Volume II
No. 47

Monday
21st March, 1966

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

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OLEH ZAKUAN BIN MOHD. ARIFF, PENGUASA
ALOR SETAR
1967

Harga: $1

The Honourable DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

" DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra—Padang Terap).

" ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

" DATO' GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

" ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).

" ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).

" ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).

" ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, J.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, D.P.M.P., 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' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

" DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

" PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

" ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

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

" DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

" ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

" DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Setar Selatan).

" ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

" ENCHE' C. JOHN MOJAKIL.

" ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

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

" ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

" ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

" ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).

" ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu—Jempol).

" ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).

" WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).

" TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).

The Honourable ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
,, TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
,, DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N, J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
,, ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
,, DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
,, ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
,, ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
,, TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
,, ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
,, ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
,, TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
,, RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
,, ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
,, ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
,, ENCHE' D.R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
,, ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
,, ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
,, ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
,, ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
,, ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
,, ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
,, ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
,, PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
,, ENCHE' TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
,, ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Baharu).
,, 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' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
,, 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 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 Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
" the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Setar Utara).
" ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
" ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
" ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
" O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
" DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
" TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
" ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
" DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
" ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
" ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Setar).
" ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
" DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
" ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
" ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Petani).
" ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
" TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau—Tampin).
" DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
" ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Member took and subscribed the Oath required by Law:

Enche' John Ondu Mojakil.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

WELCOMING NEW MEMBER

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming the new Member, the Honourable Enche' John Ondu Mojakil, to this House. He was elected by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sabah to take the place of Dato' Donald Aloysius Stephens who has resigned from this House with effect from 2nd November, 1965.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alomkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 22 haribulan Disember, 1965, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara[2] yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini, minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setia Usaha Majlis supaya membachakan perutusan itu kapada Majlis ini.

(*The Clerk reads the Message*)

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills—

(1) to amend the written laws relating to the remuneration of Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries,
(2) to amend the Turnover Tax Act, 1965,
(3) to amend further the laws relating to income tax of Sabah, Sarawak and the States of Malaya,
(4) to amend the Excise Act, 1961,

(5) to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958,

(6) to create common tariffs for Malaysia and to provide for matters incidental thereto,

(7) to amend the Insurance Act, 1963,

(8) to ratify and give legal sanction to the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes,

(9) to repeal the Laws of the States of Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu relating to suits against the Ruling Houses of those States,

(10) to establish a corporate body by the name of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat and for the purposes connected therewith,

(11) to amend the Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1959,

(12) to consolidate the laws relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering or leaving, or travelling within, the Federation and to provide for matters connected therewith,

(13) to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959,

(14) to amend the Divorce Ordinance, 1952, of the States of Malaya,

(15) to amend the Penal Code,

(16) to provide for the reconstitution of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto,

(17) to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957, and the Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Act, 1964,

(18) to establish the Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board for the purposes of regulating and improving the timber export industry and to provide for matters connected therewith,

(19) to repeal certain legislation relating to Mui Tsai,

(20) to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955,

(21) to amend the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1948,

(22) to incorporate the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority to be charged with the responsibility for the rehabilitation and development of any areas within the States of Malaya,

(23) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1965 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes,

(24) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year,

(25) to provide for the appointment of places of safety for the purposes of the Laws in force in different parts of the States of Malaya for the Protection of Women and Girls,

(26) to amend and consolidate the law relating to registration of societies,

(27) to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958,

(28) to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, in order to give legal effect to an International Convention for the Safety of Life at sea signed in London on 17th June, 1964, and to International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at sea, 1960 and to enable Malaysian vessels exclusively employed in the fishing industry to be exempted from the provisions of Part III of the Ordinance,

(29) to establish a body corporate to be called the National Productivity Council and to provide for matters connected therewith.

without amendment.

(Sgd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President "

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

(1) Turnover Tax Bill, 1965.

(2) Income Tax Laws (Malaysia) (Amendment No. 2) Bill, 1965.

(3) Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(4) Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(5) Supplementary Supply (1965) (No. 2) Bill, 1965.

(6) Supply (1966) Bill, 1965.

(7) Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(8) Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(9) Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(10) Women and Girls (Appointment of Places of Safety) Bill, 1966.

(11) Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(12) Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(13) Prevention of Crime (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(14) Immigration (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(15) Federal Statute Law Revision (Suits against the Ruling Houses) Bill, 1966.

(16) Employment (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(17) Mui Tsai (Repeal) Bill, 1966.

(18) Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries (Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(19) Malayan Timber Export Industry Board (Incorporation) Bill, 1966.

(20) Societies Bill, 1966.

(21) Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Bill, 1966.

(22) Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(23) Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Bill, 1966.

(24) Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(25) National Productivity Council (Incorporation) Bill, 1966.

(26) Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Bill, 1966.

(27) Passports Bill, 1966.

(28) National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority (Incorporation) Bill, 1966.

(29) Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) Bill, 1966.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.

Mr Speaker: I regret to inform the House of the death of the Honourable Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman, Member for Krian Laut, and I desire on behalf of the House to express our sense of the loss we have sustained and our sympathy with the relatives of the Honourable Member.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL BY THE HONOURABLE DR LIM CHONG EU

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members will recall that this House, at its previous sitting, granted leave to the Honourable Member for Tanjong to introduce a Bill to be called "Constitution Amendment Bill" to amend Article 159 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia. I now have to inform the House that I have received from the Honourable the Prime Minister the report specified under Standing Order 49 (4) with regard to this Bill. The report reads as follows:

"Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat,

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Pursuant to Standing Order 49 (4) of the Standing Orders of the Dewan Ra'ayat, I have the honour to make the following report on the above Bill introduced by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I have considered the Bill, and I can find nothing objectionable in its phrasing in form. As the Bill seeks to amend the Constitution, the provision of Article 159 of the Constitution will have to be complied with.

Saya dengan hormat-nya,

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ,
Perdana Menteri "

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO SARAWAK—RETINUE

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that during his recent visit to Sarawak a number of UMNO officials, Members of Parliament and political leaders were in his retinue; if so, to state who paid for the travel expenses, including plane fares, etc., of these UMNO officials, Members of Parliament and political leaders; if these were paid from public funds, under what head of expenditure were these funds drawn.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, state that those who accompanied the

LEGAL EXPENSES OF THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB—BREAK-DOWN OF COSTS INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice for the break-down of the sum of $88,323 spent on Enche' Rahman Talib, showing how much was spent as legal fees and how much was paid as disbursement, and whether this sum of $88,323 covers the legal fees and expenses incurred at the Court of Appeal; and if it does, to state the necessity for engaging the services of three counsels.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, the following sums were paid in respect of proceedings in the High Courts:

To Messers Rodyk and Davidson:

Legal Fees	$18,333.00
Disbursements ...	8,120.99

To Messers Shearn and Delamore & Co.:

Legal Fees	$19,000.00
Disbursements ...	8,385.00

The unexpected balance of $34,484.01 reverted to the Treasury on 1-1-1966 on expiry of the financial year 1965. The costs of the defendants in respect of the proceedings in the High Court, amounting to $34,483.70, have not yet been paid as the defendants have not extracted the Allocatur. The sum of $88,323 does not cover the legal fees and expenses incurred at the Court of Appeal. The appeal is still pending.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is it the intention of the Government to foot the expenses incurred at the hearing before the Court of Appeal? If so, is the Minister of Justice aware that three expensive counsels were employed to do what presumably a senior Federal Counsel of the Crown could equally do? Will the Honourable Minister kindly tell this House whether the expenses incurred in the Court of Appeal will also be met by the Attorney-General Department?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I have mentioned that the appeal is still pending, and what the Government does the Honourable Member will be able to ask at a future session of the Parliament. It is no use anticipating what the Government is going to do.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, that is begging the question. Is the Honourable Minister not aware that, at the time when the High Court hearing was heard and the decision was made and at the time when Enche' Rahman Talib resigned from his ministership, there was no talk of the Government paying his legal fees. This House is entitled to know whether the Government intends, or does not intend, to pay the legal fees incurred before the Court of Appeal.

Enche' Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan): Sir, can the Honourable Minister also inform us whether the Government has to pay for all the damages caused by the recent so-called peaceful demonstration by Labour Party members? (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: I am afraid that is another question entirely. (*Laughter*).

WITHDRAWAL OF FACILITIES FROM SINGAPORE STUDENTS AT MALAYA HALL, LONDON

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

(*a*) if he is aware that despite all the Government's efforts, the majority of the Students at Malaysia Hall, whether Malaysian or Singaporean, are against the proposed eviction of Singapore students from Malaysia Hall;

(*b*) whether any decision has been taken regarding this proposed eviction of Singapore students from Malaysia Hall; and

(*c*) if official decision has been taken, whether he will seriously consider maintaining the *status quo*.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, no decision has yet been made by Government to withdraw from Singapore students facilities at Malaysia Hall in London. In considering what steps to take in this matter, the pre-

dominant consideration will be the interest of Malaysian students in the United Kingdom, for whose progress and welfare, I, as Minister, and the Government are answerable in Parliament. The use of the word "eviction" by the Honourable Member is rather unfortunate. I say so because, even if it is decided to withdraw such facilities from Singapore students, reasonable notice will be given, so that the separation will take place in the smoothest possible way without causing any unnecessary inconvenience to all parties concerned.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I heard the Honourable Minister correctly, he stated that consideration will be given in the interest of the students. Is it not in the interest of the students that they should mix amicably and have the closest relations with the students from Singapore studying the world over where they come into contact with the Malaysian students? As such, does the Minister not consider it unwise, unpolitic, to withdraw such facilities as there may be available to Singapore students wherever they may be?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, it is still premature for me to answer that question of the Honourable Member, but I would say that it is our policy to encourage our students to mix with students from any part of the world and, in particular, with students from neighbouring countries. Even if it is decided that Singapore should separate from us in Malaysia Hall, there is nothing whatsoever to prevent Singapore students from mixing freely in social parties, in other functions, so that they will come to know each other better. In fact, I would say that is most desirable.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: That is shedding crocodile tears. Is the Minister not aware that Malaysian students, be they in London, Great Britain, or Ireland, and locally, are absolutely against such a move?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I had myself met the leaders of the Malaysian students in London, and I can assure the Honourable Member that they do share his opinion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Minister of Education aware that his brainwashing of students in London has not been as quite successful as he would like this House to believe? Is he aware that this copy of the Suara Merdeka, published by the forum of Malaysian students in London, was published after this so-called assurance by the students that they will toe the line definitely is against such a retrograde step. If the Honourable Minister has not got a copy of this, or is unaware of this, I will very gladly pass this on to him.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: I do not believe in the doctrine of brainwashing as adopted by the Labour Party. However, I would say that when I went there, I did not meet the leaders of the Forum because I felt that I had no mandate to meet them. But nevertheless, I did meet the leaders of the Malaysian students for whom, as I said in my reply just now, I am responsible to Parliament and to the country. As regards the Suara Merdeka which the Honourable Member spoke about just now, I would say that this paper is issued by the Forum which is a mixture of Malaysian and Singapore students. So, the views of the Suara Merdeka will not necessarily convey the views of the Malaysian students.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Minister inform this House who those so-called leaders of the Malaysian students are? Were they elected, was there a delegation sent and, if so, who do they represent actually—all students in London, all students in England, or all students in Great Britain.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: All the accredited representatives of students from London. They did not only come from London but also from other parts of the country, and my Permanent Secretary, after I left London, went on to Belfast as well as to Dublin to meet the Malaysian students leaders there and to explain the situation himself to them.

submitted all the details earlier, it would have helped my Ministry to make further enquiries. I hope he will submit details to my Ministry for further enquiries to be made.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, just now we heard the Minister said he had already made enquiries from State and District levels. My colleague, the Honourable Member for Dato' Kramat, has already stated that this matter has been approved, in principle, in the State Assembly. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, the State knows about it, and if what my colleague, the Member for Dato' Kramat, says is true, then obviously is the Minister aware that he has been led up the garden path?

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, my answer was quite straightforward. No company under this name is known in the State, in the Companies Registry, as well as in the Swiss Embassy; and if the company had applied for anything under a different name, that is quite a different matter.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, we now have a categorical statement from the Honourable Minister that he has made enquiries from the State Government, and the State Government of Trengganu has said that it was not aware of the existence of such a company, or that there has been any application by this company for anything whatsoever. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would refer the Honourable Minister to my question Number 4 (*b*). Number 4 (*b*) says, "whether it is correct that the Pacific Power Trust International Establishment is starting a paper mill in the district of Kuala Brang, Ulu Trengganu"—that was my question. To that question the Honourable Minister has said that he has made enquiries and that the answer has been in the negative. But Mr Speaker, Sir, something must be fishy here, because, as I have said, there was, I understand, a decision by the State Assembly in May, 1965, whereby an application for a kilang Kayu di-daerah Kuala Brang, Jabatan Hulu Trengganu, was approved on the application of a Sharikat Pacific Power Trust International Establishment, so that, in fact, on the official papers of the Trengganu State Government there is already an approval for a paper mill by this company which apparently does not exist, and whose existence the Honourable Minister is completely unaware of. Surely, in this instance the Honourable Minister must have been completely misled and perhaps, deliberately misinformed.

Enche' Kaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, my answer to the Honourable Member to question 4 (*b*) is, "No". There is no such a paper mill proposed under the company as stated by the Honourable Member, and I would like to point to the Honourable Member that, as regards alienation of land, this purely a State matter in which the Federal Government does not interfere.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I am being pressed.....

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, as a point of order: Standing Order 24 (4) states that a question shall not be made the pretext for a debate. The Honourable Member has been debating on this issue, or making a statement.

Honourable Members: Hear, hear.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Perhaps, Mr Speaker, Sir, you should give up your seat to him. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have quite authoritative information that this company exists, but I have myself not made certain of it, and that was why I enquired of the Honourable Minister for facts under Question 4 (*b*). Should the Honourable Minister wish to have further information on this, I am prepared to disclose it to him now in this House, or outside, as he wishes.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member has any details on this matter, he is welcome to submit the details to my Ministry for further enquiries, instead of wasting the time of this House.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will quote part of the Minutes of the State of Trengganu which read:

"Chadangan membena kilang kayu di-daerah Kuala Brang Hulu Trengganu, etc, etc, 260/39. Majlis Meshuarat telah menimbangkan chadangan Sharikat Pacific Power Trust International Establishment, Switzerland kerana mendirikan sa-buah kilang kayu di-daerah Kuala Brang, Jabatan Hulu, Trengganu, dan bersetuju pada dasar-nya."

Is that sufficient information to ask to make further enquiries?

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been informed by the Government that the application had been for *kilang kayu.*

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, now we are trying to split hairs. Just now we were told that there was no existence of such a company whatsoever.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: As a lawyer, he should know that the company is not registered under the Companies Ordinance. It has no personality in this country and, therefore, it does not exist in that sense—it might exist overseas.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, the intention of my question is clear. Now, the Honourable Minister in answering that question is falling back upon law. He said that if under the law a company does not exist, it therefore does not exist at all. It does exist, but it may exist illegally—just as a subversive organisation which may not be registered but it may be existing illegally. If you say, it does not exist legally, but that it exists illegally, I would accept that answer.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: It exists as a legal personal on registration and before registration it does not exist at all. There is no such thing as legal personal until it is registered under the Companies Ordinance or Companies Act. I would like to ask the honourable Member to revise this law. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I take it that what the Honourable Ministers are saying is this: "That in fact we admit that this company exists; that in fact this company is not registered; that in fact this company has made an application for a paper mill; that in fact....."

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of Order—Standing Order 23 (1). Questions should not become a matter for debate. The Honourable Minister has answered a question on facts. Now, there is a dispute as to whether the Honourable Member would accept the Honourable Minister's answer or not. The Honourable Minister has given his reply to the question asked, but now the question has become a debate instead of Questions and Answers as stated. Therefore I propose that you close this question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot accept this answer.

Mr Speaker: The matter of question should not be made a pretext for debate—you should know it; and, besides, now the Question Time is up.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation; presented by the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS BILL

Bill to make provisions relating to the preservation of books and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES (VIENNA CONVENTION) BILL

Bill to amend the law on diplomatic privileges and immunities by giving

The next thing is, there is this sum of $694,510 spent on Emergency Resettlement Regrouping schemes in the Borneo States. One reads from the press—and here I am not trying to be communal but merely stating a fact—of Chinese being resettled. I wonder if the Government cares to give us an explanation why only Chinese are resettled. Is it because only Chinese are considered to be security risks, or that others are not considered as security risks? In connection with this resettlement, one also knows that properties for example, the crops and other immovable properties of the people, who are resettled, sometimes are being pilfered. I do hope that the Government can give us an adequate reply as to whether these properties will be adequately protected, while the people are being resettled, and in connection with the resettlement camp itself, I do hope that adequate facilities like schools, water, light, will be provided for these unfortunate victims who, through no fault of their own, are being resettled.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, we do know that in Malaya itself more than 18 years after the declaration of the Emergency, the people who have been living in the new villages have not been given titles to the land on which they have lived for more than 10 years. In this respect, I do hope that the Central Government will take this up with the State Government immediately.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is an item for irrigation schemes in various States. I have an adjournment speech on the floods in the Eastern States of Malaya and I do not wish to touch on them. I notice that the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives is present here today. I need hardly remind him that the other day there was a delegation from the Kaum Ibu that met him at the Sultan Suleiman Club at Kampong Baharu. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a thing that I myself have raised in this House. I have raised it in the Selangor State Assembly, but unfortunately for more than two years nothing has been done to minimise the effects of floods that are caused by the Sungai Bunus. Unfortunately, there have been lots of promises both by the Central and State Government: for example, on the eve of the election in 1964, the then Assistant Minister of Interior, Enche' Cheah Theam Swee, openly said that he was going to spend millions of dollars to control the floods caused by Sungei Bunus in Kampong Baharu. Kampong Baharu is not very far from this House, and I am sure that the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives is well aware of those floods, since the very area that he was in—the Sultan Suleiman Club, a little behind that—is always subject to floods during a heavy shower. I see that this has become a political football. The Drainage and Irrigation Department kicks it on to the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. Unfortunately, or fortunately, the Minister of Local Government and Housing has to receive a delegation from the Anti-flood Committee, and then the State Government has been asked to deal with this problem. They all pass the buck from one to the other, and the net result of this is that the unfortunate inhabitants, whose homes are flooded by the Sungei Bunus, have to bear the brunt of these floods. None other than a Senator had to remove a piano with the assistance of the people around due to these floods. I do hope that the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives in particular, since it is his Department which will carry out the canalisation of Sungei Bunus, will get on with this job.

In connection with the expenditure on the renovation and extension to the existing Istana Negara at Taylor Road, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Government, in view of the financial stringency, in view of the austerity drive, will keep expenditure of this nature to the barest minimum.

There is the expenditure of 1.5 million for subscribers to be spent by the Telecommunication Department. I do know that the Ministry is aware of the thousands of subscribers who are waiting, some for as long as two years, for telephones to be connected to their homes. I fail to see why more sums cannot be allocated for work of

national airway, which provides internal transport mainly, which is the money spinning component of any airways, is still in the hands of the *orang puteh*. "Apa macham Tuan Menteri", may I ask?

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is incredible the way the Government does things. Instead of saying, "It is however proposed", this House may be moved reassured if he can tell us that by a certain date, let us say by the end of the first half of this year, these plans will be finalised, and not 60%, but perhaps, the whole of it should be taken over by the Government. Why not? This is a national airway. It is a money spinning airway, and why should it not be completely nationalised? If it is stated that we must have the know how of Quantas and B.O.A.C. no doubt adequate arrangements can be made with these big combines to provide such facilities without their having such a stranglehold on the shares of Malaysian Airways Limited.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have herewith me a whole heap of press cuttings: "How National is the National airline", says the heading; "Transport Troubles with Malaysia Airways;" "Engineers shortage cause of delays to airlines". It looks to me that almost everyday there is a headline regarding Malaysian Airways; "The day the planes did not fly"—a whole heap of troubles of Malaysian Airways. If I, with your permission, Mr Speaker, Sir, may read out this little choice bit from the Straits Times of 28-3-66:

"The Malaysian Airways administration was to-day held responsible for the frequent delays in its Comet Jet Services because of what were described as short sighted policies. The General Secretary of the Malaysian Airways, Qantas, Empire Airways, Local Employees Union, Mr Ng Kuan Huat, who hit out at the administration also charged that it has been responsible for introducing jet services without proper planning. He was commenting on a recent statement by the administration which blamed the shortage of engineering staff for the delays in its jet services. Mr Ng said the administration's statement implied acceptance of their own errors which are now coming to light."

"Why was the Jet Comet Service introduced when there are not sufficient engineers to handle these aircrafts? Mr Yee also accused the Administration of not being sincere in training local engineers to handle the servicing of the jet aircraft. He claimed that a batch of five local apprentices were sent for nine months training under the B.O.A.C. in London for aeroplane and engine licences to enable them to handle the jet aircraft. While they were half way through their course they were recalled to Singapore. Mr Yee said that the second batch of seven apprentices were selected for similar training in London last year but later their trip was cancelled. "Why has the Administration been so half-hearted about the Training of local employees?" he asked.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if what is alleged by Mr Yee is true, then I say that the people who are directing Malaysian Airways—the whole pack of them—should be given the sack and the Minister should think in terms of getting a new directorate, because the policy of training local people to handle local affairs has been accepted long ago by the Alliance Government; and here you have allegations, and I see the Minister has not jumped up to refute these allegations, that people who have been sent abroad have been recalled half-way through; 'people who are supposed to go abroad have their trips aborted before they could go; and I notice that to a number of questions which I have asked, regarding the training of engineers in Malaysian Airways, as usual, the Minister in his reply has stated:

"There is an increasing and world-wide shortage of aircraft engineers and, secondly, some difficulty in recruiting staff in circumstances where the company's active policy of replacing expatriate staff resulted in a situation where only relatively short-term contracts could be offered to expatriate personnel."

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, we have been independent for the last nine years since 1957. Surely it is not beyond the capacity of the Ministry of Transport, or Malaysian Airways Limited to send large batches of local people, and I can assure the Minister that there are many people who are qualified to be trained.

If I remember rightly, QANTAS called for applications for five people to be trained in aircraft engineering and literally there were hundreds of people, who are qualified to be trained who turned up for an interview.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon): Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member would give way I ask for just one minute for clarification. I think the Honourable Member and all Honourable Members of this House will be very, very grateful to Malaysian Airways. We never expected to get our Comet (5) within the last two years, of what was achieved, and it is impossible to expect in a period of two years to train all the engineers and what not to fit in with the Comet; but we did our level best and as the Honourable Member himself realises, we want him safe in the air and land safely, and we cannot take chances with Malaysian Airways—cross our fingers, so far so good.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for this clarification by the Minister. I am not saying that we should abandon standards—far from it. As an infrequent traveller of Malaysian Airways, who has suffered a little in the hands of the Malaysian Airways. I am not saying that we should abandon standards for expediency. What I am saying is, we should take steps to train local people in large numbers and this, despite the statement of the Honourable the Minister of Transport, is not being done even at this moment, as you can see from these press cuttings that I have read out. Mr Speaker, Sir, here is a comedy on Comet Flight 122; Here is "Pilots going on strike".

"Shopping for jets." Is he not thinking in terms of going into such business as 707? Now if you are going to gravitate into the big league then surely we should train our people in large numbers instead of when the Boeing 707, or 727, or may be the Vicount 10, lands here, and you say "Apa macham, tidak ada orang bumiputra, dan tidak payah pakai bumiputra, pakai orang Puteh." Mr Speaker, Sir, this is very serious state of affairs; worse still, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have noticed from a press report in the Daily Citizen of the 10th of February, it is stated there that the Minister today disclosed that the Malaysian Airways is interested in operating routes in the Middle East and countries in the Far East. I do not know whether the Minister has been misquoted or not. I merely read from here, Mr Speaker, Sir, this is going, of course, into the big league, where you cannot look after local flights and connections between Jesselton, Sibu, Kuching, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, and now you are going into the big league and thinking in terms of going to Taipei, perhaps, Japan and Kuwait, Cairo, Beirut and the like. May I, in all humility tell the Minister of Transport, going into the big league against such big combines as Pan-Am, B.O.A.C., QANTAS, you will be swallowed up in no time; you are not even a member of this trade association known as the I.A.T.A., and you are thinking in terms of going into the big league. These big combines, to them we are less than chicken feed, and we all know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that operating an international flight is a very highly Competitive business, the luxury of which this country can ill afford. On the other hand, domestic flights the world over are very profitable, and that is all the more reason why we should not let QANTAS and B.O.A.C. take away all the profits. May I ask, in conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, to ask the Honourable the Minister not to venture forth into outer space, so to speak. Let us keep closer to Malaysian skies and keep them safe and spin more money and provide better services and the like.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, to just point out in a small way how the Ministry of Transport operates. I have here a question regarding hangar and repair facilities at Subang International Airport—the inadequacy of such facilities. Here is a classic report by the Honourable the Minister:

> "I am aware of the lack of hangar and repair facilities at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport and a study is being made as to the cost of providing adequate facilities of this type in future and these services will be provided as soon as is practicable."

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I tell the Minister of Transport that we are the laughing stock of travellers in the East. You talk about the International

pembangunan², maka rasa saya patut-lah Kerajaan kita ini menutup perbelanjaan yang telah di-tanggong oleh Kerajaan Perlis untok membesarkan dan menjadikan istana itu sa-bagai satu istana yang menjaga taraf bekas Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu.

Saya rasa Setia-usaha Parlimen kapada Kementerian Kewangan ini juga telah mendapat kesempatan untok melihat istana yang telah di-bena itu dan kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan kita dapat memberikan wang untok menutup perbelanjaan itu pada istana itu, rasa saya itu-lah satu pemberian dan anugerah, atau tanda mata kapada jasa dan kenang²an kapada usaha yang telah baginda berikan sa-lama lima tahun kapada negara kita ini. Saya harap Kementerian Kewangan ini akan dapat menimbangkan dengan bagitu jauh dan memikirkan dengan kechil-nya hasil bagi Negeri Perlis itu.

Yang kedua, saya suka memberi uchapan tahniah kapada Kementerian Tempatan dan Perumahan yang baharu² ini telah berjaya membena sa-buah market yang besar sa-kali dan modern di-Kota Bharu, dan kalau kita kata Kota Bharu ia-lah Ibu Kota bagi Negeri Kelantan di-mana seluroh Negeri Kelantan itu perentah oleh Kerajaan PAS, manakala kita melihat berjaya-nya market Kota Bharu ini yang telah di-buka dengan rasmi-nya, nampak-lah kapada kita bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ini tidak memileh anak tiri, atau anak kandong di-dalam pembangunan negara baik di-dalam bandar, atau pun di-luar bandar dan sa-patut-nya pada orang² Negeri Kelantan, terutama-nya orang² yang menentang Kerajaan Pusat, pandai² sa-dikit menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan Pusat ini yang telah memberikan banyak kemudahan pada ra'ayat Negeri Kelantan dan baharu² ini Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar telah pun memberi pula janji, atau pun memberi peruntokan lebeh daripada $1 juta untok hendak membela ra'ayat Negeri Kelantan yang telah di-datangi oleh wabak bah dan beberapa kerosakan yang berlaku dalam Negeri Kelantan itu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang saperti ini biasa-nya orang² PAS dalam Negeri Kelantan tidak pandai menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi chuba pula hendak menipu ra-'ayat pada masa ayer bah itu, kita berikan beras dan bantuan² tetapi tidak bermalu orang² PAS ini sudah masokkan kertas di-dalam kampit² beras itu mengatakan pemberian ini datang daripada Kerajaan PAS.

Saya rasa penipuan yang saperti ini, patut-lah di-tiadakan bagi orang² yang hendak mengajar Islam dan hukuman² Islam. Rasa saya, baik juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² PAS ini tidak berkuasa, kalau ia berkuasa, dia telah berchakap di-Krian baharu² ini, dia hendak menangkap Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri² Melayu semua-nya, dan kalau ini berlaku, saya rasa negeri ini tidak akan aman dan rasa-nya perbuatan khianat yang di-buat oleh mereka ini boleh melihat dan boleh merasa betapa Kerajaan Perikatan ini memberikan layanan² yang sama di-antara negeri yang di-perentah-nya dengan negeri yang tidak di-perentah-nya. Hanya kita harap supaya kerjasama di-antara mereka² ini akan wujud dan sa-lama kerjasama ini wujud, barangkali banyak lagi pembenaan² akan di-langsongkan dalam negeri yang di-perentah oleh bukan Ahli² Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi memenangi hati ra'ayat, terutama sa-kali dalam kempen² pilehan raya kechil yang berlaku di-Krian Laut dan di-Sungai Baharu baharu² ini, kita telah mendengar betapa orang² PAS telah menapikan semua sa-kali pembenaan dan pembangunan ini untok kemenangan dan kebaikan ra'ayat negeri ini. Barangkali juga Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama terasa benar beberapa tudohan² ini dilimparkan kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan dalam soal masaalah harga padi dalam negeri² Tanah Melayu ini. Saya rasa harga padi yang telah dibangkitkan oleh orang² PAS dengan mendabek² dada serta mengatakan kami daripada Kelantan tidak takut mati ini, kerana hendak membela orang² Krian dengan harga padi yang melambong², kata-nya kalau dia berkuasa. Saya rasa Menteri yang berkenaan akan dapat menerangkan, walau pun sudah berkali², bukan satu

kali, sudah berpuloh² kali sudah diterangkan tugas dan kewajipan Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam masaalah pengeluaran hasil ra'ayat, terutama padi ini, tetapi maseh lagi tidak dapat di-fahami oleh orang² yang sa-memang hendak mengelirukan pandangan orang ramai, terutama sakali dalam penghasilan ra'ayat.

Berbangkit dari soal ini, saya suka menarek perhatian kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama supaya dapat mengadakan satu perundingan dengan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan supaya harga² padi yang telah di-jadikan sa-bagai satu modal dalam kempen PAS pada masa pilehan raya kechil di-Krian itu dapat dipegang tanggong-jawab-nya oleh Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, dan beliau-lah sahaja orang yang bertanggong-jawab bagi mengeluarkan, atau pun bagi memberi maklumat harga² padi itu dan tidak daripada Kementerian yang lain.

Berbangkit daripada masaalah ini juga, saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam usaha kita hendak menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dan sekarang ini telah berjalan dengan baik-nya, maka pada fahaman saya sa-lain daripada kita hendak menggalakkan ra'ayat menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun itu, ada satu masaalah yang patut di-fikirkan oleh Kerajaan, oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan, ia-itu bagaimana-kah Kementerian ini dapat menampong hajat² ra'ayat sa-telah hasil padi itu berlipat ganda dengan sebab dua kali sa-tahun. Kalau pada tahun ini, mithal-nya, dalam kawasan saya di-Hilir Perak ini, padi terlalu subor dan tidak ada ayer bah yang melanda saperti Negeri Kelantan—shukor orang² di-sana banyak berterima kaseh kapada Kerajaan dan shukor kapada Allah Ta'ala kerana padi-nya telah menjadi bertambah pada tahun ini dan yang menjadi rumit sekarang ini ia-lah penjualan-nya pada kilang yang ada di-Telok Anson itu tidak dapat menampongi kehendak² ra'ayat yang ada di-Sungai Manik dan Labu Kubong.

Dan oleh kerana itu, kesukaran akan timbul dan orang tengah akan dapat menchari peluang daripada kesukaran ini. Maka saya mengshorkan kapada Kementerian ini supaya dapat di-tambah gudang² untok menerima dan membeli padi² ra'ayat dan di-simpan di-dalam gudang² yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan dan gudang² itu sekarang ini tidak chukup untok menampong semua padi yang di-tuai oleh ra'ayat, dan kalau padi ini kita tanam dua kali sa-tahun, maka hasil akan lebeh banyak lagi dan kalau sa-kira-nya persediaan daripada Kerajaan, daripada Kementerian ini, untok melayani hasil ra'ayat ini tidak sempurna dan tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan sa-baik²-nya, maka tujuan kita untok meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat kita itu akan tidak sampai kapada tujuan² kita dan matalamat kita yang sa-benar-nya.

Maka kerana itu saya menarek perhatian Menteri yang berkenaan supaya kawasan² padi, umpama Krian Laut dan Hilir Perak ini, dapat di-sediakan gudang² untok di-beli padi² itu walau pun tidak di-kilang sa-kali gus tetapi di-beli daripada ra'ayat itu dan di-simpan di-dalam kilang² itu. Kalau di-Telok Anson tidak ada tempat tetapi di-tengah² bendang ada yang berhampiran dengan Labu Kubong dengan Sungai Manek itu boleh-lah di-charikan tempat untok di-adakan kilang, gudang², dan ra'ayat boleh-lah menjual padi kapada gudang Kerajaan itu.

Jadi itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengharapkan kapada Kementerian ini. Banyak tudohan yang di-limparkan kapada kita, tetapi dengan tudohan² ini akan menjadi pendorong kapada kita bagi membetulkan kehidupan ra'ayat kita pada masa yang akan datang. Terima Kaseh.

Enche' Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I be permitted to say something on Rural Development in Sarawak Head 126 sub-head 20. Rural Development is the most attractive achievement of the Alliance Government both at the State and Federal level. It is of course an Alliance duty to retain its ruling powers in Malaysia by working hard for the people. So in this respect Mr Speaker, Sir, our Government

di-dalam Negeri Perlis chara pemasaran padi ada-lah berlainan daripada negeri² lain. Di-dalam Negeri Perlis chara pemasaran padi ini ada-lah di-usahakan oleh Bank Persatuan Sharikat² Kerjasama, tetapi chara perlaksanaan-nya ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi Kementerian ini menyelidek dan menyiasat supaya jangan pak² tani itu teraniaya. Sebab apa saya kata bagitu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kerana mengikut system yang di-jalankan sekarang ini dan perlaksanaan yang di-jalankan oleh Bank Persatuan Sharikat² Kerjasama Negeri Perlis sekarang ini, saya fikir ranchangan itu mustahak-lah di-kaji balek sa-mula dengan sa-halus²-nya dan sa-masak²-nya, kerana ini ada-lah satu ranchangan jangka panjang. Jika sa-kira-nya ranchangan yang sa-macham ini tidak di-kaji dengan sa-halus²-nya dan tidak di-kaji dengan sa-masak²-nya, maka banyak ra'ayat² akan merungut bahawa chara² itu tidak akan memberi keuntongan yang besar kapada mereka, merupakan untong sa-karong rugi saguni kapada petani².

Sebab apa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang saya terangkan bagitu, kerana saya dapati bahawa system pemasaran yang di-jalankan oleh Bank Persatuan Sharikat Kerjasama Negeri Perlis sekarang ini dan chara perlaksanaan-nya harus-lah di-kaji balek sa-mula, umpama-nya saya dapati daripada resit² pasaran padi yang diberikan kapada sab² ejen ia-itu wakil² daripada Bank Sharikat Kerjasama, kerana wakil² daripada Bank Sharikat Kerjasama itu bukan-lah kebanyakan-nya daripada sharikat² kerjasama dan pada hari ini banyak yang menjadikan wakil², atau ejen² bagi Bank Pemasaran Padi Negeri Perlis itu ada-lah di-sahkan di-atas nama persaorangan. Jadi, kalau kita hendak memperbaiki lagi keadaan² itu, maka mustahak-lah bagi Kementerian ini supaya memberi nafas baharu kapada sharikat² kampong kerjasama di-Negeri Perlis ini. Jadi, dengan chara kita susun dengan kemas-nya sharikat² kampong di-dalam Negeri Perlis ini, maka itu-lah akan memberi keuntongan yang lebeh besar lagi kapada petani², tetapi kalau hanya dengan chara yang di-jalankan sekarang ini, maka saya dapati, sangat-lah banyak potongan² yang dikenakan ka-atas pak² tani.

Umpama-nya saperti potongan berat guni, potongan basah, potongan lain², kemudian bagitu juga potongan upah angkat, potongan tambang, potongan commission sharikat, kemudian potongan lagi yang di-namakan potongan commission bank. Jadi, kalau banyak potongan² yang sa-macham ini maka banyak-lah pak² tani itu merungut, kerana apa mereka kata, mereka bawa padi yang sa-demikian jenis juga—padi itu di-jual di-Negeri Kedah, pada hal Negeri Kedah itu chara system pemasaran belum lagi di-jalankan. Mereka berkata dengan chara mereka itu bawa padi pergi ka-Negeri Kedah, padi itu juga, tetapi mereka itu dapat harga yang lebeh tinggi lagi daripada chara yang di-jalankan oleh Bank Persatuan Sharikat Kerjasama Negeri Perlis. Jadi, dengan hal yang demikian, chita² Kementerian hendak menjalankan dasar sharikat kerjasama di-dalam Malaysia ini, terutama-nya di-kawasan² yang ada banyak mempunyaï padi, harus-lah ta' menggalakkan, atau ta' mendapat sokongan yang kuat daripada petani².

Dan tudohan² yang ta' baik harus-lah di-limparkan kapada perjalanan Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang negeri kita ini, wal hal tujuan kita, dan chita² kita hendak menjalankan dasar² pemasaran yang ada di-dalam negeri kita pada hari ini ia-lah chara sharikat kerjasama. Jadi, dengan hal yang tersebut, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi yang ejen² daripada sab² ejen daripada sharikat kerjasama tadi, mereka itu merungut bahawa mereka telah di-berikan di-atas nama sab ejen, tetapi Bank Pemasaran Padi dalam Negeri Perlis tidak menyediakan guni², jadi oleh kerana itu mereka terpaksa pula pergi mengambil guni daripada kilang² yang besar. Jadi, kesudahan-nya yang menyenangkan, yang menguntongkan, bukan-lah sub² ejen tadi, tetapi yang lebeh menguntongkan lagi ia-lah kilang² besar yang mempunyaï lesen menyimpan padi.

Jadi, dengan hal yang demikian, inilah saya mendatangkan satu rayuan kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan,

dan bagitu juga kapada F.A.M.A. dan lain² lagi, supaya perkara ini di-kaji dengan sa-masak²-nya dan dengan sa-halus²-nya supaya tidak lagi datang salah faham, ia-itu di-antara ra'ayat dengan sharikat kerjasama.

Dan yang kedua, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah juga hendak mendatangkan satu pandangan berkenaan dengan sharikat nelayan, ia-itu dalam kawasan saya juga. Saya berasa amat-lah dukachita bahawa dalam masa lawatan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dalam kawasan saya Negeri Perlis baharu² ini saya langsong ta' tahu bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri itu akan datang melawat ka-dalam kawasan saya. Jadi, saya meminta-lah, oleh kerana Yang Berhormat ada mempunyai Political Secretary tentu-lah dapat menulis sa-baris dua umpama-nya sa-belum membuat lawatan memberi tahu kapada Ahli² Parlimen dalam kawasan itu supaya dapat-lah sama saya menyuarakan atau membentangkan fikiran berkenaan dengan keadaan² yang ada dalam kawasan itu; dan yang menjadi kesulitan bahawa dalam kawasan Perlis Selatan ada mempunyai dua pertubohan Sharikat Nelayan, satu di-Kuala Sanglang, dan satu lagi di-Kuala Perlis, dan yang menjadi bertambah rumit berkenaan dengan kerumitan² yang telah tertimpa ka-atas Sharikat Nelayan Kuala Perlis, dan sekarang telah timbul pula, satu masa-alah baharu ia-itu Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Menteri Besar, Perlis, hendak memansokhkan Sharikat Nelayan yang ada di-Kuala Perlis sekarang ini, dan menubohkan satu Sharikat Nelayan yang baharu.

Jadi, kalau sa-macham ini keadaan-nya, maka bertambah-lah berpechah-belah ahli² nelayan ini. Jadi saya berharap-lah dengan jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dapat memberi nasihat supaya Sharikat Nelayan yang telah pun di-tubohkan itu dapat kita perbaiki daripada satu masa ka-satu masa supaya tidak-lah menjadi soalan perselisehan di-antara sa-orang dengan sa-orang. Jadi, dengan chara ini dapat-lah kita menchari jalan yang lebeh sesuai lagi supaya perjalanan Sharikat Nelayan di-Negeri Perlis itu akan mendapat lebeh untong daripada apa yang ada pada hari ini.

Dan apa yang saya telah ketahui bahawa pada 23 haribulan ini, ia-itu dua hari lagi ia-itu satu surat telah di-edarkan kapada orang² Kuala Perlis mengatakan hendak tubohkan satu Sharikat Nelayan yang lain, dan hendak memansokhkan sharikat yang lama itu. Jadi, saya telah di-beri tahu oleh sharikat nelayan itu supaya memintalah dengan jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya sharikat yang telah lama tertuboh itu dapat kita betulkan, dapat kita mensesuaikan supaya sharikat itu dapat berjalan dengan baik-nya.

Jadi, sa-takat itu-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, pandangan saya di-dalam masa-alah pemasaran padi dan masaalah perikanan, dan saya merayu-lah juga kapada Pengerusi F.A.M.A. supaya betul² menjalankan perkara ini, jangan hanya kita menghantar pergi ka-Perlis itu dudok sa-jam, dua jam, kemudian balek, saya kata tidak menchukupi, sa-kurang²-nya dia mesti dudok di-sana satu bulan untok menyiasat bagaimana keadaan² dan kerumitan², kesusahan yang telah tertimpa kapada pak² tani yang ada di-dalam Negeri Perlis, tetapi kalau pergi sa-takat dua tiga jam, kemudian balek ka-Kuala Lumpur, maka masaalah ini ta' dapat kita pechahkan, dan ta' dapat kita menchari satu jalan keluar. Jadi, saya berharap-lah dengan kerjasama daripada Menteri Pertanian dan bagitu juga daripada Menteri Perniagaan dan Perusahaan supaya tiga² badan ini dapat kita satukan dan dapat kita chari satu jalan yang memechahkan masaalah yang menjadi kerumitan kapada pak² tani yang ada di-dalam negara kita pada hari ini, kerana negara kita telah menyuarakan ia-itu kita berdasarkan kapada pertanian dan bagi pak tani, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, banyak-lah saya mendapat rungutan bahawa sharikat ini ambil sa-kupang kata dia—apa hendak rugi sa-kupang sahaja, tetapi bagi pak tani dia menjawab kami hendak mendapat sa-kupang sa-tahun kami bekerja, yang dapat 10 sen sahaja sa-gantang padi sa-tahun bekerja, berjemor berembun, habis merana dengan diri dia, anak dia dan isteri dia.

Jadi, perkara ini, jangan-lah kita memandang satu perkara yang kechil dan mari-lah sama² daripada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan tadi supaya kita menchari satu jalan keluar mudah²an dapat-lah chita² kita hendak menjadikan negara ini, negara kita ini, berdasarkan perjalanan-nya di-atas sharikat kerjasama. Sekian-lah sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Setar Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untok menyokong usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan untok tambahan perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1965. Saya ingin berchakap sadikit di-bawah Head 121 ia-itu di-bawah Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Di-sini telah ada peruntokan sa-banyak $250,000 untok belanja tambahan bagi Kementerian ini, dan saya perchaya wang yang sa-banyak ini akan di-belanjakan oleh pegawai² di-dalam Kementerian ini. Apa yang saya khuatirkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah pada fikiran saya ada pegawai² di-dalam Kementerian ini yang kadang², pada perasaan saya, tidak bertanggong-jawab.

Saya ingin membawa perhatian Rumah yang berbahagia ini berkenaan dengan kejadian tentang harga padi pada tahun 1965—1966 ini. Saperti mana semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu tahu, pada akhir tahun Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah mengishtiharkan ia-itu harga padi ia-lah $16/- satu pikul ia-itu harga yang biasa bagi masa² yang lepas tetapi malang-nya harga ini tidak menjadikan harga yang lebeh daripada masa² yang lepas dan saya fikir patut harga ini di-lebehkan pada masa sekarang ini oleh kerana semua barang² dan chukai telah naik harga yang ini pun pada esok-nya telah di-keluarkan daripada sa-orang pegawai di-dalam Kementerian Commerce and Industry yang mengatakan bahawa harga $16.00 ini bukan-lah kapada semua padi tetapi chuma padi malinja dan padi mahsuri sahaja. Dengan ada-nya pengishtiharan yang macham ini, maka petani² di-sa-belah Kedah, Perlis dan saya perchaya juga sa-belah Kelantan yang tidak menanam padi jenis malinja dan mahsuri, telah terpaksa menjualkan padi-nya pada tahun ini dengan harga yang kurang $2.00 daripada harga yang biasa sa-lama 15 tahun yang lepas. Kalau kita kaji harga $2.00 yang di-kurangkan itu ia-lah satu perkara yang besar bagi petani², apabila padi di-jualkan dengan harga $14.00 sa-pikul apabila di-tolak belanja untok menanam padi, memotong padi dan sa-bagai-nya, keuntongan yang di-dapati oleh petani² daripada satu pikul padi chuma sa-banyak $6.00 sahaja itu kalau di-jual dengan harga $16.00. Jadi kalau di-kurangkan pula, dengan harga $2.00 ini berma'ana petani² rugi pada tiap² sa-pikul sa-banyak $2.00 atau 33⅓ peratus.

Kita semua telah dengar di-dalam Dewan ini dan di-luar Dewan ini di-dalam surat² khabar berkenaan dengan Turnover Tax yang sa-banyak ½ persen —ada-nya Turnover Tax ½ persen telah menjadi satu perkara yang heboh yang mana semua pemodal² telah berteriak ia-itu ini ia-lah satu perkara yang tidak patut di-tanggong oleh pemodal² tetapi ini kalau di-tafsirkan ia-lah sama juga dengan Turnover Tax sa-banyak 13⅓ persen yang di-kenakan di-atas petani² atau pun 6,000 persen lebeh daripada Turnover Tax. Tetapi malang-nya nampak perkara yang sa-macham ini tidak menjadi keberatan kapada semua orang.

Sa-lepas daripada itu apabila telah di-desak oleh beberapa pehak, maka di-dapati pegawai ini telah membuat satu pengumuman atau pengishtiharan yang silap ia-itu yang di-katakan $14.00 itu chuma pada orang yang menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun ia-itu padi Taiwan sahaja dan bukan padi malinja dan mahsuri ia-itu pada crop yang kedua, tetapi malang-nya di-antara pengishtiharan yang pertama dan yang kedua, banyak petani² di-sabelah Kedah dan di-Perlis telah menjual padi dengan harga yang di-tetapkan oleh pegawai ini. Jadi saya fikir kalau kita mustahak membuat perbelanjaan dan perbelanjaan ini digunakan oleh pegawai², maka patut-lah kita ada pegawai yang bertanggong-jawab dengan kerana kesalahan pegawai ini bukan sahaja beratus ribu ringgit telah rugi kapada petani² di-sabelah Kedah dan Perlis tetapi Kerajaan Perikatan juga telah di-kecham oleh Parti² Pembangkang dengan mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan tidak menanggong berat atas kesusahan petani²,

tetapi saya perchaya sa-balek-nya Kerajaan Perikatan menanggong berat tentang kesusahan petani² tetapi yang silap ia-lah pegawai yang membuat pengishtiharan yang tidak ada asas semua sa-kali.

Saya berharap-lah supaya Kementerian ini akan mengambil tindakan yang keras atas pegawai yang telah membuat pengishtiharan mendatangkan kerugian yang teramat sangat kapada petani² yang memang selalu-nya menjadi kaum yang termiskin sa-kali di-dalam negara kita ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Dato' Yang di-Pertua saya suka hendak mengambil bahagian berchakap di-dalam tambahan perbelanjaan berhubong dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mengemukakan rayuan daripada pendudok kawasan saya—Ranchangan Tanah Menggong dan Kemendor—berhubong dengan hasil yang telah di-dapati daripada ranchangan menanam getah, daripada pendapatan peserta² ranchangan tanah di-situ.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak menghuraikan satu² tetapi ada di-terima surat daripada peserta dan di-hantar kapada saya merayu kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan di-atas potongan wang yang di-dapati daripada menoreh getah oleh peserta² itu, umpama-nya pendapatan sa-bulan daripada sa-orang peserta $140.00 dia menoreh getah di-atas getah-nya, pokok getah-nya 8 ekar-lah katakan, Kerajaan memotong $30.00 tetapi kalau $250.00 Kerajaan memotong $100.00.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak peserta² tanah ini saya ibaratkan umpama orang baharu bangkit daripada sakit demam kura. Jadi dia sentiasa kesusahan dan bermacham² lagi baharu hendak dapat faedah daripada hasil-nya, tetapi Kerajaan telah memotong bagitu banyak potongan. Rayuan ini bukan-lah peserta itu tidak ta'at, tetapi permintaan-nya supaya biar-lah dapat di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan. Potong-lah sa-banyak 20 peratus. Umpama-nya, kalau dia dapat $140.00 sa-bulan kena-lah dia $28.00 kalau dia dapat $250.00 sa-bulan kena-lah bayar $50.00. Ini-lah hasil permintaan daripada pendudok² kawasan yang saya sebut tadi, dan nampak-nya surat ini telah pun di-kemukakan kapada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubong dengan ranchangan tanah ini, banyak kerumitan lagi yang telah di-timpa oleh peserta² ranchangan itu, dan ini juga menjadi satu kesempatan kapada parti² Pembangkang, apa yang dia kata dahulu kata-nya betul-lah sekarang. Jadi sa-olah² Kerajaan memaksa peserta² itu kemudian di-potong, hutang terlampau banyak. Jadi, ini-lah rayuan daripada saya supaya dapat pertimbangan atas permintaan yang di-datangkan oleh peserta² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, Kementerian Perdagangan. Saya hanya merayu kapada Menteri Perdagangan kalau-lah tadi rakan saya ada berchakap berhubong dengan padi, tetapi sekarang saya berchakap berkenaan dengan beras. Di-Melaka berbeza-lah dengan Perlis. Kami Persatuan Kilang Padi Bekerjasama Negeri Melaka mengilang padi di-jadikan beras. Rayuan ini saya hadapkan. Kami maseh ada lagi padi lama lebeh kurang 500 tan—beras lama—yang patut di-kisar padi lama bagi tahun 1965. Tetapi baharu ini saya dapat surat daripada Kementerian mengatakan padi lama itu sudah habis tempoh beras-nya tidak dapat di-hantar lagi. Saya telah berjumpa dengan pegawai yang berkenaan, saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kapada pegawai itu dia telah membuat pertimbangan, jawab-nya belum dapat saya terima. Rayuan saya, beras yang kami akan kilang ini tidak ada tempat lain yang hendak di-jual. Kalau-lah Kerajaan tidak mahu menerima, tentu-lah Persatuan Kilang Padi Negeri Melaka yang dari sa-tahun ka-satahun bertambah rugi akan berlipatganda lagi rugi di-sebabkan saya telah mengulang berchakap dalam meshuarat yang lalu, Kerajaan telah menaikkan harga padi, tetapi tidak hendak menaikkan harga beras. Ini saya tidak-lah hendak menyalahkan pada siapa², tetapi saya berharap mendapat

pertimbangan daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Menteri Kerjasama—saya tahu dia telah bekerja kuat hendak menolong sharikat² kerjasama ini supaya di-kasehi oleh ra'ayat, tetapi ini-lah yang menyusahkan Menteri Kerjasama minta naik, Menteri Perdagangan pula kata tidak usah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubong dengan pertanian dan kerjasama saya sunggoh dukachita atas uchapan salah sa-orang wakil PAS tadi mengatakan yang M.C.A. penghisap darah. Ini satu kata yang sangat busok yang di-keluarkan oleh sa-buah parti siasah yang menganut faham ugama. Kalau hendak tudoh sa-saorang boleh, tetapi dia menudoh sa-buah parti siasah dalam Perikatan, Kerajaan yang memerentah negeri ini. Ini berma'ana-lah semua orang yang di-dalam M.C.A. kalau tidak ada kerja berhubong dengan hal padi pun dia sama terlibat pada hal bukan sahaja orang M.C.A. yang membuat kerja ini, saya perchaya tidak ada, tetapi ada pula orang Melayu, boleh jadi orang PAS saperti di-Kelantan. Ini-lah saya berharap perkataan yang sa-rupa ini jangan-lah di-keluarkan selalu, kerana sangat merbahaya, selalu sangat kalau-lah dalam kempen dia berkata bagitu dan bagini, kemudian sekarang dia berlagak dalam Dewan ini juga dia berkata yang bukan². Ini saya minta-lah supaya dapat orang² PAS ini berfikir lebeh dahulu sa-belum berchakap.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ambil chatitan dia telah berkata tadi harga padi dapat orang² tani membeli sa-hingga $14.50 sa-pikul. Saya rasa ini sudah chukup tinggi daripada nilaian yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan sa-banyak $16.00. Barangkali wakil yang berchakap itu tidak tahu langsong berhubong dengan pemasaran padi, belian padi, padi punya susut macham mana. Ada rakan saya tadi kata kalau boleh, guni pun hendak di-beri oleh Bank Kerjasama—ini tidak tahu-lah—chara berniaga kalau semua sudah hendak feri—ta'erti-lah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Anggaran Tambahan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Setia-usaha Parlimen Kementerian Kewangan bagi di-luluskan. Di-samping itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menyentoh beberapa Kementerian bagi pandangan pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan. Saya berchakap atas Head 121 Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, dalam Kepala 1—Menanam Getah Sa-mula, Bayaran Sekim No. 2 ada minta lebeh kurang $7 juta.

Saya membangkitkan masaalah ini oleh sebab terjadi satu perubahan baharu di-bawah Lembaga Menanam Getah Sa-mula bagi pekebun² kechil yang telah di-beritahu oleh pegawai² menanam getah sa-mula kapada pekebun² kechil dengan mengatakan bahawa pada tahun ini ranchangan tambahan ya'ani ranchangan new planting kapada pekebun² kechil itu di-berhentikan. Kira-nya betul perkara ini atas kehendak Lembaga Menanam Getah ini menjadikan satu kesulitan dan menjadikan satu sungutan, khas-nya, kapada pekebun² kechil orang Melayu yang mereka menyangka kira-nya di-berhentikan bantuan ini sa-olah² menyekat perkembangan hendak me-ninggikan taraf hidup mereka. Pada masa yang lalu pekebun kechil ini, kalau mereka ada mempunyaï kebun getah tua sa-luas 4 ekar, mereka ber-hak mendapat bantuan pada kebun baharu sa-luas 4 ekar yang di-nama-kan new planting, tetapi pada masa sekarang bantuan ini telah di-ber-hentikan menurut apa yang telah di-beritahu kapada saya oleh pekebun kechil ini. Saya sangat bersetuju kalau langkah ini di-buat dengan tujuan menchegah orang yang mewah, ber-pura² menjadi pekebun kechil. Mereka membeli ladang yang besar², kemudian di-pechah²kan 5 ekar, 5 ekar. Dari-pada situ mereka pula menerima ban-tuan new planting bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi. Tetapi saya harap kalau dapat Kementerian ini meng-kaji sa-mula bahawa langkah mem-berhentikan ini supaya di-beri peluang kapada pekebun² kechil yang mem-punyaï geran asal, bukan mempunyaï geran daripada geran yang di-pechah²-kan daripada ladang yang besar.

Yang Kedua, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyentoh dalam Head 126—Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Walau pun anggaran ini di-bataskan atas Pechahan Kepala yang di-tunjokkan dalam Bill ini, tetapi saya hendak menarek perhatian 'am kapada pentadbiran Kementerian ini, ia-itu dalam Bahagian Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan yang telah di-laksanakan dalam negeri ini lebeh daripada 60 ranchangan yang besar. Dan kita akan menghadapi dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama beberapa ranchangan raksaksa bagaimana yang kita sedia ma'alum. Saya juga dapat tahu bahawa peserta yang dalam Ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah ini mendapat tanah di-anggarkan 10 ekar atau 8 ekar. 6 ekar atau 8 ekar getah atau kelapa sawit dan 2 ekar lagi akan di-beri kapada mereka ranchangan dusun. Bagi menjimatkan wang, saya mengshorkan kapada Kementerian ini kalau boleh di-terima shor saya yang chetek pandangan ini supaya tidak melaksanakan ranchangan membuat dusun yang 2 ekar itu; di-berhentikan, wang itu kita teruskan kerana pembangunan ranchangan getah dan kelapa sawit. Saya nampak ranchangan dusun ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, beberapa tempat yang sudah di-buat dalam ranchangan kemajuan tanah, tidak mendatangkan hasil yang boleh tetap.

Ranchangan dusun ini menganggu perusahaan peserta² itu hendak mengusahakan tanah-nya yang asal.

Yang dalam ranchangan kemajuan tanah ini yang menjadi satu soal sekarang ia-itu berhubong dengan anak peserta² yang dalam ranchangan, bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi, ia-itu anak² mereka yang hendak melanjutkan pelajaran menengah rendah di-sekolah² yang jauh daripada tempat itu di-bandar². Yang menjadikan kesulitan kapada anak² itu tidak dapat kenderaan yang hendak menyampaikan kapada sekolah menengah rendah itu. Hal ini mendatangkan satu kesulitan kapada Kementerian Pelajaran dan juga kapada Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am untok membiayaï anak² kita yang beribu orang itu. Kadang² kita bertimbang rasa juga pada peserta itu kerana pendapatan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan pada masa ini $70 dan $50 pada satu keluarga. Jadi dengan ini dapat kita memikirkan benar² keberatan yang di-tanggong oleh peserta² itu. Jadi dengan itu saya mengshorkan kapada Kementerian ini kalau dapat di-terima tiap² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah dalam negeri ini supaya menyediakan van atau lori mengangkut anak² sekolah itu kapada sekolah² menengah rendah. Hal ini saya fikir ada-lah tanggong-jawab bersama kapada ibu bapa yang bakal pada masa akan datang hidup-nya akan mewah dan peruntokan belanja mengangkut anak-nya itu boleh-lah di-kira manakala kita memotong hutang² mereka kelak.

Akhir-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak berchakap dalam Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-itu Kepala 134—Parit dan Tali Ayer. Saya chuma hendak menyentoh dalam perkara Parit dan Tali Ayer yang sedang di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan atau yang telah di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan. Saya harap parit dan tali ayer sawah yang ada mempunyaï petani²-nya di-situ menternak kerbau atau lembu yang berupa banyak, hendak-lah Kementerian ini beserta dengan ranchangan parit dan tali ayer itu membuatkan satu kawasan ranchangan ternak kerbau bagi pesawah² itu. Sebab apa saya katakan bagitu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya ranchangan parit dan taliayer ini di-buat, kerbau atau ternakan itu tidak dapat di-kawal maka akan musnah, binasa-lah ranchangan Kerajaan yang hebat, yang maha mulia itu di-binasakan oleh binatang² yang tidak ada mempunyaï fikiran. Saya chontohkan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu di-kawasan saya nama-nya Ranchangan Parit dan Tali Ayer di-Telok Rimba. Saya berterima kaseh kapada Kerajaan dan Kementerian ini yang telah memberikan wang sa-banyak $500,000 dengan menggunakan pam dengan kuasa letrik dan ranchangan ini telah siap. Tetapi malang-nya parit yang bagitu molek, yang bagitu endah telah di-joget oleh kerbau yang sa-ramai 500 ekor menyebabkan tepi parit dan

tali ayer itu roboh—habis roboh—Dato' Yang di-Pertua. Hal ini juga telah saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini, tetapi hingga sekarang masaalah ini maseh senyap dan sepi sahaja. Itu-lah sahaja yang dapat saya berikan pandangan² berhubong dengan hal ini dan saya uchapkan terima kaseh.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong permintaan tambahan estimate yang ada di-hadapan kita pada hari ini. Saya suka menyentoh Head 134—Drainage and Irrigation (Parit dan Tali Ayer).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita semua tahu baharu² ini akibah mala petaka banjir di-Negeri Trengganu, banyak tali² ayer telah rosak dan saya dapat faham, ini menyebabkan banyak kesusahan kapada penanam² padi untok mereka menanam padi. Sa-bagaimana kita semua ketahuï, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penanam² padi ini mereka kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang. Maka sangat-lah mustahak pada pendapat saya bagi pehak Kerajaan Perikatan, Kerajaan Pusat, berikhtiar sa-berapa daya dan dengan sachepat mungkin membaiki kerosakan² kapada ranchangan² tali ayer ini. Orang² kita, khas-nya di-luar kawasan bandar yang menjadi kaum tani, sangat² berharap kapada Kerajaan khas-nya sa-lepas daripada menghadapi akibah sa-suatu mala petaka saperti banjir untok memulehkan sa-mula penghidupan mereka. Saya dapat ketahuï dan saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian ada melawat Kuala Trengganu untok menyiasat perkara² kerosakan kapada ranchangan² tali ayer ini.

Saya hanya berharap Kerajaan Pusat akan berikhtiar dengan sa-berapa segera mendapatkan peruntokan wang yang lebeh banyak untok membaiki kerosakan² ini dan tidak bergantong kapada Kerajaan Negeri untok mendapatkan sokongan kewangan bersama, oleh kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu pada masa sekarang Kerajaan Negeri sedang menghadapi kekurangan kewangan. Sekian sahaja-lah terima kaseh.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohamed Yunus (Kulim Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi sokongan yang penoh dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Tambahan yang di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan ini. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap atas Head 121 ia-itu Menteri Perniagaan dan Perusahaan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya hendak berchakap di-sini ia-itu berkenaan dengan perusahaan² yang ada dalam negara kita ini, saya dapati ada sa-bahagian tuan² yang punya kilang telah mengeluarkan iklan² di-dalam surat² khabar menerima pekerja² dengan beberapa sharat.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang berasa kesal di-hati saya ia-lah sharat² yang di-kenakan, mithal-nya, ada satu kerja kosong saperti kerja² fitter dan kerja² tukang² injin dalam kilang² perusahaan yang telah banyak dalam negara kita ini di-kenakan sharat² sa-lain daripada sharat² yang memang patut. Maka tidak-lah dapat kita menapikan sharat² yang lain² itu, ia-itu dengan kemahiran dia dan juga kebolehan berbahasa Inggeris, tetapi yang mendukachitakan saya ia-lah ada satu sharat, hendak-lah peminta, atau pun pemohon² itu dapat berbahasa Cantonese, atau pun Mandarin, atau pun bahasa China.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya malang-nya pada hari ini, saya tidak bawa potongan surat khabar ka-dalam Dewan ini, kalau tidak dapat-lah saya beri keterangan dan dapat bachakan surat khabar itu, tetapi barangkali Kementerian yang berkenaan telah faham. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ini kita dapat faham dengan tidak sengaja-nya sa-olah² perusahaan² ini tujuan-nya ta' berapa suka hendak menerima pendudok, atau pun bumiputera dalam negara kita ini, kerana kita tahu kebanyakan orang² bumiputera di-dalam negara ini tentu-lah tidak dapat berbahasa Mandarin, atau pun berbahasa Cantonese, maka tentu-lah tidak dapat memohon jawatan² yang di-kehendaki itu.

Yang kedua, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir ini ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat bertentangan dengan keadaan negara kita sekarang ini yang mana pehak Kerajaan kita sekarang telah

berusaha dengan sa-berapa daya dengan mengeluarkan wang berjuta² ringgit untok hendak memajukan bahasa kebangsaan dan hendak membolehkan bahasa kebangsaan ini menjadi satu bahasa yang rasmi dalam tahun 1967 ini kelak.

Jadi, ini-lah saya fikir dengan tidak sengaja—ini satu tekanan dan satu pengaroh yang akan merendahkan dan akan merosakkan bahasa kebangsaan yang kita akan daulatkan sadikit masa lagi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap sangat kapada Kementerian Perusahaan dan Perdagangan ini supaya dapat memberikan nasihat kapada pengusaha² kilang yang ada di-dalam negara kita ini, jangan-lah di-masokkan iklan yang bagitu dan hendak-lah di-beri chara² yang lain, kebolehan² yang lain sa-lain daripada bahasa yang tidak di-rasmikan dengan sa-chara rasmi dalam negara ini, dan saya harap ini-lah sahaja yang saya dapat berchakap dan saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengambil perhatian yang berat. Terima kaseh.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya juga ingin mengambil peluang sadikit hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara perbelanjaan, atau tambahan perbelanjaan yang telah di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada pagi tadi dan dengan sa-penohnya menyokong permintaan yang demikian, dan di-samping itu juga memberi satu pandangan dan menguchapkan terima kaseh juga kapada Kementerian Tali Ayer—Drainage and Irrigation ini berkenaan dengan kerja² membaiki segala ranchangan² kechil yang ada di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri, ia-itu di-Perak Central—Perak Tengah, maka dengan itu nampak-nya apabila wang yang di-kehendaki itu di-beri sa-banyak $731 itu harus-lah tidak ada lagi ranchangan yang kechil yang hendak di-jalankan, kerana saya perchaya kerana ia-itu ranchangan yang telah pun di-jalankan yang hendak di-biayaï sekarang ia-lah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.

Dan lagi daripada pandangan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu, saya suka-lah hendak menyatakan di-sini, ia-itu sa-lain daripada memperbaiki segala tali² ayer dan juga kesenangan bagi kaum tani mendapatkan ayer di-dalam kawasan² menanam padi dalam sawah-nya dan ada juga rungutan daripada pendudok² di-kampong² yang mempunyaï sungai, ia-itu sa-lain daripada membuang kotor², atau pun bangkol² daripada sungai² yang tersebut supaya ayer-nya lalu dengan terus, eloklah di-perhatikan sa-kira-nya boleh Kerajaan menyediakan satu ranchangan yang akan mengawal tanah² tebing di-sungai² itu.

Kerana kerap kali-nya dengan aliran ayer daripada sa-masa ka-samasa banyak-lah tanah yang telah di-lalu ayer. Bagi pehak orang² kampong yang mempunyaï tanah di-tepi² tebing itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sedia ma'alum ia-itu tanah itu berguna—di-gunakan bagi tanam chuchok² mereka itu dan menchari khazanah dan sara hidup. Kalau sa-kira-nya tanah di-lalu ayer dia sendiri tentu-lah membayar hasil yang sama kerana tanah itu tidak di-lalukan-nya ayer pada geran-nya—pada tanah-nya itu sahaja, berma'ana-lah pendudok² itu mendapat kerugian yang besar. Di-sini boleh-lah kita juga memikirkan atau pun membandingkan perkara ini dengan sungutan orang² Sungai Perak atau pun orang² yang di-bandar di-tepi Sungai Perak di-Telok Anson berapa banyak tanah di-sana di-lalukan oleh ayer sa-hinggakan pada hari ini Kerajaan sendiri pun memikirkan barangkali bandar Telok Anson itu patut-lah di-ubah kapada tempat yang selamat sadikit.

Dan kalau-lah sa-kira-nya Menteri Yang Berkenaan akan memikirkan perkara ini dan memikirkan kesusahan² yang di-tanggong oleh orang² kampong yang dudok di-tepi² sungai itu, saya berasa dia sendiri pun tentu akan mengambil langkah macham mana-kah chara-nya yang tanah² yang di-tepi² sungai itu boleh di-kawal supaya jangan dia di-basoh oleh ayer. Maka dengan itu saya rasa saya sakali lagi menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini kerana telah

membereskan kerja-nya dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, tetapi bagi 5 tahun yang ka-depan ini kalau dapat-lah di-selit²kan perkara yang macham ini minta-lah di-timbangkan supaya dapat ia-itu orang² kampong itu mendapat kesenangan dan kemudahan dan tidak bimbang yang tanah itu di-bawa di-ayer ka-laut. Terima kaseh Dato' Pengerusi.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan Kepala 147 ia-itu Penerbangan Awam. Baru² ini ada sa-orang pemuda kita orang Melayu telah mendapat kelulusan Jurutera Penerbangan. Beliau ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga cheritakan bagaimana beliau ini mendapat kelulusan itu. Yang sa-benar-nya anak muda ini telah bekerja sa-bagai mechanic di-dalam Angkatan Udara Di-Raja ia-itu empat tahun dahulu. Dan kerana sangat bersemangat dan suka belajar, jadi ibu bapa-nya menghantar anak muda ini ka-England, dan beliau telah belajar di-sana sa-lama empat tahun dan mendapat kelulusan sa-bagai Jurutera Angkatan Kapal Udara. Apabila beliau balek ka-mari dengan kelulusan itu bagaimana saya telah jumpa dengan-nya dia mengatakan kapada saya kalau di-England kalau dia hendak bekerja di-sana lebeh kurang akan mendapat £100 pada sa-bulan.

Tetapi malang-nya sampai hari ini beliau telah chuba menchari kerja dan chuba juga minta kerja dengan Malayan Airways di-Singapura pun tidak dapat juga—jawapan-nya tidak ada kosong. Jadi ini terasa-lah beliau tersangat dukachita sa-bagai orang Melayu yang pertama sa-kali saya fikir dengan belanja-nya sendiri telah mendapat kelulusan sa-bagai Jurutera Kapal-terbang dan balek ka-mari tidak dapat hendak bekerja. Saya perchaya kerana perpisahan Singapura dengan Malaysia itu tadi tentu-lah sangat susah bagi anak kita Malaysia mendapat pekerjaan di-Singapura sana. Sunggoh pun di-sini saya lihat Kerajaan kita telah menguntokkan sa-banyak lebeh daripada $7 juta sa-bagai barangkali sher di-dalam kompeni itu, tentu-lah saya berharap supaya anak muda itu dapat bekerja di-situ, kalau tidak pun mudah²an dapat-lah Kementerian yang berkenaan mengambil balek anak muda ini bekerja di-dalam Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia. Kalau tidak, saya takut menjadi sia²-lah ilmu-nya kalau tidak mendapat pekerjaan, sudah enam bulan beliau itu menganggor tidak ada pekerjaan dan saya takut ilmu yang ada pada-nya akan merosot—akan hilang.

Demikian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap dapat-lah Kementerian berkenaan menolong anak muda ini supaya semangat anak muda kita akan datang hendak belajar dalam ilmu Kejuruteraan Penerbangan. Terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Saya akan kemukakan soal ini bagi di-putuskan. That the motion standing.....Menteri hendak menjawab?

Dato' Haji Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bagi penjelasan baik juga Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Batu pun ada, terutama sa-kali saya suka terangkan kapada beliau Malaysia yang kita ranchangkan dengan pembenaan padang kapal terbang Antara Bangsa yang baru di-Kuala Lumpur ini memang-lah dahulu tujuan-nya masa Singapura bersama² kita dengan Malaysia ini sa-buah lapangan terbang Antara Bangsa di-Singapura dan di-Kuala Lumpur. Tetapi malang-nya pada 9hb Ogos, apabila Singapura telah berpisah, tentu-lah pelan² yang lama itu ta' dapat di-ikut lagi, tetapi perpisahan itu hanya baru beberapa bulan tetapi perkara yang di-terangkan tadi malu kita ta' ada hangars ta' ada itu ini. Yang sa-benar-nya pehak Kementerian saya telah sedar, telah pun berunding dengan pehak Pejabat Kerja Raya—Kementerian Kerja Raya yang berkenaan tentang pelan-nya bagitu bagini dan peruntokan telah pun diluluskan oleh Kementerian Kewangan dan sa-berapa segera kita akan bena apa yang patut mengikut segi ekonomi.

Kalau Yang Berhormat daripada Batu ini selalu menyeru kapada Menteri Kewangan, rakan saya tadi pun dalam pertanyaan itu tidak-lah ini menchuaikan perbelanjaan itu dan ini?

Sebab itu sa-belum satu bangunan hendak di-bena terutama sa-kali macham hangars memakan belanja yang ratusan ribu dan million boleh jadi, tentu-lah hendak di-kaji dari jangka pendek dan jangka panjang. Tetapi perchaya-lah Yang Berhormat daripada Batu yang sa-benar-nya kita tidak malu bahkan semua orang yang telah datang kapelabohan kapal terbang Antara Bangsa kita di-Kuala Lumpur ini sangat memuji dan dia tahu kita sedang membuat perkara apa yang kurang juga—saya tidak diam.

Bagaimana dengan penerbangan hendak pergi Timor Tengah, hendak pergi Tokyo, hendak pergi ini, tentu-lah sa-bagai Sharikat Malaysian Airways yang kembang-nya bagitu lekas barangkali satu rekod di-dalam dunia ini daripada menggunakan Dakota sudah bertukar kapada Fokker Friendship yang kalau mengikut progerem yang lama kita, belum boleh lagi dan belum ada mampu lagi mengadakan Comet. Sebab itu saya mengatakan kemajuan daripada Penerbangan Awam Malaysia ini yang 12 tahun patut kita buat, kita sudah buat dengan hanya beberapa bulan sahaja dalam satu dua tahun lampau. Jadi tentu-lah daripada segala ranchangan dan pelan itu atas kertas yang elok perjanjian bagaimana BOAC apabila menjualkan dengan kita lima buah Comet itu berjanji dengan chukup Engineer bagitu bagini bagi ma'alum Engineer apabila ada peluang yang ada kapal terbang yang baru 707 yang biasa membetulkan Comet kita tak boleh larang dia boleh isi, dia boleh berhenti, dia mahu specialise itu pun chukup saya fikir. Jadi oleh kerana benda² ini telah pun di-peruntokkan tetapi malang-nya pelan keep on changing.

Jadi saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat daripada Batu faham dan tahu dia patut menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh dan tahniah kapada pehak Sharikat Malaysian Airways. Bagaimana beliau mengetahui dan rakan² saya daripada Yang Berhormat daripada Sabah dan Sarawak sekarang ini di-dalam Rumah Yang Berhormat mesti mengakui perkhidmatan Malaysian Airways telah membahagi banyak kesenangan pada waktu ini dengan ada Comet 4. 8½ dari Kuala Lumpur, 9½ dari Singapura, pukul satu sudah sampai Jesselton, sekarang daripada Jesselton pergi Sandakan dan Tawau dengan Fokker Friendship dengan tidak di-ganggu—dengan hawa yang under current dekat Gunong Kinabalu. Jadi saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat ini faham dan tahu. Maka saya uchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh atas tegoran² yang constructive dan saya suka menerangkan di-sini berkenaan dengan kejuruteraan kononnya pehak kapal terbang ini tidak banyak lagi memperuntokkan pegawai² yang saya akan terangkan, tetapi sabelum ini saya meminta-lah pada Yang Berhormat, Sharikat kapal terbang yang memang kechil daripada asal-nya, dan Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berdasarkan kapada nationalisation walau pun pehak Parti Buroh barangkali berpekek merayu sampai biru sa-kali pun kapada hendakkan Kerajaan Perikatan ini nationalisekan fasal kenderaan dan lain², tentu kita ta' dapat menjalankan pula pernah merugikan Kerajaan. Saya suka menerangkan kapada pehak Yang Berhormat—Yang Berhormat tadi telah berchakap fasal perniagaan kapal terbang hendak berjaga terutama-nya sa-kali tentang International Flight.

Malaysian Airways memang ada mempelajari. Hari ini Malaysia telah ada perjanjian dengan 12 buah negeri bagaimana saya terangkan baharu² ini. Maka perjanjian ini memberi negeri² kapal itu datang berniaga di-negeri kita, tetapi kita belum lagi mampu mengadakan kapal² yang besar dan belum boleh, bagaimana Yang Berhormat itu berkata hendak berlawan dengan dia chara competitive. Tetapi kita tahu ada negeri² yang mana memberi peluang kapada kita pergi terbang ka-sana umpama-nya ka-Tokyo, ka-Madras kalau kita belum ada perhubongan dengan Kerajaan India lagi, dan tempat² yang saya fikir patut, dan ini memakan waktu yang panjang hendak menyediakan pelan² dan segala²-nya. Kalau-lah Yang Berhormat itu faham dan tahu perniagaan penerbangan di-dunia ini, kemajuan sangat laju, sangat lekas, sangat besar modal-nya tentu-lah Airways hendak berhati² sa-belum hendak memberi walau pun ada ranchangan 707 ini yang sa-buah

berharga 30 million ringgit. Maka kalau kita hendak mengadakan sa-buah tentu ta' boleh, kurang²-nya tiga buah, kalau dua buah pergi balek kalau rosak sa-buah ada lagi. Jadi kita pulang-lah kapada pehak Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia yang sedang mengadakan segala siasatan dan akan membagi sa-berapa baik dan sa-berapa senang kapada pehak² menggunakan penerbangan ini.

For the benefit of the Honourable Member, I have just got the figures for Singapore. I should like to refer to the comments by the Honourable Member for Batu in regard to the Malaysian Airways apparent difficulty in replacing expatriate engineering staff of the Company and to tell the Honourable Member that since 1960 Malaysian Airways has embarked upon a very commendable training programme for Malaysians or local citizens not only in engineering but also in the training of pilots. At present there are 33 expatriate engineers working with the Airline. There are, however, 59 local engineering trainees with 40 more to be recruited this year. In addition, there are 20 engineering tradesmen under training. The first batch of fully qualified local engineers should be operational by 1971. This is because it takes from seven to eight years training before a recruit is fully qualified as an engineer. There are also 20 cadet flight engineers under training with 20 more to be recruited this year. Of the pilots, there are 40 expatriate captians and 3 expatriate First Officers. Malaysian Airways has 24 cadet pilots under training with 30 more to be recruited this year.

From the above, the Honourable Member will see that the training programme of the company will more than replace the expatriate officers in the future.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Sir. When I spoke this morning, I stated that there was no training programme. What I pointed out to the Honourable Minister was that the training programme is not adequate. The company has embarked on new services without adequate staff. If, as he says, the present training programme is enough to replace the present expatriates, what about the extension of services? You need more staff. The main theme of my argument was that there were not enough people being sent abroad for training. We have just now heard a Member on my left saying that a Malaysian has come back, he has asked for a job, and he could not get a job with the Malaysian Airways.

Dato' Haji Sardon: It is not for you to comment.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No comment from me.

Dato Haji Sardon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am telling the Honourable Members, not as a layman and not as the Minister of Transport, but from the advice of experts who are working towards 1971. We are recruiting more and more every year. This is what I am telling what has been planned to date, and it is not going to stop there. I hope the Honourable Member will understand. Not in the matter of civil aviation, noting is static. We have to move, and move pretty fast; Otherwise, we will miss all the market.

Berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat rakan saya wakil Johor Baharu Timor kalau ta' salah, saya harap Yang Berhormat yang lain kira-nya ada daripada anak² buah kita yang ada berkelulusan betul chuba-lah nasihatkan mereka itu supaya berhubong terus kapada saya tentu banyak peluang bukan sahaja Malaysian Airways, yang lain² Airways pun, berkehendakkan Technician yang sangat kekurangan. Saya sedia menolong mengikhtiarkan tetapi bagi kerja di-Kementerian ini ta' ada na' gunakan engineers pada hari ini, tetapi tentu-lah boleh menolong ikhtiarkan kapada sharikat² lain. Jadi saya harap Yang Berhormat boleh dapat menasihatkan minta mereka berhubong dengan saya, saya sedia menolong saberapa daya yang boleh.

Sa-belum saya dudok saya juga hendak menjawab sadikit berkenaan dengan Wakil Raub. Yang sa-benarnya Malaysian Airways ini saya pun ta'

tahu sama-ada dia membawa parcel daripada pehak Kerajaan menerusi General Post Office atau tidak, tetapi saya sudah berunding dengan rakan saya Menteri Kerja Raya, Post dan Talikom supaya merundingkan dengan Post Master General. Saya perchaya bagi pehak kapal terbang tentera kita yang saya fikir tiap² minggu atau saminggu dua kali ada pergi terbang ka-Sarawak, Tawau, Jesselton, kira-nya saudara mara mereka² yang hendak menghantar pada waktu hendak Hari Raya tentu-lah kalau dapat di-rundingkan menerusi Wakil² Ra'ayat berhubong dengan pehak penerbangan kita (Ministry) tentu-lah dapat di-tolong.

Berkenaan dengan rundingan dengan Malaysian Airways, saya akan merundingkan dengan rakan saya Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom supaya menimbangkan Malaysian Airways ini barangkali boleh membawa parcel menerusi kapal terbang, tetapi biasa-nya tambang-nya lebeh mahal-lah daripada kapal laut, dan saya dapat tahu kapal laut sekarang ini ada belayar terus daripada Port Swettenham ka-pelabohan² di-negeri² Borneo sa-puloh hari sa-kali dia berpusing sampai balek. Jadi ini pun saya akan berunding nanti barangkali dengan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom kira-nya kapal² steamship yang tiap² sa-puloh hari daripada Port Swettenham terus pergi ka-Kuching, Sibu, Sempurna, Jesselton dan balek ka-Singapura, tentu-lah kapal² ini akan sedia juga membawa parcel post yang lebeh lekas daripada yang sudah².

Ini sahaja penerangan saya, terima kaseh.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to a number of points raised by Honourable Members pertaining to my Ministry, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, as well as the Ministry for Commerce & Industry. I first refer to the Honourable Member for Batu. I thank him for his strong support in my getting more funds for my low cost housing, and I can assure the Honourable Member that this matter of finance is being looked into very closely by my Ministry. Of course, Sir, I have stated previously in this House that the allocation made under the Malaysia Plan was the best I could get, possibly, in view of the present financial stringency of the country because of the Indonisian confrontation. But, nevertheless, I have the assurance of the Minister of Finance that supplementary estimates would be considered when and if necessary. Furthermore, discussions have been gone into between my Ministry and the Agency for International Development, an agency under the United States Government, under which we propose to carry out a trial project with funds from the Agency, and I hope this can be finalised in the very near future. In addition, other avenues of finance are being looked into, and I propose, to visit the United States very shortly to look into this whole question of evenues of financing, and these are all the moves taken by my Ministry to obtain other sources of finance for the purpose of low-cost housing.

With regard to the points touching on the Sungei Bunus, I will be giving details in that connection in answer to a question asked separately on that matter.

In connection with matters pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I would like to thank all the Honourable Members, who have raised a number of points regarding padi, and all these points are being noted and will be looked into by my Ministry.

With regard to one specific item raised by the Honourable Member for Muar Utara regarding replanting schemes, all I can say at the moment is that the Smallholders' Replanting Scheme, Fund B, is at present under review, and a decision has yet to be taken. The Government, however, is aware of the need to give assistance to the smallholders to replant, and the matter is at present under consideration. Thank you, Sir.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Ahli² Yang

Berhormat yang telah menumpukan perhatian yang berat kapada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu, dan uchapan-nya tadi, telah pun mengecham sadikit Kementerian ini berhubong dengan banjir di-Sungai Bunus. Rakan saya, Menteri Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan, telah menyatakan jawapan akan di-beri besok atau lusa manakala beliau menjawab Pertanyaan² Bagi Menjawab Mulut yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu itu sendiri. Jadi di-sini nampak-lah dengan jelas dan terang, tanggong-jawab ini bukan-lah terletak-nya di-Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, sunggoh pun Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer ada-lah di-bawah kuasa Kementerian ini, tetapi dengan sebab Sungai Bunus itu ada-lah dalam kawasan bandaran, maka tidak-lah terletak di-bawah Kementerian ini. Saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat faham kedudokan yang sa-benar-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Raub dan beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lain telah berchakap panjang dan menumpukan perhatian yang berat berkenaan dengan pemasaran padi yang di-jalankan di-dalam negeri ini. Sa-bagaimana yang saya sendiri telah menerangkan beberapa kali, ia-itu pehak Kerajaan ada-lah sedar berkenaan dengan kechurangan atau pun keburokan masaalah pemasaran padi yang berlaku di-dalam negeri ini pada masa ini. Dengan kesedaran dan keinsafan itu-lah pehak Kerajaan atau khas-nya Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah mengemukakan satu Undang² bagi penubohan Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan di-dalam Dewan ini pada tahun sudah dan sa-lepas daripada Undang² itu di-luluskan, Lembaga Pemasaran ini telah pun di-tubohkan pada 1hb Oktober, 1965, dan pegawai² untok berkhidmat di-dalam Lembaga ini telah pun di-ambil pada 1hb Januari, 1966.

Dalam masa sa-bulan dua ini, pegawai² itu telah pun di-beri latehan oleh pakar² yang di-datangkan daripada Bangkok dan Rome ia-itu daripada Pejabat Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian yang beribu Pejabat di-Rome. Sa-telah mereka itu di-beri latehan maka mereka akan di-hantar ka-semua kawasan² yang tertentu ia-itu kawasan² yang di-chadangkan hendak di-adakan Badan Pemasaran dengan segera-nya. Manakala mereka ini telah menjalankan siasatan dan kajian, maka Lembaga ini di-satu masa yang di-jangka tidak lama lagi, akan mengemukakan shor² dan juga ranchangan² bagi menubohkan Badan² Pemasaran ini. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, di-dalam undang² itu, sa-belum daripada dapat kita menubohkan Lembaga ini, terpaksa-lah ranchangan² pemasaran itu di-ishtiharkan di-dalam Warta Kerajaan dan sa-lepas itu akan di-adakan pepereksaan umum atau pun pendengaran umum dan sa-lepas daripada itu baharu-lah dapat ranchangan itu di-kemukakan kapada saya untok persetujuan. Maka dengan sebab process yang mengambil masa itu, tidak-lah dapat pehak Lembaga ini menubohkan Badan Pemasaran bagi padi yang sedang di-tuai di-Tanjong Karang pada hari ini.

Tetapi sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sendiri mengetahui, saya dan Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Menteri Besar Selangor, telah pun melawat ka-Tanjong Karang dan Sabak Bernam bagi mengkaji masaalah pemasaran di-kedua² kawasan itu dan langkah² akan di-ambil bagi menyenang atau pun memperbaiki keadaan pemasaran padi yang sedang di-tuai di-Tanjong Karang dan Sabak Bernam itu. Saya sendiri akan mengadakan dua pertemuan lagi ia-itu dengan wakil² daripada Persatuan Sharikat² Kerjasama Tanjong Karang dan Sabak Bernam dan juga Persatuan Pengilang² Padi Selangor dalam minggu ini juga. Saya harap dengan pertemuan dan susunan yang di-buat itu akan dapat memperbaiki masaalah padi.

Berkenaan dengan perkara yang berlaku di-dalam perishtiharan harga padi tahun ini, ia-itu yang di-perbuat pada bulan Januari, saya sendiri telah

menyatakan dukachita di-atas kesilapan sadikit sa-banyak itu dan saya sendiri telah pun memberi jaminan kapada penanam² padi seluroh-nya ia-itu perishtiharan harga padi bagi tahun ini akan di-buat lebeh awal daripada yang telah sudah ia-itu perishtiharan akan di-buat sa-belum daripada petani² menanam² padi (*Tepok*). Perishtiharan itu di-jangka akan di-buat lagi pada bulan Jun atau pun Julai ia-itu lebeh awal daripada musim menanam padi bagi tahun 1966/1967 yang di-jangka akan bermula pada bulan Ogos 1966 ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Hilir Perak telah meminta supaya Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama sahaja bertanggong jawab di-dalam menetapkan harga padi. Jadi dalam masaalah ini, sa-bagaimana yang saya telah memberi akuan, saya akan menitek beratkan masaalah ini dan akan membawa masaalah ini di-dalam Cabinet dan harga padi akan di-ishtiharkan sa-belum daripada musim padi di-mulakan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah meminta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan gudang² bagi menyimpan padi dengan banyak-nya di-kawasan² padi. Dalam masaalah ini saya sendiri s e d a n g mengadakan perundingan dengan Pengarah Pertanian yang berkuasa berkenaan dengan Persatuan² Peladang dan juga dengan Pengerusi Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan berhubong dengan mengadakan gudang² yang berpatutan di-dalam kawasan² yang tertentu bagi menolong petani² dan peladang² menyimpan padi² mereka sa-belum daripada di-bawa ka-kilang atau pun tuan² kilang sendiri sa-lepas membeli padi² itu menyimpan padi² mereka.

Jadi perkara ini sedang di-dalam rundingan di-antara saya dengan kedua² pehak yang tertentu ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Perlis Selatan telah berchakap panjang lebar berkenaan dengan harga padi dan telah juga memberi tegoran sadikit sa-banyak berhubong dengan perjalanan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang ada di-negeri Perlis dan sa-bagai-nya dan beliau menyatakan perasaan ta' puas hati terhadap perjalanan Sharikat Kerjasama itu melantek ejen² daripada orang persaorangan dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, dalam masaalah ini saya berdukachita sadikit Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak menyampaikan perkara itu kapada saya terus bahkan yang saya terbacha ia-lah siaran² akhbar pertelingkahan dan perselisehan di-antara-nya dengan Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Menteri Besar negeri itu. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini di-sampaikan pada saya sa-masa saya melawat ka-Perlis atau pun di-sini saya perchaya dapat-lah kita menchari jalan ikhtiar bagaimana perkara itu dapat di-selesaikan dan perselisehan di-antara kedua ini dapat di-betulkan tetapi, walau bagaimana pun, kedua²-nya ada-lah berikhtiar bagi memperbaiki kedudokan petani² di-sana semua.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga menegor atau pun meminta supaya Sharikat Kerjasama Nelayan yang ada di-Kuala Perlis itu tidak di-bubarkan dan berharap supaya Sharikat itu dapat di-perbaiki. Jadi, dalam masaalah ini ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan mengadakan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang tegap dan yang tersusun di-kampong² bagi menolong ra'ayat² kampong memperbaiki nasib mereka bagi masa yang akan datang ini. Pada masa yang sudah² Sharikat² Kerjasama bertambah di-dalam negeri ini sa-umpama chendawan dan ada di-antara Sharikat² Kerjasama di-kampong itu chuma mempunyai ahli sa-ramai ta' lebeh daripada 20 orang. Kalau sa-kira-nya perkara yang sa-umpama ini berlarutan dan berpanjangan ini tidak akan dapat menolong kehidupan dan keadaan pendudok² di-luar bandar. Maka dengan sebab itu, Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah pun mengamalkan satu dasar baharu ia-itu kita lebeh suka melihat Sharikat² Kerjasama yang ada di-dalam negeri ini yang bermutu baik daripada bilangan yang banyak. Jadi, kita berharap kalau sa-kira-nya ada di-antara² Sharikat² Kerjasama yang kechil yang berselerak di-kampong² itu yang mempunyai ahli ta' lebeh daripada 20 orang yang chuma dapat

mengutip yuran ta' lebeh daripada $10/- atau pun $20/- sa-bulan, maka Sharikat² Kerjasama yang sa-umpama ini patut-lah di-satukan dan di-jadikan satu Sharikat Kerjasama yang besar. Dengan ada-nya Sharikat Kerjasama yang besar itu dan bilangan ahli-nya lebeh ramai maka banyak kerja² yang dapat di-jalankan oleh Sharikat² Kerjasama itu.

Jadi, berhubong dengan masaalah Sharikat Kerjasama Nelayan Kuala Perlis ini saya mengaku akan menjalankan kajian bagi kesiasatan dan kajian berkenaan dengan kedudokan sharikat itu sendiri, kalau sharikat yang ada itu memberi munafa'at dan faedah kapada ahli²-nya, maka saya rasa tidak patut sama sa-kali kita bubarkan-nya tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya sharikat yang ada itu, ada yang tidak memberi faedah dan berguna kapada ahli-nya, maka saya rasa kalau sa-kira-nya di-tutup sa-kali pun atau di-mansokhkan sa-kali pun tidak akan merugikan sharikat atau ra'ayat.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan telah menegor berkenaan dengan tarikh penjualan padi mahsuri dan malinja ia-itu ta' lewat daripada 30 haribulan Jun tahun 1966. Jadi, dalam masaalah ini ketetapan atau keputusan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan ia-lah semua padi musim pertama ada-lah berharga $16/- tiap² sa-pikul di-pintu kilang. Jadi, di-sini berma'ana-lah semua padi yang di-tanam bagi musim yang pertama sa-umpama di-Kedah, di-Perlis, di-Melaka, Kelantan, Trengganu dan padi musim pertama di-negeri Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor ada-lah berharga $16/- sa-pikul. Walau bagaimana sa-kali pun sa-hingga Kerajaan menetapkan harga kurang daripada $16/- sa-pikul tetapi padi yang di-tanam dalam musim yang kedua sa-lain daripada mahsuri dan malinja ada-lah berharga $14/- sa-pikul kerana kita tidak-lah menggalakkan petani² menanam padi jangka pendek yang memakan masa chuma 3 bulan sa-umpama padi Taiwan dan lain² itu. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah pehak Kerajaan menetapkan malinja dan mahsuri $16/- sa-pikul, tetapi pehak Kerajaan sendiri tidak menetapkan masa 30 haribulan Jun itu, tetapi bukan-lah dalam Pentadbiran. Jadi, saya sendiri telah pun di-beritahu berkenaan dengan perkara ini akan di-uruskan dan saya perchaya akan dapat di-bereskan.

Enche' Karim Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah ahli daripada Melaka Selatan yang berchakap itu.

Enche' Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara memberikan kepujian kapada Pejabat Parit dan Tali Ayer kerana telah membuat ranchangan di-kawasan-nya tetapi ranchangan² itu telah di-rosakkan oleh kerbau². Saya rasa perkara ini telah pun di-bangkitkan di-dalam meshuarat ini—dalam persidangan Dewan ini yang sudah dan saya telah pun menjemput Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya dapat berunding dengan kawasan² bahagian kerbau yang hendak di-pagar ini. Jadi kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat memberikan senarai² itu kapada saya dapat-lah saya menimbangkan masaalah ini. Saya telah pun memberi akuan dan janji berkenaan dengan perkara ini di-persidangan Dewan ini yang sudah.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Satu perjumpaan telah di-buat dengan penternak² kerbau sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan ini yang di-hadhiri oleh Ketua Haiwan bagi Negeri Johor. Ketua Haiwan Negeri Johor telah memberi jaminan di-perjumpaan itu kapada saya bahawa satu laporan akan di-sampaikan kapada Kementerian ini dengan kadar segera yang boleh. Walau bagaimana pun atas kehendak Kementerian ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri, saya akan sanggup memberikan satu laporan yang berasingan daripada yang di-hantar oleh Ketua Haiwan Negeri Johor terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Terima kaseh di-atas penerangan yang di-berikan itu dan saya perchaya tidak lama lagi penyata yang di-buat itu akan sampai kapada saya. Tetapi sa-bagaimana yang saya telah sebutkan di-dalam persidangan Dewan yang su-

dah kalau sa-kira-nya sangat mustahak di-fikirkan, elok-lah beri tahu sama ada berjumpa, talipon atau sa-bagai-nya dan dapat-lah saya minta pegawai² itu menjalankan siasatan segera dan timbangan dapat di-berikan dengan segera-nya dan dengan itu tidak-lah merosakkan dan merugikan ranchangan² tali ayer di-kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Selatan telah minta supaya pehak Kerajaan Pusat mengeluarkan wang jangan hendak tunggu² lagi daripada Kerajaan Negeri bagi membaiki kerosakan² yang telah berlaku di-dalam negeri itu akibat banjir. Sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri telah pun menyatakan, saya dan pegawai² yang berkenaan telah melawat Negeri Trengganu baharu² ini dan arahan² yang tertentu telah pun di-beri kapada pegawai² Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer di-negeri itu supaya menjalankan semua kerja² yang mustahak bagi membaiki parit² dan tali² ayer yang rosak akibat daripada banjir itu, tetapi ada perkara² yang di-fikirkan tidak sa-bagitu mustahak di-baiki dengan segera dan perkara² ini ada-lah di-bawah kekuasaan Kerajaan Negeri. Rundingan² sedang di-jalankan di-antara Kementerian dengan Kerajaan Negeri. Itu-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah hendak menjawab masaalah² yang di-kemukakan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi terhadap Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Pertama-nya ia-lah wakil daripada Batu yang menyatakan mengapa-kah orang² China sahaja yang di-pindah²-kan dan bagitu juga dia berkehendakkan supaya kemudahan² di-berikan di-tempat² kawasan Ranchangan Penempatan Sa-mula. Maka jawab-nya ia-lah kita tidak-lah pula hendak menujukan kapada orang² China sa-mata² supaya di-pindahkan, tetapi juga sa-barang dan siapa² juga yang terlibat dalam hal keselamatan negara terpaksa-lah di-pindahkan ka-tempat yang selamat. Jadi berma'ana tidak-lah sa-mata² di-hadapkan kapada orang China sahaja di-tempatkan kapada tempat kawasan sa-mula itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untok penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah orang lain berpindah ka-tempat penempatan kawasan baharu di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah?

Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon: Ada juga orang lain², Dayak, Iban dan sa-bagai-nya, mereka itu juga di-pindahkan untok keselamatan, tidak sa-mata² untok orang China. Dan bagitu juga saperti mana yang sudah kita nyatakan dalam masa kita berbahath peruntokan kewangan bagi tahun ini, kita telah nyatakan ia-itu permindahan orang² yang sa-umpama ini tidak-lah saperti mana pemindahan yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Malaya dahulu sa-masa dalam dharurat, tetapi pemindahan yang di-buat ini ia-lah berdasarkan kapada mana yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar yang telah menempatkan orang² di-dalam berbagai² ranchangan tanah. Jadi tidak-lah berma'ana kita telah membiarkan orang ini bagitu sahaja dengan tidak memberikan kemudahan².

Bagitu juga soal yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Sarawak, Enche' Ong tadi, yang menyatakan berbagai² kesulitan telah terjadi kapada mereka yang di-pindahkan itu. Jadi, masaalah ini kita tidak-lah dapat hendak menafikan tidak ada-nya kesulitan² kerana ma'alum-lah siapa yang di-tempatkan ka-tempat yang baharu tentu-lah menempoh berbagai² kesulitan dan Kerajaan ada-lah sedang mengkaji dan memikirkan supaya kemudahan² yang sa-umpama yang telah di-sebutkan itu dapat di-berikan. Dan bagitu juga di-katakan mereka ini nanti akan tidak dapat mengundi dan juga boleh jadi sa-bahagian daripada mereka yang tidak akan dapat menjadi chalon dalam pilehan raya. Maka perkara² yang sa-umpama ini ada-lah perkara personal—perkara peribadi masing² dan tentu-lah perkara hendak memberi sa-saorang itu menjadi chalon dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah mengikut sharat²

yang sudah di-tentukan dalam pilehan raya. Jadi tidak-lah timbul masaalah itu jikalau kita hendak menempatkan mereka itu pada tempat yang lebeh selamat.

Bagitu juga sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Sarawak menyebutkan keraguan-nya tentang peruntokan² daripada Kementerian ini yang di-berikan kapada Negeri Sarawak, yang di-katakan ia-itu di-tempat-nya tidak bagitu dapat projek² saperti mana yang di-adakan di-tempat kita di-Malaya ini; di-harapkan yang projek itu akan dapat di-bena di-dalam kawasan-nya. Tetapi Kementerian kita telah pun memberikan peruntokan sa-banyak satu million ringgit atau satu juta ringgit kapada Kerajaan Sarawak dan tentu-lah kalau sa-kira-nya projek² yang telah di-gunakan itu dapat keutamaan dalam negeri itu, maka saya rasa kebimbangan yang di-hadapi-nya itu tidak-lah menjadi keraguan lagi kapada dia.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah daripada wakil Ahli Yang Berhormat Muar Utara yang menyatakan bahawa ranchangan FLDA atau pun Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah ini memberi 8 ekar untok kebun atau dusun dan 2 ekar untok perkampongan maka yang 2 ekar untok perkampongan ini akan menjadi kesulitan atau pun merugikan sa-mata² kapada Kerajaan. Jadi perkara yang sa-umpama ini saya fikir tentu-lah menjadi satu masaalah lama kapada kita kerana sebab-nya kita adakan 2 ekar perkampongan bagi tiap² peserta itu supaya dapat kita memberikan kemudahan² yang di-kehendaki untok tiap² peserta, tetapi kalau kita biarkan mereka ini dudok dalam masing² tanah yang 8 ekar tadi tentu-lah kemudahan² tidak dapat di-berikan dengan chekap, mungkin perbelanjaan pun akan lebeh daripada apa yang kita jangkakan dan ini semua-nya sa-mata² ia-lah kerana hendak memberikan kemudahan² yang boleh di-berikan kapada mereka. Jadi kalau masaalah ini, saperti mana yang telah di-shorkan, tidak menguntongkan, maka Kerajaan tidak-lah berfikir bagitu. Dan juga tentang hendak menghantar anak² mereka itu ka-sekolah dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara yang sa-umpama ini tidak-lah menjadi satu masaalah yang besar kapada kita, kerana kita ada mempunyai Pegawai Kebajikan Masharakat di-dalam F.L.D.A.—Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah kita, dan urusan yang sa-umpama ini patut-lah kita hadapkan kapada pegawai² itu supaya perkara itu dapat di-atasi, dan saya harap Yang Berhormat itu sa-lepas ini akan merujokkan surat rayuan daripada peserta itu kapada pegawai yang berkenaan supaya dapat kesulitan itu di-hadapi. Sakian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian kapada Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Terima Kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That pursuant to Standing Order 67C the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House:

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $16,785,621 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the First and Second columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 5 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eight and ninth columns thereof.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker, *in the Chair*)

Heads 106 and 121—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 106 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965, be approved.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Head 106 and also Head 121, as I am acting for the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

I would like, Sir, to take Head 106 first under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, and move that the sum of $220,150 appearing thereunder be approved. This provision is required as a loan to be made to the State of Kelantan for the construction of the second phase of the two-storey central market in Kota Bahru on the following terms:

Period: 25 years.

Interest: 5¾% per annum.

Repayment: By 25 equated annuities of principal and interest.

Honourable Members will recall that, in presenting the estimates to this House for a grant of $450,000 to be made for the first phase of the project in 1964, I stated that the object of the central market was to accomodate the existing markets in Kota Bahru which have outlived their usefulness and are to cater for the ever growing population of the town. This market is built in order to provide better and improved facilities for marketing all commodities produced in Kelantan and imported from other States. The Town Council of Kota Bahru is not in a position financially to undertake on its own a scheme of this magnitude. The State Government, for lack of funds, was unable to provide a loan to the Town Council. In view of the urgency of the project, and in order not to hold up construction work, this loan of $220,150 was provided by way of an advance from the Contigencies Fund.

Next, Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to Head 121, Sub-head 1 Rubber Replanting Schemes: (ii) Scheme No. 2. In my Draft Development Estimates for 1965 my Ministry asked for $28.7 million to meet the continuing contractual commitments in respect of Government Rubber Replanting Scheme No. 2 during 1965. The provision was required to meet payments under the Rubber Industry Replanting Schemes for Estates (No. 2) 1964 (L.N. 255/1964). A meeting of the Estimates Sub-Committee of the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, was held on the 4th of September, 1964, and considered the Draft Development Estimates for 1965 for my Ministry. At that meeting the Sub-Committee insisted that my Estimates for the above scheme should be reduced to $20 million on the clear understanding that should this amount prove to be insufficient to meet all contractual commitments during 1965, the supplementary provision required would be granted without any difficulty. The $20 million approved in the 1965 Estimates were exhausted by the beginning of October, 1965. Outstanding claims due for payment at that date amounted to approximately $7 million. Government was committed to settle these claims before the end of 1965. Accordingly, my Ministry applied for an additional sum of $7 million to meet payments under the Rubber Industry Replanting Scheme for Estates (No. 2) 1964 (Legal Notification No. 255 of 1964).

Finally, Sir, I come to Head 121, Sub-head 18 (New) Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange. When the Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange was incorporated in February, 1962, the Government provided it a guarantee for bank overdrafts amounting to $150,000 to meet its annually recurrent expenditure in order to ensure that the Exchange will operate successfully right from its establishment. It was envisaged that the Exchange would after some time derive its own revenue from subscriptions of its members as well as from fees charged on its trading facilities so as to make it self-supporting financially. However, by the end of 1965 the Exchange did not succeed in collecting enough revenue to meet its expenditure with the result that the overdrafts guaranteed by the Government were exhausted.

The Government has reviewed the usefulness of the Exchange and, after consultations with all sectors of the rubber trade and industry, has come to the conclusion that the Exchange should continue to exist as it is important for Malaysia, being the largest natural rubber producer of the world, to have an organised market for its rubber. It is in the national interest, as well as in the interest of the rubber trade and industry, that there should be such an organised market which will ensure information on prices which

are important to producers, especially the smallholders, and the rubber trade and the Government. Such a market will also provide trading facilities and safeguards to producers, traders and consumers, which are essential in creating confidence in international trade. In view of this, the Government decided to continue to support the Exchange financially by granting to it an advance totalling $250,000 to enable the Exchange to carry on its operations. At the same time, the Government has also decided that the Exchange should be reorganised to make it more effective and viable. These measures are incorporated in two Bills which will be presented in this House during the present session.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $220,150 for Head 106 and the sum of $7,250,000 for Head 121 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965.

Head 115—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 115 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister (Enche' Chen Wing Sum): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of $10/- appearing under Head 115, Ministry of Defence, forms part of the Development (Supplementary) (No.3) Estimates, 1965, Sir, as Honourable Members are already aware, a provision of $400,000 was approved under Head 115, Sub-head 81 (ii) Armed Forces Maintenance Corps Units, Sabah and Sarawak, in the Development Estimates, 1965, for the construction of an Ordnance Maintenance Park in Labuan. After the re-examination of the need of the Armed Forces the conclusion was reached that the requirements for an Ammunition Depot in Kuching was more urgent than the proposed Ordnance Maintenance Park in Labuan, and that the construction of the Ammunition Depot should proceed immediately instead of the Ordnance Maintenance Park. The Ammunition Depot project costs $859,906. However, only a proportion of the cost was required in 1965, and this would not exceed the provision of $400,000 already approved. The balance would be paid from the provision for the Ministry of Defence under the Development Estimates, 1966. The token vote of $10/-, which I now require Honourable Members to approve, is to indicate that there is an increase in the estimated total cost under the sub-head from $500,000 to $859,906. The construction of the depot is very essential and must be implemented immediately to overcome the difficulties of stocking ammunition for operational use by the Armed Forces in the Borneo States, especially in Sarawak.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, we have heard that it is imperative that this Ordnance Depot should be constructed and hence the sum of $859,906 has been asked for and used, and we are asked now to approve a token vote of $10/-. Sir, from time to time, we hear of missions from the Ministry of Defence going abroad to buy military hardware and that includes ammunitions. We also hear from time to time of statements emanating from the Ministry of Defence regarding the setting up of munitions factories. Sir, may I ask the Honourable the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence, whether active steps have been taken to set up a munitions factory in this country, particularly munitions for small arms because, to my simple mind, the production of munitions for small arms is not too terribly difficult and may well save this country both in terms of foreign exchange and also in terms of us being not at the mercy of the munitions kings the world over. This is an idea that, no doubt, has occured to the Ministry of Defence, Sir, and I would be grateful if the Parliamentary Secretary can give us a clarification on this point.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum: Sir, as I said in the last Session, we have still under consideration certain applications to establish ammunition factories by

private firms in this country, but we have not finalised such proposals yet.

Question put, and agreed to.

The token sum of $10/- for Head 115 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates 1965.

Head 126—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 126 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon izin mengemukakan Kepala 126, Pechahan Kepala 20 di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual.

Tuan Pengerusi, wang sa-banyak $694,510 yang di-kehendaki di-bawah Kepala 126—Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Pechahan Kepala 20 ia-lah bagi menambah peruntokan yang telah di-buat bagi gerakan "Hammer" supaya 72 kelamin dari Tabdu dapat di-tempatkan samula di-kawasan² gerakan Hammer. 72 kelamin itu terpaksa di-pindahkan ka-tempat yang lebeh selamat oleh kerana memandangkan kedudokan keselamatan di-kawasan Tabdu. $150,000 daripada wang ini telah di-gunakan bagi menambah perkhidmatan yang perlu di-dalam kawasan gerakan Hammer manakala $108,000 merupakan wang bantuan kapada kelamin² itu bagi membuat rumah mereka dan juga bagi elaun dan yuran. Bagi meringankan kesulitan kelamin² itu di-dalam penghidupan baharu mereka, Kerajaan adalah juga memberi mereka elaun hidup sa-banyak $1/- sa-hari bagi sa-orang salama 12 bulan ia-itu sa-masa mereka menantikan hasil dari chuchok tanam mereka. Dengan yang demikian $136,510 ada-lah di-gunakan bagi membayar elaun hidup kapada kelamin² itu. Oleh kerana 72 kelamin² itu berpindah ka-tempat yang baharu, tanah bagi mereka untok berchuchok tanam terpaksa juga di-sediakan. $250,000 daripada peruntokan ini ia-lah bagi pampasan tanah yang di-sediakan untok mereka bertanam chuchok. Baki-nya sa-banyak $50,000 ada-lah di-gunakan bagi tambang menambang dan bagi perbelanjaan yang tidak di-duga.

Sekian-lah di-pohonkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $694,510 for Head 126 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965.

Head 134—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 134 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

Enche' Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon peruntokan di-bawah Kepala 134, Subhead 46 (111) berjumlah sa-banyak $731 dan Kepala 134 di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 84 berjumlah $10 di-luluskan. Wang sa-banyak $731 ada-lah untok membayar harga tanah yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan. Pembayaran telah tidak dapat di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 oleh kerana kematian tuan punya tanah. Surat kuasa baharu sahaja di-ambil oleh warith² si-mati di-dalam tahun 1965 dan wang sa-banyak $731 ia-lah untok membayar bayaran tersebut. Wang sa-banyak $700 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi membayar tambahan elaun rumah kapada kaki-tangan machine, atau pun accelerator yang telah pun di-pindahkan di-bawah Surat Perkeliling Perkhidmatan Bilangan II Tahun 1964.

Peruntokan sa-banyak $10 di-dalam Peranggaran Tambahan Pembangunan yang kelima tahun 1965 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi memasokkan sa-mula bekalan wang bagi bayaran elaun ini, dan wang bayaran sa-banyak $700 itu akan di-perolehi dengan chara ubah peruntokan.

Jadi, saya pohon peruntokan sa-banyak $741 di-bawah dua Kepala ini di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $741 for Head 134 ordered to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965.

Heads 139, 144 and 172

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 139, Government Buildings (other than Housing) (Malaya) of the Development Supplementary (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads 139, 144 and 172 together.

Under Head 139, Sub-head 39, Istana Negara, a sum of $40,000 was required to enable the Public Works Department to enter into contracts and to commit expenditure under Head 139, Sub-head 39, item (i) of the Development Estimates, 1965, for the renovations and alterations to the Istana Negara, including the provision of furniture and furnishings. These works were found necessary and have to be completed before the installation of Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The whole amount was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve in 1965.

A sum of $1.5 million was required under the Development Estimates, 1965, for Telecommunications, Head 144, Sub-head 67, Subscribers Network, to speed up the rate of installations of telephones. With the completion of new exchanges and extensions at various parts of Kuala Lumpur in the near future, it is necessary to have extra provisions for connections to be effected to subscribers by the provisions of "Subscribers" Network. This will cut down the waiting list to negligible proportions. This $1.5 million requested was to clear the waiting list and to ensure that the requests for telephone facilities could be met without much delay as had been experienced in the past. The total amount was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve.

A total provision of $1.5 million was provided under Head 172, Sub-head 10, of the Development Estimates, 1965 for the implementation of the following projects:

Tawau—Kunak Road,
Tawau—Semporna Road, and
Plant Hive.

It was found necessary to construct another stretch of road of about 78 miles from Keningau to Sepulot; and as such only a token provision of $10 is required. A sum of $200,000 was provided by means of virement to enable works to commence last year. The Australian Government, following an agreement with the Government of Malaysia, is providing troops of the Royal Australian Engineers to construct a 78 mile long road from Keningau to Sepulot in the southern region of Sabah. The arrangement made between the two Governments is such that the Australian Army provides all mechanical equipment with operators and skilled craftsmen while the Malaysian Government, through the Sabah Government, provides an amount of local unskilled labour, bridging material, culverts and camp accommodation. Being an extremely remote, unexplored, and jungle-covered country, the road costs have not been clearly determined. However, additional funds were necessary in 1965, and the new item for this project was created, and it was possible to obtain funds from the existing provisions under the same Sub-head. I would like to thank the Australian Government for their kind assistance.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan: Sir, I would like to speak in English, but please excuse my not very good English. There is a kampong called Kampong Sega, which is about 15 miles away from Raub, and there is a rural telephone box over there. When someone from that very kampong wishes to make a call to Raub town itself, he has to call the Kuala Lumpur Exchange first, and then he can get the call to Raub and sometimes there will be a delay of one hour or two hours. If one travels by car, one can go from that kampong to Raub within 20 minutes. So, I think it is a waste of money, and it will cause hardship to the kampong people when-

ever they wish to make emergency calls, for example, to the Police, the Ambulance, or the Hospital, if they have to go round to Kuala Lumpur and then back to Raub. So, I wish the Ministry would investigate into this case and shorten the length and should arrange to connect them straight to the Raub telephone operator. Thank you very much.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful that the Minister has been able to get $1.5 million for this extension of a subscribers' network. As I pointed out this morning, the Telecommunications Department is a revenue earning Department and, consequently, the more you spend by way of capital development, the more you get by way of return; and if and when the Minister in his wisdom chooses to implement this 10 cents per call beyond the 100 calls, then it is not only making money, as I said this morning, but it will be spinning money as you spin the numbers around, the Telecommunications Department literally spins money. I am sure that most people who have applied for telephones and have to wait so long in frustration for the telephones will be very grateful, if more money of this nature will be spent, so that their waiting time can be cut down. I do not know whether the Minister knows that there are lots of frustrated people in Kuala Lumpur, who are waiting for their telephones. The other day I had the occasion to ring up on behalf of a person who has applied for a telephone, and the reply to me was: "Well, we cannot hope to satisfy that demand for the next six months at least". Now, I do not know how difficult it is for the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, to persuade his ministerial colleagues to provide more money for work of this nature, since this is a revenue earning Department. But if he can, naturally, the frustration of the people who cannot get telephones will be eased a great deal.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have asked a question for this session with regard to a telephone booth for Jinjang North Dalam. The question reads:

"Dr Tan Chee Khoon to ask the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he will consider providing the people of Jinjang North Dalam with a telephone booth as there is a need for it there".

Now, there is a not very enlightening reply, and I do not know whether the Minister is aware of that reply. It says:

"The provision of a public telephone at Jinjang is on the programme for telephone booths." Now, that is not a very enlightening reply, because it says it "is on the programe".

The programme may well wait till 1970 to be implemented. I would have hoped that the Minister in his own helpful way would give me a more definite date. Since he has got $1.5 million will it not be possible during this year, for example, to provide a telephone booth for Jinjang North Dalam, which is a mile away, if not more, from the main road? I have been told by the residents there that the need for it is real, because the population of Jinjang is 20,000. It is the biggest new village in the Federation and I do hope that the Minister will, in his own helpful way, see to it that the people need not have to wait longer than "the provision of a public telephone at Jinjang is on the programme for telephone booths."

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: With regard to the query raised by the Honourable Member for Raub, I would like to assure him that I will personally look into this.

I would like to agree one hundred per cent with the Member for Batu that any amount of money would be useful for the Department of Telecommunications, because it is a revenue earning department. But then, we all have got to take our place in the budgetary allocation and, in fact, the $1.5 million that you find here was obtained after I personally interceded with the Minister of Finance, who kindly agreed with me that we were right that subscribers, network should have priority over everything else, because we can have any number of micro-wave stations and cables but until you connect them to the subscriber you never get any money. That point has been recognised by the Treasury, and I feel

sure that in the years to come we will be able to provide more and more telephones. Incidentally over the next few months, with the commissioning of new exchanges in Kuala Lumpur, Setapak, Petaling Jaya, and a couple of other places, we will be able to meet most of the demands in this area.

With regard to his request on the Jinjang telephone booth, the answer is worded like this, because I wanted to assure the Honourable Member that it is already on the programme, and I would personally look into this and see that he gets it as soon as possible. That is all I can say, because there are a number of factors involved, amongst them being the provision of the booth itself and then again you have the State priorities. But nevertheless I shall look into this—who knows if I were to tell him that I will give him that before the end of the year? Would he be happy? If he would be happy, then I will tell him.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Then I shall be able to go back to my constituents and tell them that the Honourable Minister has solemnly promised me that they will get their telephone booth. This is a request from them.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Then we shall all have a tea party at Jinjang some day (*Laughter*).

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of $40,000 for Head 139, the sum of $1,500,000 for Head 144 and the sum of $10/- for Head 172 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965.

Head 147—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure shown under Head 147 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1965 be approved.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 147 Jabatan Penerbangan Awam, Malaya. Chawangan Kepala 33 baru. Saham Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad tambahan $7,080,200. Peruntokan sa-banyak $7,080,200 saperti mana yang di-tunjokkan sa-bagai tambahan kapada Kepala 147 Pechahan Kepala 33 ia-lah di-kehendaki untok membeli $708,020 saham Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad dengan harga $10 satu saham. Menilek kapada harta dan ranchangan² kemajuan, maka di-dapati Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad ada-lah sangat kekurangan modal.

Sa-belum perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia, Kerajaan Malaysia telah bersetuju, buat sementara, hendak membeli saham baru sa-banyak $5 juta. Sa-lepas perpisahan, kedua² Kerajaan berchadang hendak membeli saham tambahan daripada Sharikat itu sa-banyak lebeh kurang $14 juta supaya kedua² Kerajaan itu dapat memileki sa-bahagian besar saham di-dalam Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad. Pada 25hb Ogos, 1965 Jema'ah Menteri telah bersetuju supaya Kerajaan Pusat—Kerajaan Singapura— memileki sama banyak saham dalam Sharikat itu. Daripada tambahan saham baru yang di-kehendaki bayaran semua draft capital sa-banyak $13,964,000, Kerajaan Pusat membeli sa-banyak $7,080,200. Dengan pembelian tambahan saham² ini Kerajaan Pusat, tidak termasok Kerajaan Sabah dan Sarawak dan Kerajaan Singapura bersama² memileki lebeh daripada 60% saham² dalam Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $7,080,200 for Head 147 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimate, 1965.

Question put, and agreed, "That this House resolves an additional sum not exceeding $16,785,621 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-Heads set out in the first and second columns of the statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 5 of 1966, there shall be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-Heads in the eight and ninth columns thereof."

House resumed.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Enche Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to it and has agreed to it. I accordingly move, Sir.

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $16,785,621 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-Heads set out in the First and Second columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 5 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eight and ninth columns thereof.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $16,785,621 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year, 1965, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the First and Second columns of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 5 of 1966, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eight and ninth columns thereof.

Sitting suspended 6.45 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 7.08 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1966

Enche Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1966 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 12 of 1966 be confirmed.

Honourable Members may recall that on the 9th of October last year a duty of 25 per cent was imposed on joss papers. This duty was primarily intended to protect domestic manufacturers of joss papers against cheap imports, particularly from China. Since the duty was imposed, the imports of joss papers have been consistently under-valued, thus thwarting the object of protecting our industry. The Order which has been laid before the House seeks to overcome this practice of under-valuation by fixing the minimum duty payable on imported joss papers at 20 cents per pound.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1966, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 12 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1966

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 13 of 1966 be confirmed.

The objective of this Order is to protect domestic manufactures against cheap imports of socks, particularly from China. The Government is convinced that socks manufacturers can exist in this country given the proper incentives and protection.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, the substance of this particular motion is in effect not much different from the intention of the previous motion which was passed. Sir, I stand up only to bring forward certain suggestion which Government may profitably consider. Sir, it is not for me at this resent juncture to discuss

the merits of the demerits, politically, over the question of control of import of products from other countries, particularly from China, particularly in view of the fact that the Government has stipulated that its timely intention is to protect the development of local industries. Without any doubt, Sir, the development of local industries should be paramount in our interests, and we should do everything we can do to assist the development of industries situated in our country, particularly if these industries involve local capital and if these industries provide for greater opportunities of employment for our people. However, Sir, I do commend to the Government for consideration the suggestion that perhaps we may, from the point of view of possible potential revenue sources, not prohibit through a Customs Ordinance the import of certain articles, but establish certain definite revenue tariffs against products, which are competitive against local products, so that the Government could possibly have a source of revenue and at the same time protect our own industries. Sir, this I commend in completely general terms and I do so, in this instance, largely because the motion has been brought in in the name of the Minister of Finance; and although this is purely an administrative matter, I do hope that what I have already brought to the attention will be given due consideration.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on this motion, I too wish to re-echo what the Honourable the Member for Tanjong has said. I, too, agree that we should industrialise and, in the process of industrialisation, by a Customs Order we should naturally protect the industries that we have set up, so that they can be viable. But, of course, such Customs Orders to protect local industries is a double-edged weapon, because if you give it too much protection, then the question of competition is not there, and the local capitalists tend to jack up their prices. Consequently, although industrialisation may undoubtedly provide employment for the working masses of this country unfortunately, in the process, if you protect it too much, the prices go up to the detriment of the consumer. This has already been so and, as the Honourable Member for Tanjong has pointed out, there are lots of goods that are not only priced out of the market by a Customs Order, but cannot enter this country. Now, I do not think that long-term wise it is a good thing to prohibit entirely certain articles that can provide competition for local industries. Furthermore, if you protect local industries too much, they tend to become monopolistic, and that is a danger. I commend this to the Government because the world over, even capitalist countries, are afraid of it. In countries of capitalistic economy par excellence, for example in the United States of America, there are anti-trust laws and consequently I do hope that the Ministry of Finance while naturally, at this stage it should try to protect local industries, it should not by means of Customs Orders create monopolies or by these Customs Orders enable the industries to make far too much profit to the detriment of the consumer—and this is to my view only. I notice that the Member for Penang Utara is absent. He is a great champion of consumers in this Chamber. Time and again he has warned the Government against the consumer being the victim of industrialists jacking up their prices.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untok menyokong usul ini dan saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengenaï satu kilang perusahaan ubat nyamok (Blood Protection Co., Ltd.) di-Mak Mandin, Butterworth. Kilang itu mengeluarkan ubat nyamok yang banyak dan satanding dengan kemasokan ubat nyamok daripada luar negeri, tetapi kilang itu akan di-tutup pada akhir bulan ini dan pekerja[2]-nya di-beri notis untok berhenti.

Oleh yang demikian, saya merayu kapada Yang Berhormat supaya mengenakan chukai yang lebeh tinggi lagi

kapada ubat² nyamok yang masok kadalam negara kita ini supaya perusahaan kita dapat kejayaan dan dapat berdiri di-atas kaki mereka itu. Oleh yang demikian saya berharap-lah Yang Berhormat akan mengambil perhatian supaya kilang nyamok di-Mak Mandin; dan juga di-Johor, kalau tidak silap saya, sudah pun di-tutup kerana pertandingan yang hebat daripada ubat² nyamok kemasokan daripada luar negeri.

Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure the Member for Tanjong and the Member for Batu have got the interest of the consumers at heart. So also have, I believe, very many Members of the Alliance bench. However, in a changing situation, that is to change from a developing country, from a country that is producing raw materials, to a developed nation, one must change one's policy. These customs duties are but an exercise in respect of the policies of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is argument, in fact, that we tend to be too monopolistic, or that there is no competition: in other words, we are protecting our baby so much that we tend to become not only capitalistic but also monopolistic in our views and our policies. Mr Speaker, Sir, such a thing is not true, because the motto of our Party is free enterprise. So, if we want to be monopolistic, how can we practise free enterprise? The idea of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Finance in using these customs duties is only temporary in measure. The main object is to protect an infant industry, so that it may grow, and when it is grown and flexes its muscles, I am sure then we can compete on equal basis. At the present moment, with countries where the cost of labour is negligible and with our high standard of living here—the cost of labour here is also high—how can we compete on equal terms? That is why we have the prohibition order in the customs duty. I can assure the two Members of the Opposition Benches that in due course, as suggested by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, revenue tariffs commensurate with the prices in this country will be introduced when one or two factories are in production and our infant industry has been brought to a level whereby we can compete with foreign nations. We must not forget another factor and that factor is the balance of foreign exchange. If we have production in this country and we, the consumers of this country, buy our goods here, we need not lose foreign exchange to another country, because imports of foreign goods always entail the question of foreign exchange.

I hope I have made my explanation fairly clear, and the Members of the Opposition Bench will understand why we have to move these motions for prohibition or increased customs duties in this country. Thank you, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1966 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 13 of 1966 be confirmed.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1961

(The Excise Duties Order, 1965)

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Excise Act, 1961, the Excise Duties Order, 1965 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1966 be confirmed.

Sir, the sole aim here is to consolidate all excise duties into one Order, so that future reference could be facilitated. No change has been made to the rate in any of the items in the Order.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, once again. I would like to repeat that this particular motion, substantially in

intent and purpose, is no different from the two preceding motions. However, we have fairly deliberately tempered our consideration of the motion in these three different stages. For example, the first motion went through with no debate, the second motion went through with a certain degree of debate, which has to some extent enlightened the possibility of a debate on this third motion of a similar nature. Sir, I would like to take up this debate on this particular motion from the explanation that was given by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance, namely, that at some subsequent date the Government may well possibly consider the introduction of revenue tariffs of such a level, so that imported goods can be competitive in prices with locally produced products. Sir, I reiterate that we in the Opposition benches have every interest in helping the development of our own local industry.

Sir, this particular motion differs somewhat from the other two in the words of the Honourable Mover, in that it consolidates existing excise duties. I would like on this occasion, in view of the fact that the House has been told that no changes in excise duties are actually proposed by this motion and this motion only provides for consolidation of the lists of subjects that are due for excise duties, to naturally refer to this question of imports into the Comon Tariffs Area of products that are made in Penang Island. Sir, there is very often a misapprehension in that whenever we refer to products made in Penang, people think that we are referring in terms of the products that are made in the State of Penang. The State of Penang consists of Province Wellesley, which is the Common Tariffs Area, and the Penang Island which is the particular area which I am at the present moment concerned with. This question of products made in and from Penang Island, because of the peculiar position of Penang Island, which to some extent is shared by Labuan, has led to a situation, whereby for over ten years the producers and the local industrialists in Penang Island have suffered grievously from a lack of direction as to how their products can be brought in into the Common Tariffs Area and to face fair, equitable and rational competition with products that are made in the rest of the Malaysian nation. Sir, this House has already deliberated on very many occasions on ways and means as to how to alleviate the difficulties of the industrialists and the local manufacturers now existing in Penang Island. Sir, the big problem facing these industrialists and these manufacturers is not only a question of how they can at the present moment compete with products that are made in the Common Tariffs Area but also what they should do. Of course, there is the long outstanding political problem as to whether Penang should join the Common Market, or what is now called the Common Tariffs Area, and give up its free-port status, or whether Penang should retain its so-called free-port status and suffer precisely from this type of excise difficulties. That is a long controversial problem, and it will take a long time to resolve because the Honourable Prime Minister has himself very kindly enuciated in the policy of the Alliance Government that the people in Penang Island would never be forced to join the Common Tariffs Area, unless they so demonstrate that they wish to do so. Nevertheless, Sir, the existing circumstances create many, many difficulties. We have advised the Government, urged the Government, and pleaded with the Government on more than one occasion, to try and resolve the problem of the manufacturers and the industrialists in Penang Island, and one of the ways whereby we have advocated this resolution is for Government to establish exactly what the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance has just stated, namely, to adjust a special revenue tariff for products made in Penang Island for entry into the Common Tariffs Area.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: On a point of clarification, Sir. I do not think I ever said such a thing. What I said

was about imports from foreign countries. There might be a time when we will be able to, to use the Honourable Member's own words, have revenue tariffs so that they can come in here and compete with our local goods. I never said anything about Penang or the Mainland—they are in a common Customs Area, not a Common Tariffs Area.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, this is what is generally accepted in Penang: in so far as tariffs are concerned and the Common Customs Area concept and the Principal Customs concept are concerned, the manufacturers and the local producers in Penang Island are treated no better—and, probably, invidiously as though they were part and parcel of a foreign nation. And it is because we now have the opportunity to debate this issue, and in view of the fact that the Honourable Minister of Finance has advocated the long-term possibility of the introduction, or probable introduction, of a revenue tariff from other countries which would equate prices from other countries and at the same time protect the interests of the products that are made in the Principal Customs Area, that I have taken this opportunity to enter this particular debate. I am not trying to misquote the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Finance, nor am I trying to impute that the Government's immediate policy is to introduce the system of revenue tariffs; nor am I try-in to anticipate that the Government will eventually subsequently introduce this revenue tariff. All that I do say, Sir, is that we have advocated previously that one of the possible equitable solutions of the existing problems as we find them today, which confront the producers and the local manufacturers in Penang Island *vis a vis* their equivalent producers and manufacturers in the Principal Customs Area, is for Government to devise some types of tariff or excise protection, whereby goods produced in Penang Island can enter the Principal Customs Area and compete equitably with equivalent products that are produced in the rest of the Malaysia territory. Sir, the basis of this argument is a simple one. We say that Government with its tariff policies and its general excise policies should tax the raw materials that come in from foreign countries to Penang Island. However, Sir, we have always protested very strongly that the finished products made in Penang Island should be taxed as an overall products. This has gone on in respect of many, many items of products, ranging from jewelleries to soya sauce, from chopsticks to toilet paper, and things like that. Now that this particular Bill deals with the consolidation of excise duties on goods, we feel that it is an appropriate occasion to again plead to the Government to set up some from of committee of enquiry to find out whether or not it is possible to establish some regulations or tariffs on products that are manufactured from Penang and so that the manufacturers in Penang will not enjoy an undue advantage over the manufacturers that are producing in the rest of the territories in Malaysia and at the same time the manufacturers in Penang will not suffer a great and invidious disadvantage as compared to their fellow citizens in the rest of Malaysia and be in a position no better than producers from foreign countries.

So, Sir, whilst I fully commend the Government on its scheme for consolidating the list of excise products, I at the same time urge the Honourable Minister for Finance and the Government once again to give every special consideration to incorporate the productivity of the people of Penang with the rest of Malaysia whilst at the same time not going too deeply into the apparently insoluble controversy of free-port status and Principle Customs Area.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, this House has just heard a learned treatise on the trails and tribulations of Penang and its inhabitants,—how in the matter of customs and excise duties Penang is almost treated like a foreign country, or almost like an outcast in Malaysia; and I do hope that the Government, both the Parliamentary

Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and the Assistant Minister of Finance, will take note of the trails and tribulations of manufacturers of Penang, whose case, has been so ably advocated by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I just wish to touch on another aspect of this thing and that is our relations in the matter of common tariff arrangements *vis-a-vis* Singapore. As Honourable Members know, since the 9th August, 1965, Singapore no longer is in Malaysia Consequently, it is a foreign country. But nevertheless, since we are so close together and since our destiny are inter-twined politically, militarily, socially, culturally, and economically, it does seem to me that in the matter of excise duties and customs orders we should try and find an amicable solution to what is now virtually an economic war. I say this, because I do know that while Singapore needs cement, for example, and Malaya has excess of cement, we cannot send our cement to Singapore. Conversely, there are products from Singapore that by virtue of a customs order or by virtue of excise duties they cannot send the goods into the Federation. Now, it does seem not only to me but to the common man that these are incomprehensible things. Here you have two territories: one produces the goods that the other needs and *vice versa,* and they cannot enjoy the benefits of the products of each territory, and in the ultimate analysis not only the manufacturer suffers but also the common man suffers. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do wish to impress on the Leaders sitting opposite me that the manufacturer, the man in the street, the consumer, has no part in such polemics that still continue to fly up and down the Causeway. He is interested in the earning, of a decent living, in enjoying a decent standard of living, but because of these customs orders and excise duties, unfortunately, he is made to suffer. I do hope that the Ministry for Finance will speedily come to a *modus operandi,* if not a *midus vivendi,* with Singapore in the matter of customs duties and excise orders.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, when I had a look at the motion before me, I find that it is a question of consolidating the excise duties. I heard the Honourable Member from Tanjong talking of the Principle Customs Area and Penang being excluded. That relates to customs duties and I do not think that has anything to do with this motion. I do not have to explain what is the difference between customs and excise to the Honourable Member from Tanjong. So, I think to that point in the debate, if it can be so called, I need not reply to.

As for the Honourable Member for Batu, of course he makes plea—and so does the Honourable Member for Tanjong,—that we must have amicable solution to a Common Market and so forth. I would not go into the intricacies and the *pros* and *cons* for a Common Market, or whatever he may like to call it. However, there is something called "give and take", which must be not only by Malaysia but also by Singapore. Who is right and who is wrong only history will tell. The Honourable Member for Batu has not made a single concrete solution to the whole matter except saying that we must come together, we must have *opus vivendi* or *opus operandi.*

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: *modus operandi.*

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Your pardon, your Latin is better than mine (*Laughter*). I left it to my teachers and probably the Honourable Member for Batu has kept some of it. As I said, Sir, he has not made any single effort to give a clear cut picture of the whole affair. This is not constructive criticism, Mr Speaker, Sir, This is something which he wants to voice. As I understand, the Honourable Member from Batu is a man of extreme verbosity. He likes to say a lot of things, but he must say things which are concrete and which will help to solve a problem and not just criticise or say, "You must do this thing and that thing", without anything to substantiate the speech. Furthermore, I would like to say that a Committee has been entrusted with a task of looking into

the tariff arrangements with Singapore, if there is any help to the Honourable Member from Batu.

Sir, I hope that in future, when he comes to give a speech in this House, he would be more concrete and not talk in abstract terms and help the Government sincerely by saying that we should do this and this and how we should operate and move towards closer co-operation with Singapore. I am sure the Government benches will only be too happy to hear from him such sincere and concrete solutions to a very difficult problem. Thank your Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Excise Act, 1961, the Excise Duties Order, 1965 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1966 be confirmed

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947—AMENDMENT TO FIRST SCHEDULE

The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947 the Dewan Ra'ayat resolves that the First Schedule to the Ordinance be amended by the addition of the following item—

"the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board;" and that such amendment shall have effect for the year of assessment 1962 and subsequent years of assessment.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board was established under the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950. Section 7 (2) of this Ordinance reads as follows:

"The Minister may, from time to time, by order, permit the Board to promote a public lottery for the purpose of raising funds to be applied in aid of any named public philanthropic, charitable, religious or educational organisation, institution, body or service, or in carrying out any specified public, philanthropic, charitable, religious or educational scheme or project, or any work beneficial to the public, or for the improvement of the social condition, or for the advancement of the welfare of the public or any class thereof in some specified way or ways."

The Board was therefore, a charitable institution within the meaning of Section 13 (1) (*g*) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, and was exempt from income tax under that section. All the words from "for the purpose" to the end in Section 7 (2) of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, 1950, quoted previously above, have now been repealed by the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Act, 1962, with the result that the Board cannot now claim automatic exemption under Section 13 (1) (*g*) of the Income Tax Ordinance as a charitable institution. Section 5 of the 1962 Act requires that the sums raised by lotteries except for certain named expenses and payment, be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Section 5 of the 1962 Act also provides that for aid to philanthropic, charitable or religious institutions, etc., payment shall be made out of monies appropriated by Parliament, of aggregate amounts equivalent to taking one year with another the amounts paid into the Consolidated Fund from sums raised by lotteries. In other words, the Board is established for the purpose of raising money to be appropriated by Parliament for philanthropic and charitable purposes only. It is, therefore, considered appropriate that the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board should be included in the First Schedule to Income Tax Ordinance of 1947 and be exempted from income tax with effect from the year of assessment 1962.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya menyokong.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise just to raise a question arising out of what the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance has said concerning the work of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board. Recently, there was a press statement given by the Minister of

Social Welfare in Sabah, who came along to the Federal Capital to see the Minister for Social Welfare, and what he stated was to the effect that the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board will be extending its operations to Sabah and that—I suppose, as a gift to the Sabah people—$100,000 was to be given for a community hall. I do not know whether this is correct. If so, I would like, Mr Speaker, Sir, to ask the Honourable Minister concerned that is the position now with regard to the expansion of the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board's operations to the State of Sarawak. I believe that negotiations had been carried out between his Ministry and the State Government, and I would be grateful if the Honourable the Minister could clarify this point.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to the question put by the Honourable Member just now, negotiations with Sabah have already been completed; Sabah has already agreed for the introduction of the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries to Sabah, but Sarawak is still under negotiation.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That in accordance with the provisions of Section 102 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the Dewan Ra'ayat resolves that the First Schedule to the Ordinance be amended by the addition of the following item:—"the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board." And that such amendment shall have effect for the year of assessment 1962 and subsequent years of assessment.

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The time is now 8.00 p.m. I now call upon a member of the Government to move an adjournment of the House.

Dato' Haji Sardon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the House do now adjourn.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

THE EMERGENCY (ESSENTIAL POWER) ACT, 1964

[Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Election) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.]

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I seek the consideration and clarification of Government on only one issue, and I shall not take up very much time of the House.

Sir, I would like to refer immediately to Legal Notification 312 entitled "Emergency (Essential Powers) Act, 1964—Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Elections) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965", and in particular to Clause 3 of these Regulations.

As we all know, these Regulations did not go through the normal legislative processes of debate in this House, because as an Emergency proclamation they were enforced consequent to a speech made by the Honourable Prime Minister on the 1st of March, 1965, at a meeting of this House and gazetted as Regulations on 19th August, 1965.

Honourable Members will recall that about one year ago, on March 1st, the Honourable Prime Minister in addressing this House on the Government's White Paper, entitled "A Plot Exposed", also took the opportunity to announce the suspension of Local Government Elections under the Emergency powers.

Today, I am not arguing the *pros* and *cons* of the holding or the suspension of local elections. I am not dealing with the fears of the people that the coincidental setting up of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Local Elections may lead to the permanent elimination of local authority elections, in particular, in the larger cities and towns, where the stock of the Alliance has falled to an all-time low, although this particular issue has recently been given a great publicity by an unwise choice of timing in the promulgation of a

proposed Bill by the State Government in Penang. Sir, I am not dealing also with the desirability of immediately restoring these local government elections, in order to revitalise our rapidly weakening democratic institutions.

Sir, today, all that I wish to deal with is the question of the practical difficulties, which have arisen from the promulgation of the regulations suspending local elections.

We take it in good faith that the Government has as much interest as anyone else in preserving and upholding democratic institutions in this country. We, therefore, expect the Government to sustain the principal of partisan politics in local authorities on the basic principle that in democratic government there is a place for an elected ruling majority and that there is also a place proper for an elected minority opposition.

Consequently, it is not too much for us to expect that in promulgating these regulations to suspend local elections by exercising the totalitarian powers, which make the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act so obnoxious, Government would nevertheless make it at one evident that it still murtured the democratic principle of free elections, and that it also accepted the basis of partisan politics as an essential component of the democracy which we practise in this country.

Therefore, we considered that the Government would do everything it could to preserve the partisan elective ratios established by the last elections prior to the suspension order. That is to say, Government would naturally want to uphold the popular will of the people during the period of suspension of local elections; and where in any council in the last elections there had been established, what I have called, the partisan elective ratio that there should be so many councillors from any one party to serve on the council, then that ratio should be maintained in spite of the suspension of local elections.

Since this is the crux of my plea I would like to make it as simple as possible. For example, Sir, if a council had 10 Alliance elected members, 2 U.D.P. members and, say, 2 P.P.P. members and 1 Independent, then the partisan elective ratio would be 10: 2: 2: 1: The Alliance would not like to see this ratio altered during the period when elections are suspended by their own councillors crossing the floor, or changing their views, or becoming opportunist or breaking party discipline. All these tactics are possible and can change the partisan elective ratio and, thereby, upset and erode the principle of partisan democracy.

So, we were fairly satisfied when during his speech on March 1st last year, the Honourable Prime Minister said—I must admit that this only a copy of a transcript of the speech made by the Honourable Prime Minister, and it is possible that the Hansards might contain some small amendments—I quote:

> "Now, the effect of this suspension"—the proposed suspension at that time—"will be that elected members will continue to retain their seats unless they are otherwise declared incapacitated or have voluntarily relinquished their seats. Members who have died or who have resigned their seats, or who have been dismissed for misconduct, will be replaced by appointees made by the Ruler or the Governor-in-Council from candidates submitted by the political party to which the original members belong. In the case of Independents replacement will be made at the discretion of the Ruler or Governor-in-Council."

That, Sir, seemed quite reasonable, and suggested that Government accepted the principle of partisan elective ratio.

However, Sir, when this statement was translated into the words of the Regulations—Legal Notification 312—we have a different set of circumstances altogether.

Clause 3 of the Regulations deals with the "filling of casual vacancies" and reads as follows:

> "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other written law:—(1) whenever the seat of a Councillor shall become vacant by reason of his death, or his having been found or declared to be of unsound mind, then the following procedure shall be observed."

Sir, then Clause 3 goes into sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), which provide the details of the procedure for the filling of the vacancy of a member who is a member of a political party, or an Independent, or a nominated Councillor.

We have no objection to these procedural sub-clauses. As a matter of fact, we consider that these procedural details are sound, and we give them our support.

However, we do object to sub-clause (2) which completely ignores the principle of the partisan elective ratio, and reads as follows:

"Whenever the seat of a Councillor shall become vacant by reason of any other cause whatsoever (apart from those contained in Clause (1)) whether in respect of the seat of an elected or nominated Member, the State Authority may, in its discretion, appoint any person qualified in accordance with regulation 4 of these Regulations to fill that vacancy."

Sir, Regulation 4 is a matter of legal definition.

Sir, I maintain that this provision of sub-clause (2) in Clause 3 of Legal Notification 312, goes against the spirit of the speech made by the Honourable Prime Minister last year. It will be recalled that he had said that even those Councillors "who have resigned their seats or who have been dismissed for misconduct" will be replaced from candidates submitted by the political party to which the original member belongs.

Further, in practice, since the promulgation of these Regulations, certain opportunistic politicians have capitalised upon the suspension of local elections to break party discipline and to hoist up the flag and colours of rampant opportunism. In at least one instance, the shamefully flagrant bucking of party discipline—admittedly not my particular party but that of the former Socialist Front—for the sake of personal considerations had led to the complete reversal of the elective ratio and of partisan control of the Council concerned.

Because the Alliance Party controls all the State Legislatures and Government, except that in Kelantan. These revesals cannot affect the Alliance Party; nevertheless, I feel certain that the responsible leaders of the Alliance would not wish to see their members break party discipline with impunity, and that goes for all political parties. At present.....

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: You have taken more than seven-and-a-half minutes!

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I have very nearly finished. I had to quote certain things, Sir.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: But you are allowed only seven-and-a-half minutes.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Am I to wind up, Sir?

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: All right, I will give you another one minute.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I would like to suggest to the Government that it can preserve the partisan elective ratio and at the same time to carry out its intention to sustain the practice of democracy if the Government just alters the clauses that are provided in these Regulations by deleting sub-clause (2) *in toto* and in its place alter sub-clause 3 (1) to read, "Whenever the seat of a councillor shall become vacant by any reason whatsoever, then the following procedure shall be observed." Sir, I feel that under those circumstances the intention of the Government would be fulfilled, the control which the Government wants to exercise in the suspension of local election will be achieved, and at the same time the Government will be doing a great service in the preservation of local democractic practice and at the same time sustain the growth of partisan democracy in our country.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, prior to the coming into force of the Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Elections) Regulations, 1965, casual vacancies on a local

authority will come about only for the following reasons:

(i) Where a Councillor becomes disqualified for membership under paragraph (2) of the First Schedule of the Local Government Elections Ordinance, 1960 (relevant Schedule could be found in the said Ordinance);

(ii) On the death of a Councillor;

(iii) Where a Councillor resigns his office; or

(iv) Where a Councillor, without leave of the President of the Local Authority, is either absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings or fails during a period of three months to attend at least once meeting of any Standing Committee to which he may have been appointed.

Now, of these causes of casual vacancies, only death of the Councillor, or his having been found, or declared to be of unsound mind, are factors beyond his own control. The other causes can fairly be said to be either his own acts, or brought about through the fault on his part. It is, therefore, thought that while the party to which such Councillor belonged should not be put into any position of disadvantage, where the casual vacancy has not been brought about through any fault of such Councillor, there is no justification at all for maintaining the relative party strength in any local council, where any Councillor should of his own volition or by his own misdeeds create a casual vacancy. It is, therefore up to each of such political party, if it is their desire to maintain the relative party strength in any local authority, to see that their party members are at all times doing their best and not out to do anything which ought not to be done in the public interest, and not be a rampant opportunist, borrowing a term used by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Incidentally, in the examples quoted by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, these are cases in which the members of the Opposition parties are involved, opportunist or non-opportunist, particularly the United Democratic Party. They are people who realised and saw no future in the Opposition ranks and have decided to either become independents or join the Alliance. As far as the Honourable Member for Tanjong is concerned, his Party is dwindling so fast with its leaders leaving the party that he is making this speech in order to save the situation.

Extreme care was taken in promulgating these Regulations to ensure that no political party would take advantage of the present suspension of local authority elections to peg in local authorities with persons of their party who would under the elective system never stand the ghost of chance of getting elected. Our judgment in this was proven correct when the United Democratic Party very recently tried to get their party members in local authorities to resign *en bloc*, probably to nominate in their stead persons who would create mischief once they get into the local authorities.

The Honourable Member's contention that the suspension of local government elections somewhat tends to weaken party discipline is to some extent, I concede, true. But, then, other political parties, including the Alliance, are to that extent also at a disadvantage. However, nothing can be done for the present but for each political party to maintain discipline among their ranks as best as they can and hope that the present Emergency situation would ease and make it possible to hold local government elections throughout the country.

I would like to end this by quoting from the *Straits Times* of today. Under its third editorial headed "Enter D.A.P." the *Straits Times* says, and I quote,

"The registration of the Democratic Action Party over the week-end rings down the curtain on an unedifying little political melodrama, and turns the Member for Bungsar, Mr Devan Nair, from a reluctant Independent into a party man. Disproved is the charge that the Alliance Government is out

to prevent the emergence of an effective opposition."

I quote these words again, "Disproved is the charge that the Alliance Government is out to prevent the emergence of an effective opposition." This is a fact quite unlike what is going on in our neighbouring countries. The fact that the Honourable Member for Tanjong is speaking in this House on this very subject is testimony to this fact.

POSSIBLE MISUSE OF THE ESSENTIAL (CONTROL OF PUBLICATIONS AND SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION) REGULATIONS

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in September, 1964 when this House passed the Emergency (Essential Powers) Bill, 1964, many of us, and I was one of them, warned the Government against the abuse of the vast powers that the Government had sought and got. We warned that the Government could in effect rule by decree, and this I see has been echoed by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. And sure enough, last year we saw the Government invoking the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act, 1964, to ban strikes, although at that time this House was about to meet, and on such a vital matter the Government could have sought the approval of this House to ban strikes. But in its wisdom the Government chose to ignore this House and to rule by decree. Happily better sense has now prevailed and the Government has withdrawn the promulgations banning strikes and is finding out *a modus operandi* with the M.T.U.C.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 3rd of February, 1966, the new Essential (Control of Publications and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations were promulgated by the Minister of Home Affairs. Was there any urgent necessity to do it that way rather than having it debated in this House first? These regulations are so sweeping that they have given cause for grave concern to all who are concerned with the working of the Press. These people now have a new occupational hazard, which carries the possibility of being imprisoned for three years and at the same time even be fined for the sum of $5,000 should they have a brush with these regulations.

The Minister at his press conference explained that the regulations were to protect the nation against the consequences of wilful betrayal of the movements and deployment of security forces and information on defence strategy. So long as these regulations are to safeguard the security of the nation, they are reasonable, although nowhere in the regulations is defence strategy defined.

What has given rise to grave concern to every editor, newspaperman and correspondent is the clause that protected information includes "any other matters whatsoever which are considered by the Minister to be directly or indirectly prejudicial or detrimental to the preservation of public security or the maintenance of public order." Here then is the rub. The scope of this clause is so wide that any reports on police actions, the unrest of dissatisfaction or complaints of the general public could be interpreted as being "indirectly prejudicial to the maintanance of public order." There is no defence against ministerial decision that the information published is prejudicial. This clause, in effect has most news, and comments "protected" and unless censored by "competent persons" will expose the members of the press to the Regulations. This virtually amounts to press censorship. I repeat that its scope is too wide and too all embracing, and so long as the manner of its application is in question, it will remain a source of grave concern. As they stand the regulations have virtually gagged the press and this strikes at the very freedom of the press. Apart from this, are there enough "competent authorities" to go round, and the lack of competent authorities to vet stories of newspapermen could hamstring the work of the press.

In this connection, Mr Speaker, Sir, I see that a "competent authority" as

defined in a later press statement, are so top level military men that I wonder if they can ever have the time to vet stories of the press. One obvious loophole is for an enterprising journalist to telephone his story from Kuala Lumpur, say, to the Reuters representative in Singapore, from there it can be flashed round the world and come back to Kuala Lumpur, even before the press can catch hold of a "competent authority" to clear the story. Now this is a very serious state of affairs. It can happen not only from Kuala Lumpur, it can happen from Penang, it can happen from Kuching, it can happen from Jesselton and, obviously, the Minister in promulgating the Regulations have not thought of this loophole, and it is a very serious loophole. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Minister in his reply will tell us whether he intends to revoke the offending all embracing clause, or at least to tone it down, so as to assuage the genuine fears of the press.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the main object of the Regulations is to prohibit the disemination and communication without permission of any protected information, and protected information is defined in the Regulations and includes matters, the information of which are likely to effect the defence and security of the nation. The Regulations are therefore specially intended to prevent breaches of security as well as wilful and deliberate misuse of privileges. They seek to protect the nation against the consequences of wilful betrayal of security forces movement, or our defence strategy and development. In short, the Regulations are considered vital to the national security of a nation in a time of Emergency as the nation is now facing. The Emergency (Essential Powers) Act was passed by Parliament in September, 1964. Under Section 2 of this Act, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong may make any Regulation whatsoever which he considers desirable, or expedient, for securing the public safety, the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of public order, and of supplies and service essential to the lives of the community. The Essential (Control of Publication and Safeguarding of Information) Regulations, 1965, have therefore been made by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong in exercise of the powers conferred by him by Section 2 of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act 1964. Apart from matters relating to information on defence and operational matters of the nation, any other matters whatsoever which is considered by me to be directly or indirectly prejudicial or detrimental to the preservation of public order, or the maintenance of public order, comes within the definition of protected information.

Now, Sir, I know that the gentlemen of the Press are sensible and responsible people, and I am sure that they are in a position to judge whether a certain piece of news is indirectly prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. However, I have designated a number of responsible persons known as the "competent authority" to exercise powers and to perform duties under the Regulations. Should, therefore, the press have any doubts as to whether a piece of news is indirectly prejudicial or not to the maintenance of public order, they are advised to contact any member of the competent authority for immediate clearence.

As regards the query by the Honourable Member as to what is there to prevent an enterprising newsman to telephone his story to a neighbouring country and from there is flashed round the world, all I can say is that if the story the enterprising newsman is flashing round happens to be protected information he is taking a very great risk in the sense that he is committing an offence under the Regulations.

Finally, Sir, I am afraid I cannot oblige the Honourable Member by giving his the assurance that I would withdraw, or amend, or tone down the relevant part of the Regulations which he mentioned. I believe that it is the exercise of the power that is more important than what is written. If the Honourable Member or the gentlemen of the press can point out to this House that I have or will abuse the powers then I stand in this House to be censored.

Adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Checking System

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the checking system of the Agriculture Department was criticised by Enche' Wan Yahaya bin Pawan Teh, President of the Sessions Court, Kuala Lumpur in November, 1965, and if so, what steps have been taken to improve the checking system and prevent fraudulent practices.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): The criticism referred to was made by the President of the Session Court, Kuala Kangsar and not Kuala Lumpur. This case concerns the office of Agriculture, Kuala Kangsar, which is a State Department. Action has since been taken by the appropriate Authority in the State to ensure that the provisions in the F.G.O's are strictly adhered to in future.

Rent Control on Padi Land

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware of the clamour by padi farmers that the Government should impose rent control on padi land so that farmers could be protected from unscrupulous landlords, and if so what action he proposes to take.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Government is fully aware that the existing provisions of the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955 are inadequate. Therefore the said Ordinance has been reviewed by a team of experts comprising of Professor Eldon D. Smith and Dr Peter R. Goethell whose services were made available by the Ford Foundation. The findings and recommendation of the report have been studied by a committee of officials. The report together with the comments of the committee have been forwarded to all State Governments for their views. As soon as replies are received the report will be submitted to the Government for consideration.

Double Cropping of Padi

3. Enche' Thomas Kana asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives whether in view of the fact that Sarawak State has made little or no progress at all in the field of padi planting, he would consider introducing double cropping of padi yearly into Sarawak as has been done in Malaya.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Preliminary steps have already been taken with a view to the early introduction of double-cropping of padi in Sarawak. The Division of Agriculture of my Ministry has sent Malinja and Mahsuri padi seeds to the Department of Agriculture in Sarawak for necessary trials and experiments to find out the suitability of introducing these two strains of padi for double-cropping there.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Co-operative Rice Mill Society

4. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa terdiri-nya sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi Kerajaan dalam tahun 1964 di-Kampong Long Ikang, Baram menghalang kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi Tempatan yang telah sedia ada semenjak tahun 1954, dan tindakan[2] yang demikian oleh pehak Kerajaan ada-lah bertentangan dengan dasar tegas Kerajaan untok membantu dan menggalak ra'ayat bumiputera menchapai kemajuan ekonomi, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil untok membantu ra'ayat bumiputera dalam perkara ini.

Menteri Perdangangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tidak. Saya tidak sedar bahawa penubohan sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang

Padi di-Long Ikang menghalang kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang Padi tempatan.

Sa-takat mana yang telah di-beritahukan kapada saya oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama di-Sarawak, Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang Padi itu telah di-tubohkan samata² menurut kemahuan kebanyakan daripada pendudok Long Ikang.

Penyiasatan yang teliti telah di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Sharikat Kerjasama mengenaï untong rugi-nya mengadakan Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang Padi itu dan untok menentukan kehendak pendudok Long Ikang. Daripada penyiasatan ini, nyata-lah sabuah Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang Padi di-perlukan yang akhir-nya di-tubohkan dalam tahun 1962. Pada masa itu tidak ada Pertubohan Kerjasama yang lain di-Long Ikang. Bagaimana pun, Jabatan Sharikat Kerjasama sedar akan ada-nya semenjak tahun 1954 lagi sa-buah Kilang Padi persendirian yang telah di-mileki oleh sadikit orang sahaja.

Penubohan Sharikat Kerjasama Mengilang Padi di-Long Ikang ada-lah sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan gerakan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang bertujuan terutama-nya membaiki kedudokan ekonomi semua ra'ayat Malaysia, khas-nya ra'ayat bumiputera.

Mr E. H. Hauge

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether Mr E. H. Hauge has accepted appointment as Head of F.I.D.A.; if so, when will he start work and whether local officers of high calibre will be seconded to understudy Mr E. H. Hauge.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr E. H. Hauge has not officially accepted the appointment as Head of F.I.D.A. However, during his recent visit to Malaysia the terms and conditions of his appointment were discussed. As a result of this discussion the terms and conditions of his appointment have been revised. My Ministry has written to Mr Hauge indicating the revised terms and conditions and is waiting for his reply.

If Mr Hauge accepts the appointment it is expected that he will start work not later than June 1966.

It is the intention to appoint a suitable local officer to understudy Mr Hauge.

Rubber Research Institute

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if the job of Director R.R.I. has been filled, and if so, who is the successful candidate.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr B. C. Sekhar, Head of the Chemical Division of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, has been appointed Director with effect from 1st April, 1966.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

National Youth Pioneer Corps

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports when the National Youth Pioneer Corps will be established and whether he will give an assurance to this House that the Youth to be recruited and trained under this scheme will not be selected on a political basis, i.e. that they will not mainly be picked from the U.M.N.O., M.C.A. and M.I.C. Youth.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj): This Ministry has now finalised arrangement for the establishment of the National Youth Pioneer Corps and it is hoped that this Corps will begin operation sometime in June, i.e. as soon as the Officers have been recruited and given special training at the National Youth Training Centre, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Baharu.

The Honourable Member can rest assured that the selection to participate in the National Youth Pioneer Corps will not be based on political affiliations. It will be based entirely on the choice of the right type of young man to be given the training in trade.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Teacher—Training Courses

8. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran,

daripada wang sa-banyak $3,173,024 yang di-untokkan bagi latehan Guru Sekolah Rendah bagi tahun 1966, adakah dia akan menimbangkan supaya di-beri peluang kapada anak² Negeri Sarawak yang sekarang mengajar di-kawasan pedalaman Sarawak untok menjalani kursus latehan guru di-seberang laut, kerana tiada sa-orang pun di-antara mereka yang pernah menjalani kursus latehan guru yang lanjut.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Kemudahan² boleh di-adakan bagi 15 hingga 20 orang guru dari Sarawak untok menjalani latehan di-Maktab² dan Pusat² Latehan Guru Sekolah Rendah dengan sharat Kerajaan Sarawak sanggup membayar perbelanjaan kursus latehan itu.

Higher School Certificate Classes

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the statement made by Enche' Jek Yuen Thong, Minister of Labour, Singapore, at the Chua Chu Kang Community Centre on 5th February, 1966, in reference to the situation in Malaya that there were more Malay students with Category C results in the H.S.C. entrance examination, but "somebody" with a stroke of the pen ordered that these Category C students become Category B and were duly admitted to the H.S.C. classes while Category B students become Category C and there was no opportunity for them to enter the H.S.C. classes.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware of the statement referred to but I can assure the Honourable Member that this allegation is false and groundless and is typical of the viciousness of Singapore Ministers in their attempt to paint others black in order to make themselves appear whiter. I would like to state categorically that there is no racial discrimination in any form in all the examinations conducted by my Ministry.

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that there is only one Science Class at H.S.C. level for the whole of Pahang. and if so, whether that is not totally inadequate; also whether he is aware that there is no qualified botanist for the Upper Six Science Class at Kuantan, and if so, as to what steps he has taken to remedy these shortages.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: On the results of the 1965 Sixth Form Entrance Examinations, only 33 pupils could be considered for admission to Lower Sixth Form Science Class and, therefore, only one such class was opened in Pahang. There is already a qualified graduate teacher of Biology at the Sixth Form School in Kuantan.

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that Klang, the fourth largest town in Malaya, has no Sixth Form Classes and that there is a big clamour for it, and if so, to state when he will provide Sixth Form Classes for Klang.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware that there is no Sixth Form Class in Klang and also that there has been a demand for these classes; but in view of the fact that only 23 science candidates and 13 arts candidates from the Klang area qualified for admission to the Sixth Form in 1966, it is not considered economical and justified to establish separate Sixth Form Classes for the town of Klang. Consideration will however be given to the establishment of Sixth Form Classes there when sufficient candidates qualify for admission to them.

Lower Certificate of Education

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education for an elaboration of the complaints against the Lower Certificate of Education system which his Ministry has received.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry receives very few complaints about candidates not being satisfied with their results. In each case the results are re-checked before a reply is given. There are also appeals for rescrutiny and for aggregate results in case of illness, etc., and these too are dealt with promptly.

Newspapers in Malaysia Hall

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is

aware that there is a dearth of newspapers from Malaysia in Malaysia Hall and what is the reason for supplying Malaysia Hall with newspapers in English only; and whether he will also look into the question of supplying Malaysia Hall with other newspapers, e.g. *Berita Harian, Utusan Melayu, Nanyang Sian Pau, Sin Chew Jit Pau* and *Tamil Nesan.*

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: There is no dearth of Malaysia newspapers in Malaysia Hall, which is provided with Straits Times, Sunday Mail, Straits Budget, Berita Harian, Sabah Times, Sarawak Tribune, Sin Chew Jit Pau, and Utusan Melayu. Tamil Nesan is not made available as there are very few Malaysian students in London who can read Tamil.

Scholarship Students

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that some scholarship students who are regarded as Ph. D. material have been forced to return to this country after they have gained their basic degree with flying colours, and that such brilliant students if given the chance to do further post graduate work will go a long way towards filling vacancies in the University of Malaya, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to remedy this situation.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am not aware that scholarship students sponsored by my Ministry who are of good Ph. D. material and are outstanding in their fields of study at degree level have as a rule been forced to return home after gaining basic degrees.

The policy of my Ministry has been to allow outstanding scholarship students, who have been recommended by their universities and the scholarship authorities, to continue with post graduate studies after taking into consideration the particular needs of the University of Malaya and other institutions in this country.

Association of Passed Students of Tamil Teachers Preparatory Examinations

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if a settlement has been reached with the Association of Passed Students of the Tamil Teachers Preparatory Examinations. If so, to state what are the conditions of the settlement. If not, what are the reasons for the non-settlement of this dispute.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: This Ministry has offered the students who had passed the Preparatory Examination for Tamil/Telegu teachers, teacher training facilities with a relaxation in the age limit to enable them to enter the Day Training Centre, provided they passed the LCE/SRP by 1968. Their request to have the LCE/SRP in Tamil could not be entertained as this is contrary to the National Education policy and the Education Act, 1961.

National Language

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the National Language Action Front has urged Radio Malaysia to stop Broadcasting in English except in its overseas service, and that such bigoted action is more likely to drive people away from the study of the National Language, and if so, what does the Government intend to do regarding this call.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware of the call made by the Front. I am sure the Honourable Member will agree with me that this is a free and democratic country and any one is therefore free to pass any resolution or take any action within the law.

2. The fact that until today the English service in Radio Malaysia is going on as usual by itself explains Government's policy.

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education whether increasing the time spent on teaching the National Language in primary school 140 minutes to 230 minutes a week will adversely affect the teaching of other subjects, e.g., English, Chinese, etc. If the answer is "Yes", will he please state what arrangements have been made to see that the teaching of other subjects does not suffer.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The increase in time spent on the teaching of the National Language in English-medium Primary Schools from 140 to 230 minutes was affected by the reduction in the time available for the teaching of optional subjects and should *not* adversely affect the teaching of subjects like English or Chinese. Besides, as only minimum times are prescribed, heads of schools may increase the time for any specific subject should they so find it necessary.

It should also be borne in mind that as time goes on the importance of the National Language increases. It is therefore in the interest of the children themselves that they should get a proper grounding of the language at the primary level to prepare themselves for secondary education later on.

Teachers

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that his proposal to license teachers has antagonized the whole teaching profession, and if so, whether he will quietly drop this proposal.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware that there is some opposition to the proposal to license teachers. It should be pointed out that teachers are at present required to be registered or be in possession of permits to teach, except where otherwise exempted, before they can teach in school. What I have in mind about licensing of teachers is still in the embroyonic stage but it relates principally to some form of incentive for teachers to upgrade their qualifications fairly regularly. However, the whole matter will be exhaustively studied and the views of teachers and teacher organisations taken into consideration before a final decision on this question is made by me.

Examination Results

19. Enche' Thomas Kana asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that the results of the Sarawak Schools Common Entrance Examination (the Final Examination of Primary Six for promotion to Form One) show a very alarming state of affairs, especially in the rural schools, where the percentage of failures is from 95% to 98% the ages of those who failed (boys and girls) are between 11 and 12 years who either cannot be admitted back to their former schools or afford to go to private schools because their parents are mostly poor, so that they are left to idle about, if so, whether he will kindly consider a way to solve this unfortunate affair.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am afraid the Honourable Member has based his question on in accurate information, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that the total percentage of pupils selected for Form One at the beginning of 1966 exceeds the state target of 30% and that the percentage of students promoted to Form One from rural schools at 26% compares favourably with the state average of 31%. Some schools with poor results are to be found in both urban and rural areas. One example of a good rural school is Kampong Teh which produces 88% passes.

It is erroneous to allege that pupils who failed Primary Six have all left schools. At present rural pupils are allowed to repeat Primary Six in far greater numbers than urban pupils in Sarawak.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Health Centres

20. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah dia akan menimbangkan supaya di-dirikan pusat² kesihatan yang tetap di-kampong² yang jauh ka-dalam di-sapanjang Sungai Baram daripada tempat² itu di-lawati biasa-nya tiap² bulan oleh kakitangan² jabatan perubatan; dan juga nyatakan dengan khusus-nya ada-kah dia akan menimbangkan supaya di-dirikan sa-buah pusat kesihatan di-Long Ikang bagi kemudahan penghuni² rumah panjang di-Long Banyuk, Long Kiput dan Lugan Sebong, yang berdekatan dengan Long Ikang.

Menteri Kesihatan (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Oleh kerana wang yang

ada itu terhad jumlah-nya dan juga di-sebabkan kekurangan kakitangan yang terlateh, maka tidak dapat bagi Kementerian Kesihatan menyediakan pusat² rawatan luar bandar saperti gudang² ubat, bagi semua kampong² yang besar dan rumah² panjang di-Negeri Sarawak, Keutamaan ada-lah di-beri kapada kawasan² yang tidak ada kemudahan² perubatan atau sangat terhad kemudahan² yang di-beri, dan tempat² yang tidak ada perhubongan. Dan juga jumlah pendudok² yang mendapat faedah daripada sa-sabuah gudang ubat ini di-ambil kira juga apabila menentukan keutamaan ini.

Long Ikang terletak pada Sungai Baram di-antara Marudi dengan Long Lama, tetapi berhampiran sadikit dengan Long Lama (kira² 18 batu jauh-nya). Marudi memang telah ada sa-buah rumah sakit tempatan yang mempunyaï 25 buah katil. Long Lama dapat perkhidmatan² dari sa-orang Dresser Ulu pada masa ini, tetapi ranchangan telah pun siap untok menubohkan sa-buah gudang ubat di-Long Lama pada tahun 1966/1967, dalam jagaan sa-orang Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Apabila siap kelak, gudang ubat di-Long Lama ini akan melayan kehendak² pendudok² luar bandar yang tinggal di-ulu dan hilir Long Lama, termasok Long Ikang. Jika sa-saorang sakit perlukan pemeresaan yang lebeh teliti lagi, dia boleh di-hantar oleh Pembantu Rumah Sakit yang menjaga gudang ubat Long Lama itu pergi ka-Rumah Sakit Tempatan di-Marudi yang ada kemudahan² X-ray dan ma'mal.

Ada-lah di-rasaï bahawa penubohan sa-buah gudang ubat di-Long Lama akan meringankan banyak daripada kesulitan² yang di-alami oleh pendudok² luar bandar dalam kawasan Long Ikang, dengan chara mendapatkan segera rawatan perubatan untok jenis² penyakit yang lebeh berat lagi yang berlaku dalam masharakat ini.

Legal Assistance

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what his Ministry has done to meet the claims of the Union of Government Health and Medical Drivers in particular with regard to their claim to legal assistance in case of accidents.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Since this subject affects all drivers in Government Service the Ministry of Health alone cannot decide on the claims submitted by the Union. The Government is at present actively considering the subject.

Shortage of Doctors

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the "dire need" of another doctor in the District Hospital, Kampar, and if so, what steps he has taken to remedy this shortage of doctors there.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the need of another doctor in the District Hospital, Kampar. There is a general shortage of doctors, and consideration to post one to this Hospital will be made as soon as practicable.

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of a complaint by Enche' Tan Kok Chee, an elected member of the Muar Town Council, that he was examined by a clerk in the hospital in November, 1965 and then asked to go home without seeing a doctor, and if so, what steps he has taken to relieve the shortage of doctors in the District Hospital, Muar and stop such a practice.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the complaint by Enche' Tan Kok Chee through the newspaper. It is learnt subsequently that Enche' Tan was examined by a Senior Hospital Assistant and not by a clerk as alleged. Regarding the shortage of doctors in the Muar Hospital, more doctors will be sent to Muar as soon as they are available.

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health what progress has been made regarding the immediate upgrading of about 20 doctors to the superscale grade and allowances for doctors who have to work extra hours in district hospitals, and whether he is aware that unless these proposals are

implemented quickly there will probably be more resignations of medical officers from the Government service.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: the Ministry of Health has already forwarded its recommendations to the Government for the up-grading of various superscale posts as well as the increase in the number of such posts. All doctors are Division I officers and therefore they are not eligible for overtime allowances under G.O. The third question is hypothetical.

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what assistance if any private doctors can expect to get from his Ministry if they decide to build private hospitals; whether he is aware that recently an application by the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of Selangor for the purchase of saline and dextrose injections from the Government Medical Stores has been turned down by his Ministry, and if so, how does he justify this non co-operation with his clarion call to private doctors to build hospitals.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Government will consider assistance based on the merits of each case.

I am aware of the application made by the Private Medical Practitioners' Association of Selangor for the purchase of saline and dextrose injections from Government Medical Stores. It has been turned down because these supplies are available in the local market. However the Government is always willing to sell to private practitioners medical supplies which are not available in the market.

Christ Hospital

26. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that Christ Hospital of Methodist Church in Kapit is in serious financial trouble, being badly hit by taxes on drugs, and if so, whether he will state if the Central Government is prepared to assist Christ Hospital in every way possible.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Ministry of Health is aware of the financial difficulties experienced by this hospital. The Ministry of Health has been assisting this hospital annually to the extent of $7,500 and for 1966 the financial assistance will be doubled. Other forms of financial assistance are being considered by Government.

Mental Patients

27. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware of the fact that last month two mental cases in straight-jackets were sent by train from Kluang Railway Station to the Mental Hospital at Tampoi, and if so, whether he will give an assurance that in future all such cases should be conveyed in special closed vans.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Normally mental patients or violent mental cases after sedation are sent in covered vans to Tampoi Mental Hospital under escort. The "quiet" mental cases are sent by train under escort. In this instance, they were violent while on the way to Tampoi Mental Hospital and straight-jackets had to be used.

Blood Bank, General Hospital Kuala Lumpur

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that there is a shortage of trained laboratory assistants and equipment at the Blood Bank, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and if so, what steps he has taken or proposes to take to make good such deficiencies.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: There is a shortage of trained laboratory assistants not only at the Blood Bank, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, but generally all over the country. To overcome this general shortage of laboratory assistants, the Ministry is training more of this category of officers. The Ministry is also steadily building up the Blood Bank Service at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that Dr Puran Singh, who has been sent to United Kingdom to be trained in Blood Bank work has to be in-charge of the health of the prisoners in Pudu

Jail, medical examination of National Servicemen, etc., and if so, as this appears to be an improper use of medical talent, whether Dr Puran Singh will be asked to do only Blood Bank work where there is enough work to keep him busy.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Blood Bank, Kuala Lumpur, has to take on additional duties in view of the general shortage of doctors. As soon as the doctor situation improves, these duties will be revised.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Dr Burhanuddin

30. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, benar-kah atau tidak bahawa Dr Burhanuddin, Yang di-Pertua Agong Parti Islam Setanah Melayu, sakit dan sekarang ini sedang di-rawat di-Hospital Umum, Batu Gajah, Perak, dan apa-kah penyakit-nya.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Dr Burhanuddin telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Rumah Sakit, Batu Gajah pada 5hb Oktober, 1965 kerana mengidap penyakit buasir dan susah buang ayer kechil. Satu pem-belahan kechil telah pun di-jalankan pada 17hb November, 1965, di-atas penyakit buasir-nya, dan pada masa ini penyakit itu hampir² semboh semua-nya.

Keadaan penyakit buang ayer kechil-nya belum lagi semboh dan maseh di-rawat.

31. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah penyakit Dr Burhanuddin itu akibat dari makanan² yang tidak sempurna yang di-beri kapada-nya di-dalam tempat tahanan di-Batu Gajah atau dari layanan yang tidak baik.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Penyakit Dr Bur-hanuddin bukan akibat dari makanan² yang tidak sempurna atau layanan yang tidak baik. Makanan² yang di-beri kapada orang² tahanan ada-lah mengikut sukatan makanan (diet scales) yang telah di-tentukan oleh pehak Kementerian Kesihatan.

32. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri benar-kah atau tidak bahawa pada mula sakit-nya Dr Bur-hanuddin di-rawat dalam wad Kelas III, dan sa-telah di-terangkan kesalahan ini kapada pehak yang tertentu baru-lah di-pindah-nya ka-dalam wad Kelas I.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Menurut dasar yang berkuat-kuasa sekarang sa-orang taha-nan yang bukan Ahli Parlimen atau Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri dan yang sakit dan perlu di-rawat di-Rumah Sakit di-masokkan ka-Wad Kelas III. Walau bagaimana pun ia-nya boleh di-masokkan ka-Wad Kelas I atau II dengan sharat ia-nya sanggup membayar segala perbelanjaan yang di-kenakan. Dr Burhanuddin telah di-masokkan ka-Rumah Sakit pada 5hb Oktober, 1965, di-Wad Kelas III. Kemudian ia-nya di-pindah-kan ka-Wad Kelas I pada 11hb Oktober, 1965. Ini ia-lah kerana keadaan penyakit-nya dan juga meng-ikut permintaan-nya sendiri.

Police Inspectors

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs what was the outcome of the threat by more than 1,100 men and women police inspectors of the Royal Malaysian Police Force to resign *en-bloc* if their salary claims were not satisfactorily settled, and whether he is aware that if this threat were carried out it would have disas-trous consequences on the maintenance of law and order in Malaysia.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I would like to put this matter of the salary claim by the Police Inspectors straight. On 23rd March, 1964 the Staff Side of the Police Council, which is appointed by the Joint Central Committees of the Senior and Junior Police Officers' Associations submitted to the Official Side of the Council a claim for salaries of Police Inspectors in the States of Malaya to be revised. At the Joint Meeting of the Police Council held in May, 1964, the

Official Side informed the Staff Side that the claim of the salary revision should be referred to the Special Commission on Salaries in accordance with a decision made by Cabinet. The Staff Side held the view that the claim should be negotiated in the Police Council in accordance with the Constitution of that Council. In October, 1965 the Joint Central Committee of the Senior Police Officers' Association addressed the Prime Minister requesting for an interview for the purpose of obtaining reconsideration of the decision made by Cabinet. This interview was granted and the Committee met the Prime Minister on 1st December, 1965. As a result of this interview, the Prime Minister directed that the matter should be referred back to Cabinet and Cabinet decided that the salary claim should be negotiated in the Police Council.

I am not aware officially of any threat by the Police Inspectors to resign *en-bloc* if their salary claims were not satisfactorily settled.

Police Station at Batu Caves

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether there is provision under the First Malaysian Plan to provide for the building of a Police Station at Batu Caves, and if so, when it will be built.

Dato' Dr Ismail: There is no provision in the First Malaysian Plan for the building of a Police Station at Batu Caves. However, provision is available for the construction of a new Police Station and Staff Quarters at Selayang Village which is in the vicinity of Batu Caves area.

Vigilante Corps

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs when will compulsory service in the Vigilante Corps be introduced, and whether he will allow certain categories of workers, e.g., doctors to be exempted from such service.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Essential (Pasokan Kawalan) Regulations, 1966, came into force in the States of Malaya with effect from 3rd February, 1966. Under these Regulations every male person who has attained the age of 18 years and who has not attained the age of 55 years shall be liable to serve in the Pasokan Kawalan. Those who have previously volunteered, before the commencement of these Regulations shall be deemed to have been enrolled as members thereof.

At present, arrangements are made to appoint competent authorities in each State of Malaya. The competent authorities will be delegated with certain powers, including that of serving notice to people whom they will require to enrol and serve in the Pasokan Kawalan if necessary.

It is not intended to exercise the power under Regulation 6 to require persons to serve in the Pasokan Kawalan in any area where it is considered there are already sufficient members of the corps, nor is there the intention to exempt generally persons who do not fall within the category of Regulation 5 (2). However administrative instructions have been issued that whenever possible persons employed in essential public services such as doctors or those who are required to perform essential public services in the night will not be requested to serve as a member of the Pasokan Kawalan.

Enche' Yuen Foo Thong

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if there are any more restrictions, on the movements of an ex-detainee named Enche' Yuen Foo Thong. If so, to state what they are; and whether the Minister is aware that the restriction on his movement outside of the police district in which he is residing has hampered his earning a livelihood and in view of this he will consider removing this restriction on Enche' Yuen Foo Thong.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Enche' Yuen Foo Thong was released from detention on a Restriction Order subject to certain conditions. One of the original conditions was to restrict his residence to the Malim Nawar police district but at

his own request he was subsequently granted permission by the Police to reside in the Ipoh police district. If he should now find that he cannot make a living in the Ipoh police district where he is restricted to, he should apply again for permission to reside elsewhere and provided there are no security objections, I have no doubt that the Police would grant him his request.

Enche' Moshe Yegar

37. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if it is true that the Israel national, one Enche' Moshe Yegar has been expelled from this country, and if so, what are the reasons for this decision, whether it is true that Enche' Moshe Yegar met the Minister of Home Affairs on 7th December, 1965, and that at that time Enche' Moshe Yegar had not been told that he would be expelled.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Moshe Yegar was requested to see me at my office on 7th December, 1965. At the interview he was told that during his stay in this country he had not confined himself solely to business activities but had interested himself in political matters. He was, therefore, asked to leave the country.

Mr Moshe Yegar complied with this request and left the country by 15th January, 1966. No expulsion order was made against him.

Properties of Resettled Chinese

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that the property of the Chinese resettled at the new villages of Tapah, Siburan and Bratak, Sarawak, situated outside the new villages had been pilfered, and if so, the steps taken by the Police to safeguard the properties of the new villagers.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Minister is aware that cases of theft from unoccupied houses in the Tapah, Siburan and Bratak areas of Sarawak have occurred over the past eight months. In connection with these thefts six persons have been convicted in court. Frequent police patrols are being carried out in the areas concerned and as a result the number of cases of theft occurring has been greatly reduced.

Speeches of Members of Parliament

39. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that copies of the speeches which I have made in the Dewan Ra'ayat and which I sent to Che' Teo Wah Pin and Che' Lok Yuk Chan have not been delivered to them *vide* Ref. KHEDN. O.P.F. 28 (4), and if so, whether he would inform this House the reasons why detainees are not allowed to receive speeches made by a member of this House in the Dewan Ra'ayat itself.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The documents referred to were not delivered to the detainees as they contained only speeches made by the Honourable Member and did not include replies to the speeches and questions raised by him in order to give the detainees a clear picture of the proceedings in the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Films

40. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that films exploiting sex and gun-play have a morally decaying effect on the youth of our country, and if so, what steps his Ministry has taken to see that the moral fibre of our nation is not affected by these influences.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Censorship of any kind is a controversial subject and what is "good" to one is "bad" to another. However, I can assure the Honourable Member that the Board of Film Censors takes a strict stand on films dealing with strip-tease, sex, gangsterism violence and the effect of films on children is constantly borne in mind so much so that the Board has a reputation of being strict rather than linient on such matters.

The Board's decision is subject to appeal and it sometimes occurs that a film which has been partly or wholly rejected by the Board is released for

exhibition by the Films Appeals Committee either with less cuts than originally or completely uncut. The decision of the Appeals Committee overrides that of the Board.

Members of the Films Appeal Committee are prominent people in the country, many being community leaders in their own right and it is very unlikely that they would release films which tend to damage the "moral fibre of our nation".

There is also a provision in the Cinematograph Films Ordinance whereby any films which is deemed undesirable will on the Minister's decision be recalled and withdrawn. Such a film is then referred to the Appeals Committee for a final decision.

Detainees from Sarawak

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he has received three petitions from the parents and relatives of detainees held in Batu Gajah asking that the detainees be sent back to Kuching, and if so, what action he has taken regarding these petitions.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The petitions have been received and the petitioners have been informed that due consideration will be given to send them back to Sarawak as soon as the new Detention Camp in Kuching is ready for occupation.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr K. Ponampalam

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting if he has received a protest against the high-handed action of one Mr K. Ponampalam State Social Welfare Officer, Penang and what action he has taken regarding this protest.

The Minister of information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Yes. I have received a copy of a letter from the Journalists' Union of North Malaya to the Chief Minister, Penang. In this connection, the State Government has noted the points raised in that letter and these would be borne in mind when future programmes are drawn up. Members of the press have been asked to liaise with the State Information Officer or his representative as regards interviewing official visitors to the State. Such a procedure will certainly prevent the occurrence of any misunderstanding during visits of VIPs to the State.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Union Membership

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is aware that the recognition by the M.C.B.A., i.e., Malayan Commercial Banks' Association of the N.U.B.E., i.e., National Union of Bank Employees as representing all clerical and lower grade employees and not officers serving in banks is contrary to the International Labour Organisation on freedom of association, and if so, what action he has taken to secure this right for the banking employees against the interference in union membership by the M.C.B.A.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): I am aware of the difference between the Malayan Commercial Banks' Association and the National Union of Bank Employees on this question. This dispute has been reported to me by the Association under the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965 and steps are now being taken by my Ministry under the provisions of these Regulations to promote a settlement of the dispute.

Planters' Polytechnic

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he considers the demand by the N.U.P.W. to the M.P.E.I.A. to set up a Planters' Polytechnic a laudable one and as such should have the full support of his Ministry.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The setting up of a Planters' Polytechnic is, I understand, among the set of claims for increased wages and improved conditions of employment which has

been submitted by the N.U.P.W. to the M.P.I.E.A. Since this is a matter for negotiations between the parties it would not be proper for my Ministry to comment on this particular claim at this juncture or, for that matter, on any other claim of the Union now under negotiation between the parties.

Collective Agreement Legislation

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour when will his Ministry take steps to enact the "Extension of the Collective Agreement Ordinance and whether he is aware that both the N.U.P.W. and M.T.U.C. are desirous of enacting such a piece of legislation.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am quite aware that both the N.U.P.W. and the M.T.U.C. are desirous of this legislation being enacted. The Government is still studying the provisions of the Draft Bill.

Penang Port Commission Employees Union

46. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware of the threat to strike by the Port Commission Employees Union of Penang, and if so, what efforts his Ministry has made to settle this dispute.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that the Penang Port Commission Employees' Union on 11th March, 1966, served on the management of the Penang Port Commission a 14-day strike notice. The Union has reported this dispute to me under the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, 1965, and steps are now being taken by my Ministry, under the provisions of these Regulations, to promote a settlement of the dispute.

Employment Exchanges

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if he is aware that an increasing number of professional people are being registered with the Employment Exchanges throughout the country, and if so, what steps his Ministry has taken to help these registered persons to get jobs.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that registrants are continually increasing at the Professional and Technical Bureau of the Employment Exchange Service. My Ministry ensures that information as regards these registrants is given wide publicity by sending details to the various Chambers of Commerce for circulation among their members, and also by including such details in every Monthly Report of my Ministry.

Most of the registrants at this Bureau are fresh from Universities and other Institutions of learning and therefore, lack the experience sought by employers. Many registrants are already in employment but continue to remain on the register of the Bureau to better their prospects. Some, when offered employment, do not find the remuneration attractive.

However, as a result of the publicity being given, an increasing number of enquiries are being received from interested employers.

Trade Union

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour if it true that the management of the Straits Trading Company has obstructed the workers in their attempts to form a trade union to look after their interest, and if so, whether his Ministry will step in to help the workers to form a union to see that social justice is done to the workers of that company.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I have received no complaint to this effect. If, however, my assistance is sought, the necessary assistance will be given in the usual way.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

Conservation of Forests

49. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Tanah dan Galian bagi faedah siapa-kah maka hutan di-Negeri Sarawak di-pelihara.

Menteri Tanah dan Galian (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Pemeliharaan hutan² di-Sarawak sabagaimana di-Negeri² lain dalam

Malaya ada-lah dengan tujuan hendak memberi faedah kapada negeri ini seluroh-nya.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Overhead Bridge

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when the overhead bridge across Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman near Jalan Chow Kit will be built as the need for such a bridge at that site and indeed for other areas in Kuala Lumpur is urgent.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai Boh): The need for this overhead bridge was recognised by the Commission of the Federal Capital long ago and appropriate action was taken in that funds for this was approved for 1966. The building of this overhead bridge across Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman has reached an advanced stage whereby contract documents are at present being prepared and it is hoped that work will commence by the middle of this year.

Housing Survey

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing what progress has been made in the Housing Survey undertaken by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur and whether the report will be ready by June, 1967 as scheduled.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: The Municipal Valuation Department is conducting a survey of buildings and land in Kuala Lumpur for the purpose of gathering information for re-valuation of properties in Kuala Lumpur. This survey is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that the survey will be completed by the middle of 1967.

Parking Problem

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

(*a*) if he is aware that the shortage of parking space in Kuala Lumpur is getting worse every day, so that the one mollion dollars as provided for off-street parking in the First Malaysia Plan would seem to be totally inadequate and should be increased;

(*b*) when the work on the off-street car park in Kuala Lumpur will start and when it is due for completion.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh:

(*a*) The Minister is fully aware of the shortage of parking spaces in Kuala Lumpur as is the case in all growing cities in the world. He is also aware that the provision of $1 million is not sufficient to overcome the parking problem. This sum is for a pilot project to determine the popularity or otherwise of off-street multi-storey parking. If found successful, consideration will be given for additional facilities for off-street parking. Apart from this project, the metered area for parking within the Central Area will be further extended which will provide a fairer distribution of parking for the short period parkers. This will in turn force the long-period parkers into the car parks around the Central Area, which are not fully utilised at the moment, or to use public transport.

Back lanes are also being surfaced where possible to provide additional parking and where new shophouses are to be built, or existing ones rebuilt, they are being made to set back at the rear of the building to provide parking within their curtilage.

(*b*) Design works are in hand and contract documents being prepared for an off-street multi-storey car park and it is hoped that works will commence in July this year and be completed about one year.

Hawkers' Emporium

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing when work on the multi-storey hawkers' emporium at Jalan

Haji Hussein will be started and when it is expected to be completed. In view if the scarcity of sites for hawkers in that area, whether he will give top priority for this project.

Enche' Kaw Kai Boh: Priority is being given to the erection of a multi-storey Hawkers' Emporium at Jalan Haji Hussein and a sum of $300,000 has been provided in the 1966 Municipal Budget. The architectural plans are ready and the structural plans are in the course of preparation. It is hoped that building works will commence in the middle of this year.

Rentals of Low Cost Housing

54. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware that the rent for the Low Cost Housing, costing $35 for a single room and $48 for two rooms, is too high for squatters to move in, and if so, whether he would consider building still more cheaper houses as to reduce the rent for the poor squatters.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: Under current policy State Governments and Municipalities are permitted to charge rentals not exceeding $50 per month in respect of Low Cost Housing Projects financed by Federal loan funds. Rentals are fixed after taking into consideration cost of construction, cost of piling, development costs and cost of servicing the loan and they vary from project to project. It is to be mentioned that all low cost housing is being subsidized to the extent that loan terms are on very generous terms both from point of view of interest and repayment period and State Governments and Municipalities do not include cost of services such as access roads, water mains, roadside drains, etc., in the final costing. As only flatted accommodation is let out on rental basis, the monthly payments paid by tenants reflect the actual rental plus maintenance and administration charges. Generally speaking in the Federal Capital the monthly payment varies between $18 to $32 for a one room flat, $36 to $42 for a two room flat and $46 to $49 for a three room flat. In the case of the flats in Loke Yew Road—Phase III, the monthly payment for a two room flat is $47 per month and for a one room flat $33 per month. The monthly rental for this scheme is slightly higher that the other schemes because this scheme is financed from the Public Loan raised by the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota which bears a higher rate of interest and a shorter repayment period than the loans for the other existing schemes supplied by the Alliance Government. All such monthly payments include an amount varying from $8 to $17 being maintenance and administration charges as earlier stated. The Ministry is however conscious of the need to further reduce building costs and hence the monthly payment including rental and it is for this reason that efforts are being made to introduce Industrial Housing Techniques in a few pilot projects since it is known that such techniques when properly established can untimately reduce building costs by as much as 10% to 20%. Furthermore in order to achieve lower building costs, designs for flats are being standardised with a view to achieving economy, the register of contractors are being constantly reviewed and expanded to encourage competition, consultant fees are cut down or reduced to a minimum by employment of full time staff, etc.

Pedestrian Crossing

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing if he is aware of the peril of crossing roads in Kuala Lumpur, and if so, what is the justification for the recent removal of the Foch Avenue pedestrian crossing.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: The pedestrian crossing in Foch Avenue was removed because it was considered by the Traffic Advisory Committee that it was causing greater congestion and more danger to pedestrians with it than without it. However, with the introduction of the new gyratory system in the near future it should be possible to introduce new crossings and the improved flow of traffic should permit pedestrians to cross the road in greater safety.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rubber Factories

56. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

(*a*) berapa buah banyak-nya semua kilang² getah yang telah di-dirikan oleh pejabat RIDA dan di-tadbir-nya semenjak dari awal hingga sekarang ini di-seluroh Tanah Melayu; dan

(*b*) berapa-kah banyak-nya wang² yang telah di-belanjakan untok mendiri kilang² ini dan mentad-bir-nya.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain):

(*a*) RIDA telah mendirikan 12 buah kilang² getah di-seluroh Tanah Melayu. Selain dari itu sa-buah kilang telah di-ambil aleh daripada Sharikat Kerja-sama.

(*b*) Perbelanjaan mendirikan kilang² itu ia-lah sa-banyak $1.7 juta dan perbelanjaan menjalankan-nya ia-lah kira² $20,000 bagi sa-buah kilang pada sa-tahun.

57. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kapada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar betul-kah atau tidak kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Enche' Adam bin Yunus, Pega-wai MARA Negeri Johor, pada 27hb Julai, 1965, bahawa keputusan telah di-buat oleh pehak yang berkenaan baha-wa semua kilang² getah yang tersebut di-atas akan di-tutup beransur² dan tiga dari kilang² itu, ia-itu kilang² di-Machang, Kelantan, di-Chenor, Pahang dan di-Peradong, Negeri Sembilan, telah pun di-tutup dan apa-kah sebab²-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Kenyataan itu tidak betul. Kilang² itu maseh di-jalankan sekarang melainkan kilang² getah di-Chenor, Pahang, Peradong, Negeri Sembilan, dan Baling, Kedah yang telah di-tutup oleh kerana sangat mundor perjalanan-nya di-sebabkan tidak dapat getah yang chukup untok di-kerjakan oleh kilang² itu.

Rural Development Provision

58. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, oleh kerana wang sa-banyak $70 juta dari perunto-kan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia yang Pertama telah di-untokkan kapada MARA., ada-kah Negeri Sarawak akan mendapat sa-bahagian daripada wang itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Negeri Sarawak juga akan menekmati kemudahan² daripada per-untokan itu.

Trade Union and Co-operative movements

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Develop-ment to state with reference to the call by Enche' P. P. Narayanan Vice-President of the Asian Regional Organi-sation of the I.C.F.T.U. at the delegates conference of the MTUC early this year that the Government should take the Trade Union and Co-operative move-ments into confidence in solving the problem of the poverty of the rural people, what action he has taken in the matter.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: The statement made by Mr P. P. Narayanan was calling on the Government to declare war on rural poverty and to take the Malaysian Trade Union Congress and the co-operative movement into confidence in solving rural poverty. The Government has, in fact, declared and is declaring war on rural poverty as evidenced by the successful implementation of the Rural Development Programme. The Government would welcome the co-operation and help of all sections of the community in the implementation of our rural Development Programme. The Government, therefore, would be prepared to consider the suggestion of Mr P. P. Narayanan if working details of the suggestion as to how and to what

extent the Government should take them into confidence could be made available to the Government.

Enche' Mokhtar bin Chik

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that a person named Enche' Mokhtar bin Chik who went for an interview for the post of Supervisor of Adult Education (Religion) on 1st March, 1965, has still not received an official reply from the Organiser of Adult Education, Pahang, up to the end of December, 1965 and if so to state whether that post has been filled and why Enche' Mokhtar bin Chik has not been informed of the result of his interview.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: The post in question was a Pahang State post. The question should rightly, therefore, be raised in the Pahang State Legislature.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Insurance Companies

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that most, if not all, Insurance Companies have a restrictive clause which states that they will not be held liable if the owner of the car lets a driver who is under 21 years use the vehicle even though he may have passed his driving test, and that there is no such restrictive clause in most countries including Great Britain; if so, whether he will take steps to amend the law so as to remove this restrictive clause which penalizes the driving public.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I am not aware of Insurance Companies attaching in their insurance policies a restrictive clause which states that they will not be held liable if the owner of the vehicle allows the driver who is under 21 years to use the vehicle even though he may hold a driving licence. Even if such a clause is attached, it would, in my opinion, be nullified by the provisions of section 79 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

Malaysian Airways

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the share-holders of the Malaysian Airways and the stock held by them as on 1st January, 1966.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: On 1st January, 1966 the following are the share-holders of Malaysian Airways and the stocks held by them:

1.	Malaysia	50,000
2.	Singapore	50,000
3.	Sabah	64,370
4.	Sarawak	64,370
5.	BOAC	347,060
6.	Qantas	257,100
7.	Straits and Ocean Steamship Co.	100,000
8.	Brunei	25,300
9.	(General Public) ...	35,800
10.	(MAL)	10,000

It is however proposed that the stocks held by the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore should be increased to 758,200 each so that together Malaysia and Singapore would jointly hold a majority of 60.64%. This is however not yet finalised as it is still under negotiations with Singapore.

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the number of engineers working with the Malaysian Airways, giving figures separately for local and expatriates.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The number of staff employed in the Malaysian Airways Engineering Department is just over 600 of whom some 33 are expatriates. There are 84 locally licensed aeronautical engineers. The majority of the expatriate engineers have been employed by the company recently and are mainly on secondment from BOAC. This group consists of engineers licensed on Comet aircraft and specialists such as graduate engineers for the technical services department. It should be noted that adequate to provision has been made for future development and a replacement of expatriate staff and in this

respect Malaysian Airways have for some years had an apprentice training programme and the number of apprentices presently employed is 59 with an additional 21 apprentice tradesmen.

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether there is a shortage of engineers with Malaysian Airways; whether the training programme for engineers has gone wrong and why they have not been trained in adequate numbers before the services of Malaysian Airways were expended; and whether it is true that Malaysian Airways has introduced its jet services without proper planning particularly regarding engineering staff.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: There is some shortage of engineers in Malaysian Airways and as a result of this shortage certain aspects of Comet aircraft handling has had to be subcontracted to Qantas in Singapore. The shortage of engineers has arisen due to the fact that Malaysian Airways was given to understand that adequate numbers of licensed engineering personnel could be recruited in the U.K. for the Comet project. In the end these staff were not available in the numbers anticipated and this in turn was due to two main factors. First, an increasing and world-wide shortage of aircraft engineers and secondly, some difficulty in recruiting staff in circumstances where the Company's active policy of replacing expatriate staff resulted in a situation where only relatively short term contracts could be offered to expatriate personnel. It should be noted that to train an engineer to double licensed standards on a jet aircraft, that is to say, to train a man to obtain an Airframe Licence and an Engine Licence takes 8 years including 5 years apprenticeship. This is because of the minimum experience requirements laid down by recognised authorities such as the Air Registration Board in the U.K. and Departments of Civil Aviation. The shortage of engineers in the company is not having any effect on Comet operations having regard to the fact that some work has been subcontracted to Qantas, but it is expected that additional engineers will be recruited in the next few months, these people being necessary for the company to both become self-sufficient and to have a surplus of technical staff to be able to send national staff overseas for training on the next generation of aircraft.

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the numerous complaints regarding the almost constant delays in the Kuala Lumpur Singapore/Kuching Service. If so, what are the causes of such delays and what steps has Malaysian Airways taken to prevent such delays.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The Comet services to Kuching were badly off schedule in the first week of January and reference was made to this fact in the Press. The full Comet operation was introduced by Malaysian Airways on the 1st January and the delays to services were brought about by a series of technical faults many of which were of a minor nature but which necessitated aircraft being delayed in order that rectification could be carried out. A contributing factor was that the full stocks of spare parts ordered from the U.K. were not received in time and this was a matter largely beyond the control of the airline as parts had been ordered months in advance. Once the position became apparent Malaysian Airways re-organised their operating patterns with effect from 17th January so as to provide all services with three Comet aircraft and in this way endeavoured to ensure that on-time departures were affected. The position has improved and there have been few delays in excess of ten minutes on the Comet services to Kuching since January 17th. The spares position has since improved considerably.

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the reasons for non-departure of flight 122 Malaysian Airways on 22nd January, 1966 and the delay in departure of Comet

flight 616 on the same day; and whether he is aware that such delays will seriously damage the reputation of Malaysian Airways and may as well deter the travelling public from travelling by the Malaysian Airways.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Flight ML. 122 on the 22nd January was cancelled due to a fuel leak and flight ML. 616 was delayed because of the need to position a cabin crew member in Kuala Lumpur to enable a DC-3 aircraft to be operated from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore to bring passengers who had been booked on ML. 121. It was necessary to position a cabin crew member in Kuala Lumpur as safety regulations require a cabin attendant to operate on all passenger flights. Unfortunately when ML. 616 arrived in Kuala Lumpur there was a further delay to the service due to a minor technical fault which took some two hours to rectify.

Subang International Airport

67. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport the reasons for the lack of hangar and repair facilities at the Subang International Airport; whether he is aware that the lack of such facilities makes us a laughing stock in the world of civil aviation, and if so, whether he will assure this House that these services will be provided as soon as possible.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware of the lack of hangar and repair facilities at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport and a study is being made as to the cost of providing adequate facilities of this type in future and these services will be provided as soon as is practicable.

Taxi Licence

68. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware that there are complaints regarding the award of a taxi licence to Enche' Samat bin Taib to operate a taxi at Nibong, Dungun, Trengganu; whether it is true that the said Enche' Samat bin Taib did not appear for an interview before Licensing Board and that he was not ex-members of the Security Forces and that other applicants who are ex-members of the Security Forces and who appeared before Licensing Board are not satisfied with the decision of the Licensing Board; if so, whether he will investigate into this award to see that justice is done.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am not aware of any complaints regarding the grant of a licence to Enche' Samat bin Taib to operate a hire car from a base at Sungai Nibong, Kuala Trengganu. It is not true that this applicant who was granted the licence did not appear before the Licensing Board; in fact he appeared before the Licensing Board on 10th June, 1964 and 28th December, 1964, together with 13 other applicants.

Following the receipt of appeals by Enche' Samat bin Taib and three other unsuccessful applicants against the decision of the Licensing Board, I instructed the Commissioner for Road Transport to carry out a ground investigation into the actual places where the appellants were residing. After studying the investigation report, I disposed of the appeal by ordering a grant of a licence to Enche' Samat bin Taib on the ground that he was the only suitable applicant who lived nearest to the base. In making the order, I was fully aware that he was not a Member of the Security Forces.

For the information of the Honourable Member, I would like to state that in granting a licence to operate a hire car from a base situated in the rural area, the first qualification which the applicant must possess is that he must be a permanent resident of the base.

Drunken Drivers

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware of the inadequate powers given to police and medical officers to deal with cases of drunken drivers; if so, whether he will introduce legislation for the following measures:

(1) COMPULSORY clinical examination of drunken suspect;

(2) COMPULSORY giving of blood or urine for tests; and

(3) INTRODUCTION of a fixed alcohol figure in the blood and urine.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware of the difficulties posed by the inadequate Legislation mentioned by the Honourable Member. There are however a number of problems that have to be considered first. One of these is the liberty of the subject. These problems are being considered.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Roads

70. Enche' Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kapada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ada-kah dia akan menimbangkan supaya di-bena sa-batang jalan raya menghubongi Baram dan Kelabit dengan membelanjakan wang daripada $464 juta yang di-untokkan kapada Negeri Sarawak dalam Ranchangan Malaysia yang Pertama kerana jalan raya demikian akan merupakan bantuan besar kapada pendudok² di-situ membawa barang² mereka ka-pasar.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Perkara ini ia-lah bagi Kerajaan Negeri mengurus-nya. Kemungkinan hasil pertanian di-dataran tinggi Kelabit ada-lah di-akuï dan pembenaan sa-batang jalan daripada Marudi ka-Linei akan di-kerjakan dalam tempoh Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama dan kerja² permulaan sa-panjang jalan ini akan di-mulakan pada tahun ini.

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when the new by-pass road to Jalan Batu Village will be ready and opened to traffic, as this road is an urgent necessity owing to the heavy volume of traffic along Jalan Ipoh and Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The new by-pass road is expected to be ready and opened to traffic by the end of 1967. This is dependent on land acquisition being completed in time.

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when will he have the road straightened and a new bridge built at the 5th Mile, Kepong Road as the present bridge continues to take its toll of fatal accidents and the number of traffic accidents occurring there is increasing.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Northern Through Route for Kuala Lumpur is expected to be completed in 1967. The existing bridge in question will then be on acul-de-sac. Thus traffic will be practically nil.

Telephones

73. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

(*a*) the number of telephones provided in the Brickfields area since 1962;

(*b*) the rules governing the allocation of telephones; and

(*c*) whether he is aware of complaints that later applicants for telephones had been given lines while earlier applicants are still waiting for telephones although their applications had already been approved by the Telephone Priority Board.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:

(*a*) Number of telephones provided in Brickfields area since 1962 is 223. This figure does not include extension telephones.

(*b*) The rules governing provision of telephones are based on an order of priority as follows:

Priority	Category
1.	Armed Forces and police operational telephones;
2.	Senior foreign diplomatic, doctors and important official Government telephones;
3.	Junior foreign diplomatic and normal official Government telephones;

Priority	Category
4.	Business telephones in accordance with the date of application;
5.	Residential telephones in accordance with the date of application.

There is also a Telephone Priority Board in towns where there is shortage of telephones. The Board members are appointed from members of the public with one Telecommunications representative as Chairman. Decisions of the Board are made by a majority vote with the Chairman having a casting vote.

(*c*) I am aware that complaints such as those mentioned by the Honourable Member have been made against the Telecommunications Department from time to time. These complaints are investigated by the Department and, whilst there have been one or two cases in the past few years where earlier applications having been by-passed due to clerical errors, almost all the complaints have been proved to be unfounded. There are many circumstances under which applicants for telephones may get the impression that they have been by-passed. The following examples are given in order to illustrate to the Honourable Member that what may appear to be unfounded discriminatory action, is in fact not so:

(i) Underground cable schemes are carried out progressively with the laying of cables outwards from the exchange area. These works involve road excavations and take several months to complete. As the work progresses, applicants are given service as soon as the underground cable work has reached their area, whilst applicants located in areas where the cable work has not reached cannot be given service yet. It is inevitable that there will be applicants in the first group, who have been given service, whose applications bear a later date than those in the second group.

(ii) Any given street, or housing area is served by cable distribution boxes located at strategic points along the street or throughout the area. Each box usually contains up to 15 cable pairs, and the area which it serves is clearly defined; with streams, streets, hills and similar physical features serving as boundaries. Thus two houses facing one another on opposite sides of a street may be served from different distribution boxes. One of these boxes may have spare cable capacity whilst the other may be full to capacity. In such a case an applicant in the area served by the box with spare capacity will be given service although his application bears a later date than those applications in the area served by the other box.

(iii) An applicant for a telephone who has been waiting for a year observes a new neighbour moving into the house next door. Sometime later he notices that the neighbour has been provided with a telephone although he himself is still without a telephone. Such a case would arise if the new neighbour had a telephone in the house which he had occupied previously, and he had requested for the telephone to be moved to his new house. In these circumstances, the Telephone Agreement of the subscriber continues and he is given priority in accordance with the date of the application of his previous

telephone and, if this date is earlier than the applications of those in his area he becomes the first to be provided with a telephone as soon as lines and equipment becomes available.

74. Dr Than Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that in the Senate on the 23rd December, 1965, the Assistant Minister of Finance had stated that Malaysia had 114,327 telephones, while on the same day he himself stated that Malaysia had one telephone to every 13 people, which works out to about 769,930 phones; and if so, whether he could state which figure is correct, and how many telephones there were in Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak on 1st January, 1966, giving the figures separately for each unit.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The figures for telephones mentioned were quoted when the Estimates for the Telecommunications Department, Malaya, were being presented and therefore applies to States of Malaya only, and not to Malaysia.

The figure of 114,327 telephones for States of Malaya is correct. In the case of the figure of one telephone per 13 people, the word "people" was inadvertently substituted for "families".

The number of telephones in service in Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak on 1st January, 1966, as follows:

(*a*) Malaya	116,053
(*b*) Sabah	7,270
(*c*) Sarawak ...	8,337
	231,660

Telephone Booth at Jinjang North Dalam

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he will consider providing the people of Jinjang North Dalam with a telephone booth as there is a need for it there.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The provision of a public telephone at Jinjang is on the programme for telephone booths.

Telephone Levy

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he will consider raising the rental on telephones by say 10 dollars a month instead of levying 10 cents a call beyond 100 calls and whether the former proposal will not raise more revenue at no additional cost to the Telecoms Department.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It is not understood whether the member suggests raising the rental on all subscribers—residential as well as business.

The decision to levy a 10-cent per call charge is an attempt at an equitable means of charging for telephone service as some subscribers use their telephone very much more often than others. Every time a telephone call is made, expensive equipment in the telephone exchange is brought into use, thereby causing wear and tear on this equipment. The more calls a telephone subscriber makes, the heavier this wear and tear will be and the greater the cost of maintaining the equipment. It is therefore considered equitable that telephone subscribers are made to pay for their telephone service in proportion to wear and tear caused.

Post Office

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that Jinjang New Village with a population of 20,000 people needs a Post Office, and if so, whether he will consider building one at Jinjang North.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: A Post Office for Jinjang New Village has been included in the Postal Department's First Malaysian Five-Year Plan.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Magistrates

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if it is true that the Government is going to re-employ selected pensioners as Magistrates, and if so, seeing that there are so many

newly qualified lawyers both from the law school in Singapore and from abroad, whether he will re-consider the matter and appoint these young graduates instead of re-employing pensioners.

The Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): It is the policy of Government to fill the establishment of Magistrates in the Judicial Department with legally qualified officers and for this reason four Scholarships have been awarded annually since 1951 to serving Magistrates for a course of study in Law with a view to call to the English Bar. Pending the return of Judicial Scholars, pensioners with experience on the Bench are appointed for a specified period as Temporary Magistrates and held against vacancies arising from the award of scholarships to Magistrates. Law graduates from the Law School in Singapore and from abroad are also considered for appointment to the vacant posts in Legal and Judicial Department.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Rent Control

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if the Report of the Special Committee on Rent Control will be tabled in Parliament. If not to state the reasons.

The Prime Minister (Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj): The Report of the Committee on Rent Control was considered and approved in principle by the National Council for Local Government at its meeting held on 7th March, 1966, and a draft Bill giving effect to the recommendations contained in the Report is being drawn up by the Attorney-General's Chambers.

It is hoped that this Bill will be presented to this House at the first meeting of the next session of Parliament when the Report will also be tabled.

National Language in Sarawak

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the call in November, 1965 by Dato' Dunstan Endawie, Sarawak's Minister for Local Government, for an assurance from the Central Government that the language safeguards in the London Agreement would be respected, if so, whether he will give an assurance that the Central Government will not force the introduction of Malay as the National Language to the State of Sarawak by the year 1967.

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member may be aware that Article 161 of the Federal Constitution provides all the necessary safeguards for the Borneo States for the continued use of the English Language until ten years after Malaysia Day. This includes the use of the English Language in either House of Parliament by a member from a Borneo State, in Court proceedings, in the Legislative Assemblies of the Borneo States and for other official purposes (including the official purpose of the Federal Government).

In view of this provision, the call for an assurance from the Central Government on this matter unnecessary.

Parliamentary Calendar

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware that two years have gone by and no Parliamentary Calendar has been published by the Government and that the lack of such a calendar causes great inconvenience not only to members of the opposition but also to other governmental bodies connected with the work of the Dewan Ra'ayat. If so, whether the Government will publish a Parliamentary Calendar for the next session of Parliament as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that Government has not published a Parliamentary Calendar for the last two years. The practice was stopped because it was often found necessary to have the meetings of Parliament on dates different from those in the Calendar. The Calendar, therefore, could only serve as a guide. However, if the Honourable Member considers that such a Calendar is useful, the Government will publish it.