

Volume II
No. 6



Friday
4th June, 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

CONTENTS

STATEMENT BY Mr SPEAKER:

(Ruling against the Honourable Enche' Lee Kuan Yew) [Col. 1141]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION [Col. 1145]

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (Motion) [Col. 1146]

BILLS:

The Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill [Col. 1147]

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (Motion) [Col. 1146]

RESUMPTION OF SITTING AT A LATER HOUR (5th June,
1965) [Col. 1190]

The Supplementary Supply (1965) (cont.) [Col. 1190]

THE CUSTOMS (EXEMPTION AND REMISSION OF CHARGES)
BILL, 1965 [Col. 1258]

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965
[Col. 1260]

THE TREASURY BILLS (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965
[Col. 1261]

THE TURNOVER TAX BILL [Col. 1263]

Resumption of Sitting at a Later Hour (5th June, 1965) [Col. 1288]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES:

Free Medical Treatment to Government Pensioners, Sarawak
[Col. 1289]

Batu Tiga Development Scheme (Welfare of Estate Workers)
[Col. 1290]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 4th June, 1965

The House met at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of 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 and Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, 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 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 Education, 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 Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, DATO' DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).

- The Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN
(Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development,
ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.,
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education,
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).
- „ 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
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM 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 (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ 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' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johore Bahru Timor).

The Honourable DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

- .. ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (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).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. 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).
- .. DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johore Tenggara).
- .. PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- .. DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- .. ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- .. DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- .. 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. (Sungei Patani).

The Honourable 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.M.J.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).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johore 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' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

STATEMENT BY
MR SPEAKERRULING AGAINST THE HONOUR-
ABLE ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, as reference has been made in the Press to my ruling against the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew's request to "offer

an explanation of some material part of his speech which has been misunderstood", I wish to make a statement on the subject.

As I have explained yesterday, our Standing Order 35 (3) expressly provides that:

"No member shall speak more than once to any question except—

- (a) in Committee; or
- (b) in explanation as prescribed in paragraph (4); or
- (c) in the case of the mover of a substantive motion, only in reply."

Paragraph (4) reads:

"A member who has spoken to a question may again be heard to offer explanation of some material part of his speech which has been misunderstood; but he shall not introduce new matter."

The procedure as laid down in Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, 17th edition, regarding the offering of explanation at paragraph (4), is that the proper time for explanation is at the conclusion of the speech which calls for it; but it is a common practice for the Member desiring to explain to rise immediately the statement is made to which his explanation is directed, when, if the Member in possession of the House gives way and resumes his seat, the explanation is at once received; but the explanation cannot then be offered if the Member who is speaking declines to give way.

Now I will deal with the facts relating to Mr Lee Kuan Yew's request. When the House resumed at 4 p.m. on 1st June, 1965, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister moved a motion under Standing Order 12 (1) extending the sitting of the House until 9 p.m. When this motion was carried, the Deputy Speaker (who was then in the Chair) announced to the House that since the debate on the Royal Address had entered its fourth day, he would from then until 9 p.m. confine the debate to Ministers and such other Members as time would permit and he also appealed to Members, other than Ministers, who might catch his eye to shorten their speeches to not exceeding 15 minutes each. He also pointed out that the final winding up speech from the Government bench would be at 10 a.m. on the 3rd of June.

At 6 p.m. on the 1st of June, 1965, after the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew had indicated he would like to offer explanation under Standing Order 35 (4), I agreed to give him the floor for this purpose at or about 8.15 p.m. This promise was held out on the assumption that Members of the Government would have completed their speeches by that time. Contrary to my expectation, Ministers had not in fact completed their speeches until

9 p.m. Prior to 9 p.m. it was only proper to give priority to Ministers, who had not had the opportunity to speak even once, in order to enable them to reply to various points raised in the course of the debate.

I may also point out that only two Members had been allowed to speak twice on the evening of 1st June, namely the Honourable Member from Batu, under Standing Order 35 (5) since he made his speech before the amendment was proposed by the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and the Honourable Member from Kota Star Selatan under Standing Order 35 (4) being the mover of the substantive motion. When I made the ruling on the morning of 3rd June, I made it clear to the House that the proper time for explanation is at the conclusion of the speech which calls for it.

Had it not been for the acute shortage of time for other business regarding which the attention of the House had already been invited by the Deputy Speaker on the evening of the 1st, I would have been prepared to relax the usual procedure in favour of the Honourable Member from Singapore. Hence my indication to him on the evening of 1st June. Furthermore, since my indication to the House that the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew might be given the floor on the evening of 1st June, many other Members had expressed their desire to offer personal explanations in relation to their speeches. It would be contrary to justice and fair play if I had acceded to Mr Lee Kuan Yew's request while at the same time ignoring those from other Honourable Members. In order to dispel any misunderstanding in the minds of Members of this House as well as of the public that the Chair had not been fair to Opposition Members I take this opportunity to inform the House that of the 26 hours and 55 minutes devoted to the Royal Address more than 14 hours were given to Opposition Members, despite the fact that the Government's majority in the House is in the ratio of 4 to 1. (*Applause*).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

EXEMPTION OF RIVER MOTOR LAUNCHES FROM HAVING WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS

1. Enche Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak) (under Standing Order 24 (2)) asks the Minister of Transport whether the Government will consider amending the "Merchant Shipping Ordinance" so that the river motor launches can be exempted from building watertight compartments which are not vital necessities for the river going launches.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to point out to the Honourable Member that not all river motor vessels but only those that are licensed to carry passengers are required to have watertight compartments constructed on them. This requirement which has been approved by the General-Surveyor of Ships in the case of the States of Malaya, and by the respective Surveyors in Sarawak and Sabah, is indeed in compliance with the minimum standards laid down in the respective Merchant Shipping Ordinances and the Regulations made thereunder. Whilst these standards have always been maintained very satisfactorily in the States of Malaya, they are only recently being implemented in the Borneo States.

Secondly, the Merchant Shipping Ordinances and their subsidiary legislations are designed to ensure, among other things, that these standards are maintained for classes of vessels covered by these legislations, including passenger vessels operating within inland waters, whilst having the highest regard for safety of life and property. Therefore, these minimum standards required are very vital necessities for safety of life and property. Thus the authorities in the Borneo States have no wish to impose hardship on any class of vessel-owner, but they are only trying to raise the standards in safety measures which are existing everywhere

in the rest of Malaysia and the world over for passengers, crews and property. I hope the Honourable Member will agree with me that in the general interests of the public's safety in view, all river passenger launches will be required to have watertight compartments constructed on them. The construction of watertight compartment can make all the differences as to whether a vessel, although "holed", stays afloat or otherwise.

Finally, as this question refers particularly to Borneo States and the matter falls within the "Concurrent List", the State Authorities concerned has considered the matter carefully and they are of the opinion that it would be a retrograde step to do away with these required minimum standards. However, I understand that the boat-owners involved are being given ample time to comply with these standards.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: In view of the number of vessels involved in this new requirement for building of watertight compartments, will the Honourable Minister be prepared to consider giving the ship-owners time whereby they can comply with these new regulations?

Dato' Haji Sardon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member did not quite hear me. In the last portion of my reply just now I said that "However, I understand that the boat-owners involved are being given ample time to comply with these standards" So they are being given due consideration.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (Motion)

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Tuan Speaker, saya menchadangkan:

Bahawa sungoh pun telah ada shariat2-nya di-dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu hendak-lah di-adakan persidangan Majlis ini pada hari Sabtu, 5hb Jun, 1965.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): May we know the times of the session tomorrow—from what time to what time, please?

Mr Speaker: Normal hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa sunggoh pun telah ada syarat²-nya di-dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu hendak-lah di-adakan persidangan Majlis ini pada hari Sabtu, 5hb Jun, 1965.

BILLS

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Committee

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 1, S. 7, S. 11—

The Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan, dengan izin Tuan Pengerusi, supaya S. 1—Parlimen \$469,528, S. 7—Perdana Menteri \$542,961 dan S. 11—Statistics \$28,000, menjadi sa-bahagian daripada jadual. Keterangan² lanjut telah di-chatitkan dalam Command Paper No. 21/1965 dan saya rasa tidak mustahak bagi saya menerangkan dengan lebih lanjut tetapi boleh-lah saya menjawab sa-kiranya ada apa² kemushkilan.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, under Head S. 1 I would like to ask whether one could mention that although we have been given Bills for discussion, we do not seem to be in possession of the Acts; after the Bills have been passed we never receive the Acts as passed. It would be, to my mind, not complete, as it were, to be given Bills and yet when such Bills have been passed into laws we are not supplied with copies of the Acts. I would ask that this facility be given to Members so that they can keep track with the

laws that have been passed in this House.

The other matter, Mr Chairman, Sir, that I wish to touch on is that large sums of money have been spent on lighting and electricity for this Parliament House. The question is: why cannot we cut that down? For instance, when the House is not sitting we should switch off the air-conditioning, say, of this Chamber and other places where air-conditioning would not be required and that, in my view, will save large sums of money which can be used elsewhere.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja di-bawah S. 1 Butiran No. (4) ia-itu Chokmar bagi Dewan Negara. Tuan Pengerusi, Chokmar ini berharga \$5,000. Apa yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini ialah saya perchaya Chokmar itu di-buat daripada perak juga atau pun lebih baik lagi daripada Chokmar Dewan ini. Saya suka mengshorkan kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya di-ganti Chokmar perak atau emas itu dengan kayu sahaja. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu \$5,000 ini bukan-lah mahal sangat, tetapi chara berfikir (mentality) Kerajaan Perikatan mengadakan Chokmar daripada emas tidak sesuai kerana pada masa ini wang tidak ada, kalau wang banyak buat daripada emas, ini sudah menjalar kepada ra'ayat, kerana baharu² ini saya tahu dalam lawatan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri di-Pahang orang menghadihkan kapal layar buat daripada emas, besok M.C.A. buat kutipan buat bintang emas. Jadi, lama² emas dan perak yang boleh menjadi deposit bagi negara kita banyak di-buat dalam 'adat-isti'adat yang sa-macham ini. Tuan Pengerusi, wang \$5,000 ini kita nampak kecil, tetapi chara Kerajaan Perikatan mengadakan benda² yang sa-macham ini membawa akibat kepada chara berfikir bagi negara, dan dalam Islam pun perhiasan yang melampau sangat memakai emas dan perak ini ada-lah haram, dan saya perchaya to² guru di-dalam UMNO tahu perkara ini kalau mereka itu ingat ayat yang Tuhan terangkan. Saya perchaya, Tuan Pengerusi pun bersetuju Chokmar kayu

lebih chantek lagi kalau di-buat berwarna perak.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menarek perhatian dua perkara sahaja kepada pehak yang berkenaan. Yang pertama, berkenaan dengan pakaian Tuan Speaker dan Setia-usaha Majlis ini. Saya rasa banyak saya telah berchakap pada kali yang lalu. Saya harap supaya mengambil perhatian dan buat peruntukan tambahan pada masa akan datang berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Saya rasa Tuan Speaker pun kurang senang duduk dalam Dewan ini daripada pagi sampai malam dengan memakai wig itu dan kalau boleh hendak-lah di-tukar. Saya tidak bersetuju pakaian itu di-tukar, tetapi hanya wig itu patut di-tukar, kerana semua negara Commonwealth mengambil unsur kebudayaan barat. Saya harap kalau dapat pakaian Tuan Speaker seperti pakaian Bentara Meshuarat itu ada-lah lebih chantek lagi.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan Polis yang menjaga dalam Dewan ini. Saya dapati banyak kali tetamu khas yang datang dari luar negeri selalu berjumpa dengan Polis yang menjaga pintu Dewan ini sa-olah² mereka itu Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Tuan Pengerusi, ini Kepala mana yang dia ini berchakap?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, Parlimen. Jadi saya berharap, kalau boleh, buat peruntukan pakaian selendang kepada Polis² yang menjaga pintu ini supaya tetamu² khas dapat tahu yang mereka itu ia-lah Polis yang menjaga Dewan. Itu tidak-lah memakan belanja yang banyak. Satu selepang atau pun selendang dengan tanda Dewan Ra'ayat atau pun apa² juga. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Kepala 1 ia-itu Parlimen, chuma saya ingin tahu pada Menteri yang berkenaan berhubung dengan kematian sa-orang yang telah melawat dalam bangunan Parlimen yang mulia ini. Ada-kah

kematian itu berlaku dan ada-kah pelawat yang datang itu dapat izin daripada pehak yang bertanggungjawab dalam Parlimen ini.

Yang kedua, saya nampak kerap berlaku kehilangan

Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Beliau dan Sokan (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan tujuan tidak hendak mengganggu ucapan Yang Berhormat, tetapi dalam Standing Order mengatakan bahathan adalah dalam lengkungan butir² yang berkenaan sahaja, bukan-lah soal² lain. Saya dapati kedua² Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi telah berchakap dalam butir² yang terkeluar daripada ini dan saya rasa kalau tidak di-ingatkan, boleh jadi terus-menerus akan kejadian bagitu.

Mr Chairman: Butir itu boleh jadi luas juga, tetapi saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hadkan berkenaan dengan butir² itu sahaja.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh, saya mengkaitkan butir yang saya hendak katakan ini ia-itu dalam Kepala-kecil 15 ia-itu Lifts di-bangunan ini.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, selalu berlaku kehilangan barang² dalam bangunan ini. Saya ingin tahu ada-kah barang² yang hilang ini di-pertanggung-jawabkan dengan sebab hilang itu daripada orang yang menjaga bangunan ini. Saya dapat tahu juga di-bilek² yang di-bahagi kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat selalu alat² pembesar suara-nya itu hilang. Jadi perkara ini saya harap pada masa yang akan datang supaya di-adakan satu kawalan yang rapi supaya terselamat-lah barang² ini dan tidak-lah Kerajaan merugikan wang kerana membelanjakan bangunan Parlimen ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to have more information on item (5), Sub-head 21 which provides for the purchase of Cutlery, Crockery and Glasswares for use in the Banquet Hall of Parliament House. Sir, \$464,518 seems to be a large sum of money to be spent on such things. I wonder how

often in a year these cutlery, crockery and glasswares would be used? The other point is about the Federation Crest—where is this going to be made? Anyway, Mr Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that, seeing that it is unlikely that these things will be used even two or three times a year, \$464,000 is a large sum of money to be spent on such things, particularly at a time when the Government is launching an austerity drive. Could the Minister concerned give us more information on this?

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu Head S. 7, Pechahan-kepala 58—Pingat Peringatan Malaysia.

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Pechahan-kepala ini nampak ada sa-banyak \$260,000 untuk Pingat Peringatan Malaysia ini. Yang pertama, saya ingin mengetahui sa-sudah pingat ini diadakan dan orang² yang sa-macham mana-kah yang akan di-berikan pingat ini. Sebab saya nampak sungguh pun wah yang sa-banyak \$260,000 ini kecil sahaja pada orang² yang ada mempunyai harta benda, tetapi kalau kita pandang kepada tambahan ranchangan kemajuan yang pertama bagi tahun 1961 ini nampak-nya kita tidak ada banyak ranchangan yang hendak di-tambahkan pada tahun ini, tetapi bagi memberi pingat nampak-nya besar juga. Dan sukachita saya ingin mendapat tahu sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan, orang macham mana-kah yang patut mendapat pingat ini dan pingat ini daripada apa jenis, mas-kah atau daripada apa yang akan di-beri pakai kepada orang² yang agak-nya di-pandang berjasa kepada Malaysia ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin menarek perhatian kalau boleh-lah Kerajaan ini mengurangkan sedikit perbelanjaan untuk membeli pingat ini oleh kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, ra'ayat sekarang ini ingin mendapat sa-suatu yang mereka fikir boleh mengisi perut mereka. Mithalnya, soal tanah dan lain maseh ramai ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan. Perkara yang sa-macham itu-lah yang patut-nya dapat di-utamakan supaya keadaan

ra'ayat di-dalam menghadapi masaalah sekarang ini dapat mempertenangkan diri bukan soal pingat ini di-besar²kan. Sekian, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya sukachita menyentoh sedikit berhubung dengan Pingat² Malaysia juga, oleh sebab dalam masa perbahathan mengenai Uchapan terima kaseh kepada Kebawah Duli Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong tidak sempat saya berchakap dan juga dalam dasar² 'am juga tidak sempat saya berchakap. Oleh itu izinkan-lah kira-nya saya menyentoh sedikit berhubung dengan Pingat² Malaysia ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bersetuju dengan saya bahawa sa-lain daripada dasar² yang tegas yang di-dzhahirkan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, dalam Uchapan-nya baharu² ini, kita tentu berasa shukor dan bangga bahawa ini-lah julong kali Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong bersama² dengan Permaisuri Agong dapat memerintah negeri ini sampai had tempoh-nya sa-lama lima tahun dengan 'adil, saksama dan bijak.

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bertanya, Head mana-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap?

Enche' Othman Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 58—Pingat² Malaysia. Tuan Pengerusi, bukan sahaja Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dapat berjaya memerintah negeri ini sa-lama lima tahun yang saya katakan telah julong² kali Raja yang memerintah Malaysia, tetapi dengan keadaan perjalanan dan pembawaan Baginda dengan tingkah laku yang baik dan sempurna sebab banyak bergaul dengan seluroh ra'ayat jelata, maka saya perchaya bahawa pehak Jabatan Perdana Menteri memikirkan satu chara hadiah pingat atau sa-suatu anugerah yang tinggi nilaian-nya kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong

yang telah habis tempoh-nya dan akan pulang ka-negeri Baginda itu. Itu-lah shor saya supaya pehak Jabatan Perdana Menteri mengeluarkan satu pingat yang maha tinggi daripada pingat² yang biasa di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Malaysia ini kepada Baginda berdua. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, kembali ka-negeri Baginda itu negeri mana?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, negeri Perlis dan saya sambong lagi bukan ma'ana saya kepada Raja Perlis, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang merupakan Raja Perlis sekarang ini, tetapi bagi semua Sultan yang telah berjaya memerintah negeri Malaysia ini sa-lama lima tahun chukup. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri memberikan sokongan terutama sa-kali dalam perkara Head S. 1 Pechahan-kepala 20 berkenaan dengan Chokmar bagi Dewan Negara.

Tadi kita sudah dengar, Dato' Pengerusi, bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok tidak puas hati dengan harga Chokmar itu dan meminta di-buat daripada kayu. Tetapi rasa saya kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bacha sa-kali Command Paper 21 ini tahu-lah dia bahawa Chokmar yang kita buatkan ini ada-lah sa-bagai lambang kepada Dewan Negara. Bagitu juga Chokmar yang ada dalam Dewan ini merupakan satu lambang kepada Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya yang hendak di-bawa masaalah daripada kayu mithal-nya, barangkali Ahli Dewan Negeri Kelantan lebeh baik buat daripada sabut, lebeh murah lagi. Jadi masaalah-nya itu bukan masaalah harga, masaalah daripada perak, mas, apa-kah, tetapi penghargaan-nya itu, dia punya mutu, symbol kepada Dewan Negara itu yang penting.

Ada pun saya rasa juga, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan medal² yang hendak di-berikan, kepada siapa. Kalau kita suka membacha sedikit, Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Command

Paper ini kita nampak kepada siapa yang hendak di-berikan, siapa orang-nya—sudah ada. Jadi kalau kita tanya memang sudah ada chuma tidak bacha, susah-lah sedikit, panjang-lah meshuarat ini. Jadi saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut, daripada Bachok, dia bacha-lah kedua² ini dia tahu-lah, tidak payah tanya lagi. Ini menunjukkan dia tidak bacha itu.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Speaker, Ahli daripada Sarawak ada bertanya berkenaan dengan salinan Undang² atau Act yang di-katakan-nya tidak di-terima. Sa-benar-nya satu daripada keistimewaan kepada Ahli² Parlimen ia-lah boleh mendapat dengan perchuma Gazette Kerajaan dan lain² pengeluaran Kerajaan dan biasa-nya Act ini memang-lah tersiar dalam Gazette yang tersebut itu.

Berkenaan dengan menyelamatkan perkara current (electric) dalam bangunan Parlimen ini, pada masa Parlimen tidak bersidang, segala air-condition dan lain² memang-lah tidak di-buka dan dalam masa bersidang pun saya di-beri tahu sa-berapa yang boleh chara² menjimatkan kuasa² ini senentiasa di-jalankan.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan daripada Ahli daripada Bachok dalam perkara chokmar kayu, nampak-nya telah di-jawab oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Hilir Perak. Walau macham mana pun suka saya menegaskan chokmar perak ini, bagaima-nya juga yang ada dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-lah di-perbuat di-negeri Kelantan dan saya rasa ini ia-lah satu daya usaha pehak Kerajaan hendak menolong orang² Melayu Kelantan supaya lebeh ka-hadapan dan maju lagi dalam soal pertukangan ini dan saya rasa patut-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok itu bermegah kerana kita sentiasa memberi ketutamaan dan juga sokongan dan dorongan kepada tukang² kita, cherdek pandai kita, ahli tukang daripada Kelantan.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan daripada Ahli Seberang Tengah berkenaan dengan pakaian Tuan Speaker dan

pakaian polis yang menjaga Dewan, perkara ini tanggung-jawab pehak Jawatan-kuasa Parlimen ini dan pehak Jawatan-kuasa ini boleh-lah menentukan dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat Muar Utara ia-itu kematian sa-orang pelawat di-Parlimen dan juga soal kehilangan barang² dalam Parlimen, mengikut yang di-ketahui, sa-benarnya tidak ada pelawat yang kematian dan apa yang di-ketahui ia-lah sa-orang daripada pekerja yang bekerja menchuchi di-bangunan Parlimen ini mati waktu berehat. Itu pun tidak tahu mati kerana apa, sama ada sakit atau pun di-chekek oleh hantu toyol atau apa-kah.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan daripada Ahli daripada Sarawak ia-itu pembelian alat² pinggan mangkok yang kata-nya dengan harga terlampau tinggi—\$400,000 lebih, sa-benarnya ini bukan-lah di-beli tiap² tahun, di-beli barangkali lima atau sa-puluh tahun sa-kali ia-itu menjadi satu daripada alat Parlimen kita ini. Kita telah buat Parlimen ini dengan harga yang banyak bermillion² ringgit, tetapi barangkali tidak sesuai kalau buat bangunan yang bagini chantek, indah, maka hendak-lah juga alat², saya rasa, sa-berapa yang boleh sesuai dengan keadaan Parlimen kita dan sesuai dengan keadaan kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara merdeka bagaimana juga Parlimen² dalam negeri lain yang sama sa-taraf dengan Parlimen kita ini.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan daripada Ahli daripada Besut ia-itu pingat, kapada siapa-kah yang akan di-beri dan apa-kah jenis pingat itu. Pingat itu ada tiga jenis ia-itu Pingat Mas, Perak dan Suasa dan pingat² itu di-kurniakan kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong, kapada Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu, Tuan² Yang Terutama Governor, Ahli² Jema'ah Menteri, Menteri² Besar, Ketua² Menteri, Pegawai² Kerajaan, Ahli² Tentera Bersenjata Malaysia, Ahli² Pasokan Polis di-Raja Malaysia dan orang² 'awam yang telah membuat jasa dalam penubohan Malaysia ini. Bagaimana

di-ketahui, penubohan Malaysia ini ia-lah sa-kali dalam sa-umur dunia ini, maka saya rasa belanja sa-banyak \$260,000 itu bukan-lah belanja yang besar. Oleh kerana satu daripada perkara yang bersejarah dalam tanah ayer kita ini ia-lah dapat di-tubuhkan Malaysia ini.

Saya rasa itu-lah sahaja pandangan² yang boleh saya beri jawapan pada hari ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$469,528 for Head S. 1, the sum of \$542,961 for Head S. 7 and the sum of \$28,000 for Head S. 11 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 13—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Pengerusi, saya pohon mengemukakan Kepala S. 13—Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, sa-banyak \$2,500 di-jadikan sa-bahagian daripada Jadual. Peruntukan sa-banyak \$2,500 ini ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk Perbelanjaan Kera'ian yang akan di-beri oleh Kementerian dan juga jabatan² yang di-bawah-nya untuk mera'ikan wakil² antara bangsa dan juga orang² kenamaan manakala mereka melawat ka-Kementerian, atau pun ka-jabatan² yang di-bawah-nya bagi mengadakan meshuarat², mengadakan perbincangan dan juga memberikan nasihat.

Saya mengemukakan permintaan ini.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I notice from the Explanatory Note that we have other Ministries also asking for additional sums for entertainment. It brings me to the point whether or not the Ministers themselves, who have been given entertainment allowances, have utilised those allowances for this purpose; and if so, why should this House be asked to vote further sums for their entertainment. It seems to me, this year every Ministry seems to have more refreshments to be given to visitors and official guests and other functions, and also providing official hospitality to visiting foreign dignitaries. Does it mean that this year we

have more of these visitors and official guests, or is it that this year we are providing more official hospitality to foreign dignitaries than heretofore? Sir, we talk of austerity drive but at the same time we go in for more entertainment, and I think an explanation is required.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the last Honourable Member who spoke was unfortunately not in this House, when I explained this change of procedure yesterday evening. As I informed the House yesterday evening, there is no new money involved. All that has happened is that we are giving separate votes to each Ministry so that in future that Ministry would be saved the trouble of applying to the Hospitality Fund of the Prime Minister's Department, as has been the practice in the past. This change has been made in the interests of administrative convenience and the aggregate of the total amounts allocated to the respective Ministers will be deducted from the vote of the Government Hospitality Fund through the device of "freezing" an equivalent amount in that Fund.

I should also explain that there is no question of lavish entertainment involved here. As I explained last night, the Treasury has laid down very strict rules for the operation of this Fund, and this vote will be under the control of the Controlling Officer who, in the normal case, would be the permanent Civil Service head of the Ministry; and I can assure the Honourable Member that the rules are so framed that only very necessary entertainment, i.e., entertainment which is required to reciprocate, for example, entertainment received from foreign official visitors, will be allowed to be deducted from this vote.

Enche' Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Pengerusi, sedikit tambahan. Saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak itu, barangkali tidak membaca estimate Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini, dengan sebab Kepala berkenaan dengan dua peruntukan ini ada-lah berlainan. Kepala untuk kera'ian kapada Menteri sa-banyak

\$250 satu bulan itu dudok-nya di-bawah Personal Emoluments dan ini dudok-nya di-bawah O.C.A.R. Ini, berma'ana peruntukan berlainan dan wang itu bukan-lah wang yang akan di-belanjakan oleh Menteri untuk menjamu tetamu²-nya, tetapi di-belanjakan oleh Kementerian dan jabatan² di-bawah-nya sa-masa mengadakan meshuarat, atau pun tetamu² daripada luar negeri yang datang melawat ka-Kementerian bagi mengadakan perundingan dan meshuarat, maka perbelanjaan di-keluarkan daripada sini. Sa-takat ini-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,500 for Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 14—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$654,000 under Head S. 14, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, be approved. Of this sum, \$5,000 is required for entertainment expenses within the Ministry and its Divisions.

Under item 39, New York World Fair, an additional sum of \$649,000 is required to meet the estimate of the 1965 expenses of the Malaysian Pavilion in the New York World Fair. The total estimated cost of participation in the New York Fair is \$2.65 million. In 1964 the expenditure approved in the first supplement was \$954,495. A token vote of \$10 was entered in the 1965 Estimates as the estimated expenditure for this year was uncertain at that time and I promised this House that I would come again for a supplementary vote when I have better figures. The sum of \$649,000 is required to pay part of the unsettled bills in 1964 and also to meet a third of the estimated administrative expenditure for 1965. to enable the Pavilion in New York to open and operate as from 21st April, 1965.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin minta penjelasan daripada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tentang perbelanjaan di-New

York World Fair. Nampak-nya perbelanjaan yang ada di-sini chuma untuk maintenance sahaja. Sa-masa saya ada di-sana saya nampak sa-tengah² daripada exhibit yang ada di-New York World Fair tidak memuaskan hati. Ada-kah Kementerian berchadang pada tahun ini untuk membaiki exhibit yang kita hantar ka-sana atau pun chuma membayar berkenaan dengan maintenance exhibit yang telah ada pada tahun 1964? Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan New York World Fair ini. Pada masa kita membuat estimate dahulu saya telah membangkitkan perkara ini ia-itu pehak Kementerian kita tidak memberi peluang langsung kepada pehak Pembangkang ini turut menyaksikan pameran itu. Tuan Pengerusi, bila kita menghadapi konfrantasi daripada Indonesia, Kerajaan mengajak kasesua pehak Pembangkang supaya bersatu melawan Indonesia, tetapi menengok World Fair dia tidak ajak langsung. Saya tidak susah kalau dia tidak ajak, tetapi apa yang di-lakukan di-sana menimbulkan rasa sangsi, kerana Ahli Perikatan sendiri pun pada hari ini membuka tembelang bahawa ada perkara yang tidak elok, yang patut di-baiki, dan saya rasa tembelang itu di-buka 1 peratus sahaja daripada 100 peratus. Kalau pehak Pembangkang pergi sama tentu-lah apabila dia balek kalau dia tegor pun tidak banyak sangat, kerana dia kasehan kepada Menteri, tetapi ini tidak bawa langsung.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-perkara lagi saya suka menyatakan bahawa dalam gambar yang saya tengok di-New York World Fair itu ada barang² dari Pantai Timor banyak di-tunjukkan. Jadi, barang² yang hendak di-tunjukkan dalam World Fair itu di-ambil daripada Pantai Timor, jadi patut-lah bawa orang Pantai Timor pergi ka-sana, dan saya dapat memberi jaminan bahawa ada perkara yang 'ajaib lagi yang boleh di-tunjukkan kepada Menteri itu. Oleh itu, saya harap lagi sa-kali Menteri ini patut timbangkan dalam perkara itu dengan itu sa-jajar-lah dengan Kerajaan meminta supaya Pembangkang ini

bersama menentang konfrantasi dan bersama²-lah pula kami menengok bagaimana Kerajaan membelanjakan wang sa-banyak \$2.65 juta itu.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Can the Honourable Minister inform this House whether, as a result of our participation in the New York World Fair, any gain has been made by way of trade or otherwise, in view of the large sums of money that have been spent?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, on the point of whether or not our exhibits are going to be renewed and improved, I wish to inform the House that the major exhibits affecting the basic industry will have to stay there but the other smaller ones where improvements can be made, improvements have been made and will continue to be made.

I am glad to hear from the Honourable Member for Bachok that Opposition Members also should have an opportunity to see the New York World Fair, in particular our Malaysian Stall. I, myself, would very much like to go but, unfortunately, the Government has not found the money to permit me to travel that distance to see the Fair, although I am responsible for our Malaysian Stall there and have to answer questions here. However, if the Honourable Member from the Opposition will help us and he would like to see the New York World Fair, he is most certainly welcome to see it—of course at his own expense. *(Laughter).*

The Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong has inquired whether or not our participation in the New York World Fair has brought any benefit to us in the form of trade. There is no tangible response in the sense of how much we have sold. There have been many inquiries from the point of view of investment opportunities in our industrialisation programmes—whether or not people from foreign countries should invest here—and questions of possible exports, and tourist expansion and tourist opportunities in this country. These are the intangible results of exhibiting in the New York World Fair. Of course, the major point in

taking part in this New York World Fair is to show to the rest of the world what we have achieved and what we stand for—our way of life. Those were the major themes of the Malaysian Stall. But in the form of trade, there have been very useful dissemination of information so that there can be possibilities of further export trade for this country.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$654,000 for Head S. 14 ordered to stand part of Schedule.

Head S. 15—

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan supaya S. 15—Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan berjumlah \$6,302 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada jadual. Butir² keterangan lanjut telah pun di-terangkan dalam Kertas Perintah No. 21 tahun 1965.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam banyak² perbelanjaan, ini-lah perbelanjaan yang saya menyokong kuat dan malah saya minta wang lebih banyak lagi berkenaan dengan rumah Menteri Muda ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya bukan-lah hendak mengampu Kerajaan Perikatan sa-bagaimana Ahli dari Batu sa-malam mengampu. Rumah Menteri Muda Kebudayaan patut-lah mempunyai decoration atau pun pemandangan yang chantek² supaya apabila orang datang ka-rumah Menteri Muda itu sendiri sudah merupakan 'alam kecil bagi kebudayaan negara kita ini. Saya rasa bukan-lah bererti kita membesar²kan Menteri ini, tetapi rumah Menteri Muda itu patut ada segala gambar² dan lukisan² yang baik, jadi apabila orang datang melihat benda itu nampak-lah sa-olah² 'alam kebudayaan ada di-rumah-nya. Kalau kita hendak buat rumah Menteri Muda itu macham biasa sahaja tidak-lah di-namakan Menteri Muda Kebudayaan sebab tidak ada tanda kebudayaan langsung. Saya perchaya kalau kita pergi ka-rumah Menteri Muda kita ini tidak ada gambar yang chantek² atau kesenian macham kesenian dari Hadzralmaut, negeri Arab, Jawa dan lain², jadi benda² ini patut di-pamer-

kan dalam rumah itu. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri pun akan bersetuju dalam perkara ini. Kita bukan hendak membesarkan rumah itu, tetapi sa-bagai menunjukkan prestige kita sa-bagai Menteri Kebudayaan.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir:

Tuan Pengerusi, nasib baik Yang Berhormat itu tidak menhadangkan supaya diri saya di-hiasi dengan pakaian² kebudayaan. Saya rasa tidak ada apa² yang saya hendak jawab, melainkan saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$6,302 for S. 15—Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports ordered to stand part of Schedule.

Head S. 17—

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan bahawa perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$20,000 di-bawah Head S. 17 ia-itu Pertahanan di-persetujukan. \$10,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki kerana Belanja Kera'ian atau Entertainment Expenses. Saperti yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi, perbelanjaan ini bukan-lah perbelanjaan baharu hanya-lah peratoran sahaja ia-itu wang dahulu-nya ada di-bawah Government Hospitality Fund sekarang ini di-bahagi²kan kapada Kementerian² supaya Kementerian² sendiri bertanggung-jawab atas perbelanjaan wang ini.

\$10,000 lagi di-kehendaki kerana membayar belanja transport dan storage bagi barang² yang kita rampas di-bawah penchegahan pengangkutan senjata² atau pun perkakas² lain di-bawah Undang² Arms Embargo.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze

(Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, may we be informed as to the disposal of the prohibited goods that have been seized under the arms embargo, and whether or not these arms that have been seized could be used by our armed forces?

Enche' Mohd. Daud bin Abdul

Samad (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya

sukachita mendapat penjelasan sedikit berhubung dengan perkara Head S. 17, Pechahan-kepala 60—Mengangkut dan Menyimpan Barang² Rampasan di-bawah Pencegahan Pengangkutan Senjata².

Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang saya ingin mengetahui dan meminta keterangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan, yang pertama, jenis barang² itu dan kedua-nya, senjata² itu datang-nya daripada negeri mana. Sebab apa, yang saya tahu dan saya terbaca dalam surat khabar bahawa ada senjata² daripada Australia, mithal-nya, telah dapat ka-tangan musuh untuk menjalankan pencherobohan di-negara kita ini. Sedangkan kita tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, bahawa sekarang ini harapan yang besar daripada Kerajaan Malaysia ini ia-lah salah satu daripada-nya ia-lah daripada negara Australia. Tetapi bagaimana dan chara mana-kah senjata² daripada negara Australia itu dapat ka-tangan musuh dan datang ka-sini untuk menghanchorkan kita. Saya ingin mendapat tahu lagi, senjata daripada negara mana lagi yang telah dapat ka-tangan musuh dan chara mana mereka itu dapat, kalau dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat itu memberi tahu kapada Rumah yang mulia ini, sekian.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap di-atas Head S. 17 ini ia-itu saya ingin tahu berhubung dengan pertahanan ini, ada satu ura² Kerajaan hendak mendirikan kilang membuat senjata dan peluru di-dalam negeri ini. Sa-kira-nya benar ura² itu, sa-takat mana-kah langkah itu sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapatkan senjata bagi pembekalan pertahanan negara kita, sekian terima kaseh.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan pertanyaan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut, menurut Undang² yang ada sekarang ini kita tidak menahan senjata² yang di-bawa dari luar melalui pelabohan² negara kita yang hendak di-bawa ka-Indonesia. Jadi, Indonesia sekarang ini menjalankan pencherobohan negara kita, oleh

itu mustahak-lah kita tahan senjata² daripada pergi ka-Indonesia yang boleh di-gunakan oleh mereka itu untuk mencheroboh negara kita ini. Senjata² itu termasuk semua senjata² dan perkakas², peluru dan apa juga perkara yang boleh di-gunakan oleh musuh untuk mencheroboh negara kita ini termasuk macham motor-boat engine pun, itu termasuk dalam Undang² ini.

Berkenaan dengan senjata yang ada pada tangan musuh, itu kita tidak dapat-lah tahu dan saya tidak boleh memberi keterangan apa-kah senjata² yang ada dalam tangan Indonesia. Mereka itu ada-lah mempunyai perhubungan dengan negeri lain termasuk negeri Australia dan negeri² lain juga, barangkali dahulu-nya sa-belum pencherobohan ini, mereka itu ada peluang membeli senjata² daripada negeri² itu. Sebab itu-lah ada senjata² daripada Australia di-pakai oleh tentera² Indonesia dan juga ada senjata² negeri² yang lain yang bersahabat dengan kita juga. Jadi, itu perkara kita tidak boleh tahan, saya perchaya sekarang ini sebab Indonesia sedang menjalankan pencherobohan terhadap negara kita, dan pehak Australia, Britain dan juga New Zealand ada menolong mempertahankan negara kita ini. Saya perchaya tentu-lah mereka itu tidak lagi menjalankan penjualan senjata² kapada Indonesia. Tetapi kita tidak hendak tahan negeri² yang lain untuk menjual senjata kapada Indonesia. Hanya-lah kita boleh tahan senjata² ini tidak boleh lalu di-pengkalan kita—di-pelabohan negara kita.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara—berkenaan dengan kilang membuat senjata, itu sedang di-uruskan oleh Kementerian Pertahanan dan saya harap akan dapat di-adakan satu kilang ini tidak berapa lama lagi. Sementara kita menanti dapat di-adakan kilang ini, kita terpaksa membeli senjata di-negeri² yang bersahabat dengan kita terutama sa-kali negeri² yang kita menerima senjata dengan perchuma dengan tidak membayar apa².

The Honourable Member from Sarawak has asked what do we do

with the weapons and equipment that we have confiscated. Well, as these are prohibited goods, it is within our rights to do what we like with these articles. At the moment we have not decided what to do with them. Obviously, as I have said, it is a matter entirely for us to dispose of these goods.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20,000 for Head S. 17 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 18—

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Lee Siok Yew): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a sum of \$1,500 under Head S. 18, Ministry of Education, be approved.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the sum of \$1,500 is required for entertainment expenses to meet occasions when the Ministry and the Departments within it are obliged to provide official entertainments.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not querying the item of \$1,500 under this Head in view of what the Honourable Minister of Finance has said, but I do wish to ask the Minister concerned as to when we can expect a further provision to cover waiver of fees in primary schools in the Borneo territories.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr Chairman, Sir, what the Honourable Member has asked for is a separate matter and it has nothing to do with the supplementary provision asked for.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,500 for Head S. 18 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 21—

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan S. 21—Kementerian Luar Negeri berjumlah \$2,414,170 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada jadual. Oleh kerana keterangan² yang lengkap telah di-beri di-dalam memorandum Perbendaharaan—Kertas Perintah 21/1965—berkenaan dengan sa-bahagian besar daripada perkara² dalam Peruntukan

Tambahan tersebut, maka memadai-lah saya huraikan dengan ringkas berkenaan dengan ranchangan² Pechahan-kepala 1, 10 (A), 34, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56 hingga 59.

Berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 1, satu penubohan dengan serta-merta Surohanjaya Tinggi di-Lagos dan Kedutaan² Besar di-Addis Ababa telah pun di-jalankan supaya dapat mempereratkan lagi perhubungan kita dengan negara² Afrika dan untuk membolehkan kita menchegeh di'ayah Indonesia dan dasar² konfrantasi-nya terhadap Malaysia. Peruntukan juga sedang di-buat untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Wakil di-perengkat Kedutaan Besar di-Algiers. Persetujuan Kerajaan Algiers mengenai perkara ini maseh ditunggu²kan.

Pechahan-kepala 10 (A). Bagi tahun ini peruntukan sa-jumlah \$2,500 diperlukan oleh Kementerian ini bagi jamuan pelawat², tetamu² rasmi dan pelawat² kenamaan dari luar negeri.

Pechahan-kepala 34. Akibat penubohan Malaysia derma kita kepada Bangsa² Bersatu telah pun di-pertambah seperti berikut:

- (a) Derma kepada anggaran Bangsa² Bersatu untuk 1965 bertambah dari .13% kepada .15% bagi tahun 1965 ia-itu penambahan sa-banyak \$162,985 (wang Malaysia).
- (b) Tambahan sa-banyak \$15,300 kepada derma khas Bangsa² Bersatu di-sebabkan pengluasan Ranchangan Tambahan Bantuan Teknik Bangsa² Bersatu.

Pechahan-kepala 49. Sa-lain dari peruntukan bagi membeli kenderaan² rasmi Kerajaan untuk kegunaan ketua² Perwakilan Malaysia dan kenderaan² pejabat untuk kegunaan tiga Kedutaan yang baharu di-Afrika, wang sa-banyak \$12,500 juga ada-lah di-peruntukkan bagi membeli sa-buah kenderaan Kerajaan yang baharu untuk kegunaan Surohanjaya Tinggi di-New Delhi. Kereta lama yang telah di-beli pada tahun 1961 itu tidak sesuai lagi.

Pechahan-kepala 50. Wang berjumlah \$45,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk membeli barang² kelengkapan pejabat Perwakilan baharu di-Afrika.

Pechahan-kepala 53. Peruntukan ini di-perlukan untuk membayar perbelanjaan rombongan yang di-ketua'i oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak ka-negara² Afrika Timor di-dalam bulan Mach dan April tahun ini. Rombongan ini ada-lah lanjutan dari rombongan muhibbah yang telah dibuat sa-belum-nya ka-negara Africa Utara. Kejayaan rombongan ini ternyata telah berjaya.

Pechahan-kepala 54 bagi lawatan negara oleh Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong ka-negara² Timor Tengah. Peruntukan sa-banyak \$242,245 ada-lah di-perlukan untuk membiayai perbelanjaan itu.

Pechahan-kepala 56. Suatu kebuloran telah berlaku di-Republic Somalia pada bulan Disember yang lalu. Perdana Menteri Somalia telah merayu meminta pertolongan untuk mengatasi kesulitan ini. Kerajaan kita telah pun menderma sa-banyak \$30,000 untuk membantu makhlok² yang malang itu.

Pechahan-kepala 57. Ada-lah perlu di-bekalkan kepada Wakil² luar negeri kita dengan perkakas meja makan yang seragam rekaan bentok-nya ia-itu yang mengandongi lambang Malaysia. Perkakas ini ada-lah untuk di-gunakan di-dalam upacara rasmi.

Pechahan-kepala 58 dan 59. Peruntukan ini di-perlukan bagi membeli perkakas film dan lambang Malaysia untuk 3 buah Perwakilan baharu di-Afrika.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to refer particularly to paragraphs or items 21 and 24. Strange enough though it may appear to the Members of the Government Bench, but we would like to say that we support fully all this expenditure. As a matter of fact, we encourage a far greater expenditure along these lines, because it is quite clear that if our External Affairs programme develops well, then probably we will be able to cut down the less constructive and most destructive expenditure for Defence.

Sir, I feel that the provisions for the establishment of Embassies in the Afro-Asian countries and also the provision

for the tour by the Deputy Prime Minister are good things. Generally speaking, to those of us who had the opportunity of reading the press and looking at TV Malaysia, the tour of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister on a goodwill mission to the East African States appeared to be highly successful, the result of which, however, will soon be known. But, Sir, we have always maintained that in order to carry out a uniform external affairs programme, it would be very necessary for us as soon as possible to have a real all-out debate on the foreign policy of our nation, because very clearly all the good that was being done during the goodwill mission to the East African States, to some extent, was nullified by the statements that were made on the other hand by the Prime Minister, who is the substantive Minister of External Affairs, when he was away in Tokyo. It is very strange, because we had hoped that the visit would not only produce good results, or left a good impression of Malaysia in the East African States, but we ourselves would have learnt to appreciate what in actual fact is the political sensitivity of the non-aligned States; we would certainly have learnt that non-alignment does not necessarily mean subjugation to the Communist world; and we would have learnt also that in these non-aligned States, where the nations have contacts with both sides of the iron curtain and the bamboo curtain, it does not necessarily mean that those countries have become dominated or subverted by the East or the West. Sir, I feel that, from our own experience therefore, we should be able to derive a much more pertinent attitude of how we, a small nation in this world of conflict, can learn to survive.

Sir, I feel that we should provide for even more expenditure along these lines, so that we should send missions to countries which obviously and overtly are opposed to Malaysia, in order to clarify our stand and our position. I feel that it is far better for us, through the missions of our External Affairs Department, to really establish Malaysia in the eyes of the

world, rather than to accept the fact that there are people who, without contact with us, naturally ignore us. I have said before that our representatives have travelled, first to London, then to New York, then to Paris and now to the various capitals of the East African States, so there is absolutely no reason at all why we should stop there and not go on to Moscow and Peking even, if necessary, if we could establish the position of Malaysia and help ease confrontation resolve itself.

Sir, that all boils down to this plea, that we have a debate on foreign policy so that the whole nation, both the Government and the Opposition, can present a united front with regard to our foreign policy. It was, I think, rather unfortunate that there were three delegations at Winneba. I myself quite honestly feel that, more than anything else, the fact that there were three different sectors, all in Winneba, ...

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, may I know from the Honourable Member for Tanjong who were the three delegations at Winneba? As far as I can see from press reports, there were only two delegations.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Well, there were more than one (*Laughter*) and that is bad enough. I mean, if the Socialist Front wish to claim the right to be the only Opposition, or the only other alternative foreign policy views in this country, they can do so. But I think on this question of national unity, certainly the presentation of the nation outside this country must be united. Whatever feelings we may have in this House, they should be thrashed out here. I think over the question of foreign policy, more than anything else, and our relations with the external world through the External Affairs Department, we must present a united front, and a united image, and I think that can be done best if we have a foreign policy discussion in this House—thrash it out, fight it out. Perhaps in future goodwill missions we may even show to the rest of the world how viable and vigorous our parliamentary system is by bringing along in these goodwill missions Members of

Opposition Parties who, although they fight very hard in this House, can present one voice outside, to the rest of the world.

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

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I welcome the provisions for setting up Malaysian Embassies in key African countries, like Algiers, Nigeria (Lagos) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Sir, this is especially to be welcomed when the realisation has grown, both in public and among the Government leaders of this country, that the battle for Malaysia is not going to end soon, that it will be a continuing battle and it will have to be fought on Afro-Asian ground, where we will have to meet the enemies of Malaysia—Indonesia and some Communist countries—who are also active on Afro-Asian ground.

Sir, but in welcoming the provisions, I would like to express the hope that these provisions also include expenditure on making effective the work of these Embassies in Algiers, Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) and Lagos. Among the provisions should be included, Sir, the provision of an effective and energetic Information and Publicity Section. From what little I know of the activities of the Indonesian Embassies in some of the African countries, they do not confine their activities to purely diplomatic fields, where the Ambassador just goes along and attends State banquets and shakes hands with other diplomats. They have a very energetic Information and Publicity Section. The Indonesian Embassy in Cairo, Sir, for instance, through this Section, has established contacts with various civic and cultural organisations, trade organisations, universities, colleges, trade unions, and so forth. They are in contact with all these civic organisations in African countries. I think, Sir, that we ought not to ignore the fact that our battle for Malaysia on African ground can only be successful, if we show the same energy as the scope of activities shown by our enemies. It is vital that we have these Information and Publicity Sections attached to all these new Embassies—and also, perhaps, to existing ones—and that their terms of reference would be, Sir, “to

establish contacts with civic, trade and cultural organisations in these countries, trade union organisations, colleges, universities," and that these Sections, the Information and Publicity Sections should be able to pump into Africa our Malaysian line and our defence, our justification for existence, effectively, in all spheres of public life, in these countries. I will be very happy to hear, Sir, from the Minister that these provisions will include the setting up of effective, vital Publicity and Information Sections with these particular terms of reference; otherwise I fear, Sir, we may lose out by default, because our enemies are more active in these Sections than we are.

In conclusion, Sir, the information material that is sent to them should be informative, where the peoples speaking particular languages in those places are concerned. I happened to be in South India, for instance, where we have a Consulate, and, even though the Indian public is largely friendly and sympathetic, there are sections which are ignorant and which are preyed upon by anti-Malaysia forces in India. But there was no material whatsoever which could be dishd out by our Consulates to interested bodies in India, giving facts, information, about Malaysia in the regional languages; and I hope that the Information and Publicity Sections in the new Embassies will dish out material not merely in English but in the languages of those countries—in the Egyptian language, in Algiers in French and Arabic, and in Lagos in English mainly, and perhaps some of the tribal languages.

On that note, Sir, may I welcome this provision and express our full support for this. Our only sorrow is that the provision is not greater to provide for more Embassies in more parts of Africa.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on Head S. 21—Ministry of External Affairs. I fully endorse the proposal of the Honourable Member for Tanjong that we should have a full-scale debate on our foreign policy. Mr Chairman, Sir, during the Budget session last December I said

that, "it is regrettable that the Alliance Government, in all its years in power, has not of its own volition initiated a full-scale debate on foreign policy and on other vital matters that concern this nation". Mr Chairman, Sir, the defence given by none other than the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister was that "Oh, Members of this House can have a full chance to debate on foreign policy when we debate the Budget or the King's Speech". Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, it does not need anyone with any grey matter to know that . . .

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana kita didalam Committee Stage sekarang ini, kita khas kepada perkara² yang tersebut ini. Saya rasa kalau hendak di-ucapkan dalam perkara ini, boleh di-ucapkan di-dalam masa Titah di-Raja yang telah habis itu—bukan sekarang ini!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, are we now not on Head S. 21?

Mr Chairman: Yes, we are. But the debate should be confined to the policy of the service, and not the details, according to the Standing Orders.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on Head S. 21, Sub-head 21. From what I have gathered from the previous speakers, they were talking about the setting up of embassies and missions at Lagos, Addis Ababa and the like. Are we not on this, Mr Chairman, Sir?

Mr Chairman: Yes, we are.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If we are, Mr Chairman, Sir, then I do not really know why I cannot comment on our foreign policy. This affects our foreign policy. We are setting up these missions to improve our picture. As such, I do not see any reason why I cannot make a request to the Government to have a full-scale debate on our foreign policy.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to say that in this House I have time and again asked for a radical change on foreign policy of this country and this House has stubbornly refused. Sir, I would like to say also that none other than Senator Athi Nahappan in the

Upper House has made a clarion call to this Government to change its policy so as to have a greater rapport with the Afro-Asian countries. Mr Chairman, Sir, it looks to me that the right hand of the Government, presumably of this House, does not know what the left hand is doing. Here, it stubbornly refuses to change its foreign policy to be in conformity with the mainstream of Afro-Asian countries. On the other hand, Senator Athi Nahappan, presumably with the concurrence of the Government, has called for a greater rapport with the Afro-Asian countries. As such, Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a plea to the Government that at some later date we should have a full-scale debate on our foreign policy. I made this request during the debate on the Budget when I made an attempt to make a cut of \$1 from the \$10 token vote for the Minister of External Affairs and I had an avalanche of abuse heaped upon me—and I was only making a small request!

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I am thoroughly in agreement with the expenditure

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): On a point of order, Mr Chairman. Standing Order 55 (1) says:

"Any Committee to which a Bill is committed shall not debate the principle of the Bill but only its details."

The Honourable Member for Batu was not debating the details of the services as enumerated in Command Paper No. 20 of 1965, but he was debating on the principle of our foreign policy, Sir. I think he is out of order.

Mr Chairman: (To Dr Tan Chee Khoo) I think the Honourable Member is somewhat right there. You are not going on to the details of expenditure but to some other matters which you are advocating for.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Chairman, Sir, I was making a preface to my actual remarks on the sums of money asked for. Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said before, I am in full agreement with the expenditure asked for. Members of this House will recall that during the Budget session, although it was said that we

would want to open up missions in Africa, I regretted that no provision was made in the 1965 Budget for the opening of missions in Africa; hence today there is this request for these sums of money. Mr Chairman, Sir, I maintain that unless we change our foreign policy radically no amount of money that is requested would be of much use. The sum of money requested today is \$1,273,818; as I stated before, I fully agree with the amounts requested. I only wish to say that there should be the setting up of more such missions. With regard to the junkets across the African continent, we first had one by Enche' Lee Kuan Yew, who is no more *persona grata*—and presumably he will not go on such missions any more; recently we had the Deputy Prime Minister going on a tour of North Africa, which is mentioned under subhead 24, incurring an expense of more than a quarter of million dollars. No amount of such junketing and unilateral communiques will improve our picture-image with the Afro-Asian States. I say this because I am reliably informed—and here I stand corrected as the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan thinks I am wrong—that at Winneba we had all these brochures and everything else well written up about Malaysia and it was presented to all the delegates; and we knocked at the door of every delegation. But when they looked at the papers from Malaysia, they sneered, "Ta' guna!" (Laughter) Correct me if I am wrong.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: May I elucidate? I was also at Winneba and there were people who did what he said, but those were his friends—the Communists (Laughter). Sir, he says we should have greater rapport with Afro-Asia. Sir, I have been fighting for greater rapport with Afro-Asia but not with the Communists in Afro-Asia. Let us have rapport. We were not treated by our friends like that, although they were unhappy over some of the things that we did—the non-aligned delegations in Africa at Winneba. But the Communists—the Indonesian delegation led by the Communists and the Chinese delegation—of course treated us that

way. One of the reasons for their treating us that way is the stand taken by our friend here on foreign policy making no distinction whatsoever between Communist Afro-Asia and Non-Communist, Non-aligned Afro-Asia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, whenever I speak of Winneba or of our foreign policy, the Honourable Member for Bungsar stands up and says, "Here is the God-fearing Methodist, but he is the Communist posterior in the Socialist Front". Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I have kept quiet all these days and I crave the indulgence of this House to demolish that argument once and for all.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we all know what a Communist is. He is a very dedicated man. Now, when a Communist turns into an ex-Communist and tries to be respectable therein lies the danger. He has a chip on his shoulder and he cannot get rid of his Communist past; it follows him like a shadow wherever he goes. To that extent, I think the Honourable Member for Bungsar has to justify his action in this House. I have no reason to justify my action. I will speak boldly, I will support the Government on any issue that I think fit, and I will oppose any issue I do not think fit. I have no axe to grind and I will be guided by my conscience, but the Honourable Member for Bungsar has to justify his past: he has to justify to this Government that he is a respectable citizen of this country now. Mr Chairman, Sir, none other than the Prime Minister of this country had at one time stated, "Once a Communist, always a Communist". Now, I asked him then whether he did actually say that, and he stated that was true. Then I asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that at the time he was speaking there were two former self-confessed Communists in this House and what did he propose to do with regard to these two self-confessed Communists. Well, the benevolent Prime Minister in his benevolent way said, "I do not think they were really Communists." Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, that may be the opinion of the Prime Minister of this country, but the man in charge of security is not the Prime

Minister. The man in charge of security is the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs. Now, he has in his own inscrutable way kept silent on this matter. He may have different ideas and, Mr Chairman, Sir, I must warn the Member for Bungsar that shouting that he is anti-Communist or non-Communist, pro-Malaysia, etc. does not exempt him from the powers of the Internal Security Act (*Laughter*). Mr Chairman, Sir, he has to justify his actions; I do not have to justify my actions. I hope that in future he will not call me the Communist posterior of the Socialist Front, because if he say that then it presumes that I am a knave and a fool. Now, I do not want to justify myself on the question of whether I am a knave or a fool. I leave it to this House. If the Press reports all that I say, I leave it to the country to judge whether I am both a knave and a fool, or whether the Member for Bungsar has to justify his action in this House and get beyond the ambit of the Internal Security Act.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of elucidation, Sir, if he will give way. Sir, he has tried very hard, I think

Mr Chairman: You are not making a speech, are you?

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: No, no. What his speech amounts to is this: that he hopes that the Minister of Home Affairs will take me in to keep company with his friends (*Laughter*), many of whom are in there. But, Sir, I have a respect for the intelligence of the Minister of Home Affairs. He is wise enough to make a distinction between a non-Communist and a socialist attitude on foreign affairs, and a Communist policy on foreign affairs. I did not say that the Honourable Member for Batu was the Communist posterior. He is not the Communist posterior. He is the Methodist Front of the Communist posterior (*Laughter*), and I say I have no reason to vie for respectability with anyone. My views on foreign policy were not learnt from the Government Benches, as would be evidenced from the public statements that I have made. I disagree with some of the aspects of

the Government's foreign policy and so I am not vying for respectability. I would say that it is the Honourable Member for Batu, who is really vying for respectability and he has succeeded because we have been told so by the Government frontbenchers. He is warmly complimented, embraced almost, by the members sitting on the Government benches, but so far no one has tried to give me the kiss of death from the Government Benches (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I do hope the Honourable Member for Bungsar will not interrupt me any more, because this House has much more valuable things to say. I just want to say this, that I am not trying to inveigle the Minister of Home Affairs to put the Honourable Member for Bungsar behind bars. If the Minister of Home Affairs does so, I will be the first to protest against such an arbitrary action on the part of the Minister. I will stand for fundamental liberties from all quarters, whether it is from the P.A.P., P.M.I.P., U.D.P. or P.P.P., and if anyone of their members are arrested under the Internal Security Act I will ask the Minister of Home Affairs to try him in open court and not use the Internal Security Act. That applies also to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I will defend him—I can assure him that. I am not trying to inveigle the Minister of Home Affairs to put him behind bars.

Mr Chairman: Now, if we may get back to Head S. 21 (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Yes, Mr Chairman, Sir. I have only to say just one more thing. We have now set up Embassies in Africa to the tune of a million dollars, and we have had this junket to the African States to the tune of a quarter-of-a-million dollars. Mr Chairman, Sir, there is one thing which I think the Government knows but refuses to admit. When our Embassies are set up abroad and when we go on these junkets and when we present ourselves to these African States, they look at our diplomats and then they say "Malaysia"! Then they look a little more carefully and look at the

the badge of subservience that is not written on our coats. Mr Chairman, Sir, I refer to the Anglo-Malaysian Defence Treaty. Now, that is a badge of subservience and as long as we wear it, all these sums of money that are being spent will do us no good and will never bring us closer to the comity of Afro-Asian nations and the sooner the Government realises it the better it is for this country.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan penubuhan perwakilan di-luar negeri. Dalam Head S. 21 ada tiga perwakilan ia-itu di-Algiers, Lagos dan Addis Ababa. Maksud yang paling utama sa-kali kita mengadakan perwakilan ini pada tahun ini ia-lah hendak memberi dunia di-sabelah sana mengerti kedudukan kita berkenaan dengan persengketaan kita dengan Indonesia dan sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah menchari jalan supaya kita dapat menghadhiri Persidangan Afro-Asia yang akan di-adakan di-Algiers dalam bulan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, daripada penubuhan perwakilan ketiga² negara ini belum lagi kita nampak sa-barang tanda yang mereka itu bekerja ka-arrah tujuan kita. Perwakilan dari Kuwait ada membuat kenyataan dalam surat-khabar bila pihak Malaysia bertanya pendirian mereka itu, Duta Besar Kuwait menjawab bahawa kami akan tunjukkan pendirian kami dalam masa meeting. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ertinya lawatan kita ka-negeri² yang kita harap sangat mendapat bantuan itu belum terbayang, melainkan dalam persidangan, jadi tidak ada hasil daripada pembukaan perwakilan ini yang kita nampak sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan.

Pagi ini saya baca surat-khabar, kalau saya tidak salah, negeri India akan membawa satu usul supaya Malaysia dapat masuk dalam Persidangan Algeria itu, tetapi statement itu di-buat di-Kuala Lumpur, bukan hasil daripada penubuhan perwakilan yang baharu ini. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya kerja² perwakilan ini tidak-lah begitu memuaskan dan saya tidak-lah tahu apa yang di-buat oleh lawatan² yang berikutan dengan itu

saperti mana yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan satu lagi rombongan yang kononnya mewakili Malaysia yang tidak dapat hadir dalam Persidangan Setia-Kawan Afro-Asia—bukan di-tolak, tetapi di-tanggohkan pada tahun hadapan permintaan itu. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu perkara yang kita dapat faham daripada apa yang di-ucapkan oleh ketiga² Wakil dari Batu, Bungsar dan Tanjong. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bersangkut paut dengan ini, saya sentoh sedikit sahaja sa-kali pun saya perchaya benda ini sudah terkeluar sedikit ia-itu ada satu ma'ana yang dalam ia-itu ketiga² orang ini telah menunjukkan bagaimana mereka itu pakar di-dalam Foreign Policy merupakan expert dan pendapat mereka itu bukan sahaja merupakan pendapatan tetapi merupakan nasihat² directive dan Wakil daripada Tanjong mengatakan bahawa kalau kita sampai masa-nya, lambat-laun, kita membuka perwakilan kita di-Moscow dan Peking dan saya berasa Kerajaan patut-lah daripada sekarang ini menjemput Ahli² ini pergi ka-pehak sana dan apabila di-buka di-Peking dan Moscow, boleh-lah kita hantar Wakil daripada Batu ka-Moscow dan Wakil daripada Tanjong ka-Peking dan kalau mereka ini uzor kita bawa-lah Wakil daripada Bungsar pergi ka-Moscow dan saya perchaya pengalamam dia pun ada banyak dalam perkara ini.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang saya minta Menteri menjawab yang penting sa-kali, di-antara yang penting² itu ia-lah daripada penubohan Perwakilan yang tiga ini, ada-kah tanda² yang Perwakilan ini telah bekerja bagi membayangkan terjamin-nya Malaysia ini masuk di-dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia itu sesuai dengan tujuan² yang kita membuat dengan serta-merta mengadakan Perwakilan ini dan di-bawah Kementerian Luar Negeri juga saya hendak tahu, Perwakilan yang di-katakan mewakili Malaysia baharu² ini kepada Setia-Kawan itu, ada-kah dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan atau pun dengan persetujuan Kerajaan pergi-nya sa-hingga Perdana Menteri terkejut dia hairan "Why they have gone", mengapa dia ini pergi. Jadi ini,

Tuan Pengerusi, menunjukkan bahawa banyak sangat-lah peluang² yang akan di-ambil dan balek untuk menceritakan benda yang tidak berlaku.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, saya di-dalam bahath perbelanjaan kerana hendak mendirikan Kedutaan kita yang baharu, chuma saya hendak sentoh sedikit, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu dalam menghantar Wakil² kita ka-negara Afrika saperti Algiers, Lagos, Addis Ababa ini, satu unsur yang penting yang hendak kita perhatikan ia-itu di-negara² Afrika dan Arab ini mereka itu tidak begitu mahir dalam berbahasa Inggeris saperti yang kita mahir. Akibat daripada mereka ini tidak tahu atau pun tidak active, tidak mahir, dalam berbahasa Inggeris ini menyebabkan Kedutaan kita kurang mendapat perhatian dan kurang terkenal di-negara Afrika dan Asia. Mithal-nya Kedutaan kita, Tuan Pengerusi, di-Jerman Barat.

Baharu² ini sa-orang pemuda daripada Kelantan telah pulang daripada Jerman Barat, dia telah pernah bekerja bersama dengan Yang Berhormat, sekarang ini Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran, bekerja dengan sukarela memperkenalkan Malaysia ini pada penduduk² Jerman Barat, walau pun dia tidak mendapat upahan walau satu sen pun. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-patut-nya dan apabila Kedutaan di-Jerman Barat di-buka, maka tidak di-ambil budak ini bekerja, di-ambil sa-orang Jerman. Ini satu benda yang tidak betul. Mithal-nya kelemahan Kedutaan di-luar negeri ini saperti pernah di-hebohkan dalam surat khabar oleh Yang Berhormat daripada Parit, bagaimana kurang layanan Kedutaan kita di-Saudi Arabia hingga orang² Malaya ka-Mekah itu tidak tahu bahawa Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong berangkat menunaikan fardhu haji ka-Mekah di-bandingkan sambutan yang di-beri kepada sa-orang Menteri Luar Indonesia, Dr Subandrio, dengan sambutan yang di-berikan kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini amat-lah berkurangan dan memalukan. Ini-lah benda² yang patut di-perbaiki.

Mithalan-nya chari-lah orang² Arab, orang² yang tahu berbahasa Arab kalau hendak di-hantar ka-negeri² Arab dan ka-negeri² lain, chari-lah orang yang pandai berbahasa Peranchis saperti Algiers ini. Orang Algiers tidak tahu berbahasa Inggeris, mereka lebeh mengutamakan bahasa Peranchis dan kalau kita hantar orang pandai berbahasa Inggeris sampai bila Malaysia ini orang tidak kenal. Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri, Tuan Pengerusi, akan dapat memainkan peranan yang penting dalam merapatkan perhubungan dan memperkenalkan Malaysia ini ka-mata orang² Afrika/Asia dan kita tidak mahu mendengar lagi cherita² burok bagaimana megah dan sombong-nya Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri dan pernah di-ucapkan oleh sa-orang Wakil PAS dalam Dewan ini dan saperti biasa-lah bahawa PAS akan di-nafikan-lah oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri² ini ia-itu Kedutaan di-England apabila negara Afro-Asia yang memanggil, menjemput, dalam satu² keramaian dan dia tidak pergi, dia menghantar orang lain yang pergi.

Ini ada-lah negara² Afro-Asia itu dan kita tidak mahu atau pun mithalan-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saperti Wakil kita di-Bangsa² Bersatu. Di-Bangsa² Bersatu ini-lah tempat yang penting, tempat seluroh orang² international ini bertemu daripada negara Afrika Barat dan semua-nya, di-sini-lah tempat Wakil Malaysia ini boleh memainkan peranan yang penting kerana di-situ-lah tempat berkumpul-nya dan kita tidak-lah mahu Kedutaan² di-United Nations ini hanya mencari orang kapitalis, macham mana hendak mendirikan kilang rokok di-Malaya ini. Kita tidak mahu macham itu, kita mahu biar-lah Kedutaan kita di-United Nations ini memperjuangkan hal Malaysia ini. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, firstly, I would like to support the request made by Dr Lim Chong Eu and Dr Tan Chee Khoon regarding another debate on foreign affairs provided, of course, that at the end of such a debate the majority decision should be the decision which everybody will follow

(*Applause*). If it is going to be another debate like the last time, and simply because they do not like the decision of this House they are going to carry on a foreign policy of their own, then such a debate would serve no purpose at all because we can never provide a united front. I say this because I know, for example, when I was at Winneba, there was a representative from Party Ra'ayat, which is part of the Socialist Front, and this representative carried out a foreign policy which is completely foreign to this country—in other words, we are not presenting a united front. Now, if we have another debate, and they are still going to carry on in that manner, then there is no point in having such a debate. Dr Lim Chong Eu said just now that we should have a debate, because we want a united front after the debate. If he participates in the debate on the promise that he would abide by the decision of the majority, then there is some point in having a debate on foreign policy again.

The other matter that I would like to mention here is that we are, as we can see from here, investing a lot of money in trying to make friends with people in Asia and Africa. I believe that, when we send our High Commissioners and, maybe, First Secretaries abroad to serve on these Missions, we brief them properly on our foreign policy and as to how they should behave in these new countries that they are serving in. However, unfortunately, I notice that the subordinate members in the Embassies have not been briefed at all on how to behave towards the local people. I feel this is a very important thing, because it can undo a lot of good work that we have been doing so far. While our High Commissioners are trying to make friends, these subordinate staff, who have not been briefed at all, have been passing remarks and comments which are not calculated to make friends at all. This is not entirely their fault, because they have no knowledge at all as to the conditions in the country they are serving. For example, Sir, I have met a man who has recently been sent to Lagos—I do not believe

him at all—and he could not help passing remarks about the high cost of living and how much better it is in Malaysia and all that which, if we think of it, is not calculated to make friends and influence people. So, I feel that it is very important, when we send people to serve in the Embassies and High Commissions, even the subordinate staff, that they should be given proper briefing as to the sort of things that countries, in which we are opening our new Embassies, would like to hear from us. They would not like to hear us, for example, commenting on the economy of Ghana, or on the one-party system in Kenya, all that sort of thing. They do not like us to shout about how we have Opposition Members in this country, who can say what they like in the Houses of Parliament, because in those countries Opposition Members are not very well tolerated. We should not point out to them as to how bad their system is and how good our system is, because this will not make friends for us. So, I feel, Sir, that while we are spending all this money we should take a positive step to brief everyone whom we send to overseas missions; also I should think that the literature which we are going to send to African countries should be couched in such terms as would be welcomed by Africans, and not in the way that we are used to; that is to say, we are more or less Western-orientated and are not used to such terms as “colonialism”, “neo-colonialism” and such like; but we should, in our propaganda material which are directed towards Africa, use terms which are familiar with them, so that they can understand our standpoint on our foreign policy. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Dato' Pengerusi, dalam menyokong peruntukan Kementerian Luar Negeri ini, saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap sedikit. Saya telah menerima surat berhubung dengan Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri. Jadi, saya merayu kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan berhubung dengan menghantar pegawai² kita yang akan datang supaya dapat kita berhati².

Sa-masa Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri melawat ka-England dalam tahun 1964 di-sana dahulu, orang² Malaysia dan penuntut² yang ada di-sana ta' kurang dari 5,000 orang, tetapi yang datang menunggu Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku hanya 21 orang sahaja, mengikut surat yang saya terima ini.

Dato' Pengerusi, ini-lah satu daripada kelemahan seranta, ia-itu Jabatan Penerangan berthabit dengan publicity Kementerian yang berkenaan. Jadi, kita pada masa sekarang sedang membuat kempen penerangan hendak menentang Indonesia yang bukan sahaja membuat serangan dengan chara² di'ayah bohong, tetapi dengan serangan²-nya juga. Jadi, kita hendak-lah memandang dengan berat terhadap pegawai² kita yang ada di-luar negeri ini.

Ada pernah kaki-tangan Jabatan Penerangan ini, apabila pegawai² kita datang, langsung ta' di-ambil endah dan ada pernah di-tulis—ta' ada kerja lain, kerja yang bukan² di-buat-nya.

Dato' Pengerusi, kalau-lah perkara ini berpanjangan, kerana di-England ini tempat tumpuan pelawat², tempat tumpuan segala bangsa dalam dunia ini, maka penerangan berhubung dengan Malaysia ini tidak di-jalankan dengan baik dan lancar. Rasa saya, kita akan rugi, walau pun berjuta² ringgit yang telah kita churahkan, umpama-nya ka-negeri² Afrika ini nanti, kalau-lah pegawai² yang di-hantar ka-sana itu akan berbuat seperti yang ada di-England sana.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya juga tidak menyalahkan pegawai² di-satengah² tempat di-Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri. Saya juga di-cheritakan bahawa ada sa-tengah² pegawai yang menjadi Duta dan Pesuruhjaya Tinggi di-luar negeri, dia terpaksa mengeluarkan wang-nya sendiri untuk belajar bahasa negeri itu. Patut-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan mengadakan satu estimate perbelanjaan peruntukan wang untuk pegawai² kita belajar bahasa anak negeri di-mana tempat dia menjadi Duta, kerana bahasa ini sa-bagaimana yang diterangkan oleh sa-tengah² Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi sangat mustahak yang mana menjadi perhubungan, kalau-lah

umpama-nya di-Afrika sana orang² yang kita hantar itu sa-patah pun ta' tahu bahasa anak negeri itu, apa-kah yang dia hendak buat? Jadi, satu peruntukan patut-lah di-adakan bagi pegawai² yang di-beri tugas itu belajar bahasa anak negeri itu.

Dato' Pengerusi, berhubung dengan penerangan, saya berharap sangat² supaya Kementerian Penerangan ini mengambil berat di-atas hal ini. Terima kasih.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on this Head S. 21. Sir, I am happy to say that the Government has taken step to establish more diplomatic missions in Afro-Asia. As I said last year, in my maiden speech, the need for more missions in Afro-Asia is paramount in our campaign to expose Soekarno's aggression against Malaysia. It is especially necessary for us to generate a powerful force of world opinion to deter and to stop Soekarno from his aggressive designs.

Sir, I would like to refer to the charge by Opposition Members that our foreign policy has produced an un-Afro-Asian image. There seems to be some pathetic confusion of what they regard as the mainstream of Afro-Asian thinking in terms of the Winneba Conference and in terms of the coming Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers. Sir, they should have realised that there is a tremendous difference between the Winneba Meeting and the coming Algiers Conference.

To begin with, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation is a non-governmental body which has been used lately and in the past as a propaganda platform by both the Russians and by the Communist Chinese as an arena for their ideological dispute and power rivalry. Sir, as my Honourable friends on this side of the House have pointed out, apart from the Communist camps and some countries, most of the delegates are unofficial delegates, or even members of exiled parties or minority groups—like the people from Barisan Sosialis and so forth—whereas the Algiers Conference is a conference of Afro-Asian nations represented by

governmental official delegates, who are headed, in most cases, by the Heads of State, or by Foreign Ministers, or such people of equivalent status. In this respect alone, it is clear that there is a tremendous difference between these two conferences, and I feel sorry that Opposition Members are confused as to the inherent nature of the conferences. Besides, the Algiers Conference is a high level meeting representing the respective Government's views of their respective nations, whereas the Winneba Conference can hardly be regarded as a reflection of responsible government Afro-Asian thinking. In fact, the Winneba Conference was an unrepresentative gathering devoting more of their time to political extremism with a view to embarrassing their respective African and Asian Governments.

In the past, for instance, in Cairo, in June 1944, at the Meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the A.A.P.S.O. there were a lot of Sino-Soviet wranglings. As a result, that Meeting in Cairo in June, 1964, a Permanent Secretariat Meeting, had to be "postponed indefinitely". This is, according to *Radio Moscow*, because the U.A.R. delegates had withdrawn, and I quote, "in protest against the slanderous vituperations of the Chinese delegates".

Sir, at the Algeria Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation Consultative Meeting in March 1964, a quarrel between the Communist Chinese and the Soviet delegates led to the Algerian Chairman, Mr Mohamed Adzif, calling the disputants to order and asking them to show respect for the peoples of Africa and Asia.

That is the true nature of this Winneba Meeting. As such, whatever reflections or resolutions of the A.A.P.S.O. Meeting in Winneba to come out of this sort of conference could hardly be considered as the mainstream of Afro-Asian thinking.

In fact, the greatest paradox of it all is that we, Malaysia, are put in the same boat with the Soviet Union and both of these nations, the Soviet Union and Malaysia, are accused as stooges of imperialism.

Sir, as for the coming Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers, I feel strongly that there should be no doubt at all that the majority of the Afro-Asian nations support our admission. One after another, the leaders of the Afro-Asian nations, after their talks with our Deputy Prime Minister, are convinced that Malaysia has a right to be in Algiers.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. Since the Member for Bukit Bintang was a member of that junket across the African nations, can he enlighten this House as to how many joint communiques supporting Malaysia have been issued—not unilaterally, not the sycophantic press in this country, not the government handouts?

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: Sir, obviously the Honourable Member from the Opposition does not understand, because he is so preoccupied with the subject of entertainment allowances and what not. He should have realised, as in the case of our people who read the local newspapers have realised, that so many nations have come out by themselves to support our attendance—Japan and even the Philippines.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I merely ask him a very simple question: how many joint communiques were issued? I was not talking about entertainment allowances at all. I was asking about joint communiques and whether he could tell us how many—one, two or three—as the House will be very interested.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: The Honourable Member seems to be beating about the bush; if he wants to ask about joint communiques, he should have asked the Honourable Minister of External Affairs, not me. I am not even part of the Government, Sir. But I do say that he should have read the newspapers, as all of us do, to see how many nations have come out to support us—Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tunisia, Somalia, and other countries came out fully and publicly in support of our attendance in Algiers. Besides, there is no reason whatsoever why we should be excluded from the Conference. After

all, they all have declared that Malaysia is an independent self-determined, sovereign nation and is situated in Asia; and further the success of our truth missions overseas is reflected by a few other examples I would cite very briefly: for instance, the latest tour by Mrs Supeni, hastily organised, is a manifestation of the jittery concern of the Jakarta régime at our success to be able to convince our Afro-Asian brothers of the true nature of Indonesian confrontation. After all, Mrs Supeni went on a mission a few months ago to Cairo and so forth. Now, she has to go again and that in itself is a reflection of the success of our Government. Besides, there is Soekarno's latest arrogant outburst against the Afro-Asian nations who would want to support Malaysia's admission to Algiers. The threat to this nation by Soekarno is again a reflection of the reactions generated by this sort of tours.

Then you have the Bandoeng celebrations. Although 60 countries were invited to attend the latest Bandoeng celebrations, only 36 attended the opening ceremony. Instead of the 10 Heads of State and 10 Prime Ministers originally hoped by Soekarno to attend the Bandoeng celebrations, only one Foreign Head and three Communist Prime Ministers attended the celebrations; and besides, seven of the 36 invited countries were represented by their ambassadors who were already in Jakarta. To cap it all, I am sure the Honourable Member for Batu would know the sudden walk-out of our good friend, the Honourable Thai Foreign Minister, from the Bandoeng Conference. All these go to show unequivocally the chain reaction that has been generated by the successful truth missions of the Government delegations, which the Honourable Member for Batu refers to as "junkets".

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification—the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Mr Speaker, Sir, expressing pious hopes that we will be allowed to attend the Conference in Algeria certainly will not help us. No amount of shouting that the junketing was a successful one will get us to Algeria.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think the Honourable Member was asking for any clarification or elucidation. He was merely shouting a political incantation—"proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! The time is up!

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: Allow me two minutes more and I will finish my speech, Sir.

As I said before, Sir, there are things on which I do agree with Opposition Members—like a full debate on foreign policy and I welcome such a debate, but I do hope that instead of political incantations and instead of having confused thinking about the true differences between the Winneba Conference and a Conference like that in Algiers, I think he should get himself into more logical thinking before he comes to this Chamber.

On the point suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu and the Honourable Member for Bungsar that we must have more external publicity. I too heartily support their suggestion, particularly as we are spending \$1.6 million per day on Defence and confrontation, whereas external publicity has only been allocated about \$100,000 a year. As for the suggestion by the Honourable Member for Bungsar about the need for informative materials in the various languages and so forth, that I have already officially requested the External Affairs Department the moment when we came back from Africa. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended until 4 o'clock today.

Suspended at 12.02 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That the proceedings of the House in connection with Government business as

shown on the Order Paper for today shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 12 o'clock midnight tonight.

The purpose of this motion is to enable a little more time to be devoted to Government business as there is a lot of Government business left still and I think we will have to finish it as soon as possible.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the House in connection with Government business as shown on the Order Paper for today shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 12 o'clock midnight tonight.

RESUMPTION OF SITTING AT A LATER HOUR (5TH JUNE, 1965)

(Motion)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House hereby orders that the sitting of the House on Saturday, 5th June, 1965, shall commence at 11 a.m.

The purpose of this motion is to enable Honourable Members who are involved to attend the opening of the Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputra, which is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House hereby orders that the sitting of the House on Saturday, 5th June, 1965, shall commence at 11 a.m.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Committee

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Debate resumed—

Head S. 21—

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi,

berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 21 ini, saya akan berchakap bersama berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 24, 34 dan 53. Saya ucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Tun kerana kejayaan-nya dalam lawatan muhibbah ka-negeri² Afrika Timor. Dengan sebab itu-lah maka Kerajaan Malaysia dapat menubuhkan beberapa perwakilan di-luar negeri seperti Algiers, Addis Ababa dan lain². Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya dengan adanya perwakilan kita di-luar negeri di-negara² Afrika, maka Malaysia akan dapat hadir dalam persidangan Afro-Asia yang akan di-adakan pada bulan ini. Tetapi saya berharap oleh sebab di-dalam Pechahan-kepala 24 ia-itu hanya sa-banyak \$60,000 di-untukkan untuk Seranta dan Penerbitan, saya berharap supaya Seranta dan Penerbitan ini akan di-gunakan sa-luas²-nya supaya dapat kita menerangkan kepada negara² Afrika berkenaan dengan kedudukan Malaysia kerana lawatan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan lawatan Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh ka-Afrika Timor dan Afrika Barat tidak menchukupi. Maka apabila ada Jabatan Perwakilan kita di-luar negeri maka Seranta dan Penerbitan ini ada-lah paling mustahak sa-kali. Saya berharap buku² sa-umpama ini "The Pattern of Indonesian Aggression, The Indonesian Involvement in Eastern Malaysia, Malaysia in Afro-Asia" dan banyak lagi, patut-lah di-bahagi²kan kepada semua pertubohan² social atau pun kelab² belia dan lain² lagi. Dengan ada-nya Seranta dan Penerbitan ini maka dapat-lah mereka itu ketahu² dengan sa-benar²-nya, dengan lebih terang lagi, kedudukan Malaysia pada hari ini.

Berchakap berkenaan dengan Pechahan Kepala 34 ia-itu bayaran kepada Bangsa² Bersatu sa-banyak \$178,285, dalam Treasury Memorandum, Command Paper No. 21 ada di-terangkan sebab²-nya. Saya suka-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, mengatakan yang Bangsa² Bersatu ada-lah satu tempat yang mana seluruh ahli²-nya dalam Bangsa² Bersatu yang menjadi ahli sa-ramai 115 negara² itu, berharapkan yang Bangsa² Bersatu-lah tempat mereka mengadukan nasib mereka di-atas keamanan

dan lain². Jadi pada hari ini kita nampak sa-olah² dunia kita ini telah balek kapada zaman besi atau zaman batu, kerana banyak di-antara negeri² yang maju, yang menjadi ahli Bangsa² Bersatu, mengamalkan satu chara yang kuat "survival of the fittest". Ia-itu orang yang kuat hendak mengecham yang lemah atau ada sa-tengah² negara pula yang mengamalkan dasar "territorial ambition", mengembangkan sayap-nya untuk menjajah negeri² yang lain. Wakil Tetap kita di-sana, Enche' Ramani yang telah pun menunjokkan kapada dunia bahawa yang beliau adalah sa-orang yang sangat² bijak dan telah pun, hari ini, kita dapat tahu yang beliau telah pun mendapat penghormatan dan kepujian daripada ahli² Bangsa² Bersatu. Juga beliau sangat bijak dan chekap menjadi Pengerusi dalam Majlis Keselamatan. Apa yang saya berharap supaya dapat wakil kita di-Bangsa² Bersatu mende-sak kapada Mahkamah Antara Bangsa supaya menyemak balek berkenaan dengan kuasa² veto tetap negara yang besar dan juga berkenaan dengan yang saya telah pun berchakap dalam Uchapan Titah di-Raja berkenaan dengan mengadakan Askar atau Polis Antara Bangsa. Kerana saya perchaya bukan sahaja Malaysia tetapi juga Vietnam, Cyprus, dan lain² negeri dalam dunia ini berkehendakkan satu chara penyelesaian. Jadi kalau-lah ada Askar atau Polis Antara Bangsa ini dapat . . .

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka bertanya atas butir apa-kah Yang Berhormat itu berchakap?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Tuan Pengerusi, mengikut Atoran Meshuarat No. 34—\$178,285 di-untukkan kapada Bangsa² Bersatu dan wang yuran pembayaran kapada Bangsa² Bersatu hendak-lah di-gunakan kapada beberapa perkara yang tertentu. Maka oleh sebab saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Bangsa² Bersatu, kita berhak membayar yuran maka berhak pula-lah kita beritahu kapada Perwakilan kita di-sana yang menjadi ahli Bangsa² Bersatu, mengadakan perkara² yang saya chakapkan ini. Saya rasa tidak

terkeluar daripada Peratoran² Meshuarat.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Bangsa² Bersatu ini, saya berharap ia-itu saya merayu-lah kepada Kerajaan berkenaan dengan dasar Luar Negeri ini, nampak-nya hari ini, boleh dikatakan Kerajaan telah pun mempunyai satu dasar sangat² baik ia-itu mengenalkan diri di-negara² Afro-Asia. Sa-patut-nya perkara ini bukan-lah tahun ini tetapi empat, lima tahun dahulu, patut kita ada perhubungan. Kerana saya telah berchakap dalam Dewan ini, dua tiga tahun dahulu, sa-masa saya melawat ka-negeri Afrika, Uganda, Kenya, masa Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku membawa usul berkenaan dengan dasar apartheid. Waktu itu sambutan yang di-beri oleh negara² Afrika kepada Tunku sangat tinggi dan nama Yang Teramat Mulia ini terkenal. Dalam dasar luar negeri hari ini, Kerajaan telah pun menjalankan usaha-nya untuk mengadakan beberapa buah Perwakilan di-negara Afrika, tetapi saya berharap patut juga kita ingat ia-itu di-sabelah Block Communist atau negara² yang tidak berikat atau non-alignment, ada satu negara yang patut Kerajaan mengambil perhatian ia-itu negara Yugoslavia. Negara Yugoslavia ini, barangkali banyak di-antara kita berfikir, satu negara communist sahaja, tetapi hari ini Yugoslavia ada-lah satu negara yang terkenal dan U.A.R. telah pun bersahabat baik dengan negara ini dan ada perhubungan-nya yang sangat rapat. Maka saya berharap kepada Malaysia juga supaya dapat mengadakan perhubungan dengan negara ini; saya per-chaya, nama Malaysia akan lebeh lagi terkenal di-seluruh dunia. Terima kasih.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri hendak menyokong permintaan yang di-buat dalam usul ini, terutama sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 21.

Saya sukachita sangat-lah mendapat tahu yang Kerajaan telah mendirikan atau membuka Kedutaan Besar di-negeri² Afrika, di-Algiers, di-Lagos dan di-Ethiopia. Saya suka hendak menge-

shorkan bagi timbangan Kerajaan patut juga di-fikirkan di-buka di-sabelah Afrika Barat, sa-buah Kedutaan di-negeri yang dahulu-nya bekas colony negeri Peranchis dan juga satu lagi High Commission di-sabelah Afrika Timor, di-negeri yang bekas colony Kerajaan Inggeris. Saya fikir ini-lah sangat² mustahak sebab ma'alum-lah negeri Afrika ini besar dan kita mustahak, pada masa sekarang, terutama-nya memanjangkan apa² penerangan berkenaan dengan niat² dan chita² Malaysia kepada sa-buah benua yang besar ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada Kedutaan², maka saya fikir tentu-lah tidak habis kita boleh meliputi.

Saya sukachita berchakap juga berkenaan dengan Pechahan Kepala 23— Bangsa² Bersatu. Di-sana, ia-lah bagaimana kita ketahu², tempat berhimpun-nya wakil² daripada sa-dunia dan saya mengeshor sa-berapa yang boleh, hendak-lah kita memperkuat atau menambahkan lagi kaki-tangan kita di-Bangsa² Bersatu.

Waktu saya ada di-sana dahulu, memang menjadi lazim Malaysia atau dahulu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, ada hadzir bermeshuarat bersakali dengan apa yang kita panggil Afro-Asian Group. Meshuarat ini bukan meshuarat rasmi tetapi ia-lah tempat di-mana kita bertukar² fikiran. Bilangan ahli daripada Afro-Asian Group sudah bertambah dan jikalau sa-kira-nya ada apa² ranchangan yang kita hendak bawa atau ingatan dan niat kita hendak bawa kepada pehak ahli Afro-Asian Group itu tidak memadai dengan satu dua sahaja Setia-usaha Pertama atau Counsellor hendak menyampaikan dengan sapa-penoh-nya. Di-sini saya berharap Kerajaan boleh menimbang menambah lagi pegawai yang berpangkat yang di-namakan First Secretary atau pun Counsellor di-sana.

Sa-belum daripada saya mengakhiri champoran dalam bahathan ini, tadi waktu saya ada di-luar Dewan ini, saya ada dengar sa-orang Ahli daripada Pehak Pembangkang, waktu itu menyentoh masaalah United Nations ini. Jikalau tidak salah pendengaran saya, dia ada mengatakan yang United

Nations ini tempat yang besar, tempat berhimpun wakil² daripada dunia dan kena-lah di-hantarkan orang² atau wakil kita orang yang bijak, pandai dan lain²-nya. Ini saya bersetuju, tetapi yang saya terkejut mendengar—itu dia ada sebut di-situ juga—jangan hantar orang² capitalist yang hendak belajar atau berkira, bichara, berkenaan dengan membuat rokok atau tembakau. Jadi saya tidak tahu-lah ada-kah tegoran itu di-tujukan kepada tuboh saya, tetapi oleh sebab saya terutama-nya sa-kali sa-orang bekas Duta United Nations, dan yang kedua-nya sekarang ini masuk champor dengan sa-buah Sharikat Cigarettes atau rokok, maka saya suka-lah menerangkan kepada Dewan ini, terutama-nya sa-kali waktu saya menjadi Duta di-United Nations, tidak-lah ada sa-kali² niat saya pun apabila saya balek ka-negara ini hendak masuk champor dengan perniagaan rokok. Hanya sa-lepas daripada saya balek dan saya bersara, apabila saya di-jemput menjadi sa-orang ahli daripada Badan Pengarah sa-buah Sharikat Rokok, waktu itu-lah saya sanggup. Jadi saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu jikalau sa-kira-nya betul dia berkata begitu, jangan ragu² sebab saya tidak merugikan masa dan wang Kerajaan menchari ikhtiar² bagi faedah tuboh saya sendiri. Jadi saya harap ini menjadi satu keterangan kepada Dewan ini. Jikalau sa-kira-nya betul-lah keluar perkataan itu daripada mulut Ahli itu, saya fikir ia-lah perkataan yang tidak bijak, tidak manis dan tidak patut. Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri ini menyokong Rang Undang² yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini. Saya chuma hendak menyentoh di-dalam Pechahan Kepala 53 dan 54 ia-itu Lawatan Muhibbah ka-negeri² Afrika Timur dan juga Pechahan Kepala 53—Lawatan di-Raja ka-Timor Tengah Atas kedua² lawatan ini, saya suka menguchapkan tahniah dan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh ka-atas rombongan ini, kerana telah memperolehi beberapa kejayaan.

Di-samping itu, saya nampak tidak sahaja kita putuskan dengan lawatan

yang di-ulukan oleh Ketua² Negara dan tokoh² politik, saya nampak untuk merapatkan lagi perhubungan muhibbah kita dengan negara² yang kita lawati itu, saya suka mendatangkan satu pandangan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu hendak-lah kita memberi peluang kepada rombongan kebudayaan kita supaya melawat ka-negara² yang baharu, yang ada hubungan politik dan bersahabat dengan kita.

Dalam hubungan ini, dapat-lah kita bertukar² kebudayaan, menyuburkan kebudayaan dan menambahkan kemeraan ra'ayat kita dengan ra'ayat² negeri itu. Rombongan kebudayaan yang saya maksudkan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah terdiri daripada pelakun² drama, filem, talivishen, penulis, pengarang, pelukis, penyanyi dan penari negara kita. Dan ini juga akan menambahkan ketegasan dan luas tugas Kementerian Kebudayaan dan Belia kita. Saya nampak ada lebih besar faedah-nya kita membelanjakan wang ka-arah sa-bagaimana yang saya shorkan ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, patut saya menyampaikan terima kaseh dan saya mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan juga supaya menyampaikan terima kaseh dan tahniah kepada negara² yang hadir dalam Persidangan Mu'tamar Islam yang telah di-adakan di-Bandong dahulu itu, kerana dengan sa-bulat suara menolak chadangan Indonesia dan China Communist untuk menchela dan mengutok Kerajaan Malaysia. Sa-kalong Bunga Raya patut kita sampaikan kepada Kerajaan India dan Kerajaan Republic Arab Bersatu yang terang² menentang chadangan ini. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam beberapa banyak Kementerian, saya rasa Kementerian Luar Negeri-lah yang boleh di-katakan bernasib baik sa-kali, oleh kerana sama ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada pehak kerusi Kerajaan, juga daripada pehak kerusi Pembangkang yang nampak-nya bersetuju supaya di-tambah lebih² banyak lagi perbelanjaan untuk Kementerian ini. Memang ini satu perkara yang mustahak, oleh kerana sa-bagaimana yang

di-sedari, sa-lain daripada menjaga negara kita ini dengan tentera² yang banyak, maka langkah² diplomat juga ada-lah satu usaha untuk kebaikan negara.

Beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah berchakap dan nampak-nya ada beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah memberikan jawapan² yang tertentu di-dalam ucapan² itu. Chuma saya suka hendak menyentoh dalam dua tiga perkara sahaja, ia-itu tertutama sa-kali ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam perkara penyiaran, atau pun publicity. Ada pandangan yang mengatakan tidak begitu puas hati-nya akan penyiaran, atau pun penerangan yang sekarang ini di-beberapa buah Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri.

Perkara ini, sa-bagaimana yang di-sedari, perkara yang terbesar sa-kali di-hadapi oleh Kementerian Luar Negeri ini ia-lah untuk membuka Kedutaan² di-dalam beberapa tempat di-seluruh dunia sekarang ini dan kerja membuka sa-sabuah Kedutaan bukan-lah satu pekerjaan yang senang yang mana berkehendakkan pegawai² yang mahir, yang faham sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi akan kedudukan dan juga chara² politik di-dalam negeri² yang tertentu, dan sebab itu-lah, saya rasa perkara ini memang di-sedari dan di-insafi oleh pihak Kerajaan, tetapi tentu-lah tidak boleh di-segerakan dengan memberi puas hati sa-kali gus di-dalam satu masa yang tertentu. Walau macham mana pun, saya rasa, publicity, atau pun penerangan yang di-buat oleh pihak Kedutaan kita boleh di-katakan, walau pun barangkali sa-paroh Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan, jikalau di-bandingkan dengan beberapa Kedutaan yang lain, publicity kita maseh berkurangan, tetapi akibat, atau pun natijah daripada penerangan yang di-buat oleh Kedutaan kita boleh-lah di-katakan sangat menghasilkan—memberi hasil yang sangat baik. Oleh sebab perlu-lah di-ingat, dalam perkara memberi penerangan ini, jikalau di-buat penerangan yang terlampau banyak pun, akan menyebabkan sa-saorang, atau pun sa-sabuah

negeri itu akan merasa jemu—bagaimana kita juga-lah, jikalau tiap² jam di-beri risalah² dan berbagai² perkara lagi saperti buku², barangkali kita tidak ada masa hendak bacha dan biasa-nya buku² yang sa-bagitu akan kita lemparkan begitu sahaja, tetapi dengan chara penerangan yang di-berikan ini di-mana perkara² yang berharga, perkara² yang mustahak² sahaja di-buat penerangan, maka biasa-nya sambutan yang di-berikan oleh pemimpin² dan juga orang² yang terkemuka di-dalam negeri² yang berkenaan itu, boleh rasa-nya lebeh besar daripada sambutan yang mereka berikan kepada penerangan² yang di-berikan oleh sa-sabuah negeri, saperti Indonesia yang tahu menyebarkan penerangan²-nya yang terlampau banyak yang boleh menyebabkan mereka itu ta' tahu hendak bacha—di-buang begitu sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang mengatakan sa-orang ahli pegawai kiri yang baharu berkhidmat dalam sa-buah negara di-Afrika yang mengikut kata beliau tidak dapat mengikut kehendak² kita sekarang ini, saya rasa, barangkali perkara ini ia-lah satu perkara yang boleh di-katakan satu perkara yang bukan-lah kebiasaan berlaku, boleh jadi sa-orang dua, tetapi saya di-fahamkan ia-itu semua pegawai di-Kementerian Luar Negeri ini, daripada tingkatan atas sampai-lah ka-tingkatan bawah, telah di-beri penerangan² dan memahami kehendak² yang tertentu, dan bagaimana pun, saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu sedia bersetuju pada keseluruhan-nya khidmat yang di-berikan oleh pegawai² kita ini, baik daripada tingkatan tinggi, atau pun tingkatan rendah, sangat-lah memuaskan hati, dan patut-lah kita merasa bangga di-atas perkhidmatan² mereka itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok bertanya dalam perkara apa-kah hasil lawatan muhibbah ka-negara² Afrika. Saya rasa kalau beliau mengikuti surat khabar hasil-nya sangat-lah bagus hinggan sa-bagaimana kita lihat saperti negeri Nigeria dengan terang² menyatakan sokongannya kepada kita dan juga dengan dapat-nya mendirikan sekarang ini

Mission kita di-Addis Ababa, Lagos dan lain² tempat itu menunjukkan hasil itu sangat memuaskan.

Berkenaan dengan sambutan yang di-bangkitkan oleh beliau berkenaan dengan lawatan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ka-Saudi Arabia yang mengikut kata-nya tidak begitu mendapat sambutan, saya rasa beliau itu silap faham. Terutama sa-kali hendak-lah kita tahu tujuan lawatan Seri Paduka Baginda itu ada-lah kerana menunaikan fardu haji—untuk membuat 'ibadat. Yang kedua-nya pula mengikut apa yang saya tahu, sambutan di-beri oleh pehak Saudi Arabia dan orang² di-sana sangat-lah besar. Tetapi sudah tentu-lah untuk jema'ah² haji dari Malaysia ini yang berada di-Mekah untuk datang ka-Jeddah sa-waktu ketibaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu tidak-lah barangkali datang dengan ramai terutama sa-kali tempat-nya bukan-lah dekat sa-bagaimana Petaling Jaya dengan Kuala Lumpur ini. Mekah dan Jeddah itu jauh sangat berpuluh² batu, kalau tidak salah 50 batu. Yang kedua-nya, bakal² haji pergi ka-Mekah duduk dengan rombongan² atau sheikh² haji dan belanja transport daripada Mekah ka-Jeddah untuk pergi itu bukan-lah belanja yang kecil, dan mereka ini datang hanya chukup untuk belanja kerana fardu haji. Sa-panjang yang kita ketahui sambutan di-berikan sama ada dari ra'ayat Malaysia dan juga ra'ayat² Saudi Arabia kapada lawatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda ini sangat mariah dan memuaskan hati, sakan-lah, Tuan Pengerusi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,414,170 for Head S. 21 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 23, S. 24, S. 25, S. 26, S. 29 and S. 30—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads S. 23, S. 24, S. 25, S. 26, S. 29 and S. 30 at the same time and

I beg to move that following sums be approved:

Head S. 23	...	\$ 141,000
Head S. 24	...	2,787,143
Head S. 25	...	3,400,000
Head S. 26	...	45,700
Head S. 29	...	134,753
Head S. 30	...	11,492
Total		\$6,520,088

Under Head S. 23—*Treasury*—three sub-heads are involved, namely, sub-heads 11A, 18 and 21. Sub-head 11A—Entertainment Expenses—requires a supplement of \$4,000. I have elaborated on this item in the course of my speech on the second reading of the Bill, and I have nothing further to add. Sub-head 18—Installation of new Telephone Exchange—requires a supplement of \$132,000 in order to meet the cost of purchase and installation of a private automatic branch exchange (PABX) for the Ministries and Departments housed in the Secretariat Building at Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. The existing exchange has proved ineffective in accommodating the needs of the Ministries and Departments in that the building as it is now too small in relation to the growing number of users housed there. Sub-head 21 also requires a sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of conducting a survey in Sabah and Sarawak on the proposed extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance to these two Borneo States. This survey will be undertaken by the officers of the Fund.

Under Head S. 24—*Treasury General Services*—four sub-heads are involved. Sub-head 30A requires an additional sum of \$1.5 million for rentals of State quarters occupied by officers serving in Federal departments in the Borneo States and in Singapore. The necessary provision was not included in the original 1965 Estimates. Sub-head 35 requires an additional amount of \$32,143 to meet the Government's contribution towards the cost of a review of the accounting system of the Malayan Railway Administration. The review is expected to result

in recommendations to convert the present accounting system into a more modern one. Sub-head 36 requires a sum of \$1,115,000 to meet an ex-gratia assignment of a proportion of export duty on mineral ores to the States of Malaya in accordance with the undertaking given by the Federal Government to assign to mineral producing States 50 per cent of the export duty on the minerals specified in the Schedule to the Assignment of Export Duty (Mineral Ores) Act, 1964 collected from 1st January, 1963, until the coming into force of the Act on 1st October, 1964. Sub-head 37 requires a sum of \$140,000 to meet an ex-gratia payment to the Rubber Industry Replanting Board. Formerly small-holders on Penang Island were exempt from the payment of export duty and replanting cess but were liable to pay a tax in respect of each tappable rubber tree. The receipts of this tax were paid into revenue but a proportion should have been paid to the Rubber Industry Replanting Board, based on the amount which would have been collected as replanting cess if this had been payable. No apportionment was made for the years 1959 to 1961 and as the data available did not enable a retrospective apportionment to be made, an ex-gratia payment in full and final settlement of all claims by the Replanting Board was made.

Under Head S. 25—*Contributions to Statutory Funds*—sub-head 5 requires a supplement of \$3.4 million to raise the present allocation for the padi processing and purchasing scheme from \$4.5 million to \$7.9 million. This increase is necessary as the present allocation to this scheme was found to be inadequate to meet its commitments. Consequently, the total appropriation for the Co-operative Credit Trust Fund will likewise be raised from \$13,204,000 to \$16,604,000.

The next Head is Head S. 26—*Royal Customs and Excise*. Two sub-heads are involved. Sub-head 2—Administration requires an additional sum of \$40,000 to meet the cost of publication of auction notices in the Press and auctioneers' fees. In the past notifica-

tion of auction sales was done merely by the display of public notices and it has now been decided that auction sales involving a large volume of confiscated goods or goods of considerable value should be given as wide publicity as possible by advertising and that such public auction sales will be conducted by licensed auctioneers. Sub-head 17 requires an additional sum of \$5,700 to meet the subscription for full membership of the International Customs Co-operation Council. This sum also includes an amount of \$624.24 being a once and for all advance to the Working Capital Fund of the Council.

I now come to Head S. 29—*Inland Revenue*—under which two sub-heads are involved. Sub-head 12 requires an additional sum of \$101,197 for the purchase of office furniture and equipment to facilitate administration of the new taxes which were announced at the last Budget meeting.

The additional workload arising from the administration of the new taxes necessitates additional staff, and as such, an additional sum of \$101,197 is required for equipment. Under sub-head 14, a sum of \$33,556 is required to meet the cost of air-conditioning and alterations to the office of the Inland Revenue Department in Malacca. In 1964 a sum of \$33,000 was voted for the purpose but no payment was made as work had not been completed by the end of that year. Hence a fresh provision of \$33,556 had to be advanced from the Contingencies Fund. The additional \$556 is required to meet the actual expenditure incurred.

Finally, under Head S. 30—*Inland Revenue, Borneo States*—two sub-heads are involved. Sub-head 4—Printing and Stationery requires a supplement of \$6,600 to meet the cost of printing and issue of new forms and the ancillary cost of adapting the current system to the needs of the new taxes introduced at the last Budget meeting. Sub-head 12 requires an additional sum of \$4,892 to meet expenditure for the purchase of office equipment necessitated by the increase

in staff required to administer the new taxes.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya percaya tidak banyak yang saya hendak berchakap sebab lama sangat kita bermeshuarat, elok kita tidor. Tetapi ini ada satu perkara berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan yang di-beri hendak kaji atau pun menyelidik "Review Accounting System" di-dalam keretapi ini. Apa-kah mustahak-nya kita menchari orang daripada luar, Company daripada London untuk membuat review itu, sedangkan di-negeri kita ini ada orang² yang boleh membuat kerja itu dan kalau tidak salah saya di-dalam Parlimen kita sendiri pun ada orang² yang layak berkenaan dengan itu. Saya fikir kalau sa-kira-nya benda ini boleh di-buat di-dalam negeri, tidak-lah mustahak kita memberi review itu di-buat oleh Company daripada luar. Saya tidak tahu, sama ada Company yang berada di-sini atau pun tidak, tetapi kalau-lah orang itu daripada luar, maka alang-kah kesal-nya yang kita ada orang² yang berkebolehan dalam negeri kita tidak kita engage dalam perkara ini.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful for the remarks of the Honourable Member who has just spoken, because the Government itself cannot even get sufficient Accountants to fill its Corps of Accountants. In fact, we are desperately short, and if the Honourable Member can think of somebody suitable to help us in this respect, I shall be most grateful (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$141,000 for Head S. 23; the sum of \$2,787,143 for Head S. 24; the sum of \$3,400,000 for Head S. 25; the sum of \$45,700 for Head S. 26; the sum of \$134,753 for Head S. 29; and the sum of \$11,492 for Head S. 30 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 32—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose that the supplementary

provision totalling \$5,701,000 under Head S. 32, Sub-head (New) 32A, Entertainment Expenses and Sub-head (New) 67 Reserve Emergency Stores be approved.

Sub-head (New) 32A, Entertainment Expenses—\$1,000. The explanation in regard thereto is contained in Command Paper No. 21 of 1965, page 16. The Minister of Finance has explained the necessity for this expenditure.

Sub-head (New) 67, Reserve Emergency Stores—\$5,700,000. In the light of the present Emergency situation, it is vital to have on hand essential medical stores which would be made available at a moment's notice to any part of Malaysia to treat the casualties in the event of war. The present stock of essential drugs and surgical dressings for normal peace time use in our hospitals and medical and health institutions is considered inadequate to meet a sudden, massive and abnormal requirement for the treatment of casualties caused, for example, by high explosive bombs. Furthermore, for the treatment of war casualties not all the drugs normally used in hospitals are required. Instead the requirements are limited to and concentrated on such items as antibiotics, surgical dressings, anaesthetics, catguts, etc. The \$5.7 million required is to meet the cost of these special requirements for the treatment of casualties in the event of war. It is difficult to give an estimate, but it is expected that the Reserve Emergency Stores proposed would last between 6 to 12 months when the country is in a state of war.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, langkah Kerajaan menguntokkan \$5,701,000 ini untuk membuat persediaan membeli ubat² dan perkakas² sa-kira-nya berlaku peperangan dan sa-bagai-nya, ada-lah satu langkah yang bijak dan patut-lah mendapat kepujian daripada ra'ayat semua. Dalam pada itu tidak-lah juga kekurangan faedah-nya dan kurang mustahak-nya untuk menjaga Jururawat² yang berada di-dalam Rumah Sakit, kerana saya telah difahamkan ia-itu keadaan General Hospital di-Pulau Pinang dengan kedudukan Jururawat² pada waktu dia

menjalankan tugas-nya amat-lah tidak menyenangkan. Ini di-sebabkan kerana ada di-dapati di-waktu Jururawat² itu menjalankan tugas-nya di-dapati beberapa orang, biasa-nya lalu lintas atau pun biasa-nya mengejek² atau pun mengusek² Jururawat pada waktu malam. Ini di-sebabkan oleh jagaan kurang baik. Bukan-lah saya hendak menudoh kerana Jaga² yang menjaga di-situ kurang pandai kerana di-dapati kawasan General Hospital Pulau Pinang itu sangat-lah besar dan keliling kawasan itu tidak ada pagar bagi melindungi orang² yang suka masuk dalam kawasan itu mengusek² Jururawat. Biasa berlaku satu malam, Tuan Pengerusi, apakala sa-orang Jururawat telah menjalankan tugas-nya, dua tiga orang naik di-ward itu untuk mengusek². Ini sangat-lah merbahaya keadaan yang sa-macham ini, takut kalau² pada satu masa nanti apakala berlaku perkara yang sa-macham ini akan membawakan akibat yang tidak baik. Oleh yang demikian saya

Mr Chairman: Dalam masaalah Menteri Kesihatan, dalam perkara 32 (a) itu kerana belanja keraian dan berkenaan dengan 67—Setor² Dharurat Simpanan. Itu dua perkara sahaja yang di-untukkan kerana wang itu.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris: Tuan Pengerusi, saya faham itu, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi sa-kira-nya hendak mengadakan barang² saperti ubat, tetapi tidak ada Jururawat yang hendak menjalankan tugas nanti. Itu sebab-nya saya kemukakan perkara ini. Kalau kita ada ubat, kita ada itu sahaja, siapa hendak menjalankan, hendak bagi ubat, hendak bagi chuchok, tentu berkehendakkan Jururawat jaga. Itu-lah yang saya meminta supaya Menteri ini tolong-lah ikhtiarkan bagi menjaga keselamatan Jururawat² itu. Sekian, terima kasih.

Enche' Soh Ah Teck (Batu Pahat): Mr Chairman, Sir, while rising to support the Supplementary Estimates of the Ministry of Health under Head S. 32, and the provision under Sub-head 67, Reserve Emergency Stores, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Minister for his farsightedness in

providing for the future. However, Sir, on the other hand, I would earnestly implore the Honourable Minister concerned to improve the present shortage of drugs and medicines prevalent in some of the small towns in Malaya. Since we have to be prepared for an unfortunate eventuality of war in the form of provisions for essential medical supplies, I hope the Honourable Minister of Health has also hastened his plan for the early recruitment of doctors from abroad, of which we have heard of so much some time ago. Sir, I am sure Honourable Members of this House would agree with me that in the event of any unforeseen catastrophe happening, the present hard-worked and over-burdened hospital staffs available would not be able to cope with such a situation adequately—at least, Sir, in my humble opinion, in smaller towns like Batu Pahat, where the hospital staff is grossly inadequate. I am sure, for every day normal requirements—a situation which you, Sir, if I may say so, as Member for Batu Pahat Dalam are fully aware of.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berlainan sedikit daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dua orang yang berchakap tadi yang memberi terima kasih kepada Kementerian mengadakan peruntukan yang besar yang guna-nya "in the event of war". Jadi erti-nya kita membeli terima kasih kepada satu pekerjaan yang membawa kita dekat sangat dengan hendak berperang. Kita tidak hendak berperang ini. Jadi saya rasa kalau pun peruntukan ini mustahak oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri kita tadi pun telah menerangkan Estimate yang tertentu tidak dapat di-sebutkan, jadi agak boleh chukup dalam masa 12 bulan. Jadi bila-kah agak-nya perang ini hendak berlaku.

Yang kedua-nya, kita sahaja-kah yang menanggung berkenaan dengan ubat² ini boleh jadi negeri² sahabat kita pun akan menolong kita berapa banyak-kah peruntukan yang kita boleh dapat berbanding dengan peruntukan yang \$5 million lebih ini. Jadi saya hendak tanya 2 perkara:

(i) Bila-kah agak-nya yang kita hendak berperang?

- (ii) Berapa-kah peruntukan yang kita boleh dapat daripada negara² sahabat kita berbanding dengan peruntukan yang kita sediakan itu.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak mengambil bahagian di-sini mengucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan, kerana pandangan-nya yang jauh dan bersiap sedia untuk menyelenggarakan kehendak² negeri dan anak² negeri pada masa yang ka-hadapan ini, kalau sa-kira-nya berlaku peperangan di-antara negara kita dengan negara luar, kerana ada-lah tatakala masa perang, walau pun ubat² dan perkakas² ini boleh di-dapati daripada luar negeri, tetapi barangkali hendak membawa-nya, barangkali kena tembak, kena torpedo di-tengah jalan, jadi susah sedikit, tetapi di-antara peruntukan \$5.7 juta itu telah juga di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi, ia-itu termasuk antibiotic. Antibiotic ini, saya di-fahamkan ia-itu ada umur-nya, ada expiry-date, kalau sa-kira-nya lebeh daripada masa simpanan itu nanti, benda² itu tidak berguna. Walau bagaimana sa-kali pun yang demikian itu benar, tetapi saya juga memuji, ia-itu ini ada-lah satu langkah yang baik, kerana ada-lah berjalan sama sa-langkah dengan persediaan² yang lain² yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan kita, kerana menghadapi confrontasi yang ada sekarang ini, tetapi dalam pada itu juga, saya suka hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri. Adakah Pertahanan 'Awam yang di-kawal oleh sa-orang Menteri yang lain dan di-bawah Kementerian Pertahanan 'Awam itu, ada-lah beberapa badan² yang telah menjalankan pertolongan pada masa dharurat kepada penduduk² dalam negeri ini, sa-umpama-nya badan Saint John Ambulance dan juga badan Palang Merah yang patut juga boleh mendapat perkakas² dan persiapan², kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak ada persiapan, boleh-lah mereka itu mendapat pertolongan daripada kumpulan yang di-sediakan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan itu? Kerana ini ada-lah satu perkara yang penting dan kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada persiapan

yang asing di-untukkan bagi badan² yang sa-macam itu, patut juga-lah ia-itu Menteri yang mengawal Pertahanan 'Awam itu, meminta peruntukan supaya jangan-lah pada masa yang di-kehendaki besok, kita meminjam hak orang, atau pun meminta sedekah kepada Kementerian Kesihatan pula.

Itu-lah sahaja pandangan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, saya sokong atas Kementerian ini bagi mendapatkan wang sa-banyak \$5.7 juta, kerana persediaan perubatan pada masa perang. Saya ingat lagi, pada tahun 1942 dan tahun 1941 dahulu, apabila perang, maka ubat² pada masa itu boleh dikatakan sangat berkurangan dan harga pun naik melambong². Kalau perang jadi, maka wang sa-banyak \$5.7 juta ini memang-lah tidak mencukupi, tetapi untuk persediaan-nya yang pertama, saya fikir anggaran itu cukup sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Menteri tadi, tetapi banyak-nya tidak boleh di-tentukan. Walau macham mana pun, saya suka memberi tahniah sa-bagaimana rakan saya telah sebutkan tadi.

Saya suka juga meminta kepada Kementerian Kesihatan ini supaya, jikalau sudah dapat membeli perkakas², dan ubatan², hendak-lah di-beri sa-bagaimana yang telah di-janjikan kepada Pasokan² Kawalan Kampong, ia-itu First Aid Box, yang sangat² mustahak, terutama sa-kali di-kampong², di-kawasan² tepi laut. Saya telah merayu di-dalam Rumah ini pada tahun lalu, tetapi nampak-nya sa-hingga hari ini belum lagi mereka itu dapat First Aid Box untuk masa kechemasan-nya, mereka itu tidak tahu bila masanya mereka akan dapat ubat itu dan juga saya harap kira-nya pehak Kementerian ini dapat wang-nya, hendak-lah barang² macham surgical dressing, atau barang² untuk menampal luka², seperti kain gauze dan juga kapas², hendak-lah di-beli daripada kilang² yang ada dalam Malaysia ini.

Di-Johor Bahru ada satu kilang yang di-namakan Federal Industry. Kilang ini khas-nya membuat barang²

saperti kain² untuk menampal luka², dan pada masa di-tahun lalu, Pengarah Kilang itu telah mengadu kapada saya, ia-itu kata-nya Kerajaan tidak membeli barang² itu daripada kilang-nya lagi, maka yang di-harap pembelian yang besar daripada Kerajaan, tetapi sa-balek-nya Kerajaan membeli pula dari luar negeri. Jadi, saya harap pada kali ini dapat-lah sa-bahagian daripada wang ini di-beli barang² yang tersebut itu daripada kilang yang ada di-dalam negeri Malaysia ini. Saya harap bagi pehak Kementerian akan mengambil perhatian supaya dapat menolong kilang² tersebut—bukan sahaja kilang yang ada di-Johor Bahru, kilang ini telah pun mendapat pioneer status. Jadi patut-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan menggalakkan kilang² yang sa-macam itu supaya mereka itu boleh hidup dan ra'ayat jelata yang bekerja di-situ pun boleh hidup juga.

Demikian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan ber-banyak terima kaseh kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Kangsar dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, kerana suka atas chadangan saya bagi menyediakan wang yang sa-bagini banyak, kalau timbul peperangan, tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi bertanya, dia kata bila lagi hendak perang? Barangkali dia sudah lupa yang kita sekarang ini sudah ada perang. Dia bertanya pula lagi, bila, kata dia, sahabat² kita hendak beri bantuan? Itu saya tidak tahu, belum ada di-rundingkan lagi, tetapi saya perchaya sahabat² kita yang ada sama kita sekarang ini akan menyedia-kan pula ubat² untuk kita sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Kangsar meminta di-timbangkan pertahanan awam tadi, saya akan terima chadangan-nya itu dan saya akan berunding dengan Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pinang Selatan meminta pagar di hospital, itu yang betul dia hendak; di-luar Parli-men pun dia sudah berchakap dengan saya, itu saya akan timbangkan-lah sunggoh pun perkara itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan peruntukan ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat meminta doctor dan segala kaki-tangan² lagi di-tambah takut besok tidak chukup, bila tidak chukup orang-nya, siapa yang akan menjalankan tugas di-dalam peperangan. Saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat tahu kita seka-rang telah melateh boleh di-katakan beribu—dekat sa-ribu Jururawat dan dekat 500 Penolong Jururawat dan sa-bagai-nya. Barangkali pada peng-hujung bulan Jun ini atau bulan Julai, saya sendiri kalau di-benarkan oleh Perdana Menteri, akan pergi ka-Korea, Formosa dan Jepun untuk menchari doctor.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-kah saya bertanya sadikit?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Boleh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Apa-kah hasil-nya tenaga yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk mendapatkan doctor² daripada Philippines itu?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Perhubungan Diplomatic telah di-putuskan, kita tidak ambil doctor² dari Philippines lagi.

Menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor, dia minta perkakas² bagi kawalan² kampong, perkara itu akan di-timbangkan. Dia meminta juga daripada peruntukan ini di-belanjakan untuk di-beli barang² daripada kilang² yang ada di-Johor Bahru. Perkara itu sedang di-timbangkan dan saya sendiri tahu dan saya sudah melawat kilang itu. Tetapi saya suka hendak mengi-ngatkan benda² yang kita beli kerana kegunaan di-hospital² itu ia-lah dengan tender. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya benda² itu tidak berapa memuaskan hati atau tidak mengikut chara² tender itu, tidak ada kita membeli daripada kilang itu sunggoh pun kita beri ke-utamaan kapada keluaran daripada kilang² tempatan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,701,000 for Head S. 32 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 33, S. 34 and S. 36—

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail):

Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to take the following Heads together as they are in respect of my Ministry and Departments within the portfolio of my Ministry:

Head S. 33, Ministry of Home Affairs ...	...	\$878,200
Head S. 34, Royal Malaysia Police ...	...	463,005
Head S. 36, Prisons ...	...	41,450

The reasons for the supplementary provisions are set out in Command Paper No. 21 of 1965 and I therefore do not propose to take up more time of this House to explain the reasons for the supplementary provisions. However, if any Honourable Member wishes to obtain further clarification on any of the items of expenditure, I shall be only too pleased to provide it.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to the provision of \$25,000 under new sub-head 60, which is asked for the relief of persons affected by curfew orders.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that the Minister has seen fit now to ask the House to provide some money for the relief of persons affected by the curfew orders but, in this case, I see that this provision is made only to cover relief to fishermen affected by curfew orders. I would like to point out to the Honourable Minister that in the Borneo territories, particularly in Sarawak, a large number of persons of all races living near the border areas suffer a good deal due to curfew orders, and due to action by Indonesian infiltrators. Recently, my attention was drawn to the case of some 20-odd persons who had to be evacuated or ordered to leave the Tebedu area in the First Division and these persons were very badly off, and no provision was made either for their rehousing or resettlement. This matter was taken up with the State Government who, unfortunately, said that it was not a matter within their purview, because it

was a security action and, therefore, is a Federal matter. The Police were unable to do anything because they were not responsible for administration, and after a good many approaches were being made to various Departments of Government, we were finally asked that we should approach the Social Welfare Council; and as the Social Welfare Council is a voluntary body with limited funds provided by Government, it leads us nowhere and I am very glad that the Minister now intends to deal with this matter by providing funds for the relief of people affected by curfew orders, and I would urge the Government to look into the needs of people in the Borneo territories, particularly in Sarawak—those who are affected in one way or another by confrontation and security action. I hope the Minister will look into this and, if necessary, ask the House to provide for the relief of such cases.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Head S. 33, Sub-head 60 ia-itu perbelanjaan sabanyak \$25,000 di-kehendaki untuk memberi bantuan atau pun sugu hati kapada orang² yang terkena kesusahan akibat daripada curfew—daripada perintah berkurong, tetapi nampak-nya orang yang affected by curfew are fishermen—bagi nelayan² sahaja. Pada hal yang saya tahu ada tempat² yang kena curfew—perintah berkurong itu orang yang bukan nelayan. Jadi, orang² ini juga menerima akibat itu sama juga dengan orang² nelayan itu. Mithal-nya di-negeri Kelantan yang saya tahu dekat dengan sempadan negeri Siam, kita ada perintah berkurong di-sana yang kita tidak boleh menchari makan oleh sebab security reason. Jadi, orang² ini juga terpaksa meninggalkan kerja²-nya, dan kalau kita taksirkan kerugian orang itu, tidak-lah kurang juga daripada nelayan² ini. Jadi, ada-kah Yang Berhormat ini akan mengkaji, kalau mithal-nya dalam ini tidak termasuk, pada masa akan datang menimbang-kan juga kerugian² untuk orang terkena sa-macham itu.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchapak atas Head S. 33,

Pechahan Kepala 61 ia-itu berkenaan dengan wang peruntukan membeli perkakas² untuk kawalan kampung. Ini, saya rasa, patut juga saya beri tahun Dewan ini, ia-itu sambutan daripada orang kampung untuk mengawal kampung ini sangat-lah memuaskan hati. Tetapi ada satu dua perkara yang saya hendak ma'alumkan kepada Menteri ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal perkakas². Nampak-nya, belum lagi chukup di-beri dalam senarai² bantuan perkakas ini. Satu telah terkeluar, ia-itu bantuan² lampu tempat Kawalan² Kampung ini berkumpul, jadi saya di-minta oleh banyak Posts² ini supaya dapat Kerajaan memberikan bantuan minyak api.

Lagi satu, sungguh pun barangkali terkeluar sedikit, tetapi saya suka juga ma'alumkan berkenaan dengan Kawalan Kampung ini, bagi pehak orang kampung sangat-lah meriah sambutan, tetapi ada dua perkara terdapat daripada orang² bijak pandai. Dalam permintaan-nya dia sanggup hendak menjaga kampung, sudah dapat jaga kampung dia dapat surat akuan. Tetapi bila hendak berjaga dia tidak datang bekerja. Jadi Ketua² yang menjaga Post itu yang terdiri daripada Ketua² Kampung tidak dapat hendak membuat satu² tindakan. Jadi kalau-lah bijak pandai yang macham ini membuat satu chontoh, boleh akhir-nya besok, orang² lain tidak mahu jaga kampung, sungguh pun penerangan² di-beri tetapi, sebab soalan-nya, kata dia, ini soalan sukarela. Tadi sukarela ini saya mensifatkan sukarela ini satu kewajipan.

Saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat satu chara bagaimanakah membetulkan perkara ini kalau dia betul² tidak hendak menjaga, kita jangan bagi dia masuk, berkhidmat supaya dapat kita mengambil tindakan terhadap mereka² ini. Tetapi sekarang orang ini masuk mendaftarkan nama, bila hendak menjaga dia buat helah. Jadi orang² kampung kita ini berasa jika sa-umpama guru², pegawai² Kerajaan yang bijak pandai, ada mengerti, tidak mahu menjalankan kerja, sungguh pun dia sanggup berkhidmat, akhirnya besok mereka pun tidak mahu juga

berjaga. Ini-lah saya harap dapat satu chara, bagaimana-kah kita mengelakkan soal ini. Ini sudah timbul banyak sekarang dalam daerah² saya, sungguh pun penerangan² di-beri kepada mereka² tetapi nampak-nya belum lagi memberi kesan kepada orang yang samacham ini. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to reply to the observation made by Mr Ong Kee Hui from Sarawak, and also the same observation which was made by the Member for Bachok, that is, in regard to the relief to persons affected by curfew order. It is true, as stated by the Honourable Members, that this relief is only given to fishermen who are affected by curfew orders. The reason is that fishermen are deprived of their livelihood because of the curfew orders; in other words, most fishermen go out fishing during the curfew hours and therefore they are deprived, as I said, of their livelihood—and the fishermen usually have no other means to supplement their livelihood—and that is the reason why it is only limited to fishermen.

Now, in regard to Mr Ong Kee Hui's observation that it should be extended to other category of people affected by curfew orders I would like to say that if these people are just suffering from inconvenience rather than being deprived of their livelihood, I do not think it is reasonable to expect the Government to give relief to them. There is nothing to give relief to them, because they are not deprived of their means of livelihood.

Now, in regard to Mr Ong Kee Hui's observation that people under curfew orders in Sarawak are moved from place to place and suffer hardships and that several attempts were made to get the proper authorities to give reliefs to these people without any result, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that in the case of people who are being moved for resettlement in other areas they come under the Resettlement Scheme which I know is quite adequately financed. With regard to those who for some reason or other have to be moved from curfew

areas and have to suffer hardships, it is the practice for the Ministry of Welfare Services—not the voluntary welfare organisations but the Ministry concerned—to distribute money to the needy, i.e., it is the practice of the Ministry of Welfare Services to give relief to these people, and I would commend to Mr Ong Kee Hui that he should, if he cannot get satisfaction from other quarters, write direct to my colleague, the Minister for Welfare Services. I know that to the average people they do not know what is the proper authority to approach and here, I think, the Honourable Member from Sarawak can help by telling them the proper quarters to appeal to. So I am very grateful to the Honourable Member for his observation.

Berkenaan dengan tegoran Ahli daripada Bachok, saya telah menjawab, bukan-lah dalam bahasa kebangsaan tetapi dalam bahasa Inggeris. Tetapi saya fikir tentu-lah tidak susah bagi Ahli daripada Bachok itu mengetahuinya, sebab apa yang kita telah melihat beberapa sifat Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Rumah ini, barangkali kita tahu dia tidak lemah-lah daripada mengetahui sa-banyak sedikit bahasa Inggeris.

Berkenaan dengan tegoran Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Temerloh, mengenai Pasokan Kawalan ia-itu dia merayu patut lampu² dan minyak² di-beri kapada Pasokan Kawalan ini. Sa-bagaimana yang saya nyatakan kelmarin, alat² yang di-beri kapada Pasokan Kawalan ini ia-lah termasuk lampu suloh (torch light), whistle dan baju hujan dan terlebih daripada itu kita harap-lah bantuan daripada orang² di-dalam kampong² dengan chara menderma. Saya di-beri tahu dalam tempat² lain, banyak orang² ramai telah menderma kapada Pasokan Kawalan ini menolong sa-banyak sedikit supaya menyenangkan bebanan mereka itu, bahawa ada tempat yang memberi ayer kopi, ada tempat memberi minyak, memberi lampu dan sa-bagai-nya dan bagi saya di-sini bagi pehak Kerajaan, menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kapada tempat² yang mana orang² yang berbuat sa-macam ini.

Atas tegoran-nya ia-itu ada beberapa Ahli² yang masok Pasokan Kawalan ini apabila telah menjadi ahli dia tidak pula hendak bekerja dan dia menge-shorkan patut-lah di-adakan satu Undang² untok mengawal mereka ini supaya jangan, oleh sebab kelemahan daripada beberapa orang Pasokan itu, kesemua-nya ahli² Pasokan itu hilang moral. Saya bersetuju-lah dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sebab apa yang saya fikir memang patut, yang pertama sa-kali Pasokan Kawalan ini ia-lah pasokan sukarela, ma'ana-nya jikalau sa-siapa yang suka hendak memberi tenaga, mempertahankan negara kita, dia telah masok Pasokan Kawalan dan apabila dia telah masok dalam Pasokan Kawalan patut-lah dia patoh kapada Undang² yang patut di-perbuat supaya mengawal Pasokan Kawalan ini. Pada masa sekarang Kementerian saya tengah menyediakan Undang² supaya mengawal Pasokan Kawalan ini dan tegoran atau pun chadangan yang di-beri oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh dan saya akan ingatkan supaya di-masokkan dalam Undang² yang akan di-perbuat. Terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$878,200 for Head S. 33; the sum of \$463,005 for Head S. 34; and the sum of \$41,450 for Head S. 36 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I have a chance to speak?

Mr Chairman: The Honourable Minister concerned has already replied.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I have not had the chance to speak. I heard the Minister explaining.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Honourable Member for Batu is late for some reason or other. The vote has been taken and much as I would like to oblige him, we cannot go back to what we have gone through.

Heads S. 41 to S. 43—

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan hormat-nya saya memohon supaya

perbelanjaan tambahan bagi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Jabatan² di-bawah-nya yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala S. 41, Kepala S. 42 dan Kepala S. 43 yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$108,751 itu di-luluskan.

Tuan, saya suka hendak memberikan sedikit penjelasan sahaja sa-bagai tambahan kepada keterangan² di-dalam Command Paper 21 yang sudah chukup jelas itu. Semua keperluan² di-bawah Kepala S. 41, melainkan pada Pechahan Kepala 5f dan Pechahan Kepala 10, ada-lah untuk bahagian baharu di-dalam Kementerian, ia-itu Bahagian Perdagangan.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat, tentu maseh ingat pada masa saya mengemukakan Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1965 dahulu, saya ada menyebutkan bahawa Kementerian ini sedang berusaha menyatukan perkhidmatan² yang sama yang ada di-dalam jabatan²-nya dengan tujuan hendak menjimatkan perbelanjaan dan juga untuk kesenangan pentadbiran. Dengan ada-nya Bahagian Perdagangan di-dalam Kementerian ini, maka segala urusan siaran perdagangan, baik di-radio mahu pun di-talivishen kelak akan diselenggarakan oleh bahagian ini. Dengan ini tidak-lah perlu kita mempunyai bahagian perdagangan yang berasingan—satu di-Jabatan Radio dan satu lagi di-Jabatan Talivishen.

Mengenai Kepala S. 42 ini pula, Tuan Pengerusi, penyiasatan pendengar ada-lah penting bagi satu² pertubohan radio, kerana dari hasil penyiasatan ini-lah pehak Jabatan Radio dapat meranchangkan dan menyediakan ranchangan². Jabatan Radio perlu mengetahui di-mana-kah yang ranchangan² yang paling mendapat sambutan dari pendengar²-nya. Begitu juga dengan waktu yang baik sa-kali untuk satu² siaran, atau ranchangan.

Ma'alumat² yang di-perolehi dari penyiasatan sa-macham ini akan membolehkan jabatan yang tersebut memperbaiki lagi mutu siaran² dan juga menyesuaikan siaran² itu supaya dapat di-ikuti oleh lebeh banyak lagi peminat² radio. Dari segi siaran perdagangan pula, ma'alumat² ini ada-lah penting sa-kali untuk menentukan harga, masa

yang akan di-kenakan dan juga menolong pedagang², memilih masa yang paling sesuai untuk mengilankan barang² dagangan mereka.

Tuan Pengerusi, dengan hormat-nya saya kemukakan.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun menyokong permintaan yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran baharu sa-bentar tadi. Saya chuma hendak menyentuh dalam Kepala S. 41, Pechahan 5A ia-itu Pentadbiran Pejabat. Saya suka hendak membangkitkan ia-itu jabatan ini juga telah merakamkan rekod² yang merupakan lagu² rasmi untuk kegunaan Kerajaan, saperti rekod "Berjaya" untuk Minggu Perpaduan. Oleh sebab rekod yang di-keluarkan oleh Filem Negara yang di-suka² oleh ramai, telah di-lakukan oleh satu gulongan yang tidak bertanggung-jawab, boleh jadi meniru rekod yang tersebut di-jual sa-chara haram di-Ibu Kota ini.

Yang aneh-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, rekod yang di-jual sa-chara haram ini mengandongi "Lenchana Negara" yang patut tidak di-benarkan oleh Kerajaan bagi sa-barang perusahaan mengambil lenchana itu, dan yang menyedihkan pula kelihatan tertulis pada Piring Hitam itu—Di-rakamkan oleh Filem Negara.

Saya merayu-lah dengan bijaksana Kementerian ini supaya mengambil perhatian dan mengambil satu langkah supaya tidak berulang lagi berlaku kejadian yang sa-macham ini, atau pun mengkaji balek, oleh sebab rekod² yang di-keluarkan oleh jabatan ini di-suka² oleh ra'ayat—supaya boleh di-jual kepada orang ramai dan hasil daripada jualan itu, boleh di-jadikan hasil negara. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hanya hendak menegor dua tiga patah sahaja berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 43. Sunggoh pun apa yang saya hendak sebutkan ini tidak berapa tepat dengan Kepala itu, barangkali, saya harap tidak menjadi halangan, kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri boleh menerangkan kepada Dewan ini, apa-kah kemajuan yang

telah di-buat berkenaan dengan mengadakan talivishen station, atau pun tiang yang boleh menyebarkan talivishen di-Pantai Timor sana.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have one or two observations to make. I see that it is intended to introduce commercial broadcasting. Everyone who is familiar with commercial broadcasting, particularly in the United States, will not be very keen on this sort of thing. The only justification for it, I think, is the revenue which one can derive from it. I have not heard the Minister mention this aspect. I wonder if he could tell the House how much he expects to get in the way of revenue by introducing this form of broadcasting.

The other point I wish to make is with regard to the expansion of Television. I wonder whether the Minister could tell us how long it will be before we in the Borneo States will be able to enjoy Television?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Head S. 42, sub-head 54 ia-itu tambahan yang dikehendaki \$35,000 untuk menyiasat pendengar² radio, kalau saya tidak silap. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ini pun satu kerja yang boleh kita membuat dengan chara lain daripada kita memberikan satu company yang nama-nya Messrs Salvage Research Malaysia di-Kuala Lumpur, pada hal kita menjual radio ada mengeluarkan lesen daripada registry—daftar, atau pun kita dapat tahu beberapa banyak yang kerja² sa-macham ini boleh di-buat oleh pegawai² itu sendiri di-masa lain daripada masa bekerja-nya. Mithal-nya, kita tengok, kita akan bertemu di-dalam kehakiman, ia-itu penterjemah² di-Singapura, di-Malaya ini di-benarkan bekerja dan sa-paroh-nya daripada hasil itu diberikan kepada negara dan sa-paroh lagi, boleh-lah orang² yang bekerja itu menuntut balek duit itu.

Jadi, daripada \$35,000 ini atau pun kerja² yang sa-macham ini daripada di-buat oleh satu kompeni begitu, apa salah-nya kalau kita suruh orang² kita membuat kerja itu dan hasil-nya yang dia dapat macham overtime dan duit pun kita dapat daripada kita memberi

kapada kompeni sa-macham ini, adakah kemungkinan mengalah chara itu dapat di-fikirkan oleh Menteri.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya faham ia-itu pada masa sekarang Kementerian ini sedang bekerja giat untuk mendirikan studio² dan office² baharu untuk Broadcasting dan Television. Tetapi sa-tahu saya, pada masa saya melawat office Television yang ada dekat dengan Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman baharu² ini, studio di-situ amat-lah sempit ia-itu di-dalam satu studio chuma panjang-nya 15 kaki dan lebar-nya 12 kaki, kadang² ada sahingga 3 set dan lebeh daripada 10 atau 15 orang bekerja di-dalam studio ini. Juga control room-nya itu terlampau-lah kecil dan susah bagi pekerja² di-dalam Television Department itu. Saya tahu patut-lah kita tunggu supaya office² baharu dan studio² baharu disediakan tetapi patut-lah kita mengadakan temporary building untuk mengadakan satu studio yang lebeh luas supaya senang bagi kaki²-tangan Television itu bekerja. Terima kasih.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 41. Speaking under this Head, I understand that the regional programme on medium broadcast has been completed. However, I would like to know from the Honourable Minister of Information whether he intends to commence a programme under the Far Eastern Broadcast. If this programme were to start, then it will give Malaysia a chance to broadcast to the Far East on the affairs and progress of Malaysia, thereby bringing this region into better understanding, with us, and to have a better knowledge of and the progress of our nation.

Next, I would like to touch on Head S. 43, Television Studio Equipment. Sir, in regard to Television. I am sure many of our people in the country appreciate the efforts made by the Television Department in putting up its programmes and starting the transmission in such a short time. We appreciate also that during the experimental period, the Department, knowing that

there will be a lot of complaints and criticisms, has put up these programmes. It was stated very clearly that it was purely on an experimental basis, but it has made great improvements and progress within a short period and the transmission is being carried on. Here, Sir, I notice one thing very clearly and that is that during the telecasting, we have many breakdowns except in the case of feature films. Bearing in mind that we have new equipment, new projectors and other necessary things, the only thing that could be wrong is that the films are old and mutilated. Perhaps, with a little bit of checking on these mutilated films—on the sprocket holes and joints—to see if they are suitable for presentation, then such feature programmes, or that particular type of films if suitable should be put on; if the films are unsuitable, I feel that they should be taken out, and thereby we will not be inviting unnecessary criticisms and uncomplimentary remarks which reflect on the new equipment and the good transmitters—and I would add also on the efficiency of the technical staff.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I speak on Head S. 41, the bottom of it, Recording and Film Materials, \$1,000? Sir, I do not know whether the Minister of Information is aware that the radio is an excellent means of propagating the National Language. I do know that the Department of Broadcasting does broadcast lessons in the National Language. But, Sir, it is not always easy for the professional man to be by his transistor, or his radio, at a particular time that the lesson in the National Language is being transmitted over the radio. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, surely it is not too difficult for the Department of Broadcasting to tape these lessons, have them printed and then sell them to the public. Sir, I say this with regret because about two years ago I tried my very best to get tapes of the lessons broadcast over Radio Malaya at that time, and I drew a blank—everybody told me. “Just can’t be done, just can’t be done, copyright.” I tried all contacts there, short of going to see the Minister. Finally, I had to get around this another way.

I had been to a Medical Officer of a firm, and that firm does tape the record of the lessons in the National Language that is put over the air by Radio Malaya, and then I got a tape recording of it. It does look stupid that in a phase of wanting to propagate the National Language, you put all sorts of obstacles in the way of a person who is genuinely interested in learning the language. There are still lessons being put over the air. Now and again, when I switch it on in the morning, I do listen to it. I do not know why the Department of Information does not tape these. We all say, “Kami mahu Bahasa Kebangsaan menjadi Bahasa Rasmi yang tunggal”, and you warn all and sundry that it is coming and that there is no going back. However, is the Government sincerely making every effort to propagate the language? I say the answer is “No”, and I say that the fault lies with the various agencies connected with the propagation of the National Language. I say that one of the best methods of learning a language for a professional man is that he plays back a tape recording whenever he is free: he has the lesson in printed form, he plays back the tape and he learns by himself; and if he comes across a word or two that are difficult for him, he asks persons competent enough—and by “persons competent enough”, I do not mean Malays alone, I can assure you that. Many a time when I asked a Malay, he just could not answer me as to why this word “pengetahuan” for example, why is it so constructed and not differently? Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I do appeal to the Minister on this.

Recently, I think, there was a series of lessons that were put up over Radio Malaya or Radio Malaysia—I do not know which—and I used to listen to dribs and drabs of it. Again, I tried to get tapes of it. “What is this?”—they told me—“Oh, it is not printed”. They also told me, “Oh, no. We can’t make tapes of it.” I say, “Look here. I am prepared to pay every cent it costs the Government to give me the tape. What is so difficult?” Again, they told me, “It is copyright”. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, may I suggest to all those who are

thinking in terms of copyright, let the Government issue a directive. Let us forget about copyrights. In the national interest, let everyone who is interested in learning the language be given every facility and forget about copyrights. Let the Government make tapes of all lessons that are put over the air, print them—I notice the Department of Information is printing some of these lessons that go over the air; I get them and I see whether I can learn anything from them—print them in book form and sell them as cheap as possible; then you are really propagating the National Language. Do not blame the non-Malay if he does not know. I should say that it is up to the Government to sincerely implement all that it says with regard to the propagation and use of the National language.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan

(Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya chuma sedikit sahaja mengambil bahagian di-dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini ia-itu dalam Command Paper No. 21/1965, muka 20—Head S. 43—Talivishen. Dalam penerangan di-bawah Peruntukan yang di-minta \$14,000 itu, “A sum of \$14,000 is required to meet the cost of additional equipment in the Television studio to facilitate the introduction of commercial service.” Maka dengan ada-nya commercial service ini telah di-buat oleh pejabat talivishen, maka di-haraplah penyiaran talivishen ini sampai-lah ka-tempat saya di-Raub, oleh sebab pada masa sekarang di-Raub belum lagi mendapat siaran talivishen. Jadi-nya bukan saya suka kapada pehak entertainment sangat, tidak, oleh sebab-nya penduduk² dalam kawasan Raub itu banyak ahli² daripada commercial firm, rasa saya, lebeh baik dengan ada commercial service ini dipanjangkan sampai ka-Raub. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah

(Hilir Perak): Tuan Pengerusi, saya memberi ucapan terima kasih kapada Jabatan Talivishen ini yang telah bekerja dalam tempoh yang singkat tetapi mendapat kejayaan yang boleh di-katakan bermaya. Di-dalam Kepala 43 dan Pechahan Kepala 24 berkenaan dengan kita hendak membuat commer-

cial service, saya rasa patut diperhatikan dan di-ambil perhatian oleh Menteri yang berkenaan supaya jangan-lah terlalu kurang kita hendak menggunakan commercial service ini sa-hingga kita lupa dengan programme² yang penting. Saya pernah juga mengikut siaran² talivishen ini, mithal-nya satu perkara yang di-siarkan itu penting rasa-nya bagi pendengar² dan penuntun² tetapi oleh kerana masa-nya terlalu terhad maka dia di-potong. Mithal-nya ucapan atau pun temu-ramah talivishen dengan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-waktu melawat Afrika dahulu. Bila sampai di-“Dunia Disana Sini”, chakap dia itu kadang² tidak kena fullstop-nya, habis sudah cerita-nya. Jadi ini yang penting-nya daripada commercial ini. Commercial betul juga, tetapi yang mustahak-nya ia-lah siaran talivishen ini serta juga radio supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-baik²-nya untuk pengetahuan orang ramai. Mithal-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ucapan daripada Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-dalam debate Dewan Ra'ayat ini, bila kita dengar ulasan “Dewan Ra'ayat Hari Ini” dia pendek sangat, 15 minit. Saya rasa satu jam pun tidak apa atau pun yang penting itu biar seluroh-nya di-siarkan, orang tidak muak kerana Dewan Ra'ayat bersidang tiga bulan sa-kali, tetapi oleh kerana terhad 15 minit dia yang penting itu sudah tidak terdengar.

Kemudian pula macham di-talivishen “Dewan Ra'ayat Hari Ini” dia punya Pemberita menyampaikan “Dewan Ra'ayat Hari Ini”, dia tergamam-gamam 15 minit habis bagitu sahaja, tidak chukup train nampak-nya. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa perkara ini penting “Dewan Ra'ayat Hari Ini” di-talivishen baik di-radio, biar gunakan masa-nya sa-banyak² yang mungkin supaya itu-lah yang di-ketahui oleh orang² kampong, orang ramai, apa yang berlaku di-Dewan Ra'ayat. Tetapi kalau ambil sini sedikit, sana sedikit, tidak ada faedah. Jadi saya rasa Menteri yang berkenaan ini, rasa saya, boleh merentahkan orang² di-Jabatan Talivishen itu supaya “Dewan Ra'ayat Hari Ini” di-ambil masa yang sa-penoh²-nya, jangan

sampai merugikan kepentingan Kerajaan dan jangan pula merugikan kepentingan pendengar tetapi rasa saya kalau di-ambil masa yang panjang mencheritakan dari hal Dewan Ra'ayat di-Radio atau Talivishen, orang mendengar tidak akan complaint dengan siaran itu. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, terlebih dahulu saya menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kepada Wakil² yang telah membuat pemerhatian atau pun perhatian terhadap Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran saya ini dan mudah²an tegoran² itu akan di-ambil perhatian dan akan di-jalankan. Saya suka-lah juga membuat jawapan sedikit sa-banyak di-sini berkenaan dengan tegoran² tadi ia-itu satu daripada tegoran daripada Wakil Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara, berkenaan dengan lagu² berjaya atau rekod² lagu berjaya itu patut-lah di-jual dan jangan di-benarkan di-buat dengan sa-chara haram.

Saya yang sa-benar-nya perkara ini belum-lah sampai kepada pengetahuan saya dan kalau-lah sa-benar-nya ada perbuatan², langkah² yang sa-macham itu, saya akan meminta supaya di-ambil tindakan dan perhatian dan rekod² yang di-maksudkan itu akan kita siarkan daripada pihak Kementerian dengan sa-bberapa banyak yang boleh dan rekod² yang di-katakan haram itu, saya akan chuba ambil apa² tindakan yang boleh di-ambil.

Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan satu lagi pemerhatian yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Bharu berkenaan dengan talivishen di-Pantai Timor. Berkenaan dengan perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya dapat-lah juga menjelaskan di-sini, dalam beberapa hari dahulu, saya telah berunding sa-kali lagi dengan pehak² Talikom dan pehak² yang berkenaan, tetapi maseh tidak dapat saya hendak tentukan tetapi insha' Allah di-dalam beberapa bulan ini, pendek-nya sa-belum habis tahun ini barangkali, akan dapat kita adakan satu transmitter yang kechil di-Kota Bharu sa-bagaimana yang di-maksudkan itu.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan pemerhatian yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok ia-itu berkenaan dengan Survey yang kita jalankan itu ia-itu perkara ini memang sudah di-jalankan dan company yang kita ambil itu ia-lah company yang baik sa-kali yang kita dapati menjalankan survey yang tersebut dan sudah di-selideki oleh Kementerian ini dan tidak ada satu pun company sa-lain daripada company yang kita ambil itu.

Kemudian lagi satu daripada Wakil Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Star Selatan. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh tentang pemerhatian-nya tentang mengatakan studio yang ada pada hari ini ada-lah sangat kechil. Ini-lah satu perkara yang saya patut terangkan juga di-sini atau pun patut mendapat perhatian daripada Ahli² dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini ia-itu studio yang ada memang-lah sangat kechil dan pehak Kementerian ini memang menchari jalan sa-bberapa yang boleh dan juga ada bangunan yang akan di-buat tetapi akan dapat di-siapkan dalam tempoh 2, 3 tahun lagi. Jadi sementara ini pehak talivishen sedang menchari bangunan² lain yang boleh di-sewa atau pun di-perbesarkan sedikit studio yang ada sekarang ini tetapi itu pun ada-lah mengambil masa dan juga sedikit sa-banyak kesudahan berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi saya menguchapkan terima kaseh di atas perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Wakil daripada Penang Utara, saya perchaya kalau saya berchakap dalam bahasa kebangsaan dia chukup faham dan dia juga telah menyebut kepada saya berkenaan dengan mengadakan Far Eastern Broadcast, di-luar tadi kalau tidak salah saya, dan saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kerana di-bawakan perkara itu di-dalam Dewan ini. Saya suka mengingatkan atau pun memberi penerangan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa pehak Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran, bukan sahaja akan mengadakan broadcast atau siaran ini ka-negeri² di-sabelah Timor Jauh atau Far East, tetapi juga

ka-seluruh Asia sampai ka-Timor Tengah, Eropa dan Afrika. Saya telah terangkan, saya, perchaya, sedikit masa yang lalu kita menunggu sampai siap transmitter yang kita sedang bena di-Kajang ia-itu 2 buah yang mempunyai kuasa 100 k.w. satu² dan 50 k.w. satu² sa-banyak 3 buah lagi dan manakala transmitter itu siap akan dapatlah Suara Malaysia di-perpanjangkan bukan sahaja di-Timor Jauh tetapi sampai ka-Afrika, Eropa dan Timor Tengah dan di-harap, barangkali, sebelum akhir tahun ini akan dapat dilancarkan siaran² yang tersebut itu.

Lagi satu perhatian yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan new equipment. Tentang itu juga saya tahu apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Berhormat ini ia-lah dengan kerana talivishen disabelah utara sana kerap kali atau selalu sangat dapat gangguan². Di-sini saya suka-lah membuat penerangan ia-itu memang dahulu pun kita telah terangkan dalam masa kita membuka transmitter kita yang di-Gunong Jerai itu, memang kita sebutkan bahawa didalam masa beberapa bulan ini gambar² tidak dapat dengan terang tetapi sampai bulan September ini baharu-lah kelengkapan² di-untukkan akan dapat di-siapkan dengan sempurna dan mudah²an sa-lepas daripada bulan September ini gambar² itu akan dapat dengan baik dan tidak akan ada gangguan² lagi.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir,—It is not only a case of breakdowns; it can be clearly seen that sometimes in between the pictures the film snaps or breaks off and by the time they fix it up the time is past and a new programme is coming up. It is not a case of transmission failure but a case where the film breaks and by the time it is fixed the programme is over.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: I thank the Honourable Member for his observation and I will give it my serious consideration.

Lagi satu perhatian yang di-buat oleh wakil Ahli daripada Batu—it is about National language. I must thank the

Honourable Member for the interest he has shown in the National language and his observation, I am sure, will be greatly appreciated by everyone of us here. He mentioned about the tape-system, but I do not know if at the moment we can tape all the National language lessons. However, I have given instruction to our Department of Radio to print all National language lessons to be distributed freely to those who ask for them. I hope the Honourable Member will get the printed National language lessons if he asks for them.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of information. I just want to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister that a tape is far more useful to anyone wanting to learn the lessons than the printed word. If you have a tape and the printed word you do not need a teacher. That is the modern technique. I do not think it is too difficult to tape the National language lessons. After all if I can get it through a private source, which tapes the Government lessons, I do not see why the Department of Broadcasting should find any difficulty in taping the lessons. If anyone wants to buy such tapes you just only have to run them through and give them to him and maybe make a little profit out of such a sale (*Laughter*). I am even prepared to pay 10 per cent or more than what they cost the Department of Broadcasting. I only wish to bring to the notice of the Honourable Minister that the modern technique of using tape-recordings is the best way of learning any language. I do not agree that we only make use of printed words. A student may read the printed words but he may not understand; but the use of tapes together with the printed words is the best way of learning any language.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Segamat Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think the suggestion of the Honourable Member is very practicable, because he is obviously thinking of people of his category—the “haves”. I think what we are more concerned are the *ra'ayat jelata* in the kampongs. I do not

think many of them can afford a tape-recorder, for instance.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification—if that is the attitude the Government takes, then let them not shout MENGGUNAKAN BAHASA KEBANGSAAN! UTAMAKAN BAHASA KEBANGSAAN! The Government must spread the National language to every citizen of this country, whether he is a professional man or a farmer, and I say that to the educated man the tape is the best way for him to learn—and let us not ignore that class of people.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr Chairman, Sir, surely there is the question of priority. The Honourable Member for Batu admitted that he could get the tapes from some other source. But what about the ra'ayat in the kampongs, in the new villages? We have got to help these people first.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, it is because I cannot get such tapes from any other source that I am appealing to the Minister. If I can get them from any other source, I would not want to trouble the Minister (*Laughter*).

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said just now, I thank the Honourable Member for Batu for his suggestion. It is a good suggestion and not only are we considering the suggestion but we are trying to do our best. Whatever we can do about his suggestion, I can assure him that we will do it. (*Applause*).

Ada lagi satu perhatian yang dibuat oleh Ahli daripada Raub berkenaan dengan commercial advertisement tetapi maksud-nya ia-lah berkenaan dengan talivishen di-Raub atau pun di-sabelah Pantai Timor. Ini juga saya suka menerangkan di-sini memang sudah ada dalam ranchangan kita ia-itu Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Jadi saya harap Wakil² daripada Pantai Timor dan ra'ayat jelata kita di-Pantai Timor tidak-lah merasa ragu² kerana memang sudah ada dalam Ranchangan Malay-

sia Yang Pertama, talivishen akan sampai juga ka-Pantai Timor.

Lagi satu ia-lah perhatian yang di-buat oleh Ahli daripada Hilir Perak ia-itu berkenaan dengan programme², jangan-lah kerana ada commercial service atau pun advertisement nanti programme² yang penting nanti di-kebelakangkan. Di-sini saya suka-lah memberi penerangan yang tegas bahawa kalau ada pun commercial advertisement dalam talivishen kita, tidak-lah akan mengganggu. Saya akan melihat sendiri supaya advertisement² tidak akan mengganggu programme² yang penting yang di-fikirkan mempunyai national interest umpama-nya.

Bagitu juga lagi satu perhatian yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat berkenaan interview, satu contoh yang di-bawa ia-lah interview Tun Haji Abdul Razak. Saya juga merasa dukachita manakala saya melihat gambar itu dan kerana dengan tiba² sahaja interview Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak itu terpotong tetapi manakala saya siasat dan selidik di-studio, mereka katakan perkara itu telah tidak dengan sengaja dengan kerana ada sedikit kesilapan di-dalam studio itu dan terpaksa di-potong. Itu saya sendiri yang mengambil perhatian di-dalam perkara itu.

Lagi berkenaan dengan perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentang meminta di-panjangkan ulasan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat. Itu saya terimalah atas pemerhatian Yang Berhormat itu dan insha' Allah pada masa akan datang, barangkali, dalam Persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat yang akan datang, kita akan chuba menyiarkan sa-berapa panjang yang boleh.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Untuk penjelasan. Saya tidak puas hati yang Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan ta' sengaja gambar itu di-potong, sebab dia ta' cheritakan sa-sudah itu meminta ma'af, kerana gangguan bagitu bagini terpotong—dia tidak cheritakan. Chuma di-tayangkan filem yang baharu, kerana saya tengok betul² waktu itu di-siarkan filem yang lain—filem entah apa-kah, ta' tahu-lah saya, tetapi lain,

di-tayang-nya filem lain. Jadi, itu bukan-nya ta' sengaja—itu sengaja betul², kerana dia itu sudah di-tayang-kan. Jadi, kalau dia ta' sengaja, dia selalu kata minta ma'af, bagitu bagini. Jadi, saya minta supaya perkara ini biar-lah di-betul²kan sadikit.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kaseh kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat di-atas perhatian-nya itu, insha' Allah saya akan chuba perbetulkan lagi.

Lastly, there was an observation by an Honourable Member from Sarawak about the proposed new commercial broadcasting. I am sorry that I cannot give him the figures or the details about the income, or how much we are going to get from this commercial service, but I can assure the Honourable Member that this Ministry has done its best and I can also assure him that this commercial service will not bring any loss to the Government. We will also see to it that this commercial service will not affect the programmes and so on. Another observation of his is about Television in the Borneo States. That is also my great concern and I do hope that the Government will agree to Television for the Borneo States to be included in the First Malaysian Plan. It is my commitment in this House and I hope the Government will agree with me because I think it is important. I can discuss the matter with the Government and I hope they will also get T.V. together with the East Coast.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Untuk penjelasan, atas jawapan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi berhubung dengan perhatian saya, gemar saya menyatakan di-sini berhubung dengan lagu "Berjaya" itu di-jual sa-chara haram, kalau sa-kiranya Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sudi menerima potongan akhbar *Utusan Melayu* yang telah menunjukkan Piring Hitam yang di-jual sa-chara haram itu, saya sudi memberikan potongan akhbar tersebut kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri itu.

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Ya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$59,751 for Head S. 41, the sum of \$35,000 for Head S. 42, and the sum of \$14,000 for Head S. 43 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 45, S. 46 and S. 47—

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I will take Head S. 45—Ministry of Justice together with the other Heads at one rising as they are all in respect of departments within the portfolio of my Ministry. Accordingly, I beg to move that Head S. 45—Ministry of Justice—\$500; Head S. 46—Judicial—\$10; and Head S. 47—Attorney-General—\$10,220 totalling \$10,730 be approved.

The reasons for the supplementary provision required in each case are explained in the Treasury Memorandum, Command Paper No. 21/1965, and I therefore do not propose to take up more time of this House to explain them further. However, if any Honourable Member wishes to obtain further clarification on any of these items for which supplementary provision is sought, I shall be pleased to provide it.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I refer to Head S. 46—Judicial. I notice that the Interpreters in Singapore will be given an allowance to do private translation work outside office hours. Sir, I do not know whether this privilege will be extended to the Interpreters of the Court of Borneo. I ask this because I know that the scale of pay for the Interpreters in the Court of Borneo is much lower in comparison with that in Singapore, or in the Malayan States. Therefore, if such privilege is not extended to them, I would urge the Government to extend a similar privilege to those Interpreters in Borneo. I would also urge the Government to have a look at the scale of their salaries, because I do know from experience that Court Interpreters are a class of people very difficult to find, particularly good Interpreters, and they do have a very responsible job; and in order to attract good men to the service their scale of pay ought to be slightly different from

the other branches of the services, particularly so, if the scale here is much better than that obtaining in the Borneo States.

Now, I refer to Head S. 47. I notice that there was a Malaysian Delegation to the Conference of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Baghdad. I would like to know the composition of that Delegation and whether delegations of that sort would include normally members of this House and whether any member has been chosen from the States of Borneo. This is the first time that I have come across this item. If the delegation did not have any members from the Borneo States, I would urge the Government that, in order that the Borneo States could take part in this sort of functions, they should be included in the future. In this connection, I would ask whether that delegation after coming back from this conference has submitted any report; and if so, could it be made available to this House or to members of this House? After all, public funds are spent and we should be entitled to the benefit of the conference.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, as regards the first observation made by the Honourable Member from Sarawak, Enche' Stephen Yong, as you know, under the Federation of Malaysia Agreement, in general, the terms of service of the civil servants are not to be changed, if there is going to be any change at all to their detriment. Now, Sir, it may be a privilege in Singapore, but it may not be a privilege in Borneo. The whole question of trying to put all these things on a proper basis, or unification, is a long process; and at the moment we are looking into it. However, the general principle is that in the case of people who join the services in either of the new constituent States, their terms of service must not be amended to their detriment. So, *vice versa*, you cannot try to get in Borneo what is a privilege in Singapore and similarly the people in Singapore are not entitled to what is a privilege in Borneo.

As regards his observation on Head S. 47, I think it is a bit of a misnomer to call this a delegation. For want of a better term, it is inserted in this Command Paper as a delegation. What actually happened was that two members, including the Attorney-General himself, attended this meeting to act as observers; and no doubt the Attorney-General will make recommendations to the Government as to whether we should belong to this Committee or not. The other aspect, of course, in sending our two observers there is in the context of the present confrontation policy with Indonesia where every available opportunity must be taken to put forward our case.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Judicial is a Federal subject and, since it is a Federal subject, therefore, any person coming within that Department would come under the Federal Government. Therefore, I do not see why the State Civil Service regulations come into it, and surely the Fees (Public Officers) Regulations can be easily extended to the Borneo States.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I agree with him that this is a Federal service, but the officers may be State officers, and these people cannot enter into the Federal Service unless they opt to enter as Federal civil servants.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$500 for Head S. 45, \$10 for Head S. 46 and \$10,220 for Head S. 47 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 49—

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon meniadakan perbelanjaan peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,000 di-bawah Kepala S. 49—Kementerian Buroh menjadi sa-bahagian daripada jadual. Keterangan² yang jelas ada tersebut dalam Command Paper 21 muka 21, dan saya tidak hendak memberikan penjelasan yang lain daripada itu lagi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,000 for Head S. 49 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 52 and S. 55—

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak memohon supaya Kepala S. 52 sa-banyak \$13,001 dan juga Kepala S. 55—Survey—sa-banyak \$5,300 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual. Keterangan² yang jelas ada di-sebutkan dalam Command Paper 21 muka 22, demikian saya mohonkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$13,001 for Head S. 52 and the sum of \$5,300 for Head 55 to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 60—

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

Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that a sum of \$1,000 appearing in my Ministry's Estimates under Head S. 60, under the heading "Entertainment Expenses", be approved.

As regards this provision, I shall not elaborate further as my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Finance, has earlier on explained fully the purpose for the creation of this Sub-head under the respective Ministries when he moved the second reading of the Supplementary Supply Bill.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification, if I may, under Head S. 60. Sir, as you know, the Ministry under the able Minister is embarking on a massive housing scheme, and I have in this connection heard

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, we have already passed the estimates in respect of Labour Ministry, and we are now debating the provisions in respect of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

Enche' Lee San Choon: I am speaking on Local Government and Housing and if I may

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: I thought you were talking about Labour?

Enche' Lee San Choon: No, Sir, I was talking on housing and I am

sorry if I had not made myself understood.

As I said, the Ministry is embarking on a massive housing scheme. I have, in this connection, heard a lot of Malays saying that the allocation is not fair and this and that. I have also heard from a lot of Chinese say that the basis of allocation is not fair. Sir, in order to keep up the good name of the Alliance Government, I hope that the Minister will give me a clarification on this. Thank you.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think we have got to abide by the Standing Order. As the question raised has no bearing on this particular sub-head under which \$1,000 is asked for, I regret that I shall not be able to clarify as requested by the Honourable Member. However, I shall certainly write to the Honourable Member and give him all the clarification he requires.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,000 for Head S. 60 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 63 and S. 78—

The Minister of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence (Dato' Donald A. Stephens):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like, with your permission, to take Head S. 63, Civil Defence, \$2,570,010 and Head S. 78, (New) Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, \$126,870.

Head S. 63, Sub-head 13: As regards this sub-head, Sir, one of the declared functions of Civil Defence is connected with fire fighting. With this objective in view, a scheme was created for the formation of an Auxiliary Fire Service as a Section of the Civil Defence organisation. Under this scheme, personnel required for fire fighting are enrolled under the National Service Ordinance and are members of the Civil Defence organisation which equips them with uniforms and pays them their allowances. Training in fire fighting for these personnel is provided by officers of the regular Fire Services and is carried out at the various fire stations to which these

personnel will be attached when mobilised. This training will enable the auxiliary firemen to work with the regular firemen as one team when the necessity arises.

Honourable Members will note from the Command Paper that the sum of \$2,570,000 is required to purchase vehicles and fire fighting equipment for the Auxiliary Fire Service. This equipment is required to augment the fire fighting resources of the regular fire services in time of war or national emergency, and is considered to be the minimum necessary for the purpose. The equipment will also be used for the training of Auxiliary Fire Service personnel. These vehicles and fire fighting equipment will be distributed to the various Civil Defence divisions throughout the country.

Sub-head 14, Air Raid Sirens: A token vote of \$10 is entered for this sub-head. An air raid warning scheme for the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, in addition to the one for the States of Malaya, is now being worked out in consultation with the respective State Governments. The actual estimated expenditure will be required after the estimates have been worked out.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now turn to Head S. 78, which is in respect of the Ministry itself—Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence. Under Personal Emoluments, Honourable Members will observe that the sum of \$100,000 is provided for the Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, which was created early this year, and the sum provided represents the minimum amount required for the payment of salary and allowances to the Minister and his staff.

Under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E., a total sum of \$26,870 is asked for. This provision is meant to meet the running cost of the Ministry for the current year.

Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$2,570,010 for Head S. 63, Civil Defence, and the sum of \$126,870 for Head S. 78, Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, be approved.

Enche' Tai Kuan Yang (Kulim Bandar Bharu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head S. 63, Civil Defence.

Sir, the Indonesian confrontation is over two years now and the past events proved how vulnerable our country is to outside aggression. So far we have been able to cope with their limited military operations, but we must also expect more and bigger enemy landings in the future.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am no pessimist, but facts are facts and must be faced. Our Civil Defence organisation is in a poor state of preparedness. I see only some sirens being installed in Kuala Lumpur, or Singapore, or maybe in Sarawak or Sabah. Can these sirens drive away enemy planes or bombs? We must have air raid shelters also; and we have yet to see a trial black-out in Kuala Lumpur, or Singapore, or in other large towns in Malaysia.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I still remember the many trial black-outs that we had in 1941 during the second world war. Mr Chairman, Sir, our efforts in this direction are certainly not satisfactory and I must insist that every effort be made to improve our Civil Defence in Malaysia.

So, Mr Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Estimates.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak under Head S. 63, Civil Defence.

Sir, I am very sorry I did not hear what the Honourable Minister explained about these vehicles and appliances for the Auxiliary Fire Service. However, I would like to say that in Penang, the Civil Defence is making use of the Fire Brigade of the City of George Town, Penang, which has been well sited to look after the city. However, the important question would be defence outside the City of George Town in the south-west district, i.e., Balik Pulau, another town across the Island, to which place we have a long distance—about 20-over miles—to travel to reach it, and the other housing

schemes and villages outside the city area. I would like to know what provision has the Honourable Minister for Civil Defence made to look after villages and housing schemes in places where we have a scheme of about a few hundred houses. I am sure, Sir, when one talks of Civil Defence, it means that the properties and lives of these people also must come for consideration. Sir, when we talk of fire vehicles and appliances, I am sure the Minister must consider also the rescue vehicles that must go together with the fire brigade or the Fire Services.

Now, in the case of the Island of Penang, I would not like to talk much about the Civil Defence equipment and provisions, and whether we are capable enough to cater for it or not, otherwise we will be inviting an attack, even though we do not believe that the Indonesian Air Force is efficient enough to attack us. However, I have to urge that we must take the necessary precautions and I request the Honourable Minister for Civil Defence to make provision for increasing our rescue vehicles and other vehicles in order to increase the defence efficiency in Penang Island—i.e., to make the civil defence corps more competent to cope with any eventuality that should arise. Then, of course, there is the V.H.F. equipment that must go together with the fire fighting equipment and the rescue cars. Sir, I notice that in our area we have room for improvement in communications. We have room for improvement on the master station and the other walkie-talkie and mobile sets. If we have more of these walkie-talkies and mobile sets, I am sure we will be competent enough to look after the city and the rural areas.

Talking of these sets, I know we had one mobile set in Penang Island. Sir, I happened to be the Duty Officer one night, and while trying to test the equipment I made a call to this one car that we had. After several calls until 1 o'clock at night, I think, we could not contact this car. It was supposed to be an emergency car for us to round up all the officers and personnel of the Civil Defence. I checked up the record and found out

that one officer—I think it was the A.C.C.D.—had taken it out. I found out that he was the last person to take out the car and I rang him up. I asked, "Do you have the car with you?", and he said, "Yes, I have the car with me." Then I said, "Don't you think that it is proper to instruct us to switch off the set, since we have the transmitter on and you have your set off and now you are staying in your house? What is the use of putting on this transmitter set with you switching off and going to sleep?" Sir, I point this out to show that under such an emergency period the efficiency of the unit and the car must always be made available for any emergency when it arises. The impertinence of this officer in taking the car away which should have been stationed in the Civil Defence Headquarters was this: when I asked him about the car he informed me that it was on his own authority that he took the car home and he had been using it until the Commissioner for Civil Defence had it "corrected", and I think the car is now stationed at the garage of the Civil Defence Headquarters. Sir, I have mentioned this only to show that during a period of emergency, it is very necessary that the administrative side, the volunteer side and all sections must work as a unit.

Sir, we know that our Civil Defence is very efficient and is getting into shape under the capable leadership of the Honourable Minister of Civil Defence, who has boosted up its morale. However, with a little bit of tightening up and a little bit of shaping, we will get into a better prepared stage than we are.

Sir, under "Sirens", I would like to enquire from the Honourable Minister what has happened. I do not want to know what he has done, or what he is planning to do, but I want to know what has happened to the sirens that he stated so clearly in the Press that he has put up in the Island of Penang. I think during the last "try-outs" very few people heard the sirens. I know of one siren at the Police Headquarters which has been there since 1940, during the last war—and it is still

working there. It is working very efficiently, and that is the only one I know that is in existence. However, I would like to inform the Minister that it is very imperative that these sirens should come up and that provision should be made for these sirens to be set up in the rural areas as well, especially in the bigger villages. Thank you.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on Head S. 63—Civil Defence, I notice, Mr Chairman, Sir, that in the first place there was no provision in last year's Estimates and hence this request of \$2,570,000 for the Auxiliary Fire Service under the Civil Defence organisation. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether this sum of money is required to serve all the constituent States of Malaysia, or it is only for the States of Malaya, because if I remember correctly the Minister for Civil Defence did make—correct me if I am wrong—some derogatory remarks about the Civil Defence in Jesselton and Sandakan . . .

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to clarify the point raised by the Honourable Member for Batu. There was absolutely no truth in the report which appeared in the Press that I made derogatory remarks about the Civil Defence. During my visit to Tawau I was asked about it and I explained to the Press that I was happy with the response of the people to the call for them to join the Civil Defence, but I said there were a few things I was not happy about, which were purely administrative matters and which were being attended to. That was all that I have said, and I do not consider them as derogatory remarks. The last thing I would do would be to make derogatory remarks about my own Ministry! (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I thank the Honourable Minister, Mr Chairman, Sir. As I said, I read from the Press and I thank the Honourable Minister for his clarification. I am not insinuating anything. I am only asking, as I stated before, whether this sum of money is only for Malaya or for all the constituent States of Malaysia.

The second point I wish to bring up, Mr Chairman, Sir, is this. I notice that this sum required is only for the Auxiliary Fire Service. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, as the Minister for Civil Defence knows very well, civil defence does not consist of putting out fires alone, important as that job is. Being a medical man, I am naturally interested to know how we are supposed to tackle casualties. Has the Minister for Civil Defence, in conjunction with the Minister of Health, worked out schemes for the catering of casualties which must occur if bombs start falling? Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I myself have asked the Minister of Health in this House what steps have been taken by his Ministry to look into this aspect of Civil Defence and, as is usual with most Ministers in this House, he said, "*Semua bersedia*" i.e., "Everything is fine and dandy"—"We have all the plans cut and dried for any emergency". Now, when I asked him whether private practitioners, who must play a very important part in the treatment of casualties arising out of air-raids, would be approached, he also stated that everything was ready. Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether this small aspect of Civil Defence has been taken cognizance of by the Honourable Minister of Civil Defence, because I wish to draw his attention that in Selangor, in particular Kuala Lumpur, there is absolutely no plan that I know of. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, amongst the other offices that I hold, I am the President of the Private Practitioners' Association of Selangor and I know what I am talking about, when I say that the private practitioners know nothing of any arrangements that have been made by the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Civil Defence to cater for casualties that must occur should bombs start falling. God forbid that bombs should fall, but if they should fall then the private practitioners have not the slightest clue as to the part that they can play in catering for such casualties. Now, we have amongst ourselves discussed how we should tackle such a problem. We have discussed with the various military officers as to the experience that they have had of the London Blitz. It

is plain stupidity, Mr Chairman, Sir, that the Government should completely ignore us on this matter when we are more than willing to play our part in such a matter. I can only speak for Selangor for, as I said, I am the President of the Selangor Private Practitioners' Association. I think it is true to say that throughout the States of Malaya, and perhaps even in Singapore, the private practitioners have not got a clue as to the part that they can play should casualties occur. You cannot deal with casualties on an *ad hoc* basis—unless long beforehand you say that if the bombs fall at Cheras Road you take the casualties to the Lady Templer Hospital; if the bombs fall in Petaling Jaya, you take the casualties to the Assunta Hospital or the Teaching Hospital. Now, these things have to be worked out, and the doctors—the private practitioners I mean—should be told exactly what they should do if bombs fall in a certain area, that it is their duty to go to that area and try to help to deal with the casualties. This is the thing I wish to commend to the Honourable Minister for Civil Defence, and I hope that he will get in touch with his colleague, the Minister of Health—and please do not be satisfied with this stereotype “SEMUA BERSEDIA”.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I come now to item 65. Again on this matter of air raid sirens, the provision in the 1965 Estimates was zero. I suppose by way of virement, we have this sum of \$6,465, leaving the token of \$10 asked for, and that, Mr Chairman, Sir, is in respect of Singapore. I do hope that the Minister of Civil Defence will tell us how many air raid sirens this sum of \$6,475 can buy—how far will it go towards providing air raid sirens in Singapore. Then, I notice further down that a scheme for the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, in addition to the States of Malaya, is being worked out in consultation with the respective State Governments and that the estimates to cover this are being worked out and the additional expenses will be required later. Mr Chairman, Sir, this is where I said that the Ministry or the Government is at fault. We are asked to

approve supplementary supply estimates for items that are unforeseen and urgent. Now, confrontation has been with us for more than two years. Surely the question of civil defence is of paramount importance; the question of air raid sirens is also of paramount importance. As I said just now, I do not see how far the sum of \$6,475 can go in respect of Singapore. However, I shudder to think of what is going to happen in Sarawak and Sabah. I do not know whether any provisions have been made for these two States of Malaysia. Is the Minister of Civil Defence, pending consultations and the working out of the scheme, waiting for the bombs to fall before he makes an urgent request to the Treasury for sums of money? That is why, Mr Chairman, Sir, I had proposed that the \$27,500 for furniture and furnishings and the \$1 million plus for cutlery be all cut off from the items listed and be given to the Minister of Civil Defence and I am sure he can make a better job of it than the various Ministers who want all these luxuries and the good things of life. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about civil defence and the preparations that are being made for vehicles and appliances for the Auxiliary Fire Service. As my Honourable friend across the floor has already pointed out, I would like to say that as a doctor, as a medical man, I feel that preparations should also be made for the casualties that are certain to occur should bombs start falling in any part of Malaysia. It seems a bit peculiar to me that only the Fire Services have been provided for, or attempts have been made to provide equipment to fight fire, may be burning buildings and so on and so forth, I must say here that the human casualties that are bound to occur must also be looked after and perhaps that requires more urgent attention than burning bricks and mortar.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Perhaps they do not matter to the Government.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas: I have spoken on the human part of the Civil

Defence from the angle of the St. Johns Ambulance movement that we have in this country and also from the angle of the Red Cross movement. I do not think that any consultations have ever been made to find out what their requirements are in these particular branches, and I feel that this is an omission on the part of the Minister of Civil Defence, which should be rectified without further ado. As my Honourable friend across the floor has already pointed out, dealing with human casualties on an *ad hoc* basis is certainly not a sound plan. We must devise plans beforehand and then only we shall really and truly be prepared to meet them.

There is also the question of the medical practitioners, which has also been mentioned, and here too I, as a practitioner from Perak and as a member of the Association of Medical Practitioners there, would say that we are completely in the dark as to what we are supposed to do when anything starts happening, and I think the Minister of Civil Defence should without further ado look into the formation of a medical auxiliary service, which would be of great help not only to look after casualties and in manning first aid posts and also to look after the hospitals themselves but it will also give morale to the public.

We are talking, of course, as if we are having a shooting war on, but I think it is not a mistake to say that we are having a war on, although it is undeclared, and I think it is time that things should be moving and there are plans to meet the future. As far as I can see, such moves have been emanating from the Minister himself, without any consultation with the people who should be consulted and I think that in itself is an omission, because, however clever one may be, I think a combination of heads and a pooling of opinions and views would crystallize into something that is more effective than what is created in one's own mind. I know that on the question of vehicles, for instance, we could do with a few ambulances for the St. Johns as well as for the Red Cross, and I have spoken in this House on previous

occasions that provision should be made for this very necessary transport in case we need it. We have been assured and given a pat on the back, "Yes, we will look after you." But that is all that has been done. I am speaking very plainly in this matter, because I think it is an important matter and we should be honest with ourselves and we should try to do what we can and not wait for things to happen.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, following on what the Honourable Member for Batu has just said and also the Honourable Member from across the floor, I could say that the importance of consulting and co-operating with all those concerned is most important. I think I mentioned this to the Honourable Minister when he visited Kuching in Sarawak some months ago, and I pointed out to him the fact that as far as I am personally concerned, I know nothing of any arrangements or plans for civil defence which the Government—either Federal or State—has made; and I certainly think that the same applies to my Honourable friend, Mr Khoo, who is in charge of Sibn, the second biggest town in Sarawak. We certainly do not know of any plans which have been made. Following on that visit of his, we have not heard anything further. I think the urgent need not only for the provision of money but for an overall plan not only to deal with fire but also to deal with casualties is most necessary. We, in Sarawak, as Honourable Members are aware, live right at the border and it does not take very long for enemy planes to come across and drop a few bombs. Unless we have got clear-cut plans and everybody knows what to do, there is going to be chaos and panic. Quite apart from that, the Local Authorities or Urban Councils, who are in charge of the big towns, they are the people who have the fire brigade and the equipment to deal with fires, and they certainly ought to be informed as to the part they should play in the case of such an emergency. I would, therefore, ask the Minister in all sincerity to urge both his officers and the State Governments on the need for bringing those who are in

charge of Urban Councils into the picture, and the sooner that is done I think the better it is, Sir.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun menyokong perbelanjaan tambahan yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri ini. Saya berchakap di-atas Sub-head 63—Pertahanan 'Awam. Sejak perishtiharan oleh Kementerian ini maka ramai-lah ra'ayat negeri ini menyambut masuk Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam dan sekarang telah menerima latehan mengikut jurusan masing². Chuma saya hendak sentoh, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu masa mengadakan latehan ini, saya dapati mendatangkan kesulitan. Umpama-nya, saya chontohkan masa latehan diadakan di-Muar dari pukul 5.00 hingga pukul 7.00 malam. Jadi saya minta-lah di-pinda dari pukul 4.00 hingga jam pukul 6.00 petang atau lebih siang lagi. Hujah yang saya mengatakan bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab Pasokan² ini datang-nya daripada kampong², dari jauh², berbatu², bila waktu pukul 7.00 sudah dikatakan malam; malam mereka tidak dapat kenderaan hendak balek terutama-nya sa-kali yang sulit, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah bagi pehak Pasokan Wanita kita. Jadi dengan ini saya harap-lah Kementerian ini dapat mengkaji balek berhubung dengan masa latehan hendak di-adakan pada keseluruhan tempat dalam Malaysia ini bagi memberi kemudahan kepada ra'ayat luar bandar yang masuk dalam Pasokan Latehan ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens (Sabah): Mr Chairman, Sir, in reply, I would first like to touch on the points raised by the Honourable Member for Kulim-Bandar Bharu. He mentioned about sirens, shelters, black-outs, etc. In fact, all these things are being attended to.

A number of Honourable Members have also touched on the question of sirens. Schemes are being worked out for individual areas where sirens are required and so forth. For security reasons, it is not possible to say how many sirens we are putting in any particular town.

As for his allegation that we are in a poor state of preparedness, I do not make so bold as to claim that we are as fully prepared as we would like, but we are very much in the process of being fully prepared. As Honourable Members know, the civil defence organisation was only recently reactivated, and we have done our best with full speed ahead to get ourselves into the state of preparedness we all want.

On the question of black-outs and brown-outs, schemes are also being worked out now. In fact, though they have not been tried out—we have schemes for black-outs and brown-outs for the whole of Malaysia.

The Honourable Member for Penang Utara mentioned about provision being made for members of the civil defence corps outside the city limits. Of course, the Honourable Member will understand that the object of Civil Defence, to start with, is to give as much protection as possible and to be prepared for civil defence work in the major urban areas. However, even in the suburban areas, action is being taken to see that Civil Defence plays its part.

On the question of rescue vehicles, he has requested that these be increased. This is, of course, very much in the minds of my Ministry.

The complaints made by the Honourable Member for Penang Utara regarding an officer in Penang, have been taken into account. It is a pity that some of these complaints could not have been made to the Ministry by the Honourable Member who himself, I am glad to say, is a member of the Civil Defence Corps.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Sir, on a point of clarification. I was speaking on the efficiency in transmission work and contacts with the officers and the like. If I had wanted, I would have brought it out. As a matter of fact, we have spoken, off the record, on this. This is an example just to pinpoint the necessity of maintaining efficiency.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: Thank you very much. The Honourable

Member for Batu has asked whether the vehicles for fire-fighting are, in fact, for all States of Malaysia. In fact, this is so, and it is not only for the States of Malaya.

He also suggested that the private practitioners can play a part in this. In fact, they can play a very big part, and I certainly agree with him on this. In fact, in all the States we have Co-ordinating Committees, which help us to draw up plans for all Civil Defence work, including casualty clearance, the siting of places for casualties and so on.

The officers of the St. Johns and Red Cross—I think nearly in all States—are also members of the Co-ordinating Committees. We appreciate the advice and help which they can give to us through the Co-ordinating Committees.

Provisions have been made for ambulances and transport vans; all States now, except I think the Borneo States, have these vehicles.

The Honourable Member for Batu also spoke about air-raid sirens for Singapore

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, on a point of clarification—the Minister has stated that plans have been made and that there is a Committee, if I am not mistaken, looking into all these things. I have already stated quite categorically that the medical profession knows nothing about it. So has the member for Kuala Kangsar. He lives in Ipoh and I live in Kuala Lumpur. Both of us are in our respective private practitioners' associations. Both of us know nothing about it. It may well be that the Government has plans, but we, who may well play a very important part in this matter of treatment of casualties, know nothing of the plans.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: Actually, of course, one of the things some of these practitioners who would like to help Civil Defence can do is to volunteer. They are always very welcome as volunteer officers of the Civil Defence Corps. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: We have, Mr Chairman, Sir. The Malayan Medical Association has offered 200-over doctors; and 200-over doctors have already written to the Minister of Health offering their services; and the press statement of the Minister says that this is the best news he has heard in the time that he has been in his Ministry.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: We are actually in consultation with the Minister of Health as to how best we can make use of the services of the Honourable Member for Batu and his colleagues, who are so kind enough to have offered their services to us, for which I am indeed grateful. I think in answering the Honourable Member for Batu I have also answered the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar. The suggestions made by the Honourable Member from Muar Utara will certainly be considered and we will try to see what can be done about his suggestions.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Sir, I think the Minister has just mentioned about the existence of State Civil Defence Committees. It may be so, but in my personal experience I have never heard of it being anything at all in the States except, perhaps, just to see about the Vigilante Corps.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: Actually our Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committee, as we call it, comprise of various officers—medical officers, P.W.D. engineers, St. John's, Red Cross, and so forth. They advise us on the places and things which should be done in a particular State. I am very sorry the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar has not heard about them. I will try and see how we can best get in touch with them in his particular constituency.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May I add, Sir, that I am also in complete ignorance of the existence of such a committee.

Dato' Donald A. Stephens: I do not think there is anything further. Therefore, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$2,570,010 for Head S. 63, Civil Defence, and the sum of \$126,870 for

Head S. 78, Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,570,010 for Head S. 63, and the sum of \$126,870 for Head S. 78 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is now suspended until 10 o'clock tonight.

Sitting suspended at 7.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 10.06 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Head S. 65—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Dato' Pengerusi, saya mohon peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$1,000 di-bawah Kepala S. 65—Kementerian Pengangkutan—supaya di-luluskan dan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual ini.

Keterangan² ada-lah terbentang dengan terang-nya di-dalam Surat Titah 21 Tahun 1965. Sa-kira-nya ada lagi penerangan yang di-kehendaki daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya sedia akan menerangkan. Terima kasih.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,000 for Head S. 65 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 72—

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon menhadangkan wang sa-banyak \$500 di-bawah Kepala S. 72 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya wang sa-banyak \$500 ini tidak-lah mustahak sangat saya hendak bahathkan, tetapi oleh kerana benda ini sadikit sangat, dan saya perchaya rangka memberikan penerangan ini sama juga dengan yang di-atas-nya itu. Jadi, saya perchaya Menteri kita boleh mencheritakan berapa kali function yang di-adakan dan berapa kali official meeting, sebab

wang sa-banyak \$500 ini tentu-lah tidak banyak, barangkali sa-kali dua sahaja. Kalau Kementerian² lain itu tentu-lah banyak hendak mencheritakan-nya—ini tidak mustahak, sebab ini sadikit sangat, barangkali Menteri itu boleh mencheritakan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang ada terchatit di-dalam Kertas Titah 21 Tahun 1965 ini, ada-lah wang ini di-kehendaki untuk jamuan² apabila ada tetamu² datang ka-pejabat dan memulangkan jamuan² yang di-berikan kapada pegawai² dan ini wang ada-lah di-gunakan dengan chukup chermat dan jimat. Dari sebab itu, saya meminta hanya \$500 akan tetapi sa-kira-nya saya berkehendakkan lebeh, saya akan meminta sa-mula kapada rakan saya di-sini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasis Puteh): Saya hendak tompang bertanya sadikit, apa-kah ma'ana-nya yang Menteri² lain itu tidak jimat chermat?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Pengerusi, ini terpulang-lah kapada Kementerian² masing². Jadi, Kementerian saya ini tidak bagitu besar, dan boleh jadi Kementerian yang lain itu banyak lagi urusan-nya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$500 for Head S. 72 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 73 and S. 77—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take both Heads—Heads S. 73 and S. 77—at the same time. I beg to move that the sums of \$202,267 and \$4,633,265 under Heads S. 73 and S. 77 respectively be approved.

The details are as contained in Command Paper No. 21 of 1965.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Head S. 73 ia-itu kegunaan pejabat² baharu Kerajaan, Kota Bharu, Kelantan. Saya dapati bangunan itu sa-kali pun berbentok sa-rupa dengan negeri²

lain tetapi saya dapati alat²-nya berbeza sangat daripada yang ada di-negeri Perak. Di-negeri Perak sendiri saya dapati perkakas² dan kelengkapan² itu moden dan lebih banyak facility-nya, tetapi di-negeri Kelantan sa-kali pun bangunan itu hak Federal tetapi kurang alat²-nya. Jadi, dapat-kah Menteri itu tolong berikan sebab dalam perkara ini, sama ada benda² itu belum sampai dengan sa-penoh-nya atau sengaja di-kurangkan bagitu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I do not think he is right, Sir

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May I speak before the Minister replies?

Mr Chairman: I think we will hear the Honourable Minister first. Shall we?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I do not mind, if he gives me a chance to speak.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I think the Member for Bachok is not quite correct in what he says. There is no discrimination in these designs and the designs are meant for all offices wherever they may be.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on Heads S. 73 and S. 77. I have already commented on the sums of money for furniture and fittings. I see here that the Ministries concerned have been listed. Under this Head S. 73, item 69, in addition to the provision of \$21,850 there is now an additional sum of \$10,000 required. We are told that it is for the furniture and fittings in official residences. Now, Sir, I do not know what "official residences" mean, because, lower down, it is listed as the "official residences of the Honourable Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour". Is it because that the residences of the other Ministers listed are not official residences? I shall also be grateful for a clarification why these two ministerial residences are treated specially apart from the other ministerial residences.

We have been told by the Minister of Finance that for administrative purposes, he is taking them from the Prime Minister's pool and have them—

correct me if I am wrong—under one single heading and therefore a sum of \$17,500 is required. In any case, in respect of the sum of \$17,500 required, the Minister of Labour has already put in a bid. Now, I notice that the Minister of Labour also wants to have another share of the cake. I shall be very grateful for an elucidation from the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, coming to Sub-head 71, it is explained in Command Paper No. 21/65 as follows:

"In 1964 a sum of \$110,000 was voted for the purpose of meeting claims for compensation made by the owners of certain lands and properties in the Central Area of Kuala Lumpur. These claims arose when Government decided to withdraw from the acquisition proceedings over these lands and properties owing to the high cost that would be involved. These claims could not be settled as they were received rather late."

Mr Chairman, Sir, two questions now arise: who are the owners of this land—were they M.C.A. members—and where are these "certain lands and properties situated in the Central Area of Kuala Lumpur"? I think this House is entitled to an explanation from the Honourable Minister.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, "if I smile at you, you say that I make eyes at you; if I do not smile, you say I am angry with you"—that is precisely what the Honourable Member is trying to say, Sir. If we did not say "official residences of the Honourable Ministers", he would ask, "Are you spending this money on the private residences of these Ministers?" (*Laughter*). If we say "official residences", he asks, "Why do you say 'official residences'?"

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I merely asked, "Is there any differentiation?"

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Why should there be any differentiation, Sir? The language is quite clear, it is quite precise. It says "official residences". Obviously, it is not meant to mean private residences of these persons. The Minister of Home Affairs, as the Member for Batu knows, comes from Johore and his ancestral home is possibly in

Johore and obviously if we say "official residence", it means official residence.

Now, he raised another question and asked why there was \$10,000 here and made some cross reference to what the Minister of Finance said earlier. What the Minister of Finance had said earlier related to entertainment expenses and not the furniture and fittings. Last night, when the Minister of Home Affairs spoke, he listed out very clearly and carefully for the Member for Batu the reasons why some of these houses have to be improved; and I thought that as a rational being in this House, he would have recognised the strength of the arguments put forward by the Minister of Home Affairs.

As for his other question—why is it that only two Ministers have had their houses improved in such a manner—well, some feel the urgency greater than others, some houses are not as good as other houses. That is precisely the reason. Just as the Member for Batu possibly needs more yards of cloth for himself when compared to the P.M.I.P. Member seated beside him, so also some have bigger families and they have bigger requirements.

With regard to his rather uncharitable question relating to the Central Area of Kuala Lumpur, I personally feel that it is becoming quite offensive to hear every now and then, "Are they M.C.A. members? Are they your Party members? Are you giving them money?" It is becoming quite unworthy of the Member for Batu because he is repeating it in-season and out-season. Anyone who is normally listed with details about affairs in Kuala Lumpur would have known the story of the Central Area. I certainly cannot believe that he does not know anything about the Central Area.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification. I honestly do not know. That is why I am asking.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Then, I am glad, because the posture he normally makes of being well informed of many things obviously is quite misleading.

The Central Area proposal was made, I think, a couple of years ago, to take over one side of Batu Road, to demolish it, to widen that road and to do a lot of other things for the improvement of Kuala Lumpur. However, when we went into that exercise, we found that the cost was so very heavy that we thought it much better to abandon that idea. In the process, the shops were frozen for a period of a year or two years—I hardly remember—and while it was being frozen, and because the Government wanted to take over these buildings, obviously every shopowner went to the assessors to get the value of their shops assessed to quarrel with the Government. Now, that entailed a lot of expenses on their side and on our side, and this has consequently resulted in our having to pay them a certain amount of money, to be fair to these persons; and I am sure, as a member of the public, he would say that we as a government should not be a bludgeon and beating up the public every now and then. I would, however, wish to assure him with regard to the question of his, uncharitable though it was, as to whether they are M.C.A. members or not, he might very well go along Batu Road, walk form the first shop, that is Bata, right up to Coliseum and count the number of shops, see whether there are any M.C.A. men or M.I.C. men or Socialist Front men or anybody else. For instance, I never ask him whether he owns any shop over there. (*Laughter*). Our Socialist friend has a fair amount of property, but I do not make any dig at that. It is not quite necessary for us to make these digs. I think it brings the normal debating level of Parliament to a lower level than it ought to be. I personally will be very grateful to the Honourable Member if he refrains from making those jibes, because it is quite unworthy of him.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyentoh Kepala S. 73 berkenaan dengan Perbelanjaan Khas ia-itu Pechahan Kepala 22, 24, 26 dan 31 ia-itu di-kawasan Tampoi sana, apabila kita hendak memukul talipon

Jaripada bandar ka-Tampoi sangat susah hendak mendapat-nya terutama sa-kali bagi orang² perniagaan. Sebab kawasan Tampoi kebanyakan daripada kilang² baharu di-buka dan banyak perniagaan² di-jalankan di-sana. Saya dapat tahu talipon hanya 10 line sahaja, ini 10 line memang-lah tidak chukup. Kalau sa-orang hendak berchakap daripada Tampoi ka-bandar atau ka-Singapura, ini akan mengambil masa sa-kurang²-nya dua jam menunggu. Dari itu saya harap line² itu di-tambah sa-hingga 20 line, kalau tidak, ini akan menjadi susah kapada pendudok² di-situ. Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan akan mengambil berat dalam perkara ini. Terima kaseh.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It does not quite relate to the point made by the Honourable Member, but I shall bear in mind with a view to assisting him.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to be excused for rising so late, but *apropos* the point raised by the Honourable Member for Bachok, I do not think the Minister gave him the reply that is required. The Member for Bachok, I believe, raised the question that whilst the external appearances of the Federal building in Kota Bharu would appear to equate very well with the other Federal buildings—he quoted the example of Perak—he deplored the fact that inside the building the furniture and fittings are not quite equated to those that prevail in the other States. In this respect, I do agree, and I do hope the Honourable Minister will do his best to see that we in the “village” of Kota Bharu do have something slightly better than what we have now. I happen to represent that area, and the public goes there and so on. We want to show that this is a Federal building. We cannot very much hope from the State Government, for example, to provide furniture and fittings. In this respect I may be accused by my colleagues on this side of the House that I am toeing the line of our Honourable friend from Batu chasing after furniture and fittings; but I am really chasing after furniture and fittings, while he is chasing against

furniture and fittings. So, I do hope the Honourable Minister will see that we in Kota Bharu in the Federal buildings get slightly better furniture than we have now. Thank you very much.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I must confess that I have not seen this building myself. (*Laughter*). It is not possible for the Minister of Works to be viewing every building in the country—quite impossible. I was not aware that the standard of furnishings in the Kota Bharu building is lower than any other buildings. However, I shall certainly make it a point of making a mental note of this and I shall chase up this matter and see what can be done.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$202,267 for Head S. 73 and the sum of \$4,633,265 for Head S. 77 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE CUSTOMS (EXEMPTION AND REMISSION OF CHARGES) BILL, 1965

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “An Act to empower the Federal Minister of Finance to exempt any person from, or remit or refund to any person, any fees payable or paid under any law relating to customs”, be read a second time.

Sir, under the Customs Ordinances in force in the several components of Malaysia, regulations have been enacted for the conduct of all matters relating to the collection of customs duties. Under these regulations, over-time fees, attendance fees and other fees and charges payable in respect of the services of officers of customs rendered beyond their normal hours of work or outside their statutory place of work, are chargeable. Although these regulations prescribe the rates of these fees, there is no provision anywhere for exemption from, or refund

of, or waiving of such fees. Nevertheless, circumstances arise from time to time which justify exemption or refund either in whole or in part of such fees, and this Bill will provide statutory power for the Minister responsible for finance to grant exemptions or refunds to the extent which he considers justified.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I seek a clarification from the Honourable Minister of Finance, because, frankly, I did not understand what he was saying. I quote here from the Explanatory Statement of the Bill:

"There have been occasions when it was considered proper that some persons be exempted from the payment of these fees and charges but no statutory power has been vested in the Minister of Finance to grant such exemption."

I just wish to seek a clarification as to why is it necessary for such exemptions. May I know from the Honourable Minister who are these persons to be exempted and what are these exemptions? Frankly, I am asking these because I do not know. I am not querying the powers vested. I merely want a clarification.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, cases of this kind could occur, for example, in the case of a dock strike; and it did happen some time ago when the Malayan Railway asked that Customs officers should work on the docks overtime in order to clear the cargo. Under such circumstances, the Malayan Railway would be liable to pay overtime fees—and under such circumstances too, I think it would be right to exempt the Malayan Railway from the payment of such fees.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Tariff Advisory Board Act, 1963" be read a second time.

The Tariff Advisory Board has recommended that a provident fund scheme be established for the benefit of its employees and in anticipation of such a scheme has collected contributions from such employees. The Tariff Advisory Board Act, 1963 does not empower the Board to establish a provident fund scheme and I think it will not be disputed that the provision of superannuation benefits for the Board's employees is desirable. Clause 2 of the Bill authorises the Board to establish a pension, superannuation or provident fund scheme and to transfer contributions already collected by it to any such scheme which it may establish.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a very simple inquiry. I was not in the House in 1963 when this Bill was passed but I certainly support the Bill, because it is a very desirable Bill. However, I wonder whether the Honourable Minister can let the House know at the present moment how many are involved in the scheme should such a scheme—for example, a pension scheme or a superannuation scheme or a provident fund scheme—is established now and what might be the final figure of those involved in such a scheme.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Spekaer, Sir, I am afraid that off-hand I cannot give the exact number involved. I will not say it is very large because the Tariff Advisory Board is not a very large organisation in so far as a government organisation is concerned. In fact, I think it is fairly small and I think the cost will not be very great.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE TREASURY BILLS (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946" be read a second time.

Treasury Bills are at present issued under the provisions of the Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946, as amended by the Treasury Bills (Extension) Act, No. 12 of 1964. At present, the maximum value of Treasury Bills permitted to be issued and outstanding is \$300 million. It is now considered that the maximum permitted issue should be increased for the following reasons:

- (i) The new liquidity requirements for the commercial banks in Malaysia are likely to result in additional Treasury Bill holdings by such banks;
- (ii) The needs of the developing short-term money market;
- (iii) The need for an alternative security to Treasury Deposit Receipts which are no longer being issued;

- (iv) To provide a possible means of meeting the temporary annual increase in currency requirements at the time of the festive season.

In the light of these factors, the Government has accepted the advice given by Bank Negara that it is necessary to increase the maximum permitted issue to \$600 million. This is provided for in Clause 2 of the Bill now being considered by this House. I am satisfied that this increase in the maximum value of Treasury Bills which may be issued at any one time will not have any undesirable effects on domestic price levels, and furthermore, any increase in the volume of bills issued will be gradual and a considerable period will elapse before such volume reaches the proposed maximum of \$600 million.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchayalah apa yang di-berikan dalam keterangan Menteri itu berkenaan dengan mustahak-nya di-pinda angka ini supaya menjadi \$600 million. Tetapi saya suka hendak bertanya kepada Menteri itu, biasa-nya menjadi adat Kerajaan atau pun menjadi kebiasaan kekurangan²-nya kalau perkara² yang mustahak Kerajaan kita meminta berhutang daripada luar negeri. Tetapi nampak-nya sekarang ini kita sudah menghadap balek ka-dalam. Jadi, ada-kah ini bererti satu chara berfikir bagi kita di-Malaysia, ini sedar yang di-Malaysia ini dapat wang yang sa-macam itu atau pun deposit kita dalam Bank Dunia itu sudah tipis, maka Menteri kita tidak dapat lagi hendak pinjam di-negeri lain maka balek chari ka-kampong. Jadi berbeza di-antara dua konsep itu.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok itu tidak faham tujuan Treasury Bill ini. Kita pinjam dari luar negeri ini kerana bukan hendak buat capital project. Treasury Bill ini hendak buat belanja hari²—Estimates kita yang berlaku pada tahun ini.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri kita tadi bagi tahu bahawa ada perkara² yang macham hendak promote bank bagitu dan bagini, ini barangkali ada juga pernah di-buat di-luar negeri. Kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini samata² untok di-dalam negeri kita sendiri, saya tidak fikir Kerajaan kita sampai hendak berhutang bagini banyak sedangkan pada tiap² tahun kita mengadakan peruntokan yang tertentu.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as my Honourable friend the Member for Kota Bharu Hilir has tried to explain to the Honourable Member opposite, the two things are entirely different. We get loans from the World Bank for the financing of economic projects. The Treasury Bills, on the other hand, are issued in our own market for the reasons which I gave when I spoke when moving the second reading of the Bill and, as the objectives are quite different, I do not think there is any clash of objectives.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE TURNOVER TAX BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An act to impose a turnover tax in Malaysia and for matters connected therewith and ancillary thereto," be read a second time.

The object of this Bill is, broadly speaking, to levy a turnover tax on moneys receivable from any trade, business or profession carried on by any person in any component of

Malaysia. The intention generally is to tax moneys from sales and services, but because many business transactions are not clearly sales or services, it has been necessary in the Bill to bring such transactions under one head or the other. We are thinking of certain special trades, e.g., life assurance, banks, moneylenders, building societies, etc., which do not have a turnover in the ordinary commercial sense of the word and it will be noted that special provisions have been written into the Bill to ascertain the turnover of such businesses. Where there is no business activity there will, of course, be no liability to the tax.

Despite some views which have been expressed to the contrary, we have, as stated in this House on 25th November, 1964, decided for the time being at least to have a widely based multi-stage tax at a low rate. Such a tax is more practicable since in most cases the businessmen will not need to keep any additional records for the purpose of making a return.

The cost of Government's development programme and the cost of defence and security following 2 years of confrontation clearly cannot be entirely absorbed by existing revenue and the turnover tax will help to provide some part of the additional cost. For this reason, we have spread the burden as widely as possible, but we have not, we hope, been unmindful of the basic industries, the small trader, the exporter and the growers and producers of basic foodstuffs and commodities. To mention a few specific examples, the following have been wholly exempted:

- (a) all export sales;
- (b) sales of padi and rice produced internally to the extent that sales are by the producer, miller or huller;
- (c) sales by a miner of minerals won by him in Malaysia;
- (d) activities by charitable institutions, clubs, associations established mainly for education, sport, culture, etc., except where profits are distributable to proprietors or shareholders; or where there is trading with non members;

- (e) primary commodities, such as rubber, their products and by-products up to the stage of sale to consumers. Sales to consumers will, of course, be taxed; and
- (f) pioneer products of pioneer companies during their tax relief period.

I have, in addition, exempted Malaysian Airways and the State Railways, and also all activities of the Federal Government, State Governments and local authorities, statutory bodies, co-operative societies and trade unions. To ensure that prices of essential services shall be kept to a minimum, telecommunications, electricity, water and town gas supplies are exempt.

Finally, we have given special consideration to the protection of the entrepot trade of Singapore and Penang, the trade between Sabah and Sarawak, and that between the States of Malaya and Singapore on the one hand, and the Borneo States on the other. To some extent these special exemptions and reliefs have lengthened and complicated this Bill but I am sure no apology is necessary in this connection.

There are special provisions for commencement and cessation to give equity of treatment to new businesses and those ceasing business. We have also provided for relief for 1965 where there is a fall of more than 25% in the turnover for that year compared with the amount assessed on the basis of the 1964 turnover. This will give some relief to existing trades where, as a result of confrontation, the turnover for 1965 has been substantially reduced.

To ensure that the tax is levied with the minimum of hardship, the Comptrollers may accept payment by instalments and abate or compound penalties.

The Bill has been designed to provide that, as far as possible, the figure for turnover shown in the accounts submitted for income tax purposes, can be utilised for the purpose of the return, but because of the exemptions and specific deductions this will not always apply. A separate return will

of course, have to be completed for turnover tax, but the trader will not be required to send in another copy of the accounts if these have already been submitted for income tax. The return will normally be issued with the income tax return, but for this year it will be sent as soon as possible after the Bill becomes law.

The Bill has been written with Malaysia in mind, and years of assessment and basis periods have been standardised for each component. There has been close consultation with Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah both on the effect and application of this tax, and the resulting Bill meets many of the points they have raised.

The tax has been kept separate from income tax so that it will not complicate the writing of a unified Income Tax Ordinance, nor delay the collection of Income Tax for the current year in any way.

I would like to refer to one matter which strictly relates to income tax. To implement my promise and give some further measure of relief, both turnover and payroll taxes will be allowable as a deduction in computing income tax profits. The necessary legislation will be introduced at the end of this year but I feel that I should make a statement at this stage so that the businessman and his accountant will know what to expect. The precise basis of the deduction will be made clear in the Income Tax Amending Bill, which is at present under consideration.

Hon'ble Members will have read the explanatory statement at the end of the Bill, and I do not think I should waste the time of this House by repeating the contents of that statement. This Bill may seem to be somewhat lengthy but it is drafted in such a way that no subsidiary legislation will be required. In addition, it has been designed in schedule form as far as the fundamental provisions are concerned, since it is considered that this method will make the Act more readily understandable to the ordinary individual.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sebelum saya berucap di-atas perkara ini, saya suka menyatakan Standing Rules and Orders di-atas perkara ini ia-itu Standing Rules No. 35 (7) ada menyatakan perkara ini ada kait-mengait dan dapat faedah daripada perniagaan yang saya akan uchapkan ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berpen-dapat ada-lah di-atas perkara Turnover Tax ini Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak memberi peluang kepada orang ramai memberi pandangan di-atas Turnover Tax ini. Saya hendak berchakap di-atas perkara yang tertentu ia-itu Company saya menjadi agent menjual minyak. Di-atas hal ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah kami enggan hendak membayar tax itu, tidak. Kalau enggan pun tidak dapat, tidak boleh lari. Ini sudah terpaksa bayar dan kami mesti bekerjasama yang penoh. Sa-gallon minyak petrol, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, harga-nya ia-lah \$2.10 dan di-sana chukai-nya sudah kena ia-itu \$1.20 chukai Kerajaan. Jadi chukai itu telah di-bayar terlebih dahulu pada Kerajaan, jadi kami ini chuma menjadi wakil Kerajaan mengumpul-kan wang itu dan bagi kepada Kerajaan. Di-atas kesusahan kami di-bebankan pula satu tax baharu di-namakan Turnover Tax. Jadi, saya berpendapat, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ini sangat-lah tidak 'adil bukan kena Turnover Tax, tidak kami kena Income Tax. Jadi kalau orang gemok macham saya ini makin lama makin kurus, semua-nya Kerajaan ambil. Ini pandan-gan bukan Company saya sahaja bahkan saya berchakap bagi seluroh agent² minyak dalam negeri Perak. Kami rasa berat di-atas Turnover Tax ini, berkenaan dengan menjual minyak. Saya harap dapat perhatian yang teliti daripada Menteri yang berkenaan. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the Bill under debate. Last year, when the White Paper on tax changes within Malaysia was discussed in this House,

I made my observations on the turnover tax, saying that since the income tax and trade licensing fees were in force in Sarawak, the imposition of the turnover tax was considered unfair and unreasonable and that it should not be imposed in as much as not all busines-ses could make half per cent profit on the turnover.

Sir, the turnover tax is not new to Sarawak. Several years ago, under the colonial Government, the turnover tax (but under a different name—the direct taxation) based on the imports and exports at rates ranging from a quarter to one per cent, dependent on the turn-over, was levied and, as a result, there was a *hartal* throughout the whole State of Sarawak lasting from three to seven days. Sir, this clearly shows the resentment of the people of Sarawak to this form of taxation.

Sir, a few months ago a senior officer from the Ministry of Finance visited Sarawak. A strong delegation from the various Trade Associations met and discussed with him about the turnover tax. While they expressed their disapproval to this form of taxation, they suggested that when enforced it should tax at source once and for all at the time of importation. They even suggested that higher rates be levied if necessary. Sir, can it then be said that the trading community in Sarawak does not agree with any form of taxation? What they are really concerned of is that this tax is levied in multiple stages and that it would certainly increase the cost of living and cause undue hardships to the trading community as a whole.

As President of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Sarawak, I know their feelings and their difficulties. Therefore, I strongly urge the Honourable Minister of Finance to give this matter his serious consideration and to tax at source for the duration of the Indonesian aggression. Sir, I do hope that the voice and pleadings of the traders and businessmen in Sarawak and elsewhere in other parts of Malaysian region will be heard by the Honourable Minister concerned.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill is a very comprehensive one, and as one looks through this long list of Articles one cannot admire the extreme intricacy of the method whereby the Ministry of Finance proposes to administer the imposition of the turnover tax. If I remember correctly, when the Honourable Finance Minister moved his new scheme of taxation, among other things he did suggest that one of the reasons whereby he had come to take the decision of imposing this turnover tax amongst others was that other forms of taxation might involve the Government in increased administrative expenditure; and that, Sir, was one very strong argument put forward. Sir, however, since the concept of the turnover tax was introduced and debated and passed in this House, we have had the opportunity of listening and hearing to numerous complaints from various quarters in our nation.

Sir, I am sure that everybody by now appreciates that there are certain aspects of the turnover tax which find common and general disapproval. Suggestions have been made that it would have been better for us to have instituted a form of taxation at source rather than to provide for a multi-stage turnover tax, admittedly of a very small percentage. At first I myself was not particularly aware of the implications of the turnover tax but, among other things, the new scheme of taxation that has been introduced has stimulated the formation of a consumers' association in the country, and one example, I think, which we can easily take into consideration is the question of rice. Now, in a minimum manner, rice, which is a fundamental necessity in our daily lives, must pass through at least three levels of business administration—first by the import of rice, then the wholesale distribution and then the final retail distribution of the rice; and therefore under those circumstances in this very staple commodity the turnover tax would have escalated three times by the time it reaches the consumer. Sir, I think myself that, by and large, those people who are trading in rice and dealing in

rice have been extremely fair and the eventual retail price of rice has in no way gone up. Sir, I only bring this as an example whereby the turnover tax can escalate, first to the detriment of the business man and secondly, unless certain care and certain protection is taken, and certain degree of awareness on the part of the consumers is exercised, prices can go up beyond the normal turnover.

Sir, in the case of rice, as in other commodities too, there is a situation where traders find it extremely difficult to meet this problem of turnover tax, because the rice business in so far as I know is one which operates on marginal profits; and one of the greatest criticisms against the turnover tax is that it does not provide any kind of relief for businesses which trade on marginal profits and it does not take into consideration the position where businesses even lose or show a loss at the end of their trading year.

Sir, there has been considerable uncertainty and anxiety over this turnover tax and, generally speaking, throughout the country protests have been made that the turnover tax does not provide a fair consideration for traders or businesses with marginal profits; and it is a tax which does not take into account whether a business shows a profit or a loss.

Sir, I feel that in view of the great range of opposition to the turnover tax, it might be worthwhile for the Honourable Minister of Finance to send this Bill to a Select Committee which can hear direct evidence and complaints from people all over the country. I agree that the Ministry itself will have taken a pretty careful stock of the situation, but such a Select Committee would give the people the opportunity at least to air their views. Further, Sir, I think the provision of a Select Committee can do two things: to allay some of the agitation and opposition to the turnover tax and the new taxation system as a whole. First, I think that it can recommend if necessary, the provision of an appeal to an authoritative body which can take care of cases where, actually,

hardship is made. As I said, when we discussed the question of the Budget, although the Finance Minister has carefully indicated that businesses below \$36,000 a year gross would be exempt from the tax, if we work it out from the point of view of turnover, it would mean that even a very small shop, which brings in probably a monthly income of \$150 to the proprietor, may have turnovers well above \$36,000, because they are operating on an extreme marginal basis.

Sir, the other merit for referring this Bill to a Select Committee is that the Select Committee might well make provision for the whole turnover tax to be reviewed. I think that when we debated the question of taxation, the turnover tax in particular, so much heat was generated over this question that the Honourable Prime Minister interjected and said "Well, of course we should give it a try", and because at that time everybody realised that it was necessary for this country to find more funds for purposes of defence in particular, in view of Indonesian confrontation, most quarters were silenced by this promise that if the taxation did not work we could of course review it, and I think this Bill would do well to have included a Clause providing for a Board of Appeal or a Committee of Appeal, or provide for conditions of review.

Sir, in the course of an earlier debate in this session, I have indicated that changes have been introduced in our nation which make the attitude of the people at large towards the Government one of greater tension and stress, one of them being the question of the new taxation scheme which has been introduced. Of this taxation scheme, I think the turnover tax is the one which has given the greatest degree of anxiety to all our traders and the ordinary persons engaged in businesses throughout the country. I understand that this is probably one of the most unpopular taxes that has ever been introduced, and under those circumstances I would urge that the Honourable Minister of Finance seriously consider sending this Bill to a Select Committee

for the purposes I have already pointed out.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Bill mengenai Turnover Tax ini, saya bersetuju dengan pendapat yang di-berikan oleh wakil Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu supaya dirujukkan kepada Select Committee. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah masalah kita mengadakan chukai; di-mana² negeri pun chukai di-kenakan terutama di-dalam keadaan yang kita berhajat kepada kewangan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini boleh menimbulkan kegelisahan di-kalangan ra'ayat jelata ia-itu effect atau pun kesan daripada tax jenis ini akan menimpa kepada ra'ayat jelata.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ada Income Tax, kita ada Payroll Tax, dan orang yang akan terkena membayar Income Tax dengan Payroll Tax itu kalau dia menjalankan export import lebih daripada \$36,000 pula akan kena Turnover Tax. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya percaya Yang Berhormat Menteri itu mengambil contoh daripada beberapa negeri mengadakan tax ini. Tetapi biasa-nya yang saya tahu-lah; saya bukan ada satu² diploma atau pun satu² pangkat yang terhormat dalam kewangan, ia-itu biasa-nya kalau sudah kita kenakan Income Tax, jarang-lah kita kenakan pula Turnover Tax itu, sebab orang yang akan membayar itu tidak memotong daripada wang-nya sendiri atau harta-nya kepada income-nya sendiri, tetapi dia akan menaikkan harga barang² dan meletakkan harga² yang dia boleh melepaskan daripada chukai itu, tetapi keuntungan yang di-hajat daripada awal dia maseh retain juga.

Ada pun yang di-maksudkan oleh Menteri kita ini ia-lah supaya saudagar² yang besar itu apabila dia dapat untong banyak, dapat-lah dia memberi Turnover Tax ini sa-bagai derma bakti kepada negara ini. Tetapi saudagar² itu tidak begitu, dia akan mengenakan harga² itu kepada pembeli²—kapada consumer dan dia tidak membayar daripada apa yang kita harapkan itu. Maka dengan ini jadi-lah mithal-nya kalau barang itu boleh di-jual 5 sen,

oleh kerana dia kena Income Tax, dia pun menaikkan lagi satu sen jadi 6 sen. Dia kena Payroll Tax dia pun naikan lagi satu sen jadi 7 sen, kena Turnover Tax pula dia naikan lagi satu sen. Jadi daripada naik chukai inilah dia membayar tetapi tidak dapat kita pertolongan daripada dia juga, ra'ayat jelata juga yang susah.

Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi satu kesan akibat yang burok ia-itu apabila Turnover Tax ini di-kenakan, orang² yang di-kechualikan mithal-nya yang \$36,000 itu di-kechualikan, dia tidak mencheritakan kepada orang itu yang dia di-kechualikan. Dia kata sekarang ini sudah kena tiga tax. Income Tax kena, Payroll Tax kena, Turnover Tax kena, pada hal dia di-kechualikan di-situ. Jadi, ra'ayat jelata tentu-lah tidak faham sedangkan kita di-sini, Member of Parliament daripada Alliance sendiri pun, dia mengatakan ini tidak adil. Saya perchaya dia tidak berkata tidak adil tetapi oleh kerana Bill ini di-kemukakan dengan keadaan yang gelap bagini sa-hingga Member daripada Alliance sendiri merasa tidak adil. Saya tidak perchaya ini kata tidak adil tetapi kerana gelap memerintah ini—darkness. Jadi sebab itu saya kuatkan lagi bahawa kalau boleh-lah Menteri ini mahu juga rujokkan kepada Select Committee, kalau sa-kira-nya Select Committee itu di-beri allowance takut kita hendak keluar duit banyak, kita buat-lah masa kita sitting Parlimen ini, jadi tidak payah-lah bayar dua kali allowance itu, tidak-lah terok sangat perkara itu. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak benda yang akan di-fikirkan berkenaan dengan ini, ia-itu orang² yang akan di-kechualikan yang \$36,000 ini bagaimana-kah chara-nya pula orang² itu akan memainkan peranan di-dalam ini, betul-kah yang kita boleh mengechualikan yang sa-banyak \$36,000 itu.

Dan sa-tengah² itu kalau modal yang sa-benar pendapatan dia itu dalam \$36,000 betul, tidak mengapa juga, yang lebeh sedikit itu kita kenakan tax. Tetapi kalau dia memusingkan wang itu mithal-nya dia dapat untong itu tidak berapa sen pada satu bulan

tetapi capital-nya banyak dia memusingkan wang-nya dia pun akan kena juga tax ini. Jadi, ini memberatkan orang itu lagi. Kemudian di-dalam Select Committee itu boleh-lah di-fikirkan mithal-nya di-sini dalam Schedule No. 4 ia-itu orang² yang di-kechualikan di-sini, ada yang di-sebutkan-nya kelab—society, Local Council, kemudian daripada itu ada orang yang di-tentukan sa-paroh atau semua-nya sa-kali di-kechualikan daripada Income Tax. Orang yang macham mana, mithal-nya Member of Parliament-kah, Member of Parliament kalau ini bahaya besar, kalau dia lepaskan Turnover Tax \$36,000. Dia ada teket free boleh naik keretapi dia buat business, barangkali kalau pehak Pembangkang ini banyak daripada pehak pemerintah ta' apa juga, ini keretapi penoh sahaja dengan pehak yang memerintah. Jadi, business ini dia boleh main dalam ini. Jadi, keretapi free sebab itu barangkali sudah ada agreement dengan keretapi pun hendak free juga, boleh jadi perkara itu—boleh jadi orang menyangka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak menudoh bagitu.

Jadi, sementara kita hendak rujokkan kepada Select Committee itu, saya perchaya kita ada mempunyai Radio, ada mempunyai Television, Menteri kita boleh buat forum menjawab dan publish bagi public opinion, orang dapat tahu. Saya rasa perkara ini tidak-lah sampai timbul gelisah ahli Alliance sendiri mengatakan tidak adil. Dan saya perchaya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak lagi ahli² Perikatan sendiri tidak dapat berkata tetapi orang itu takut hendak mengaku, shabas ahli itu berani berkata! Jadi, yang sa-belah ini kalau kata tidak adil tidak hairan. Orang² Alliance sendiri mengatakan tidak adil. Wakil Ra'ayat di-situ 30,000 pengundi² mengatakan tidak adil. Kalau di-jumlahkan lagi satu, dua, tiga, empat, jadi erti-nya sa-kali pun kita boleh memaksa Turnover Tax ini kepada ra'ayat tetapi kalau dengan chara yang terang bagitu bagaimana Bill yang sudah² ra'ayat boleh menerima.

Jadi saya berharap-lah Menteri ini mahu bertolak ansor rujokkan kepada

Select Committee dan bagi-lah kepada public dapat mengerti sa-belum daripada kita impose ini dan saya percaya kalau di-luluskan pada malam ini pun Menteri kita tidak dapat buat tahun ini juga dan terpaksa buat tahun hadapan. Banyak kerani-lah, begitu bagini dan barangkali hendak adakan Secretariat baharu pula berkenaan dengan ini, jadi itu akan memakan wang lagi. Itu-lah saya berharap lagi sa-kali menguatkan supaya pehak Kerajaan merujukkan kepada Select Committee atau pun tangguhkan kepada meshuarat yang lagi sa-kali supaya memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat memberi fikiran sa-kurang²-nya macham saya dan kepada Ahli² back-benchers Perikatan sendiri yang kurang faham dalam perkara ini.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak very briefly on this Bill. If I have to speak as a person connected with business, probably I can speak until the cows come home on this Bill, but I am here elected by the ordinary kampong men and women. We are all here to work and to see and to ensure that there is peace in this country and that there is prosperity, as we are responsible to look after the welfare of our people.

As a businessman I do not like this tax. However, we have heard that we are spending no less than \$1.6 million a day to fight confrontation. We have heard in an earlier debate the reasons why the Minister of Finance had to bring this Bill, I am used to the turnover tax, which in other countries takes the form of what they call the purchase tax. I remember, in America, going to a city: for example, if you go and have a cup of coffee there, there may be one cent city tax, one cent state tax and may be another cent for federal tax.

Sir, what I want to comment upon, or rather to ask the Honourable Minister of Finance tonight, is whether he would assure the House that he himself would personally not hesitate to review and to reconsider the incidence of this taxation should in its practical administration certain anomalies arise. We see in this Bill that Section 34

provides for appeal, Commissioners of Appeal, and so on. That, Mr Speaker, Sir, I welcome; but taking the whole incidence of taxation there may be anomalies which probably the Commissioners may not have power to deal with, because the Commissioners have power to deal with appeals within the purview of the powers given to them in the Bill. But the Minister of Finance as a responsible Minister of the Government, of course, certainly has, and should have, the overall power to review this mode of taxation.

Normally, I would support the suggestions made from across the floor that a Bill of this nature should be referred to a Select Committee and I am certain that the Honourable Minister of Finance must have very good reasons why he has not suggested that it should. I know that this Bill was presented to Members rather hurriedly but we have to collect taxes, I do agree, quickly, and if this Bill is passed tonight or tomorrow it looks to me from the preamble that it will take effect from the 1st of January this year and it is not to become operative, as the Honourable Member for Bachok said, as from next year. So I do hope that the Honourable Minister will give us an assurance that he will personally not hesitate to review and reconsider this method of taxation should in its practical administration several anomalies and hardships arise. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Minister of Finance put forward his taxation proposals, among which was this rather unpopular measure of turnover tax, we who are in this House from Sarawak were flooded with a number of telegrams from various Chambers of Commerce and bodies and organisations which would be affected by this turnover tax. The Honourable Member from Sarawak opposite who has spoken before me has already expressed the concern of the merchants, members of the Chambers of Commerce, whom he represents. I cannot profess to represent such people, Sir, but as an elected member from Sarawak I would be failing in my

duty if I do not draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Finance and this House to the great concern which is felt by the poorer sections of the community not only in the bazaars but also throughout the country, in the longhouses and other places, because one of the most immediate reaction to these taxation proposals, which include this measure, is an immediate rise in the prices of the various commodities in the bazaar. Since then perhaps people have been able to get a better perspective, but it would appear from what has been said that these fears and concerns have by no means been allayed since the proposals were put forward by the Honourable Minister of Finance.

This Bill has been put forward at very short notice. Although this proposal was made quite a long while ago it has taken months to produce and we—some of us anyway—saw it only when we arrived here in Kuala Lumpur and therefore had not the time really to give it consideration, nor to consult those who are going to be affected by this measure. Therefore, Sir, I support the proposal which has been put forward by the Honourable Member for Tanjong and by various other speakers that this Bill should best be sent to a Select Committee of the House and considered more carefully in all aspects.

From the point of view of Sarawak, such a measure as the turnover tax is one with which we had been familiar in the form of the trade licensing tax which, when it was introduced, caused such an uproar that there was a *hartal* and the Government had in fact to reconsider its position and to make a lot of changes. I do not seriously suggest that this might happen here, but it might well turn out to be that this tax will be so unpopular that in fact if the Honourable Minister of Finance steam-rolls it through this House it might well be that it will fulfil its name if not its object—i.e. it might “turn over” the Alliance Government (*Laughter*). The very important point is that whereas income tax, or direct taxation in one form or another, is a tax on those who are best able to pay, this tax

falls on all those who have any business at all, and it is very simple in these cases to evade it by passing it on to the consumer; and from the fact that since the proposal was made already the cost of living and the cost of commodities have increased in certain places this point is quite valid, and I would therefore urge the Honourable Minister of Finance to give this more serious consideration before he steam-rolls it through this House which, with the massive Alliance majority, he is quite capable of doing.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true to say from the views expressed by the various previous speakers, even by the views of the Member for Kota Bahru Hilir, that, of all the taxes that have been introduced by the Alliance Government in its spell of power, these two taxes—the turnover tax and the payroll tax—are not only the most controversial but I think the most iniquitous. Mr Speaker, Sir, since the announcement of this tax during the Budget Session, the Minister of Finance has had several second thoughts on this matter. When he first introduced this concept of a turnover tax, he did not mention about certain categories of the people to be exempted; he did not take into consideration—at least he did not express it although it was mentioned—that this tax would affect our export trade; and he did not spell out so much in detail as it is spelt out now. The mere fact that these exemptions have been spelt out in great detail now shows that probably it has been a very hastily conceived tax. I am told by the experts that when the Government is in dire straits for money, you look around the place where you keep your books on taxes and you just pick out here, here, and here and then say, “All right, we will put these down as taxes for the next year.” You go on a “shopping” and you sometimes “shop” wrongly. It may not be true in this case, but I am told that many Ministers of Finance have done that.

Sir, I say this tax is an iniquitous tax, because it is not a tax on profitability. If it is a tax on profitability, then I am all with the Minister

of Finance and the greater the profitability, of course, the greater should be the tax. On that, I do not think the Minister of Finance can disagree with me.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I make no apologies for repeating what many of the previous speakers have said. The Member for Sarawak there has said that he is the Chairman of the Chambers of Commerce and he has received a whole heap of protests from various Trade Associations in Sarawak. The S.U.P.P. Member from Sarawak said that when this tax was enunciated by the Minister of Finance, the Sarawak Members of Parliament were flooded with telegrams from Sarawak asking them to protest against this iniquitous tax, and we all know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that in the States of Malaya and in Singapore itself, there was a hue and cry from all sections of the community. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I say "from all sections of the community", because not only have the various Chambers of Commerce protested against this tax but the ordinary man, the poor *ra'ayat jelata*, whose voice is seldom heard in this Chamber, has also protested against this tax, because in the sum total he is the person who has to bear the brunt of this tax.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if I remember correctly, the various Chambers of Commerce, all over the country, protested most vehemently and they said that they would take drastic action; then they came to this House and they fixed an appointment with the Minister of Finance, and in the quietness of his room, I did not know what a magic wand the Minister of Finance waved before them, but hey presto they were satisfied with this turnover tax. I do not know what transpired during that interview, but all that I can say is that many people who were not in that delegation were greatly infuriated by this "knuckling down" to the Minister of Finance. As I said, I do not know what the Minister of Finance said, or did, or waved, before these members of the Chambers of Commerce. Mr Speaker, Sir, members of these Chambers of Commerce are not from the "chelaka Socialist

Front"—they cannot become members of Chambers of Commerce—but they are from the Alliance Party. The leader of that delegation was Senator Chan Kwong Hon, a stalwart of the Alliance party; the leader who came from Singapore was Mr Yap Peng Gek, another member of the Alliance party, who lost his deposit at the River Valley Road constituency. So, Sir, these people, who protested against this tax, are not from the "chelaka Socialist Front"; they are from the Alliance party, Mr Speaker, Sir. As I said, not only did these Chambers of Commerce protested against this turnover tax but many others also—the ordinary shopkeepers, the *ra'ayat jelata* who for once growled and grumbled; and there was the suggestion of a *hartal* that the Member from Sarawak mentioned. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the organisation of a *hartal* cannot be anything new to the Minister of Finance because his father, the late Tun Tan Cheng Lock himself organised a *hartal*. So, that is nothing new to the Minister of Finance (*Laughter*).

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, when there was a suggestion of a *hartal*, that really, I think, put the fear of God into the minds of the Alliance Government, because quickly the Deputy Prime Minister, came out with this stern warning, "Do not organise a *hartal*, or you will face the full consequences of the law." If that is not using a big stick against what, I think, is a legitimate grievance on the part of the masses, from the lowest to the highest, I do not know what is. Be that as it may, perhaps, they were all cowed by this stern warning from the Deputy Prime Minister; then, perhaps, maybe from the equally stern warning issued by the Minister for Finance in the quietness of his room when he met the delegation from the Chambers of Commerce.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I say this tax is an iniquitous tax, because, for one thing, as I mentioned before, it is not a tax on profitability. Now, we have stressed time and again that if it is a tax on profitability, then no one can grumble. And here I wish to say again, Mr Speaker, Sir, that we are

not against the Government finding money to meet the Indonesian confrontation, or even when it is over against the Government finding money for the expansion of its social services—there the Socialist Front is in entire agreement with the Government.

Now, the other thing is, of course, the multi-stage nature of this tax. If I remember rightly, the Member from Sarawak opposite me and the Member from Sarawak behind me stated that if it is a tax at source, then, perhaps, it will not be so iniquitous. You tax once and for all, and nobody can make any excuse for raising the prices of the consumer goods as they go lower down the line. None other than the Member for Bachok, and many Members, have stated that by the time the consumer goods leave the importer, the wholesaler, and then the shopkeeper in the kampongs, and perhaps a little lower down, it would have multiplied three or four times. Now, you multiply half a per cent by four, it becomes two per cent, but if it remains at 2 per cent, Mr Speaker, Sir, it may not be that bad. But if it is two cents, the trader conveniently rounds it up to five cents, or, worse still, he rounds it up to ten cents. That is why I say it is an iniquitous tax because the trader naturally takes advantage of it and keeps on increasing the load on the poor consumer, increasing the load on the *ra'ayat jelata*; and in this case the greatest sufferer, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the poor rural folk, because in the urban areas we have consumers' associations being formed, which will cater for such exploitation of the *ra'ayat jelata* by the traders, but I am afraid it is not so easy to form consumer associations in the rural areas.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, another aspect of the iniquitous nature of this tax which, as I said, is not based on profitability, is the fact which is well known to both the Minister for Finance and to anyone who engages in trade: I refer to the trade that is carried on by the Chinese businessmen—be he a tycoon, be he an importer or wholesaler—and, that is, he gets, let us say, \$100,000 worth of goods. Now, Mr

Speaker, Sir, sometimes when he is short of cash, to get ready cash he is willing to sell the goods for \$99,500. He is not making any profit out of it, and so he has to pay a turnover tax on it. He is not making any profit, but because he wants money, he wants ready cash, he is willing to sell all his goods below cost. Now, another thing is that, as the Honourable Minister for Finance knows, the Chinese companies operate on a very different system from that of the British agency houses. Today, this firm here "Batu" sells to this firm here "Ipoh" \$100,000 worth of goods; then he takes back from this firm "Ipoh" perhaps \$30,000 worth of goods, and then next month he again sells. So it goes on. He goes on selling to all the firms throughout the country. His turnover is very big, Mr Speaker, Sir, but his profit may not be big. In fact, if you ask a Chinese businessman, he will say that he will be very lucky if he can collect, perhaps, 70 per cent or even less of the cost of the goods that he supplies to the various dealers who take goods from him. Consequently, you will see that this thing is kept rolling. The moment he stops supplying goods—for example firm "Batu" stops supplying goods to firm "Ipoh"—then he cannot get his money back. So long as these goods are kept on rolling he can hope to get some money back. The moment it is stopped—they say, in Hokkien, "*hang ching chin chia phai*"—times become or are very bad (*Laughter*). They say, "Can't get money; can't get money; very bad. The banks won't give us money. The Government has already asked the banks to stop giving credit to the traders. So you must wait a little more." So, consequently, although the turnover is very big, there may be only a loss, or if there is a profit the profit may be very little. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, as you can see, this turnover tax, not being a tax on profitability, naturally, acts to the detriment of the trader, the wholesale importer, the wholesaler and the shopkeeper; and if you want to keep the economy of this country humming you should not put any impediment on the trading conditions in this country.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I look at the Explanatory Statement, as I said before, whatever tax is imposed on business, the burden will eventually fall on the consumers, and falls heaviest on the rural consumer. As I stated before, although this tax is only half a per cent by the time it reaches the consumer it is almost two per cent, and it is rounded up from two cents, that is to say, if an article is ten cents, it is rounded up from two cents to, perhaps, five cents. On the face of it, of course, two cents will appear small but when these things change hands, then they snowball, and very soon the poor consumers—again I repeat—in the rural areas, have to pay a great deal more than they should.

As I have pointed out before, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Chambers of Commerce have asked for this tax to be paid at source, that is the wholesalers or the importers should pay the tax once and for all, and this will prevent unscrupulous retailers from making use of the turnover tax as a pretext for increasing the price of their consumer goods to the consumers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at this time of the year, when this country is faced with confrontation that leads to more financial difficulties, as the Honourable Member for Bachok has said, we have got so many taxes now—turnover tax, payroll tax, etc., whereas before there was only one tax—the income tax. This is also very confusing to the ordinary petty traders.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the small traders, as the Member for Tanjong has pointed out, work on a very small margin of profit. Here I see that it is stated down here in the Explanatory Statement on page 45, in the second last paragraph, that—

“Where the amount of sales or of services performed or provided (or of both) in a component is less than \$36,000 per year no tax will be payable.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Member for Tanjong pointed out, if I remember rightly, this provision of a ceiling of \$36,000 may well mean that the trader makes as low as \$150 a month. Now, I would prefer, in order to see that the

poorer smaller businessman gets a better deal out of this turnover tax, that it should be increased to \$60,000 a year: that is, if the turnover is below \$5,000 a month, it should then be exempted from taxation. Mr Speaker, Sir, of course this turnover tax, as I stated before, affects mainly the smaller businessmen. The big importers, the agency houses, have, of course, no worries because they levy a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax, and what happens to the consumer goods that go lower down the line really does not matter to the agency houses; they do not worry. If a tyre comes in—if at all it comes in now after all these tariff protections—at a price of, say, \$100, the importer puts it down as \$100.50 and he forgets about it; and as it goes lower down the line, if people make more and more profits out of it, he is not in the least interested. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would say that there is no doubt that this turnover tax favours the agency houses in this instance. If I remember rightly, the Prime Minister of Singapore mentioned that only one per cent of the business in this country is in the hands of the Chinese, the assumption being that 99 per cent of the business is in the hands of the agency houses—that is, the *orang putehs* in this country. Consequently, you can see why I say this turnover tax favours the big businessmen and penalises the small businessmen, the local traders and, most of all, the consumers in the rural areas.

Mr Speaker, Sir, psychologically, of course, this is a very bad tax. The Bornean people cannot see any benefit since they have become a part of Malaysia. Taxes have gone up, they still have to pay school fees, and the cost of living has also gone up. Why introduce this new tax? Why this complicated Bill which most people do not understand? I myself must confess that when I read through it for the first time I did not understand the whole lot of it. As I mentioned before, psychologically for the people in Sabah and Sarawak, it is a very bad tax, because the people of Sabah and Sarawak do not derive any benefit out of this taxation. They still have to

pay school fees and, above all, they have to bear the brunt of the confrontation from Indonesia.

Sir, in view of what I have said before, I heartily endorse the suggestion by the Honourable Members for Bachok and Tanjong and the Honourable Member from Sarawak that it would be in the best interest of all concerned that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Now, in doing so, the Government must not think that it has faced defeat in this House—nothing of that sort. The Government itself, of its own volition, has withdrawn several Bills from this House at the present session, and if I remember rightly one Bill was referred to a Select Committee. I think the Honourable Minister of Finance will not lose in stature if he refers this Bill to a Select Committee, where it can be discussed a little bit more fully, where all shades of opinions can be sought and, perhaps, out of the crucible of discussions a better Bill may emerge to the satisfaction of the people of Malaysia. Thank you.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members will probably be aware that this proposal was first put forward in November, 1964, at the time of the last Budget session of Parliament, and the reason why this Bill has taken six months to come to Parliament is precisely because it has not only been carefully considered by the Government itself, but it has, in fact, been considered by the various Chambers of Commerce and by the Governments of the various components of Malaysia.

Sir, it is perhaps unfortunate that the Honourable Mr Ong Kee Hui is not aware that his new found friends have been fully consulted—I am, of course, referring to the Government of Singapore—and they have put forward suggestions, many of which, I think, have been accepted by this Government. So, I do not think that it is really necessary for this Bill to go to a Select Committee, because it has been exhaustively considered not only by this Government, but this Government has taken the trouble to go through

this Bill carefully and thoroughly with the Governments of Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah, and we took the trouble to consider their views and many of their representations have been embodied in this Bill.

We have also taken the trouble to consult the leaders of business and industry and, in fact, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Singapore, which is probably the biggest Chamber of Commerce in this country, certainly does not object as violently to this Bill as has been suggested by Honourable Members opposite who have spoken. In fact, a few days ago I got a letter from the President of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce asking only for a very minor assurance, but otherwise not objecting to the Bill. So, I do not think it is correct to say that there is very much opposition to this Bill. It is true that at the beginning there was a certain amount of misunderstanding but as a result of the assurances given by the Government most of the opposition to this Bill has died down. It is very significant, for example, that even the Malayan Trade Union Congress has accepted this Bill. So, I think the crocodile tears shed by Honourable Members opposite for the poor are perhaps rather displaced.

The Honourable Member for Batu has actually contradicted himself in the course of his speech. He said that this Bill would hit the poor because it would tend to raise the prices of consumer goods. If what he says is correct, i.e., shopkeepers, traders and others would pass on the effects of this tax—therefore, this tax would in actual fact be paid by the consumers themselves—then they, therefore, would not have to bear the brunt of this tax at all; if, on the other hand, he is right that many traders operate on a very low profit margin, in the sense that although their turnovers are large their profit margins are small, then it does mean that they are not able to pass on the effects of this tax. Obviously this tax cannot have both effects—it cannot be borne by the traders and be passed on at the same time. Either it is borne by the traders,

or it is passed on. If it is passed on, the trader—it does not matter to the trader whether his turnover is large or small, or whether his profit margin is not so small—does not bear the tax. If, on the other hand, he bears it himself, obviously it cannot be passed on and in that sense the consumer will not suffer at all. I, therefore, advise the Honourable Member, when talking about economics, to probably ponder more in future.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know to whom the Minister of Finance is referring to. If he is referring to me, it may be a combination of both—it can be that the trader bears the tax; it can be he passes it on to the consumer; it can be both.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Even though the Honourable Member for Batu is not an economist, he must accept that if a trader absorbs the tax he cannot pass it on; if he passes it on, he cannot absorb the tax. He clearly cannot do both at the same time. It is a clear contradiction in terms.

Another Honourable Member stated that this tax might be evaded. Again, if this tax is borne by the trader himself, then there is no question of evasion. I take it that what he means by evasion is that it is passed on. But the very fact that these traders originally complained against this tax is evidence that it cannot be passed on, and it is the view of the Government that although in a few cases it might be possible for the tax to be passed on, in very many cases the very incidence, i.e., one-half-of-one per cent, is such that it is not easy to pass on. Take the case of rice. I believe the best rice costs about 27 cents a kati. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, and let us put it at its worst, that it goes through four stages, or four hands. That makes it 2 per cent. Well, 2 per cent of 27 cents, $\frac{1}{50}$ th of 27 cents, is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and it is not easy to pass on $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a cent four times. It is as simple as that.

Mr Speaker: Would the Honourable Minister of Finance like to finish his speech?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Yes, can I have another five minutes? Then we can finish the second reading of the Bill. Give me another five minutes, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Yes.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hillir has asked me to give an assurance that, if in practice anomalies were to occur in the actual incidence of the taxation, I would undertake to review the structure of the tax, or even the incidence of the tax. I gladly give that undertaking, because, as I have said time and time again, the last thing the Government wants to do is to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. But, at the same time, the Government wants to make sure that if that goose lays a golden egg it should get a fair share of that egg. I do not think we can be fairer than that. The very fact that we have given numerous exemptions—and I think that is admitted by the Honourable Member for Batu—does show that we have considered this matter very carefully and endeavoured as far as is practicable to ensure that this tax will not hit those who are least able to bear it, and that is the reason for not only for the numerous exemptions but the numerous categories of exemptions. The Government has had no second thoughts on this business, but it has had the advantage of receiving representations from many quarters, from a wide cross section of business and industry, and as a result I think this Bill can be considered to be an amalgam not only of the best brains of the Government but I think of the best brains of both Government and industry.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

RESUMPTION OF SITTING AT A LATER HOUR (5TH JUNE, 1965)

(Motion)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the resolution of the House at 4 p.m. this afternoon

relating to the time of commencement of the sitting of the House on 5th June, 1965, be rescinded and that the House hereby orders that the sitting of the House on 5th June, 1965, shall commence at 11.30 a.m.

The reason for this change, Sir, is that I am told that the opening ceremony of the Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputra may not end until about 11.30 a.m. or thereabout.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the resolution of the House at 4 p.m. this afternoon relating to the time of commencement of the sitting of the House on 5th June, 1965, be rescinded and that the House hereby orders that the sitting of the House on 5th June, 1965, shall commence at 11.30 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS, SARAWAK

Enche' Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is to my knowledge that the Government pensioners in Sarawak, who retired after working with the Government for more than 20 years, have to pay medical treatment expenses at the same rate as the general public when admitted to Government Hospitals. If this is true, Sir, then in my opinion it is not fair. Sir, these pensioners are loyal servants of the Government who have served the Government for such a long period of time and yet no special privileges are given to them after retirement. In fact, I think they should be treated in the same way as the Government officers, who are now serving in the Government Service.

There have been cases of retired Government officers facing extreme financial hardships, as they are too old to seek some employment to supplement their small pensions. Therefore, Sir, I suggest to the Government that free medical treatment be extended to the Government pensioners in Sarawak. Sir, if this is not possible, the privileges accorded to serving Government officers should also be extended to them.

The Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Speaker, pegawai² kerajaan Negeri Sarawak ada-lah terta'alok kapada General Orders Negeri Sarawak yang mana memberi perubatan perchuma kapada pegawai² Kerajaan-nya. Maka dalam perkara pegawai² Kerajaan Sarawak yang telah berpenchen, ada-lah tanggong-jawab Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak untok menimbangkan-nya, dan tempat yang menasabah bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membawa perkara ini ia-lah pada Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak.

BATU TIGA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

(Welfare of Estate Workers)

Enche' Chen Wing Sun (Damansara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise at this very early hour and speak on behalf of 500 estate workers at Batu Tiga in the State of Selangor who are faced with problems arising from the Batu Tiga Development Scheme.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government has spared no effort to make this country a happy and prosperous one. Realising that we can no longer depend solely on tin and rubber, our Government has launched scheme after scheme in boosting and encouraging industrialisation, in order to speed up economic growth and to meet the great demand for employment. In the State of Selangor, the Batu Tiga Development Scheme is well on the way; the industrial site is being prepared, and applications for lands to build factories are being received. No doubt, these estates of rubber trees will soon be transformed into an industrial paradise. However, Sir, problems

arise. Those workers employed by the estates at Batu Tiga, namely, Sungei Rengam, Bukit Jelutong and Midlands will face a bleak future unless positive action will be taken to look after their welfare. These workers will be affected when development begins as their services will be terminated. So far, 41 workers of Sungei Rengam Estate have been dismissed. Fortunately, the State Development Corporation has offered to employ some of them. But it is only the beginning. What will happen when the development begins at full scale? Sir, about 500 workers are estimated to be affected. Some of them may be employed when the factories are ready—this may take as long as six months. What will happen to these workers and their dependants during the transition period? Sir, in my respectful opinion, anyone who has suffered loss in the cause of progress deserves the attention and the assistance of the Government, and let this industrial paradise be not a transformation from a hell of desperate workers. It is my earnest hope that the Ministries concerned, such as Labour and Welfare, will find ways and means to relieve those affected. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara tidak dapat tiada berlaku di-mana sahaja di-mulakan pelancharan satu² ranchangan kemajuan. Tanggong-jawab menchegeh pengang-

goran supaya jangan berluasan sentiasa di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Buroh dan Jabatan Tenaga Ra'ayat. Bagi pehak Kementerian Perkhidmatan Kebajikan 'Am, kita sentiasa memberi bantuan kapada orang² yang di-dalam keadaan berkehendakkan bantuan supaya mengelakkan daripada kebuloran. Bagaimana pun bukan tiap² orang yang menganggor berada di-dalam kekechapan. Bagaimana pun Kerajaan sedia mengawasi mereka supaya tidak terbiar menderita dan akan menimbangkan satu² permohonan untok bantuan dari segi keadaan sa-saorang itu jika ada orang² sa-umpama itu.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pehak Kementerian Buroh, Kerajaan akan berusaha dengan sa-berapa daya upaya memberi apa jua bantuan yang berpatutan kapada pekerja² yang harus akan hilang kerja mereka oleh kerana ranchangan pembangunan yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi. Kita sangat²-lah bersukachita memandang bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengambil berat atas perkara ini, dan ini satu bukti lagi bahawa parti M.C.A. itu bukan-lah sa-mata² parti untok menjaga kepentingan pehak kapitalis sahaja.

Mr Speaker: Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sa-hingga pukul 11.30 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 12.15 a.m.