.

Enche' Chin Foon: No, Sir, it is within the Municipality of Ipoh. (*Laughter*). I think the Honourable Member is wrong. The Municipal limit is still about half a mile away. So, it is within the Municipality limit. No other country in the whole world have permitted such an industry as cement producing within a city or within a Municipal limit.

Mr Chairman: Will you continue what you have to say without anymore interruptions?

Enche' Chin Foon: I cannot hear you, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Please continue your speech without any more interruptions!

Enche' Chin Foon: The Directors of the Company had gone and consulted a consultant from London, and the consultant would definitely give a decision in favour of the needs of the Tasek Cement Factory.

Mr Chairman: May I remind you, again, that you are dwelling too much on one point only, i.e. the cement factory. We have been hearing about cement only and nothing else!

Enche' Chin Foon: I am carrying on, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: Will you pass on to some other subject, because I am sure the House has now well understood you on that!

Enche' Chin Foon: Lately, we have got a statement from the Honourable Member for Ipoh saying that there are similar cement factories being constructed in Singapore. Yes, I quite agree: we have the Pan-Malaysian Cement Factory situated in Jurong, which is eighteen miles away from the City of Singapore, and that would not be a danger to the people of Singapore. But I think he is wrong in saying what he said in this case. The only solution is to restrict the hours of operation of the factory, just like the Hong Kong Green Island Cement Factory, which is allowed to operate from six in the morning to six in the evening only, so that it will not be a danger to the City of Hong Kong. That is all, Sir.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Tuan Pengerusi kerana memberi peluang saya berchakap. Saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja mengenai perkara dimuka 151—Bahagian Barang² Eksepot. Kita kerap kali dengar bahawa sabulan sa-kali atau dua bulan sa-kali pehak pembeli getah dan bijeh di-Amerika mengeluarkan getah dan bijeh simpanan-nya.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka hendak mengatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, sa-lepas daripada pukul 1.00 tidak lagi boleh di-buka perbahathan ini kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Kita akan beri pula kepada Menteri untuk menjawab. Jadi harap pendekkan sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Jadi, ini satu perkara yang pelek, perbuatan orang² yang membeli getah dan bijeh, untuk mententeramkan harga pasaran di-keluarkan sa-kali sa-kala sa-banyak 50 ribu tan atau 10 ribu tan supaya harga yang kita hendak jual ini di-rendahkan. Saya perchaya perkara ini ia-lah satu permainan atau perchatoran daripada ahli² perniagaan

yang mahir dalam perkara itu yang membodoh²kan kita. Uutok mengatasi perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap pehak Kerajaan kita, melalui Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, sendiri mengadakan getah dan bijeh simpanan dengan chara beransor² tiap² bulan 10 peratus daripada keluaran negara kita bagi satu tahun sa-hingga chukup ada getah simpanan kita sendiri bukan sahaja dalam negara kita bahkan di-pasaran di-England atau di-Amerika.

Sa-kira-nya ada satu ura² bagi pehak pembeli hendak mengeluarkan getah simpanan itu, atau bijeh simpanan, kita akan mengugut hendak mengeluarkan getah dan bijeh simpanan sendiri. Maka dengan ini, kita tidak tertipu oleh pehak² ahli² perniagaan yang liar dalam perkara ini, dan sa-kira-nya kalau boleh kita berpakat dengan negara² yang mengeluarkan bahan² ini supaya ada bahan² ini sa-bagai simpanan untuk mengatasi sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri sa-bagai tuan doctor yang faham "like cures like". Oleh yang demikian patut-lah juga di-kaji di-atas perkara ini sama ada kemungkinan boleh di-laksanakan.

Muka 152, Tuan Pengerusi, Bahagian Kemajuan Perusahaan. Ini ada-lah satu bahagian yang sangat² di-harapkan supaya bahagian ini berusaha dengan sa-daya upaya untuk mendirikan beberapa banyak kilang² perusahaan untuk menjadikan bahan² mentah kita kepada barang² kegunaan, bukan sahaja untuk kegunaan ra'ayat jelata, bahkan dapat di-eksepot ka-luar² negeri, kerana negara kita ini ia-lah sa-buah negara yang sangat sesuai untuk di-jadikan negara perusahaan dan untuk membanyakkan lagi kilang² perusahaan, maka patut-lah Kerajaan menghantar beberapa banyak pemuda² kita keluar negeri untuk mempelajari hal ehwal ilmu yang bersangkutan dengan mendirikan kilang² perusahaan di-dalam negara kita.

Saya suka menarek perhatian kepada sa-buah negara yang chukup maju dalam Asia ini, ia-itu negeri Jepun. Yang saya tahu hasil-mahsul-nya chuma ada arang batu, bahan mentah ta' ada langsung, hanya arang

batu sahaja. Dengan ada-nya bahan² mentah yang di-bawa daripada luar negeri masuk ka-dalam negeri Jepun, dengan daya usaha, dengan tenaga fikiran mereka itu, kemajuan mereka itu

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap dalam *general policy*. Kita sekarang ini dalam *Committee Stage*.

Mr Chairman: Ta' apa; ta' usah-lah kachau dia.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kasih, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ta' lari daripada maudzu' saya berchakap dalam Bahagian Kemajuan Perusahaan. Jadi, saya beri satu mithal yang dapat kita ambil chontoh, sebab sa-sabuah negara yang ta' ada kekayaan hasil bumi-nya boleh mendapat kemajuan yang chukup² maju dalam dunia ini, oleh itu saya berharap kepada Kerajaan kita supaya berusaha dengan sa-berapa daya upaya bagi melipat-gandakan lagi kemajuan di-dalam perkara perusahaan.

Sekarang saya sentoh pada perkara muka 154—Bahagian Pelanchongan. Banyak di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap, tetapi saya ingin juga memberikan pandangan saya sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa pelanchongan ini ia-lah sa-bagai satu hasil yang besar terhadap negara kita ini. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap kepada pehak yang menguruskan hal pelanchongan ini supaya berusaha dengan sa-daya upaya untuk menarek orang² daripada luar datang melawat ka-negara kita ini. Untuk hendak menarek orang² luar datang ka-sasabuah negara, mesti-lah di-adakan satu tarekan yang istimewa. Sa-bagaimana yang kita dapati banyak di-antara orang² pelanchong ini suka melawat Spain mithal-nya, kerana hendak melihat "bull fight", atau pun perlawanan dengan lembu. Melawat Rome, hendak melawat bangunan² yang bersejarah. Melawat Bangkok, hendak melihat boxing Thai, dan kalau pelanchong² dari luar negeri hendak melawat

ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, atau Malaysia ini, ta' ada satu benda yang istimewa yang kita hendak tunjukkan kepada orang² itu. Sa-lagi kita tidak dapat mengadakan satu pertunjukan, atau pun sokan kebangsaan yang boleh menarek hati pelanchong², sa-lama itu-lah ta' dapat kita galakkan orang² dari luar datang ka-negara kita. Oleh yang demikian, saya mengeshorkan supaya berlaga kerbau itu di-jadikan satu sokan kebangsaan, sebab pada masa sekarang ini, saya dengar chuma di-sabelah pantai timur sahaja yang dapat kita lihat berlaga kerbau itu, dan ada juga di-tempat² yang lain

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Pengerusi, di-pantai timur, ta' ada berlaga kerbau sekarang.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Dari-pada dahulu ada. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap untuk menjadi daya penarek, kepada pehak Jawatan-kuasa, atau Pengurus ini supaya berusaha dengan pehak yang berkenaan supaya berlaga kerbau itu dapat di-jadikan satu sokan kebangsaan. Ini bukan sahaja dapat kita menarek pelanchong² daripada luar negeri, bahkan juga ra'ayat jelata pun ingin melihat bagaimana kerbau berlaga.

Dan satu lagi perkara yang boleh menarek hati, sa-bagaimana di-Bangkok, ada boxing sa-chara Thai di-mana ahli² itu boleh menumbok, boleh menendang dan menerajang. Di-sini pun dapat kita hidupkan, mithal-nya seni orang² Melayu dalam chara silat, silat gayong di-mana dapat kita adakan peraduan dan hadiah, dan boleh-lah di-buat undang², atau peratoran-nya yang dapat kita tunjukkan kepada orang² luar negeri bahawa kita sendiri ada satu kesenian yang istimewa yang berlainan daripada kesenian bangsa² lain.

Saya tertarek hati kepada ucapan sahabat saya, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis, mengenai Taman Negara. Taman Negara ini dapat kita ikhtiar-kan supaya dapat menarek pelanchong² datang ka-tempat itu dengan mengadakan tempat² khas bagi binatang², atau haiwan. Sa-bagaimana yang saya dengar, di-Kenya ada satu

tempat yang bernama Tree Top Hotel yang sangat² tertarik hati oleh pelan-chong² dari luar negeri untuk melihat tempat kediaman haiwan² sendiri. Sa-kira-nya dapat jabatan ini bekerja sama dengan Jabatan Pelancongan, Kerajaan Negeri mengekshaskan tempat² tersebut supaya binatang², seperti ular, gajah, kijang, rusa, buaya dan lain²-nya di-tempatkan di-tempat² yang khas, sa-kira-nya pelancong² hendak melihat binatang² ini hidup di-tempat kediaman yang biasa, maka dapat-lah di-bawa orang² ini melihat binatang² yang sangat² di-hajati-nya itu.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya kalau ta' berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara orang² Melayu dalam hal perdagangan dan perusahaan, berasa ta' berapa puas hati. Oleh itu, saya suka menyentuh sedikit dalam perkara ini. Saya menyambut baik di-atas penerangan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri berkenaan dengan tambahan empat orang pegawai lagi yang akan di-tambah, dan juga enam jabatan yang akan di-tubuhkan. dan enam buah Negeri akan menguruskan hal ehwal perniagaan dan perusahaan orang² Melayu. Apa yang saya ingin menegaskan, saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri akan mengambil satu amalan daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak—selalu-nya Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu mengatakan: "I want results",—saya berkehendakkan penghasilan—"I do not want all your programmes, all your schemes—I want results".

Jadi, saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri kita akan berpegang kepada kata² "I want results" di-sampaikan kepada pegawai²-nya, dan pada tahun hadapan Yang Berhormat Menteri akan membentangkan apa-kah kemajuan yang telah di-buat, yang telah berhasil sa-lama sa-tahun. Sa-boleh²-nya saya harap ada satu Penyata Khas pada masa kita membahathkan perkara Urusan Orang² Melayu ini pada tahun hadapan yang mana tiap² Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat di-beri satu penyata di-bentangkan, dengan ini dapat-lah kita tahu sa-takat mana kemajuan yang telah pun di-dapati

mengenai kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu. Dan saya berani menegaskan di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang penting sa-kali. Sa-kira-nya tidak di-usahakan dengan sa-daya upaya, akhir-nya kelak orang² Melayu akan menjadi sa-bagai orang² peminta sedekah di-dalam negara tumpah darah-nya sendiri. Jikalau tidak di-usahakan dan di-ikhtiarkan sunggoh², maka akibat-nya akan menjadi chukup burok, yang sangat rumit hendak di-selesaikan. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: Persidangan ini ditempohkan sa-hingga pukul 4.30 petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 14—

Debate resumed.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin (Parit): Mr Chairman, Sir, ...

Mr Chairman: I have already stated that when we commence sitting this afternoon there will be no more debate on the motion.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: Since the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is a very important Ministry

Mr Chairman: I know that the Ministry is very important.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: Sir, you have allotted the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to reply only after 5.30 p.m.

Mr Chairman: I will ask the Honourable Minister if he is willing.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, since the debate has been going on for two days, it will probably be fair to the Government, I think, that

I should be given a reasonable time to reply to more than fifty points raised; and, perhaps, the House would consider listening to one more.

Mr Chairman: As far as I am concerned, every Member can speak, but I am concerned with the time we have before us. There are many Heads which require probably equal attention if not more.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: In that case, would you kindly give us a time schedule indicating the time limit for each Ministry?

Mr Chairman: I will make a ruling: I will allow Members to speak up till 5 o'clock.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin: (Parit): Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja, oleh sebab banyak rakan² saya telah berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian ini fasal Bahagian Urusan Melayu (Malay Secretariat). Dalam banyak² perchakapan yang saya dengar, tidak ada satu solution bagaimana kita hendak menaikkan taraf ekonomi orang Melayu. Saya sangat tertarek hati kapada ucapan Yang Berhormat daripada Jerai ia-itu kita mesti menggalakkan *Sino-Malay joint venture*. Sebab, Tuan Pengerusi, kita tidak boleh menafikan dunia sa-belah sini ia-itu "The Chinese trade and commerce is well established in this part of the world". Jadi kita tahu jika kita galakkan *Sino-Malay joint venture* ia-itu 51-49 (basic-nya), jikalau ini pun tidak dapat keperchayaan antara kedua pihak maka Kerajaan boleh menaruh 2% untuk *casting votes* supaya mendapat keperchayaan bagi kedua pihak. Sebab saya tahu, sungoh pun Malay Secretariat ini ada membuat banyak ranchangan—yang pertama-nya berkenaan dengan kenyataan Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan beberapa saham daripada sharikat² telah pun di-untokkan kapada orang Melayu, tetapi bagaimana-kah orang Melayu hendak membeli saham² ini? Saya tahu saham² ini di-untokkan kapada sharikat² sahaja tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi tahu, ma'alum-lah sharikat² Melayu ini mempunyai limited capital. Jikalau kita beli saham² sahaja,

habis-lah modal kita beli saham² sahaja. Saham² ini di-beli sangat baik untuk *long-term policy*—"What is the short-cut policy?"—hendak menaikkan ekonomi orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan ini. Kita tidak boleh gadaai saham² ini kapada mana² bank oleh sebab saham² itu telah di-chap khas untuk orang² Melayu. Jadi saya perchaya yang boleh membeli saham² ini tentu-lah sharikat² yang ada modal yang banyak. Tetapi sharikat² Melayu katakan-lah mempunyai modal \$9 juta, saya perchaya \$9 juta ini akan *absorbed into the buying of shares*. Ini bukan-lah sa-bagai hendak menolong kapada sharikat² Melayu ini boleh mahir dalam perniagaan. Itu sebab-nya kita mesti-lah ada *Sino-Malay joint venture* sebab kita tahu kita tidak boleh menafikan dalam trade and commerce "The Chinese have already established an empire",—kita tidak boleh menafikan. Tetapi jikalau kita hendak buat *Sino-Malay joint venture*, mahu-lah kita adakan urusan bersama—*joint management*. Jangan-lah mithal-nya satu orang itu ada kelayakan menjadi *director* sahaja sa-bagai menjadi *director* dia sudah menchukupi meliputi orang² Melayu semua. Itu tidak boleh, mesti *joint venture* dan *joint management*. Jadi saya tahu, saya bacha dalam surat khabar hari ini mengatakan ada dalam Kementerian ini ia-itu meng-alu²kan sharikat² Melayu supaya ber-*joint venture* dengan *foreign capital*. Tiba dengan *foreign capital* pun, orang² Melayu mana ada *technical "know-how"*? Jikalau kita bersama² dengan *Sino-Malay joint venture* itu, ini bukan sahaja faedah kapada negara kita yang hendak mewujudkan fahaman bersatu padu, satu bangsa, untuk menjadikan Malaysia sa-benar² United Nations dengan itu the relation and understandings between the Malays and the Chinese will be established politically and economically.

Lagi satu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tertarek hati benar dengan usaha Kementerian ini ia-itu memberi kursus kapada contractor². Ada-lah tahun ini saya dapat tahu ada kursus technical "know-how" telah di-jalankan di Kuala Lumpur. Saya telah temu-duga

segala peserta² itu yang menyambut baik di-atas kursus² ini. Apa yang di-minta kepada Kementerian ini ia-lah kursus itu mahu-lah di-adakan di-tiap² negeri, sebab saya dapat tahu dan baca surat khabar, kursus yang di-beri kepada kontrekter² Melayu itu baharu-lah kontrekter² Melayu ini sedar bagaimana hendak tahu "technical know-how" atau jalan hendak menjalankan urusan. Kita tahu banyak kontrekter² Melayu di-dalam FLDA. telah pun habis di-rampas ikut syarat dan kuasa FLDA. Sekarang kerja telah banyak di-buat, progress payment lambat, sebab pegawai² yang inspect tanah itu dia-lah yang memberi recommendation progress payment akan di-bayar atau tidak. Jika pegawai² itu tidak recommend, maka dia tidak-lah boleh menjalankan pekerjaan-nya, dia terpaksa hendak berhutang, jika dia tidak dapat berhutang dia terpaksa menahan kerjanya, jika kerja-nya tertahan, maka mengikut agreement sa-kian² masa dia mesti siap, dan pekerja² akan menda'awa, dan jika capital pun sudah habis, progress payment pun lambat. Oleh sebab dia tidak boleh menjalankan kerja-nya kerana syarat² yang ada terkandung di-antara FLDA dengan kontrekter² Melayu.

Saya percaya, Tuan Pengerusi, pun telah mendengar ada kontrekter² Melayu telah bankrupt kerana FLDA. Jadi, apabila kontrekter Melayu berjumpa dengan pegawai² FLDA apa kata dia: boleh "petition" kepada Kementerian boleh "petition" kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Ini-kah jawapan-nya, ini-kah satu langkah atau satu galakan kepada orang² Melayu hendak menjalankan kontrek? Semangat ini-kah hendak di-tanamkan kepada orang Melayu? Sudah-lah penjahat tanamkan semangat tidak percaya kepada orang² Melayu atas perniagaan-nya, kita sekarang sudah merdeka pun, tidak ada keperchayaan kepada orang Melayu. Jika kita orang Melayu yang menjadi pelupor dalam perjuangan kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu ini, saya percaya orang² Melayu pun boleh berniaga apa juga jika ada galakan daripada Kerajaan, mereka boleh buat juga (*Tepok*).

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak on Head S. 14, Subhead 1, and concurrently on the Tourism Division. Before that I would like to compliment the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry and his ministerial staff for the progress achieved in the industrial and commercial field and the strengthening of our foreign trade. I would like to elaborate further but, unfortunately, due to the time factor, I am unable to do so.

Sir, the first subject which I would like to speak on is sugar. I would like to request the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry for a revision of the quota system on the import of sugar. I have got to point out to him that although I am not personally against the Government's policy to protect the infant industries of the country, yet I have got to say that the present sugar situation caused by the quota system should be given due consideration and should be re-examined, as sugar is a primary commodity and an essential necessity of the people. It is generally hoped that any protective measures taken by the Government are to be in the people's interest—and I am sure the Honourable Minister has the people's interest at heart, as he has always been in contact with his constituents in Taiping—and for the national economy as well. The imposition of the quota system on the import of sugar, however, does not meet the requirements and desire of the people as a whole, but nevertheless, this system has brought some prosperity only to a handful of rich men with capital and has caused great hardships to the general public in our country. The sugar importers especially have received the hardest blow and suffered most, and of course this applies too to the public as a whole. For a period of three months up to the present, the sugar importers are only allotted about 2 per cent of their total importation of sugar which they imported in the last 18 months. This quota system, as far as I know, is not practically sound. Since the adoption of this system, the volume of foreign sugar

trade, or importation, has contracted tremendously and the sugar importers have found themselves out of business. As a result, the sugar importers have no alternative but to dismiss or cut down their staff with great reluctance. Many other workers in this section of the economy, such as lorry drivers, lighter labourers, also share the same fate. Needless to say, their unemployment will inevitably bring miseries to them and their families—and the price of sugar has not really dropped. Though it may be argued that the development of the local sugar refinery will create more opportunities for employment, a moment of reflection, however, will show that this is not the case, at least for the time being. As far as we understand, the number of workers so employed by the local sugar industry does not appear to exceed the total number of employees that went out of work in the sugar import houses and the other wholesale traders, which have been severely affected by this quota system. Moreover, sugar cane are not yet produced in Malaysia, and raw sugar will have to be imported from other countries—and in these countries more workers are required to grow sugar cane, but unfortunately, in our country there is no response to giving increased employment by the growing of sugar cane. The serious effect after imposing the quota system is that the people of Malaysia have to spend much more on the consumption of sugar than before, as the local sugar price is much higher than the world price. Imported white sugar is at present based on sterling—£37 per metric ton, c.i.f., and after taking in the customs duty of 10 cents per pound

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On a point of clarification. The world market price is £37 per ton of raw sugar, not white sugar.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Chairman, Sir, I thank the Honourable Minister for the clarification. However, he cannot deny that the price of sugar is still high. Sir, after taking this duty of ten cents per pound, it comes to about 33.16 cents per *kati*, but the price of locally refined sugar

is as high as 39.45 cents per *kati*. This difference in prices has made the consumers to overspend more than a million dollars a month. This extra expenditure could have been avoided, if the quota system were slightly relaxed or not imposed, because there is only one refinery which is only due to open next week. Besides, the duty on raw sugar is only five cents to seven cents per pound, while the duty on the white sugar is ten cents per pound. The price of raw sugar in the world market is at present around 31 cents, basing on last week's price, which when calculated on per metric ton, c.i.f., will show that a large profit is being made by the sugar refineries, but the people will have to bear the burden of the extra cost by having to spend more on the consumption of sugar and also the majority of the people being out of employment. For all these reasons, I am sure the Minister will reconsider and review the present policy and relax the quota system, so that it will help the public in general.

As I have said earlier, I now wish to speak on tourism. The Honourable Minister is so concerned about this

Tunku Abdullah ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, masa-nya hendak sampai pukul lima.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Excuse me, Mr Chairman, Sir, I can finish soon.

Mr Chairman: If you are not to read from your speech, you will go on and on!

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, I am trying to be brief, Sir.

Sir, the Honourable Minister has been very concerned over the common market and about Penang Island coming into the common market. I am sure that he has apparently overlooked the other earning aspect of the Penang Island, i.e. tourism, while concentrating on tourism, I appeal to the Minister to explore the possibilities of industrialisation in respect of light or medium industries in Penang Island. I must emphasise again, Sir,

as security. However, this must get the support and agreement of the State Governments concerned, and unless they assist the Central Government on this project it would be difficult for the Central Government to persuade commercial banks to lend money to Malays using their titles of land in Malay reserve as security. I do hope the P.M.I.P. Government of Kelantan will assist me in this project.

The Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir has suggested that the cottage industry should be encouraged and sponsored by the Government. Sir, this has already been done by the small services section of RIDA. But, unfortunately, it has not found much success for the simple reason that there is not sufficient market for the products of these cottage industries.

The Honourable Member also quoted what was reported to have been said by my Assistant Minister, in that the Government should use its political power to ensure that the Malays have a greater participation in commerce and industry. Sir, it is regretted that this has been taken out of context and I am sure my Assistant Minister did not, and cannot, mean that the Alliance Government must use its political power to give the Malays a greater share in commerce and industry at the expense of the non-Malays. This, Sir, I can assure the House and the peoples of Malaysia, is not the policy of the Alliance Government. It is our policy to assist the Malays to have a greater participation in commerce and industry to raise their economic level within the framework of the Constitution and yet preserving the existing rights of the non-Malays. We realise that unless this is done there will be dissatisfaction and danger of communal strife. That is why the Alliance Government through all its Ministries is working towards uplifting the economic position of the Malays.

The Honourable Member has also suggested that the Government should legislate so that it will ensure that the small business started by the Malays will not be killed by capitalists or the bigger non-Malay mono-

polistic concern. Sir, we realise that all small businesses, whether they belong to Malays or non-Malays, face the same threat. But the problem is, is legislation the answer? Will legislation solve this problem? In the countries of the West like America, United Kingdom and Europe, they have tried the introduction of laws—such as, Anti-Trust Law, Price Fixing Law, etc.—to prevent the big business concern swallowing the small, but have they succeeded?

Marketing is a problem common to all, and the Government is studying ways and means as to how to combat the unscrupulous middlemen and, as you have heard from the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, we are working on a new marketing policy.

The Honourable Member for Johor Bahru Timor used rather strong language in wanting to know whether the Government is sincere in its effort to assist the Malays in commerce and industry. She has even suggested that the Government is throwing ash into the eyes of the Malays by creating posts in my Ministry and not filling them. She explained that this was all eye-wash. Mr Speaker, Sir, as such as she is anxious to have these posts filled, I too am very concerned in the inability of the Federation Establishment Office to supply me with these officers. Perhaps, the Honourable Member should ask the Federation Establishment Officer herself—this question should be directed to him and not to me. There are many vacancies in the Malayan Civil Service, and it is unfortunate that despite the fact that every Malay graduate from a university can find a job in administration that these vacancies should still exist. The six Secretaries of the Malay Secretariat to be posted in the different States are new appointments and unless this House approve of these appointments they cannot yet be appointed and that is why these six posts have not yet been filled. It is not correct to say that my Ministry does not want to fill these posts. We cannot fill these posts because of two reasons; firstly, there are not enough bodies in the

Malayan Civil Service to fill these vacancies and, secondly, some of the posts are newly created posts and can only be filled after this House has approved them.

Honourable Members must be aware, and I agree it is a very good thing, that many Malayan Civil Service officers have left the Government Service to take part in commerce and industry. As Minister of Commerce and Industry, I welcome this progressive step taken by the Malays, so that more and more Malay intellectuals would take a greater interest in commerce and industry. But through their leaving the Civil Service naturally they must create vacancies in the Administrative Service. However, I am sure all of us here would be very happy that these officers who have left the Government Service are now making a success for themselves both in commerce and industry.

Several Honourable Members have commented on the Food Control and Supplies Division of my Ministry and have suggested that there should be price-control inspectors as well as inspectors of factories, so as to ensure that the Malay workers are not discriminated against. May I express to this House that under the Food Control and Supplies Division these officers are employed by my Ministry to implement the guaranteed minimum price of padi and to carry out the running of the rice stockpile. However, it is true that my Ministry did enforce price control on certain commodities a few years ago, but since then it has been lifted; but that does not mean that the Price Control Ordinance does not exist. It does, and can be brought into operation at any moment. However, my Ministry is carefully studying and watching the present increases in the prices of commodities essential to everyday life, and if there is a need to enforce price control my Ministry will not hesitate to do so.

Sir, coming to tourism, I welcome the very many suggestions offered, by Honourable Members of this House, varying from the establishment of Malay restaurants, Malay dresses,

sarong kebayas, dresses of ladies at the airports, up to the staging of buffalo fighting in this country (*Laughter*), to improve our tourist trade. Not only would I like to see more posters being exhibited in the various airports scattered throughout the world, and that there should be more films exhibited to a larger audience in foreign countries, but I would also like to advertise Malaysia on the televisions of foreign countries. But, Sir, as the Honourable Member from Kota Bharu Hilir said, "If you want to bathe, you might as well get wet." That is why my Ministry has now set up a working party of prominent persons involved in the tourist trade, i.e., representatives of hoteliers, airlines, shipping companies, travel agents and others—people who know the travel business and are in the travel business—to put up a blueprint on the development of projects and publicity requirements of the whole of Malaysia, that is, including Sabah and Sarawak. I have no doubt that the suggestions made by Honourable Members in this House will be considered by this working party, but I do hope that when I come to this House for a supplementary vote, they will support me to the full. (*Laughter*). Whilst we try to expand our foreign tourist trade, that is to say, inviting more foreign tourists to come to our country, we must not forget, and we must always try to develop our home tourism. How many of the Honourable Members of this House have visited Pulau Langkawi, or Pangkor Island, or Dungun, or the National Park, or Port Dickson for that matter? You will be surprised, Sir, at the limited amount of travelling done by our own people, and it is time that we should increase home tourism. Know your own Malaysia and then when you get a chance to go abroad, you will be able at least to explain to the foreigners what Malaysia can offer. Through home tourism, through more frequent travels amongst people in the different States, including Sabah and Sarawak, there will be then that demand for new tourist sites, and there will be then that market for local tourist associations to spend money in

developing local tourist sites; then the hill stations in Negri Sembilan, or Kinabalu in Sabah, can be developed, because there would then be a demand by local people to visit these places. However, tourism cannot be developed by Government alone. The private sector, through the tourist associations, must take and can play a very important part in the development of tourist trade in any country.

Sir, I am very glad to read in the papers, and also I have heard in this House, that the people in Penang—the politicians of various Parties, the economists, the traders, the merchants and the hoteliers, not including the smugglers, of course—are so very keen that Penang should not be in the Common Market but should be developed as a tourist centre—the Pearl of the East. I fully sympathise and agree with them. I support them in their efforts to make Penang the tourist centre of the East. But, Sir, may I remind them that for the last five years, the Penang Tourist Association has been receiving grant from my Ministry at the expense of other Tourist Associations in the different States of Malaya. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!) In 1959 we gave the Penang Tourist Association \$6,000, in 1960 \$10,000, in 1961 \$10,000, in 1962 \$10,000, and in 1963 \$8,000—a total of \$44,000 over a period of five years. And this must be taken in relation to the fact that when I come to this House every year, I am only allotted \$20,000 a year for distribution amongst Tourist Associations. So you will see that Penang had more than the lion's share out of this allocation. It is time, therefore, that the politicians, the economists, the traders, the bankers, the hoteliers, the shopkeepers in Penang, themselves should contribute to the Penang Tourist Association so that Penang can become the Pearl of the East and not depend upon the Central Government to prop up its finances for so long.

Mr Chairman, Sir, after making all these general terms, I will now try to answer some of the points raised specifically by separate Members. As

the Honourable Member for Batu is not here, I will not reply to him until he comes. (*Laughter*) I hope he does come.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Kelantan Hilir has, in fact, stated that nothing concrete has been done to benefit the Malays. Sir, with reference to industry, may I point out that companies granted pioneer certificates had been required to reserve a portion of their share capital specifically for Malay participation. Up to the middle of this year, \$14,500,000 out of \$124,000,000 of call-up capital has been reserved for the Malays. Pioneer firms are required to employ and give training to a reasonable percentage of Malays in all levels of employment. Many pioneer firms have Malay representation in their Boards of Directors. The National Productivity Centre has conducted special courses to instruct Malay businessmen in adopting more than business matters, e.g. courses conducted for Malay contractors and Malay participants in the various courses held by the Centre. These are some of the achievements which we have done to assist the Malays.

The Honourable Member from Kelantan Hilir alleged that Tuan Haji Daud of Kelantan applied to the M.I.D.F.L. for a loan to purchase printing machinery, but his application had been turned down. Sir, I have investigated this matter and this is the report that I get. The M.I.D.F.L. did not receive an application from Haji Daud as such but received a letter from one Enche' Mohamed Daud bin Haji Salleh of Kampong Pasir Pekan, Kota Bharu, who I think is the right man. The letter dated 19th August, 1964, was received by the M.I.D.F.L. on the 24th of August, 1964, in which Enche' Daud stated that he would like to expand his business but did not say what business, and would like to hear from the M.I.D.F.L. whether it could assist him. In the absence of sufficient particulars, M.I.D.F.L. replied on the 1st of September, 1964, sending him two brochures, giving him all the necessary information about the forms of assistance M.I.D.F.L. can provide.

Since then, nothing has been heard from Enche' Daud. So, that allegation is completely false.

The Honourable Member for Johore Bahru Timor wanted to know what the charge allowance of \$3,000 under item (46) was for. Sir, it will be noted that

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Mr Chairman, Sir, may the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry enlighten this House as to what has happened to the application for loan applied by Enche' Ahmad Kamil to set up a factory to manufacture pins and clips?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: On that one, I am not able to answer now but, if the Honourable Member writes to me, I can certainly provide him with all the information.

Sir, it will be noted that under item (36) there were five posts of Assistant Controllers in 1964. In the beginning of 1964, of these five posts, four were filled, but during 1964 one Assistant Controller was transferred to another Ministry and one resigned. Requests have been made to the Federation Establishment Office to replace these two officers, but so far we have not yet been successful. Since the work pertaining to these two vacant posts cannot be neglected and as it has been necessary to make the two remaining Assistant Controllers to cover them, it is necessary to pay them a charge allowance of \$250 per month. The provision of \$3,000 under item (46) is sufficient to pay charge allowance to these officers for a period of six months only in 1965 when, by that time, I hope the F.E.O. will supply me with more Assistant Controllers.

The Honourable Member for Johore Bahru Timor also wanted to know, under Tourism Division, why \$8,000 had been allocated in 1965 but not in 1964. Sir, in the previous years the cost of postage for the despatch of Tourist Division's literature was under Subhead "Incidental". But experience has shown that due to the increased number of requests for Tourist literature, the cost of postage has increased, and that is why in 1965 we

created this new item of postage—\$8,000—under the appropriate Head.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara has suggested that those contractors who have received training courses at the Productivity Centre should be given more loans so that they will be able to get more work. This, Sir, is being looked into, and I do hope that that request can be met.

The Honourable Member for Johore Bahru Barat suggested that Government should open shops in towns and villages, so that Malay youths can be trained to learn the profession. Sir, the Government itself does not take part in business enterprises, but through the Ministry of Co-operatives, co-operatives themselves can set up these shops and if run properly can be a success and can be of great benefit to the Malay economy.

The Honourable Member for Johore Bahru Barat also said that there is a battery factory which, because it could not sell its batteries due to excessive competition, has reduced the working hours from eight to six. The question of higher protection for the Company's products was referred to the Tariff Advisory Board which has included flash light batteries in the first list of the Common Market. As a result, imports of these batteries are now under licence and are subject to quota. This is an addition to the present duty of 25% full and 15% preferential imposed on all imported batteries. Measures have already been taken to control imports but, if further measures are required, then we must await the decision and recommendation of the Tariff Advisory Board.

Both the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan and Kota Bharu Hilir expressed great concern because under the Head of New York Fair only a token vote of \$10 was inserted. They expressed the hope that the Government would continue to exhibit in the New York Fair for another year. I can assure Honourable Members that it is our intention to carry on with the exhibition, but as I warned in my speech, I would probably

have to come back to this House for an additional vote when we know how much it is going to cost us.

The Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan has quite correctly suggested that the name "Malay Secretariat" should be changed because the scope of our work should be expanded to cover the natives of Sarawak and Sabah. I can assure him that we are already in consultation with these two States as to the scope of our expansion and, perhaps, some day that name may be changed. However, I am rather disappointed in him when he said that he had doubts over the sincerity of the Government in assisting the Malays to take a greater part in commerce and industry. I would have thought that after what the Deputy Prime Minister has said on the part Government would do for the Malays, he would be satisfied of our sincerity.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): Sir, on a point of clarification: I did not say that I doubted the sincerity of the Government. What I said was that I hoped that everybody would treat the problem of Malay participation in business not as the problem of the Malays only and that I hoped that this would be treated as a national problem by everyone, whether he be a Malay, Chinese or Indian or anybody else. That is what I meant. I did not doubt the sincerity of the Government.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Thank you very much. I am very glad for that clarification.

Sir, several members, including the Honourable Member from Pontian Selatan, have said that there is corruption in the smallholders replanting scheme; and as I have been in this House since 1959, I have heard this being repeated again and again, so much so that in the beginning of this year I requested that a special investigation be made into the running of the smallholders replanting scheme. I requested the National Productivity Centre to place at my disposal one of their international experts, who has

spent time going through the smallholders replanting board schemes and has presented me with a report of the preliminary survey which was done through three States—the States of Selangor, Perak and Negri Sembilan. It is interesting to read certain excerpts from this report. He says that "the proportion of complaints from smallholders was low compared with the number of payments made. Out of 37,927 payments, only 245 complaints were received, which in 1963 gave a ratio of the three States of only 0.62% of complaints and in analysing these 245 complaints slightly more than half were due to complaints of late payments—0.38% were complaints of late payments. Most of the complaints seemed to derive from misunderstanding of the rules and regulations of the scheme, though a few of the complaints left an impression that some of the smallholders were trying to get more out of the scheme than they were entitled to."

The other comment which I would like to read is that—

"It will be impossible with such a scheme involving so many smallholders comprising different social, racial, educational backgrounds and personalities all over the country, not to have some complaints. In addition, there must be a margin of judgment in cases of deferment. Even with rigid rules and regulations, this is the potential source of dissatisfaction."

During the survey the impression gained was that the responsible officials handled the various complaints with tolerance, discretion and an understanding for the smallholders and their problems.

As one can expect, most of the complaints—0.38%—were connected with payments and the main theme was that inspection or payments were made too late. The State Officer notified the Replanting Inspectors two to four weeks before inspection was due. Ironically, the earlier the inspection was carried out the greater the risk of complaints regarding late payments. It seems that some of the smallholders expected payment on the day after inspection."

Sir, I think we can accept this as an unbiased report on the workings of the smallholders' scheme. There are, no doubt, complaints as admitted by this report, but should there be any suspicion of corruption, I shall be very grateful if Honourable Members will communicate to me and I shall in

confidence investigate the truth or otherwise of such complaints.

The Honourable Member from Jelebu Jempol wanted to know why it was necessary to employ locally recruited staff in our London Trade Commissioner's Office. Sir, I think I need add nothing further except to say how very ably the Honourable Member from Kota Bharu Hilir has replied on my behalf. It is a question of costs. The Honourable Member has also said that my Ministry has been wasting a lot of money through renting private premises to house the Export Department and the Industrial Development Division and he wants to know why Government cannot build. I can assure him that there are plans to build. In fact, we have already found the site. We are bidding very hard with the Development Section to get the money to build our own building.

The Honourable Member from Jelebu Jempol also stated that during his visit in 1956 and 1963 to the Office at Trafalgar Square he noticed that there were old straw bags used as displays. Sir, although it is true that the Trade Commissioner Service existed in 1963, it is only in the beginning of this year that my Ministry has taken over the Trade Commissioner Service and now that it has its own separate funds, I can assure the Honourable Member that that showcase will be improved.

The Honourable Member from Jelebu Jempol also wanted to know whether it was true that the Malay contractors who had received training was getting a better share in the contracts offered by the Public Works Department. He claimed that the Government, instead of breaking down the contracts, were in fact adding them up so that these poor Malay contractors could not bid for these big contracts. Sir, this is completely wrong and I would like to quote certain figures to prove my case. In 1963 there were 143 indents, 324 requisitions and 36 contracts given to Malay contractors and the value was \$2,347,634.61. In the first quarter of 1964, January to March, there were 136 indents, 749

requisitions, 24 contracts, and the value \$662,765.24. In the second quarter of 1964, April to June, there were 135 indents, 714 requisitions, 22 contracts and the value was \$1,220,340.19. In the third quarter, July to September, there were 439 indents, 1,315 requisitions, 88 contracts and the value was \$2,588,033.84. So for the three quarters of the year 1964 the sum was over \$3 million. I hope this will prove that the Malay contractors are getting a bigger share of the contracts issued by the Government.

The Honourable Mr Tan Tsak Yu from Sarawak said that he was disappointed in finding that there was no provision for the setting up of the division of my Ministry in Sarawak. Sir, that is quite true, but I would like to inform him that the Honourable Minister of Finance has already approved a small establishment of two branch offices of the Ministry in Sabah and Sarawak to take over the administration of import and export of the two States. Each office will consist of a time-scale M.C.S. officer, two clerks, one typist and one office boy. With the exception of the M.C.S. officer, all the rest of the staff will be recruited in the respective States. The approval was made late in November this year and as such the posts were not shown in the draft Estimates of my Ministry before the House. As soon as the officers are available, my Ministry will start these two branch offices.

The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir, whilst praising the work of my Ministry in establishing the Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan, wanted to know whether one such sharikat was enough. The answer, of course is "No". My Ministry would like to see more investment companies set up by the Malays to help the Malays, so that the remaining amount of over \$8 million set aside for more pioneer industries can be taken by the Malays themselves. The Honourable Member also wanted to know whether there was an Advisory Board to help the Malay Secretariat, the answer is "Yes". We have a Central Advisory

Board to advise the Malay Secretariat at the Central level and also Advisory Boards at all State levels.

The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir also wanted to know what were the functions of the National Productivity Centre, whether the National Productivity Centre can assist the East Coast Malays, particularly in Kelantan dan Trengganu, and if training courses were already conducted whether more can be done for them. Sir, the Centre provides for management training at all levels from top management to supervising and trade union personnel. It aims to train as many persons as possible in the shortest possible time. Malays from the East Coast have taken part in the courses run by the Centre to a limited extent. In 1963 there were several participants from Kelantan factories taking part in the introduction of the management course, and this year no less than 37 Malay contractors from Trengganu and Kelantan took part in the technical course for Malay contractors.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Perlis Selatan said that the Government should assist the farmers to acquire the large rice mill in Perlis as was originally intended and that the Government should consider buying rice produced by the small millers in Perlis, which total about sixty. Sir, I would like to point out that the Perlis Mill was, in fact, handed over to the co-operatives, the Perlis Milling Society, a number of years ago, but had to be taken back by the Government because of the failure of the society to run it successfully. It is now an essential part of the Government Reserve Stock Organisation and cannot be released without disrupting Government purchases in the area under the guaranteed minimum price for padi. The Government considers buying rice from any rice mill that offers rice not below the minimum standard. It cannot be recalled that any offers by the number of Perlis small mills mentioned had ever been made to the Government.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang was very alarmed when

he said that we were importing synthetic rubber. He said that that amounts to bringing an ugly girl into a beautiful harem. He said that what was really serious was that synthetic rubber was brought in duty free. Sir, the Honourable Member must realise that with the progress of science we cannot like the ostrich bury our heads in the sand. We, too, must progress with science; we, too, must progress with time. It is an accepted fact that natural rubber combined with synthetic rubber will give better wearing qualities to the passenger tyres, and it was because of this technical reason that we permitted the importation of synthetic rubber for addition to the natural rubber used in the manufacture of tyres in this country. If I had not permitted the use of synthetic rubber and had encouraged the manufacture of tyres wholly out of natural rubber, the first to complain would be from our own consumers, because they will say that the life of 100 per cent natural rubber tyres is much less than imported tyres which contain synthetic rubber; and it was for that reason that we have to permit the importation of synthetic rubber.

On the question of synthetic rubber being imported tax free, that, Sir, is a question of cost. If we want our local products to be able to compete with imported products, obviously we should not cut our nose to spite our face. By putting a duty on synthetic rubber we would only add to the cost of our own product and there would then be further complaints that the locally produced product costs more than the imported goods. But let me make it very clear that if we want industrialisation, if we want new employment so that our young people can find jobs, if we want a better standard of living, we must pay for the cost of industrialisation. We have to pay in the sense that in the beginning goods produced by our own factories must naturally be slightly more expensive than imported goods and the reason, as I have said many a time before, is that the imported goods are sold below cost simply because they

are the excess capacity of the producing country. The producing country finds market abroad to earn foreign exchange and therefore is prepared to sell her products below cost; hence goods produced in this country naturally cannot be sold at a cost below the cost price. That is why there is this need of tariff protection. I hope the House and the general public will realise that if we want industrialisation we must bear the slightly increased cost in the products that we have produced.

The Honourable Member for Penang Utara was very strongly against our putting up a sugar refinery in Prai. He has complained that because we have put up a sugar refinery the cost of sugar has gone up. To a certain degree that is correct. But does he realise that by putting that factory more than 300 young people are employed and quite a number of them have come from Penang, that State which does not want to join the common market but is prepared to find employment to reduce the employment possibility of other States that industrialise? In the same breath the Honourable Member for Penang Utara has suggested that my Ministry should encourage industrialisation in Penang. What for? If we industrialise in Penang and the price of our local products goes up, then they will say, "There you are, this is all nonsense!" Now, I cannot understand the logic of the Honourable Member for Penang Utara, who in one breath condemns industrialisation because it is in somebody-else's State, in somebody-else's garden, and at the same time he wants us to put industries in his own garden.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bukit Bintang has complained that several Dunlop tyres have exploded during use and that this is dangerous to the public. Sir, my Ministry has not received any complaint, and I do hope that if the Honourable Member actually has a complaint he should bring this matter up with my Ministry. We do realise that tyres do explode—whether tyres are made in Malaya, in Japan, in America, or even made

in Russia, they do explode. It all depends upon how and under what circumstances they exploded. So, I do hope that if he has a specific case, he will bring it up and not make a general statement which is very detrimental to any goods made in Malaysia.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: Sir, I will bring it up to the Honourable Minister.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, the Honourable Member from Muar Utara made a very useful suggestion in that he suggested that in future all payments to smallholders should be made payable by banks. We realise that there are difficulties due to the present system of payment by money order at the post offices, which has caused a certain degree of delay. The Replanting Board has now made arrangements such that warrants are encashable at banks throughout Malaya from the 1st of January, 1965. When this arrangement is implemented, the smallholders will no longer have any difficulties of cashing their warrants; they can cash them at the banks to a maximum of \$8,000, whilst at the moment it is only limited to \$1,500. And he has asked that replanting should be extended to the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Sir, may I state that replanting and new planting in these two States are already going on under their own separate schemes.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Dungun said that there were many acres of smallholders' rubber belonging to the people of the kampongs having been sold without their knowledge. Sir, this is something very interesting, very important, and I shall be grateful if he would

Enche' Suleiman bin Ali (Dungun): Ada pada pengetahuan-nya. Yang dimaksudkan dengan chara tidak di-sedari, ia-lah chara yang berjalan dengan tidak di-sedari tanah itu terjual, bukan dengan tidak ada pengetahuan-nya. Penjelasan saya.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: State again, please.

Enche' Suleiman bin Ali: Sa-tengah² tanah orang kampung itu terjual

dengan chara tidak di-sedari, bukan dengan tidak ada pengetahuan dia, dia ada tahu, tetapi dengan chara tidak di-sedari (*Ketawa*).

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, if the sale was made with their knowledge, I do not see how we can proceed with any investigation. It is only when the sale was done without their knowledge, then, perhaps, I could investigate.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Dungun, whilst speaking on tourism, hoped that we would do something for his area. I am surprised that he is not aware that my Ministry will be building a first-class Rest House at Rantau Abang, and he can find that in the Development Estimates.

The Honourable Member for Besut said that my Malay Secretariat is not doing its work because—he quoted an example where a person who had a “C” Carrier Licence wanted to convert that Carrier Licence to an “A” Licence so that he could carry goods from other people—such work should be done by my Malay Secretariat. May I inform him that everyday we are getting such kind of work, not only to assist them to get licences but also to assist them to get concessions in forest reserves without tender, to get them contracts from the P.W.D., and other details.

Sir, he has also suggested that Government should prevent the importation of small rice mills into the State of Kelantan, because once a small-holder buys the rice mill he finds that he cannot work it because a co-operative already exists in that area. Sir, may I remind the Honourable Member that rice milling requires a licence and if the people persist in buying machines without first obtaining licences, there is nobody to blame but themselves. To ask Government to stop the importation is certainly not the answer to the solution; perhaps better education by the P.M.I.P. of the electorates in the kampongs could save them unnecessary waste of money.

The Honourable Member from Baling has said very many home truths about why the Malay has not been successful so far in commerce and

industry. I congratulate him for his courage and if more Malays will be as honest as he is, I am sure their progress and their success in commerce and industry would be much faster. He has, however, suggested that my Ministry should try and get places of business, or reserve areas in towns and cities especially for Malay business, so that the Malays can start their business there as at present the tea money for shop premises is very high. Sir, my Ministry has gone into the problem. In fact, we have already made a recommendation that all State land within city limits or town limits that would be suitable for building premises for businesses, should there be any application from a Malay company, preference should be given to them at nominal prices. But the problem again starts: to which company should we give, or which individual should we give, or once that building has been put up, whether it should be rented out, or whether it should be limited to Malay business alone? That, however, has not been decided.

The Honourable Member has also suggested that more officers in the Malay Secretariat should be posted right down to the district level. I think that is a good suggestion and can be looked into. But then, again, the problem is money and the correct bodies to fill these posts.

The Honourable Member from Lipis has complained that iron ore is being sold to one country and because of that we are not getting fair prices. I hope the Honourable Member realises that there is a free market. But although there is a free market, our geographical position is such that because we are so far from the other advanced countries, or industrialised countries, that use iron ore, the freight charges being exorbitant, we have no alternative but to get the best price out of the nearest possible buyer.

The Honourable Member has also asked what my Ministry has done to improve the facilities in the National Park, so that more tourists can get there. I must confess that after visiting the National Park, I have been very

much attracted by it, but to my great regret the greater majority—almost 90 per cent—of the visitors to the National Park are foreigners. Very few of our own people have bothered to visit such a beautiful preserve. The amount of money spent by our own Government to preserve natural life for our own benefit has not been taken advantage of. However, I have put up certain recommendations to the Minister for Lands and Mines, because the National Park comes within his portfolio, and I do hope something can come out of those suggestions.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara has complained that the quota system for sugar is not correct and should be revised. I hope the Honourable Member is fully conversant and fully realises how serious his statement is. I hope he does not imply that there is corruption or malpractice within my Ministry in the implementation of this quota system.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Chairman, Sir, as the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has requested an answer in regard to the question of corruption, I wish to say that there is no doubt of the integrity of the Minister and the staff and officers in his Ministry. However, my reason in saying that is this: it is too early to give protection to an industry which is hardly opened, and it is the case of giving protection even before the refinery has started to produce. In this way, it looks as if a special privilege has been extended to the refinery.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I thank the Honourable Member for his confidence in me and my Ministry, in that he believes that there is no corruption in high places. However, I would like to explain to this House how this quota is being worked. We have issued a notice to all importers of sugar in the country to register with my Ministry what they imported from the 1st of January, 1963 to the 11th of June, 1964, and that their figures must be supported by import papers approved by the Customs Department. From these figures, we do know the exact performance of every importer during that eighteen-month

period and from these figures we work out the percentage each importer has imported during that period; and on this figure, this percentage, the quota for the future period is based upon, so that no single one can complain that he is getting less or getting more. That, Sir, is how the system of the quota is being worked, and I am glad that the Honourable Member agrees that there is no corruption or malpractice.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, I would like to clarify in regard to this matter of registration. The problem still lies in the registration because most of the importers import sugar through indenting. So it is the case of a bigger firm that did the indenting getting the quota, unless it has been spread out among the smaller importers or permission has been given to group them together in order to permit them to enjoy the quota.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Therein lies the difference in definition. By "importer", it means the person who imports. If you buy your sugar through an importer, then you are not an importer. This is where the difference lies in the interpretation. The importer imports and then sells it to a distributor but, because the distributor imported it through an importer, he claims that he is an importer—that is where the difference lies.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry is aware of the basis of the structure of the commercial firms, the traders and the importers. It is the question of importing through the importers who have liaison, for example, with Czechoslovakia and other importers and they can group together in order to enjoy the shipment and to cut down the cost of transportation.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: You cannot have it both ways, Sir, importer is an importer and if you are not an importer, you are not an importer. *(Laughter)* But, in any case, that is the system. The degree of quota will be revised and is studied month to month depending upon the stocks in the country and the production.

One important point was raised by the Honourable Member for Malacca Selatan as to why Singapore is still trading with South Africa. Sir, although Singapore is a State within Malaysia and although the Government, through its foreign policy, has stated and has enforced the banning of the imports from South Africa, it is unfortunate that Singapore has still persisted despite request from the Central Government. We do hope that some day she will realise that she must toe the Central Government's policy on foreign affairs.

Dr Ng Kam Poh (Teluk Anson): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification: Cannot we do something to Singapore to stop their importing goods from South Africa since the Central Government at the present moment is against the apartheid policy of South Africa?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, unfortunately, under our agreement, trade is a concurrent subject and to have that power, I must come to this House with a Bill to give the Central Government that power.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Adakah boleh di-fahamkan yang Kerajaan Singapura menyokong dasar *apartheid* Afrika Selatan?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: That question should be directed to the P.A.P., Sir. (Laughter).

Although I have tried to wait all this while for the Honourable Member for Batu to attend, unfortunately, he is not here. So, I must reply to the points raised by him.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Sir, one question, which I raised yesterday during my speech, still remains unanswered by the Honourable Minister. Yesterday, I made a specific request to the Minister to enlighten this House whether this Import and Export Agency, as referred to in the Written Answers to Questions, has started its business.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As far as I know, it has not started its business, but there is negotiation going on.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: If so, then a misleading report has been given here.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: But anyway, the point now, as far as the Honourable Member for Batu is concerned, is that he wants to know why the cost for electricity in Singapore is cheaper than in Malaya. Now, this is the information I have got from the C.E.B.:

"Transmission and distribution costs of the Central Electricity Board are much higher than those of the Singapore Utilities Board due to the long distances covered by the transmission line. All power generated by the Cameron Highlands line has to be transmitted to Kuala Lumpur. Only a part of the Central Electricity Board's electricity is generated by hydro-electric power stations. The great majority are from large steam stations as at Klang, Malacca and Johore Bahru, and there is another one in the course of erection in Prai. A further large steam station will be built in Port Dickson. All these stations were designed to utilise oil as fuel and in the same manner as the power stations operating in Singapore. Up to the date of the last Budget, the oil used as fuel in Singapore was duty free; hence they were able to produce electricity at a lower rate. Although hydro-electric stations do not require fuel, the cost of capital expenditure and the cost of financing the loans add to the cost of production of electricity."

The C.E.B. assures us that it will do all it can to reduce the cost of electricity. In the mean time, before this question was brought into this House, my Ministry has already taken steps to invite an international expert to investigate into the costing of the C.E.B.

The Honourable Member for Batu said that the C.E.B., because of its shortage of staff, appointed consultants to do its work and he charged, fully knowing that I asked him on a point of clarification, and he definitely stated, that Thomas Anderson was employed by the Central Electricity Board as a consultant and as a contractor one and at the same time. Sir, that is a very serious charge and I want to prove that this is not correct. The other statement he made was that Thomas Anderson, because of the protection racket in the C.E.B., got the lion's share of the work, whereas Pang & Liu got only the crumbs. Sir, from the figures produced here by the C.E.B. of the amount of work given to these consultant companies in 1964, it will

show that Thomas Anderson and Associates received an estimated cost of work equal to \$738,536; Preece, Cardew and Rider, the estimated cost of work was \$4,807,614; Pang & Liu \$1,114,272; Groups, Mitchell and Peacock \$622,969; Sam De Silva \$277,000; J. H. McLeod \$76,000. Sir, from these figures alone it disproves the statement that Thomas Anderson got the lion's share. Pang & Liu got more than Thomas Anderson in 1964 and the C.E.B., whilst employing these firms as consultants, wishes to state that they do not utilise the services of consultants to act as contractors. Thomas Anderson and other prominent consultants do not, to the knowledge of the Board, act as contractors. Sir, unless the Honourable Member can substantiate his statement that Thomas Anderson was employed by the C.E.B. both as a consultant and as a contractor at the same time, then I might consider having to take him up before the Committee of Privileges of this House (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member also referred to the supposed arrogance of the Central Electricity Board with regard to the presentation of bills to the Selangor State Government for maintenance work and electrical installations carried out in Government buildings and quarters. Sir, in 1959 and 1960 there was an agreement between the C.E.B., the State Government and the Ministry on how these bills should be presented and until that agreement is void, that will be the way in which the bills will be presented.

Now I move on, to his other charge, that there is another protection racket in the Rubber Research Institute. The Honourable Member from Batu stated that a local paper recently published the resignation of expatriate officers from the R.R.I., and that before Merdeka all expatriate officers were appointed on contract but after Merdeka they were placed on permanent service. He suggested that more local officers with higher qualifications should be recruited and every encouragement should be given to the local men to join the R.R.I. as they

can even do a better job than expatriates. On the question of resignations of expatriate officers, the position is as follows:

Between 1962 and the end of November, 1964, 18 expatriate officers left the R.R.I. Of these, one had his services terminated, three retired on reaching normal retirement age, one retired on medical grounds, and thirteen resigned for various reasons and sought employment elsewhere. During the same period, seven expatriate officers were recruited. During the later part of 1964 three officers, including the Director of the Institute, submitted their resignations and will leave in 1965.

Sir, it is true that expatriate officers who were serving on contract before 1962 were placed on permanent service and two expatriate officers recruited in the year 1962 were also put on the permanent establishment. The granting of permanent service was the result of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee enquiring into the production, development and consumption research in the natural rubber industry headed by Professor Blackman in 1957. However, since 1962 all five expatriates who were recruited are on contract terms.

The Malayisation Policy of the Rubber Research Institute was agreed upon towards the end of 1961 and was implemented in 1962. The Malayisation Policy is as follows:

- (a) Malayisation should be brought about by filling vacancies as they occur through retirement, resignation or increase in establishment with suitably qualified Malaysians if they are available.
- (b) Where suitably qualified Malaysians are not available, the vacancies should be filled by expatriates on contract terms. All future appointments of expatriates to vacancies where suitably qualified Malaysians are not available, should be on contract terms but in exceptional cases where suitably qualified Malaysians are not available and

no expatriates could be recruited on short term contract and where the efficiency of the Institute would be affected, the vacancies may be filled by expatriates on the normal service terms.

- (c) The Malayan Rubber Fund Board should finance and implement a training scheme to ensure that as far as possible suitably qualified Malaysians will be available to fill vacant posts and when these occur.

Sir, the policy has been in operation for three years and the position during these three years is as follows—this is in regard to the Division A or senior posts:

On the 31st December, 1961, out of an establishment of 62, there were 49 expatriates and three Federal Citizens with 10 vacancies; on 31st December, 1962, out of an establishment of 65, there were 52 expatriates, 8 Federal Citizens and 5 vacancies; on 31st December, 1963, 67 on the establishment—45 expatriates, 14 Federal Citizens and 8 vacancies; and on 30th November, 1964, 68 on the establishment—38 expatriates, 20 Federal Citizens and 10 vacancies. Of the vacant posts, six are covered by six Probationary Research Officers who will be promoted to Division A posts after satisfactory completion of the probationary training period. In 1963 seven local officers were undergoing post-graduate training at universities and other institutions overseas in specialised fields. Three of them returned on successful completion of their courses. In 1964 three local officers have been sent overseas and two are due to go early next year. At present there are three students studying at the National College of Rubber Technology in London and three at the University of Malaya undergoing undergraduate training. At present, certain proposals concerning the terms of service of expatriate officers are being examined by the Government.

The Honourable Member for Batu made a very serious charge, when he

said that the expatriate officers of the R.R.I. were given beautiful quarters at nominal rent and when they went on leave they rented out these houses at a very high rent and made a big profit out of the rent of these houses—meaning to say that the money from the rent went into their pockets. Sir, this is completely untrue. It is only true that when the expatriate officers go on leave overseas—which is a maximum of six months, but in most cases four months only—the houses vacated by them are rented out by the R.R.I. Board itself to suitable tenants subject to the length of the leave period only. The rental is not collected by the expatriates but paid into the revenues of the Board. It is not possible to allow local officers to stay in the vacated quarters because of the shortness of the period. It is, therefore, not true for the Honourable Member for Batu to say that the expatriates had made money out of their rented quarters, and unless he can substantiate that allegation, I think I should bring him before the Privileges Committee for disciplinary action.

There is only another point I wish to reply before I close—and I hope, Mr Chairman, you will bear with me—that is, with regard to the Honourable Member for Bachok, who has propounded or coined a new name for an old type of trading. He has called it “protected trade”, by which he meant that import and export should be controlled. This is exactly what is being practised by communist countries or countries that have centrally controlled economies. The Honourable Member has also said that he is deadly against capitalism but advocates nationalisation. Sir, I am beginning to wonder whether or not there is a split in policy in the P.M.I.P. ranks. The Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir wants the Government to give more money to the Malays so that they can have capital to become capitalists. One side says there should be capitalists, but the other says there should be nationalisation. Sir, I am beginning to wonder whether or not there is a deeper and more sinister

racial intention. Is the P.M.I.P. changing its policy by stating that they intend to nationalise all non-Malay businesses so that the Malays can become capitalists, or has the rank of the P.M.I.P. been infiltrated by communists? Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed.

The sum of \$3,691,943 for Head S. 14, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply on the Supply Bill, 1965, has progressed up to Head S. 14 of the Schedule.

ADJOURNMENT

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

MALAY AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS IN SARAWAK

Enche' Edwin anak Tangkun (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, in a multi-racial society education has always been a controversial subject. In the colonial days there was no national education system in Sarawak until 1956 when a certain system of education was introduced. In the present system of education, English is used as a medium of instruction in secondary schools, whereas in the primary schools the mother tongue is taught and used as the medium of instruction. This system of education was discussed for a long period of time, and it was agreed upon by the great majority of the people in Sarawak.

When entering into Malaysia the subject of education was again raised and discussed as public interest, and it was the wish of an overwhelming majority of the people of Sarawak that

the existing system of education should continue for ten years until the Council Negeri otherwise decides. These wishes of the Sarawak people were written into the Inter-Governmental Committee's Report in 1962 and agreed upon by all parties concerned.

When the subject of the free primary education in Sarawak was raised in this House, the reply of the Honourable Minister of Education at one time was that the education system of Sarawak should conform to the national system of education, which means that Malay will be used as the medium of instruction in Sarawak.

I feel that the medium of instruction should not be made as a condition for the implementation of the primary school education in Sarawak, as an existing system of education had been agreed upon when Sarawak entered into Malaysia. Malay is our National language and every encouragement should be given to all the schools in Sarawak to teach Malay as a subject, and until we have sufficient Malay teachers and textbooks to deal with the schools, Malay cannot be used as a medium of instruction in the schools in Sarawak. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, I note with regret the narrow interpretation given by the Honourable Member to my predecessor's reply laying down as condition for the introduction of free primary education in Sarawak that the State should first conform to the national system of education. Under the national educational system, it is the policy to make Malay the National Language and this accords with the provision of our Constitution. To effect this objective through education, the Central Government has taken steps to produce suitable textbooks and trained teachers, which facilities could well be extended to Sarawak. In addition, the Central Government has also been progressively introducing Malay as the main medium of instruction, in the belief, to quote our Prime Minister's words, that "it is only right that as a developing nation we should want to have a

language of our own, and it should not be necessary for us to live and depend on a borrowed language for ever. If the National Language was not introduced, the country would be devoid of a unified character and personality”.

I must, however, explain that Malay, as the main medium of instruction, is only one of the many aspects of the national educational policy. To suggest, as the Honourable Member has done, that the medium of instruction is the main issue is quite off the mark and, I must say, most regrettable.

For the information of the Honourable Member, the whole matter is now under consideration by both the Central Government and the State Government of Sarawak. If, however, it is insisted that all the safeguards provided for in paragraph 17 (a) of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report should continue, then it may

not be possible for the Central Government to extend partially any of the privileges under the national educational programmes in Sarawak.

I would like to assure the Honourable Member that it is not the policy, neither is it the intention, of the Alliance Government to implement changes hastily without taking into consideration the regional and national needs and without examining thoroughly the wishes and aspirations of the people, both in Sarawak and in Malaysia as a whole.

Finally, I would also like to assure the Honourable Member that the Central Government, through my Ministry, will do whatever possible to help the Sarawak State Government in solving its educational problems. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

House adjourned at 6.40 p.m.