Volume II
No. 49

Wednesday
23rd March, 1966

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 6945]

BILL:

The Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill [Col. 6962]

EARLIER ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE (Motion) [Col. 6998]

ADJOURNMENT (Motion) [Col. 7037]

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH:

Menggunakan Tanah Lombong untok Berchuchok Tanam [Col. 7037]

DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
KUALA LUMPUR
1967

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966

The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.

„ the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).

„ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

„ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

„ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).

„ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).

„ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).

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

„ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

The Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

" the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

" the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

" the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

" the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Teluk Anson).

" the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

" the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).

" the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).

" the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).

" ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

" ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).

" WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

" WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).

" TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).

" ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).

" DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

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

" TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).

" ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

" TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).

" CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

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

" ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

" ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

" PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

" ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

" ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).

" ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

" ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

" ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

" 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, A.M.N. (Jerai).

" ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).

" WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).

" ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

" ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).

" ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

" ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).

" TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).

" ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' 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' 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).

" ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

" ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

" DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

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

" ENCHE' C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

" 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).

The Honourable WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
„ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
„ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
„ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
„ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.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).
„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
„ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
„ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
„ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
„ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
„ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
„ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
„ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
„ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
„ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
„ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
„ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
„ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
„ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
„ ENCHE' 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 Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSAIN (Lipis).
„ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
„ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
„ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
„ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K (Kapar).
„ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
„ DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
„ 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 Patani).
„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
„ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
„ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
„ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
„ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SMITH REGIME, RHODESIA

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the statement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on March 3rd, 1966, in Kuala Lumpur, that sanctions could be effective to topple the Smith Regime, provided "Blockade Breakers" and international "Black Legs" were prevented from jeopardising the whole endeavour, and if so, to state what action the Government has taken, in conjunction with other member nations of the United Nations, to crush the "Blockade Breakers" and international "Black Legs".

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am quite aware, and agree with my colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, that effective blockade would topple the Smith Government, but the question is how to carry out an effective blockade. The offenders in this case appear to be South African profiteers and also those profiteers from Portuguese Mozambique, who have supplied oil to the Rhodesian Government. The British Government have applied a blockade in the Straits of Mozambique and even that had not been found to be 100 per cent effective. It is very difficult to do, outside of applying force, and this is not at the moment advised by the United Nations. Under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, it is provided that where the sanction of the United Nations is not effective, the United Nations might suggest something else that is more forceful. But before that is done, we have got to be sure that loss to life and property would be prevented.

The Sanctions Committee met in London on 23rd February, 1966, and our High Commissioner reported that Britain was persuaded to consider

formulating an alternative plan towards bringing about the end of the Smith Regime by some other means if economic sanction failed to achieve the objective by July, 1966. This was the position taken at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at Lagos. If that fails to obtain the objective by 1966, Britain will have to think of an alternative course.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister tell us whether these oil companies that supply oil through Mozambique and South Africa are they not mainly oil companies loyal to nationals of Great Britain, of America and, may be, of Holland—particularly of Great Britain. If so, what steps has this country taken to more than persuade the British Government to keep their own nationals in check instead of paying lip service to want to topple the Smith Regime, while on the other hand getting shackles from the oil profits?

The Prime Minister: As far as I know, no particular oil company has been named and that the flow of oil into the territory of Rhodesia has not been sufficient for the consumption of 10% of the people there and I have no evidence to suggest that any of the oil companies that are operating here has a share in it and the British have never openly declared who are the culprits. So it is very difficult for me offhand, without making a study of it, to satisfy the curiosity of the Honourable Member that the British have done so-and-so against these oil companies that are suspected of having supplied the oil to Rhodesia.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I heard the Honourable Prime Minister saying that there could be other means taken if sanctions failed. Well, perhaps the Honourable Prime Minister would consider asking the Singapore Government to follow the Malaysian Government by banning South African goods. As far as we understand it, although Malaysia has banned South African goods, Singapore has not done so and this will encourage the South African Government to proceed with its policy of supplying Rhodesia. Secondly, would not the Prime Minister consider bringing up this matter in the forthcoming Prime Ministers' Conference in London in July, so that the whole of the Commonwealth could make their decision more forcefully heard? Thirdly, is it not a fact that oil is an international monopoly and that Shell and British Petroleum are the main suppliers of South African oil and that if oil does go into Rhodesia it must come from those companies. Now, Shell has got business and certain refineries in Singapore. Could not the Honourable Prime Minister enquire from the British Government to see if that is the fact and if that is the fact then why should not sanctions be taken against those oil companies?

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, would not the Honourable Prime Minister consider this point—that this is the first time that Asian and African nations could show unity against a rebel White Government. Now, if we do not take a firm stand and if we do not carry out our decisions effectively, we might then make the White nations laugh at the newly emerging nations of Africa, especially.

The Prime Minister: I agree with all the long-winded (*Laughter*) statements that have been offered and the various suggestions that have been offered by the Honourable Member just now, but it is not easy for me to venture an opinion. But one thing I can tell the Honourable Member—that it is on the Agenda for the meeting of the Prime Minister in July, if there is going to be one; if there is not going to be one, there will be a meeting of the Sanctions Committee in July, 1966, and the main Agenda is to discuss alternative action against the Smith Government. As I said just now, I do not know how much the Shell Company or other oil companies are involved in this. But, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that the Government of South Africa has never been charged with being involved in this "black leg", or "blocade breakers", or what not. There are these profiteers who have made available to Rhodesian Government

this oil and, as I said, I can find out now from the refineries in Singapore about the involvement of the Shell Company. And what he suggested was quite right—when we applied economic sanctions against South Africa before, one of the offenders was our next door neighbour, Singapore. I think in this case Singapore is much with us that the blocade against any of the material that can be of use to the Smith Government should be effective. As far as I know it is only about 30 or 40 per cent effective, but it is for us to see from experience how we can make it a hundred per cent effective and this is I think a matter which is going to be discussed in July, 1966. In the meantime, I think the Honourable Member might wait and hear the result of this particular conference in London. Beyond that, I do not think there is very much that I can inform the Honourable Member. We are also in the dark, but on our part, as we have made it clear from the time when we opposed the Smith Regime, we do everything possible to work in co-operation with all the other countries to apply this economic sanction against Rhodesia and we on our part have done our best and I do not think we can do any more at this juncture.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir. If I heard the Honourable Prime Minister rightly in answer to my question just now about the oil companies, he said that he could not satisfy my curiosity. Is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that the Smith Regime is not a matter of curiosity? The Smith Regime is an anathema to the whole Afro-Asian world and it is a very serious thing. I hope that the Honourable Prime Minister would agree with me when I say that the sooner the Smith Regime is toppled the better it is for the Afro-Asian world. If that is so, would the Honourable Prime Minister not consider taking more effective steps other than going through Commonwealth Conference by taking it up at the United Nations again, at the Security Council and at the General Assembly? I do not know whether the Honourable the Prime Minister is aware that in the 1930's Italy invaded Abyssinia and the then League of Nations tried to impose sanctions and failed thoroughly, thereby leading not only to Mussolini but Hitler marching across both Europe and Russia.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know what he is suggesting. Anyway, I would be quite happy to send him to Rhodesia on a private visit (*Laughter*). He might come home and advise us how to deal with the Smith Regime. I am aware of so many things but I am not aware how to act against such a regime. That is all I can say—he can go at our expense if he likes (*Laughter*).

ENTRY OF PEOPLE OF CHINESE DESCENT INTO THE PHILIPPINES

(Procedure adopted by the Philippines Government)

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the latest proposal of the Philippines Immigration Department that people of Chinese descent should submit two pictures to the Philippine consular officer at the place of origin, with their signatures and thumbmarks on the pictures and these pictures to be authenticated and certified by the consular officer, and presented at the point of entry in the Philippines, and that this latest proposal although an improvement on the previous regulations is still obnoxious to Malaysians of Chinese origin, and if so, whether the Central Government has made further representations to the Philippines Government on this matter.

The Prime Minister: The Philippines Government on 8th February, 1966, revoked the order which required the Chinese nationals and persons of Chinese descent to be finger-printed upon arrival in the Philippines. Subsequently, the Philippines Foreign Office issued a regulation which requires a Chinese national or a person of Chinese descent intending to visit the Philippines to submit his picture, to which is affixed his thumbmark at the back, to the Consular officer at the place of the application for a visa. One thing I can tell the Honourable

Member and that is this fingerprinting is never done in the office here or our Consulate in Manila, and I have been told that the Consulate here has never insisted on finger-printing of Chinese, who intend to visit the Philippines. That is all I know about this particular matter, and I can assure the Honourable Member that that is something which we consider obnoxious to ourselves and we never do such a thing here and I do not know where else they do it. Perhaps when there is a resumption of diplomatic relation with the Philippines Government we might be able to suggest something so that this finger-printing can be done away with. At the moment we cannot do anything because we have no diplomatic relations with the Philippines.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Philippine Government, even after the resumption of diplomatic relations, insists on Malaysians of Chinese ancestry putting their thumbprint at the Consulate here before they go over to the Philippines, will the Government then consider retaliatory action *vis-à-vis* the Filipinos coming over to Malaysia?

The Prime Minister: We have to wait before I can answer that question.

KERAJAAN AMERIKA SHARIKAT MEMPERSENJATAI TENTERA JEPON UNTOK KESELAMATAN DI-ASIA TENGGARA

3. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kapada Perdana Menteri, oleh kerana Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat berura-ura mempersenjatai tentera Jepun untok menentang kemaraan Kominis di-Asia Tenggara, ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia akan menyokong langkah itu demi keselamatan kawasan ini daripada anchaman Kominis.

The Prime Minister: Berkenaan dengan soal ini, saya belum lagi dengar ada sa-barang chadangan daripada Amerika Sharikat hendak melengkapkan angkatan bersenjata Jepun dengan senjata[2] bagi menchegah kemaraan Kominis di-Asia Tenggara. Kita memang-lah sentiasa churiga di-atas niat dan chita[2] Kominis hendak mena'aloki dan memerentah seluroh Asia Tenggara ini. Kita menyokong sa-kira-nya ada sa-barang langkah dan chadangan hendak di-ambil untok menahankan Kominis China daripada bermaharaja-lela.

DECLARATION OF MAY 1st AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the renewed demand by the M.T.U.C. at the beginning of this year that the Ministry of Labour make May 1st as May Day or Labour Day a public holiday, and if so, what are the reasons for the Government refusing to grant this request of the half million workers in Malaysia as represented by the M.T.U.C.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Sir, I stated in Parliament that I was prepared to declare one day holiday as Labour Day, provided it does not fall on 1st May and I further stated that it is up to the M.T.U.C. to decide the day. I propose to leave it at that.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that since his declaration, I think it was last year, I have before me a press report which reads: "May Day demand by M.T.U.C. The 500,000 workers in Malaysia will continue to agitate for May 1st as May Day or Labour Day. This was revealed today by Enche' S. J. H. Zaidi, Secretary-General of the Malaysian Trades Union Congress." Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not agitation on my part; I am merely echoing the wishes of half a million workers of Malaysia. In view of this fresh agitation which appeared in January, 1966, I think a good six months after the declaration by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, will he not reconsider this request by the M.T.U.C?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the M.T.U.C. has every right as a legal organization in the country to exercise its democratic right to agitate constitutionally.

And I also have the right to differ with the M.T.U.C. I do not agree that the 1st of May, at the moment, should be declared a public holiday.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may take up where the Minister left off, he said, "at the moment". Does it imply that at some future date he will consider making May 1st as May Day or Labour Day for the workers of this country?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am not a stubborn man. I am not prepared to declare the 1st May as a public holiday at the moment not just because I do not like it. I have my reasons. And I say that if the future conditions in this country alter, of course, I will recommend to my colleague to declare 1st May as a public holiday. In the meanwhile, I have been quite generous in revoicing the opinion of my Cabinet colleagues to give one day as a public holiday on Labour Day.

IMPROVEMENT OF SURFACE MAIL BETWEEN MALAYA AND BORNEO

5. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why it is necessary for surface mail from Malaya to take more than one month to reach Borneo States, and if he will look into the improvement of postal service between Malaya and Borneo States.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is one regular sailing per week from Singapore to Sabah and Sarawak by Straits Steamship vessels, which are regularly used for the conveyance of mails. There are also vessels belonging to two other shipping firms operating from Singapore to Sabah and Sarawak with indefinite schedules of sailing. These latter are small vessels, which have limited cargo space and are therefore sparingly used for the conveyance of mails.

The sea transit time from Singapore to Kuching is about two days and from Singapore to Jesselton about 5 days. It takes about 7 days for a vessel from Singapore to reach Sandakan and about 8 days to reach Tawau or Lahad Datu. A mail is closed in time to catch the available sailing to the Borneo States. Surface mails posted by the public immediately after a mail is made up for despatch to Sabah, or Sarawak are unavoidably held up but for not more than a week to await the next sailing. Allowing for a sea transit time of 2 to 8 days for the mails to reach Sarawak or Sabah, there is an unavoidable maximum period between the day of posting and the day of delivery of 10 days to 16 days, depending upon the place of delivery in Sarawak and Sabah. If the mails are posted just in time to catch the sailing from Singapore, the time left between posting and delivery is reduced to a minimum of 4 to 11 days.

The speed with which surface mails from Malaya to the Borneo States can be conveyed is dependent upon the speed and number of suitable sailings of steamers available for the conveyance of mails. Surface mails between Malaya and the Borneo States can, therefore, be further expedited only when the sea communications are improved.

An important improvement in postal communications between Malaya and the Borneo States was effected from the 16th November, 1964 when all first-class mails, that is letters and postcards, have been conveyed between Malaya and the Borneo States by air, on prepayment of the normal postage rates without any airmail fee.

If the Honourable Member will bring to the attention of my Ministry any specific case where a delay of more than 16 days to 3 weeks has occurred, I would be pleased to investigate the delay.

SHIPMENT OF MALAYAN MANUFACTURED GOODS TO BORNEO

6. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state since the date when Straits Steamship Vessels started operation of direct route from Malayan ports to Borneo ports, what is the monthly total figures of Malayan manufactured

goods being shipped to Borneo ports and the monthly total figures of Rubber and Pepper being shipped to Malayan ports for re-export to foreign countries.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): The monthly total figures of Malayan manufactured goods being shipped to Borneo Ports are as follows. I would give these figures under four different headings, Sir.

1964	Malaysian Cargo D.W. Tons (Dead Weight)	Total D.W.	Malaysian Cargo B/L Tons (Bills of Lading Tonnages)	Total B/L
November	151	154	280	285
December	428	436	747	762
1965				
January	509	519	894	912
February	634	647	1,108	1,130
March	619	631	1,125	1,147
April	766	781	1,316	1,342
May	706	720	1,188	1,212
June	435	443	796	812
July	654	667	1,375	1,402
August	538	548	1,133	1,155
September	561	572	1,233	1,257
October	529	539	1,138	1,160
November	1,030	1,060	1,964	2,024
December	1,130	1,392	2,015	2,535
1966				
January	743	863	1,468	1,707
February	1,153	1,313	2,264	2,538

The above quoted figures excluded Army cargo and 2% for personal effects and vehicles.

No rubber and pepper from Malaysian States in Borneo have been shipped to Malayan Ports for re-export to foreign countries. These commodities have been re-exported *via* Singapore ports and not *via* Malayan ports.

ALLOCATION OF MALAYAN TARIFF PROTECTIVE PRODUCTS FOR SALE IN BORNEO

7. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he would consider the allocation of certain portion of Malayan Tariff Protective Products for sale in Borneo Market proportionate to population figures in order to harmonise the selling price of such commodities throughout Malaysia.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, in a free enterprise society such as ours, it would not be practicable to direct individual manufacturers to allocate their products to different parts of the country in proportion to population figures; and even if this were feasible, there is no reason to assume that this would result in any harmonisation of retail selling prices. It is, however, the policy of the Government to encourage all manufacturers in Malaysia to regard the whole of Malaysia as being one single market and to arrange their marketing and distribution accordingly. The policy has had some measure of success, and I am happy to know that there are quite a number of locally-made goods which are now available to the public at the same price throughout Malaysia. Much more remains to be done along these lines, and I hope that all manufacturers will follow the lead which has been given to them. I am particularly concerned over the need for adequate distribution of local products and my Ministry will investigate immediately any complaints that specific manufacturers are failing to meet the demands of any particular area of Malaysia.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL FIRM—REPORT

8. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether the Commission of Enquiry set up to enquire into the conditions of industrial firms has completed its report, and if so, to state the number of industries having non-Malaysian citizens on their staff today and whether Government intends to reduce the number of such personnel and replace them with Malaysian citizens.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: The Government did not set up a Commission of Enquiry as such to enquire into the conditions of industrial firms, but a Cabinet Committee was set up in 1963 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister to review the progress of Malayanization in commerce and industry. A Standing Committee of Officials was established to assist the main Committee. The Standing Committee was composed of Officials from various Government Ministries and Departments and this Committee considered all applications from commerce and industry for employment passes in

this country. It was ensured, during the course of processing these applications, that passes were issued only to those foreign personnel who possessed special technical and other skills which was not available from local citizens.

At a later stage, the Committee decided to request all commercial and industrial establishments having foreign personnel on their staff to submit their Malayanization programmes for the next five-year period. This exercise is still in progress. It has been estimated, as a result of this, that there are approximately 300 establishments, both commercial and industrial which have non-Malaysian citizens on their staff. The Standing Committee is at present examining the Malayanization programmes of these companies with a view to gradually replacing as much foreign personnel by qualified local citizens. It is the intention of the Government to ensure that posts currently held by expatriate personnel are ultimately taken over by sufficiently qualified Malaysian citizens as and when they are available. If, however, the Committee is satisfied that sufficiently trained local personnel are not available, it is willing to consider the granting of employment passes for trained foreign personnel for a limited period of time. Such passes would be granted on condition that the company embarks on a training programme to train local personnel with the view of ultimately Malayanizing the post.

STATE RELIEF GRANTS TO NEEDY STUDENTS

9. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister for Welfare Services (*a*) to state the rules governing the grants of state relief to needy students from poor homes for the purchase of school books and equipment; (*b*) to give the total amount of State relief granted to such students for such purchases since the beginning of this year; and (*c*) to state the number of needy students who have received cash grants for such purchases since the beginning of the year.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, this subject, under the Constitution, is a State matter administered by the respective State Governments from the provision appropriated for this purpose from State funds. The school aid programme is administered by the State Governments, as I said just now, based on rules formulated by States. These rules vary from State to State, but generally every application for aid is subject to a means test and proven need. There are, however, no hard and fast rules in determining the eligibility and every case is considered on its own merits on the discretion of the approving authority. The approving authority except in Johore, Selangor, and Perak, is the State Social Welfare Officer. In Johore, Selangor and Perak, the approving authority is the State School Aid Committee appointed by the State Governments. The amount of grant given varies from $25 to $100. In some States the total amount asked for is given, while in other States the percentage varying from 40% to 10% is given. In Johore, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Pahang, specific provision for school aid is made in the State Estimates as follows:

Johore	...	$200,000.00
Malacca	...	10,000.00
Negri Sembilan	...	30,000.00
Selangor	...	150,000.00
Pahang	...	60,000.00

In the other States payment is made out of the General Welfare Vote. The total amounts of State relief granted to such students for such purchases since the beginning of this year up-to-date are as follows:

Penang	...	$29,889.00
Johore	...	63,090.80
Pahang	...	16,700.00
Negri Sembilan	...	26,681.55
Selangor	...	58,810.00
Trengganu	...	479.00
Malacca	...	5,494.05
Kelantan	...	4,274.00
Perak	...	49,535.00
Kedah	...	27,364.00
Perlis	...	755.70
Total	...	$283,073.10

The number of needy students who have received cash aid for the purchase of books since the beginning of the year up to-date is as follows: Penang $2,392; Johore $3,316; Pahang $534; Negeri Sembilan $728; Selangor $4,050; Trengganu $56; Malacca $206; Kelantan $289; Perak $1,986; Kedah $1,937; and Perlis $28.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has stated that the rules governing the grant of State relief to needy students vary from State to State and from the recital of the amounts of aid given, we find that there is quite a great variation of the amounts given in cash reliefs from State to State. Would not the Government agree that it is desirable to have a uniform set of rules governing the grant of State relief to needy students to apply to all the States uniformly?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: As I said earlier, this subject, under the Constitution, is a State matter and is administered by the respective State Governments. Any further questions on this subject should be directed to the State concerned. This is a State matter.

IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION AND THE RAILWAYMEN'S UNION OF MALAYSIA

10. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state whether any action has been taken by his Ministry to bring about an improvement in relations between the Malayan Railway Administration and the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya which appear to be in a crisis-ridden state.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would not say that relations between the Malayan Railway Administration and the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya are in a crisis-ridden state. It is true that there are some outstanding issues on which differences exist between the parties. My Ministry, in conjuction with the Ministry of Transport and other Departments concerned, had taken and is continuing to take the necessary steps to assist the parties in resolving these differences. Some of these issues have been resolved, and I hope that the remaining issues will also be resolved similarly and that good relations can prevail in the Railways soon.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Labour aware that hardly a week goes by without challenges, counter-challenges, and now there are threats of court action, strike action? Is not that synonymous with the crisis-ridden state that the Honourable Member for Bungsar has described?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: As I said just now, Sir, we are aware that there are differences, but I would not agree it is to the extent of crisis. In a democratic society everyone is at liberty to express his views.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: It may not be in a crisis-ridden state, but the Minister will at least agree that it is in a chronic state of unrest and there is chronic discontent. The latest I hear is that there is an ultimatum of sort from the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya. Would the Honourable Minister inform us as to what the outlook is with regard to the resolution of the dissatisfaction which led to this ultimatum.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am unable to say what the outlook is. I know Sir, quite a number of Trade Unions do send ultimatums and then we try to settle them. This is the form of industrial relations that we have, but, as I said, these are being resolved in conjunction with the Ministries concerned.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, I do not expect the Minister to be a prophet, but I do expect him to possess some ministerial perspicacity and to inform us whether the resolution of these dissatisfactions and so on are on the way to solution, or whether the Government expects that these differences may explode into even more serious unrest.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Honourable Member, I think, is going out of the question. We are aware, as I said, that there are issues on which the Railwaymen's Union has passed certain resolutions and sent them to the Ministry of Transport. We on our part are doing our best to bring the parties together to find a basis for a solution. I do not think it is healthy at this stage to bring in anything to aggravate the situation.

CENTRAL APPRENTICESHIP BOARD SCHEME—NO. OF APPRENTICES IN TRAINING

11. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to give particulars of apprentices in training by trades under the Central Apprenticeship Board scheme as on 31-12-1965.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, there were 838 apprentices under training at the end of last year. Of these, 485 are in the mechanical group of trades, 296 in the electrical trades, 4 in the building trades and 53 in the printing trades.

PEMASARAN PADI DAN SIMPANAN BERAS

12. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah benar petani[2] berasa tidak puas hati terhadap pasaran padi pada masa ini oleh kerana kuasa pasaran padi dan kuasa simpanan beras terletak di-luar kuasa Kementerian Pertanian, Jika benar, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang untok menyatukan kuasa[2] pasaran padi dan simpanan beras ini di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama untok mengatasi masaalah pasaran padi.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan petani[2], peladang[2] dan pemimpin peladang[2] terhadap pemasaran padi pada masa ini telah pun di-sampaikan kapada saya beberapa kali. Masaalah kuasa pemasaran padi dan kuasa simpanan beras ada-lah sedang di-dalam timbangan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan juga Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan serta Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan.

BILL

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time". (22nd March, 1966).

Debate resumed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untok meng-ambil bahagian tentang Rang Undang[2] Bekalan Tambahan yang di-kemuka-kan oleh Menteri Muda Kewangan malam sa-malam. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terutama saya hendak me-nyentoh tentang keborosan Kerajaan Pusat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan keizinan Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak membacha cherita yang di-siarkan di-surat khabar *Straits Times* pada 30 haribulan Disember, 1965. Cherita dalam surat khabar ini di-tulis dalam bahasa Inggeris, saya terpaksa bacha dalam bahasa Inggeris, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Ketawa*).

"An Alliance Town Councillor today accused the Central Government of suppressing the people while Cabinet Ministers and Malaysian diplomats . . "—he might well add "lots of other M.Ps."—"were living in luxury". Enche' Tajuddin bin Hj. Chik, Alliance, Telok Sisek, Temoh, made this accusation at the adjournment of the monthly meeting of the Town Council here today. Enche' Tajuddin said "The poor people are made to bear a lot already without heaping another tax on them. The introduction of the education rates would be too much for them to bear. Although I accept this matter in principle, it would appear that the Central Government is suppressing the people by imposing the rates. On the other hand, our Ministers and diplomats abroad . . . "—and I may add "also some Alliance M.Ps."—"are living a life of luxury".

No comments from me Mr Speaker, Sir.

As examples of this extravagance, may I refer to the sum of $203,323 to be spent on 2 Orders of Chivalry, the Darjah Kerabat Di-Raja Malaysia and Darjah Mahkota Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one would have thought that the Alliance Government, looking at the chests of all these V.I.Ps at the various official functions, would have seen that all the chests are filled with ribbons and medals to want to add two more medals to their already filled chests—perhaps, from here to here and may be at the back, if you go on like at this rate increasing the medals, which in this case costs nearly a quarter million dollars. Mr Speaker, Sir, one would have thought that this House is already burdened enough with Tengkus, with Tuns, with Datos to want to inflict two more Orders of Chivalry on the poor ra'ayat of Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, such expenditure is small comfort to the poor ra'ayat, for they can never see or come within smelling distance of such Orders—saperti di-katakan tentang Menteri[2]—Menteri[2] Kerajaan Pusat style mahu, ra'ayat perut lapar tidak apa.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another example of this grand style, style mahu, is found in Head S. 7, Item 22, Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 13. This concerns the expenditure of $28,000—($17,000 for the ceremonial send-off of the former Yang di-Pertuan Agong to Perlis on the 20th September, 1965, and $11,000 for the ceremonial welcome for the present Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 21st September, 1965). Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is agreed that we must have some sort of ceremonial send-off and some sort of ceremonial welcome, but there must be a sense of proportion. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government with its passion for pageantry, with its feudalistic ideas, has now inflicted this sum of $28,000 on the poor taxpayers of Malaysia. I agree that there must be some sort of ceremonial send-off and ceremonial welcome, but this expenditure of $28,000 may well be cut down to size. I believe that some of this expenditure is concerned with, probably, some State banquet and the like; here I do not know whether it includes any State banquet—I stand corrected on it—if it does, I would but say that such State banquet could well be done without.

Another, to me an extravagant item of expenditure, Head is S. 7, item 20 of Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 12. This concerns the expenditure of $49,000 for the State visits of the Prime Ministers of Korea and South Vietnam. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do know there are Ministers in this House, who have savoured of hospitality of the Korean Government, maybe of the South Vietnam Government, I see a smiling face opposite me (*Laughter*), Mr Speaker, Sir—I need not mention the name of the Minister concerned—but what is the necessity for this proliferation of buntings and arches all over the town on those two occasions? If it is thought that these are necessary, surely one or two strategic areas would be sufficient.

I say that the items that I have quoted, the Orders of Chivalry, the ceremonial send-off and the ceremonial welcome and this $49,000 for the State visits for the Prime Ministers of Korea and South Vietnam is no comfort to the ra'ayat, who have to stop their children going to school. Mr Speaker, Sir, just now we heard the Member for Bungsar asking the Minister for Social Welfare about assistance by way of purchasing books. Perhaps Members may know, but I wish to bring to the attention of this House that I do know that there are many *bumiputeras* who come to my dispensary and say, "Doktor, apa boleh buat, anak saya tidak boleh pergi kasekolah, oleh sebab saya tidak ada wang untok membeli buku[2]". Now, look into that light, Mr Speaker, Sir. I ask the Alliance Government whether it has any conscience, if in cutting these sums of money that have been spent by half, you can benefit many, many more citizens of Malaysia, in particular, the *bumiputeras*. Do not talk on terms of MARA having raising the standards of living of the *bumiputeras*. Do not talk about raising the standards of living of the *bumiputeras* when right at my doorsteps, in my constituency of Batu, there are perhaps hundreds of people, *bumiputeras*, who cannot send their children to school, because they do not have money to buy textbooks, to buy shoes,

to buy clothes for their children. I ask the Government to think seriously before it embarks on such extravagant items of expenditure.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one side effect of the visit of the Prime Minister of South Korea was the award of LL.D. to the said Prime Minister, and here I regret that the Minister for Education is not here. I had brought this matter up before during the Budget Session and, since he has not given me a reply to that, I make no apology for returning to that same question. I do hope that although he is absent, some of his backroom boys, sitting opposite me, will take note of it and inform the Minister of this protest by me. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is from the press statements that emanated from the . . . . . I am glad, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Education has come back (*Laughter*). I may reiterate again that I wish to bring up this matter of the award of an Honorary Degree to the Prime Minister of South Korea and the only reason why I bring it up again in this House is that on a previous occasion when I brought it up, the Honourable Prime Minister. I think, inadvertently failed to reply to it. I do hope that this time he will listen a little more carefully and note it down and give a reply, for this is a very serious thing in academic circles.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Prime Minister of Korea was invited to this country some bright spark in the Prime Minister's Department thought that it would be a good idea, since our Prime Minister got an LL.D. from the Seoul National University to award the LL.D. of the University of Malaya to the Prime Minister of South Korea. Whereupon, not the Prime Minister, who is also the Chancellor of the University, but an official of the Prime Minister's Department rang up the University and said, "Will you please consider this award to the Prime Minister of South Korea"? Now that, to the University, coming from the Prime Minister's Department, the Head of which is the Prime Minister, who is also the Chancellor of the University of Malaya, is tantamount to an order and consequently, I regret to say, that the Honorary Awards Committee of the University of Malaya proceeded to consider this Honorary award on a blank piece of paper. Ordinarily, as you know, Mr Speaker, Sir, when an Honorary Degree is awarded, somebody makes a proposal and at this time of the year the proposals are considered—all details are written down. I notice, there is a Member of this House, who has received an Honorary Degree from the University of Malaya, and he has had to write down the full details, but on this occasion nothing was done. On a blank piece of paper the Honorary Degrees Award Committee of the University of Malaya made the recommendation of an LL.D. for the Prime Minister of South Korea, and in the space of 24 hours requested the Senate of the University of Malaya to approve of the action—again on a blank piece of paper. You see what ridiculous a position the University of Malaya was reduced to. Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope this House will agree with me that the University of Malaya is not an adjunct of the Prime Minister's Department, although the Chairman of the University of Malaya Council is the Permanent Secretary of the P.M.'s Department. I must say that, in all respects, he has been very impartial and he has not treated the University as coming under his portfolio; but, unfortunately, some underling in the P.M.'s Department has thought it so.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House that on a similar occasion in Australia, Sir Robert Menzies wanted to award an Honorary Degree to the King of Thailand, but the Australian National University, to its undying credit, said "Boo" to the Prime Minister of Australia, and the Prime Minister of Australia had to find some other means of giving these kudos to political personages that visited Australia. I do hope that the Honourable the Minister of Education will advise his ministerial colleagues not to intrude into the affairs of the University of Malaya

where Honorary Degrees are awarded. These degrees are very carefully vetted by all concerned and should certainly not be awarded at the behest of the Government of the day.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I come now to Public Debt—Head C. 13, Command Paper 8 of 66, page 7. I notice that a sum of $12-plus million is asked for in this Supplementary Supply Bill, and that the total for 1965 is $151-plus million, which is roughly about 10% of the Budget. Now, the total of public debt for servicing of loans for this year is $166.6 million—this is as enunciated by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech—and again, this is roughly about 10% of the Annual Budget for this year. As Honourable Members know, the public debt of this country in October 1965 are—these are figures from the speech by the Honourable the Minister of Finance: External Debt—$510 million, the other one, Domestic—$2,082 million. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I regard this as a very serious state of affairs, for we are mortgaging the future of this country. It is true that in order to industrialise and to progress, we must borrow, but as it stands, although the matter concerned, is not so serious because the main factor is that of $2,082 million—of Domestic Debts; but I notice that the present Government is now embarking on—well, if the press reports are true—the Government wants to borrow $2,000 million loans from abroad, although the Five-Year Plan specifies that $1,100 million is to come from public loans and $900 million is to come from gifts, whatever that may mean. Now I notice from press reports, and these are not contradicted by the Government, that this Government now is seeking to borrow $2,000 million for the next five years. Now, you can see how serious that will be, because then it bumps up our external debt to $2,500 million plus. Now, this is a very serious thing, because in the case of your domestic national debt, if you service it, the money remains in this country, whereas your external debt, if you service it, the money flows out; and I do hope that the Alliance Government will consider this thing very seriously. It should try and explore all the avenues, if it must borrow money—and here I do not say that we should not borrow money, of necessity we must borrow money—it should try and tap local sources first before it ventures into foreign markets and load generations yet unborn with a huge debt. In effect, what we are doing is that we are spending on borrowed money and when the day of reckoning comes it will be a very serious thing indeed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to Head S. 19, Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 16. Here I wish to make a correction, Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to my speech on the Development Estimates regarding the development of the University of Malaya. I notice that the *Straits Times* quoted me wrongly and I do hope that the *Straits Times* will get the figures right now. It reported me as saying that the University had applied for a $50 million grant under the First Malaysia Plan, but in effect it was $34.7 million. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the actual position is this. The University of Malaya put in a bid of $43-plus million for 7,000 students—it also made another bid of about $30 million for 5,000 students. The net result was that the University of Malaya got $30 million, but this included the sum of $5.25 million already committed last year and only paid for this year. Consequently, the actual grant for the next five years is $24.75 million for development. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as Honourable Members know, the University of Malaya put in a bid for $15 million for its current expenditure this year, and unfortunately the Ministry of Education in its wisdom cut it by $2.87 million.

Now, this is a very serious matter, when you consider that the University of Malaya last year concluded a wage agreement with its general staff, whereby the back payment for last year amounted to $400,000 and the increase in salary, which was not anticipated when the University made its bid in the middle of last year, amounts to $450,000. Now, when you add these

two figures up, it means that the University will be more in the red by $850,000. Now, when you have added the $2.87 million to it you will find that the sum is smaller by about $3.7 million to the University for its various programmes this year. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious state of affairs. It is true that out of this $400,000 for back-pay, the University on its running last year may have some savings and may be able to meet the bill of $400,000 for back pay for its general staff. But I can say categorically as a member of the University Council and as a member of its Finance Committee, that it cannot bear this extra load of $450,000 by way of increased salaries to its general staff this year. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, this is a very serious state of affairs. The academic people have gone through an exercise of pruning down wherever possible. Already, as I have stated before, the staff ratio is about 1:11, generally speaking. Now, if the Government is not going to supplement its vote of $12.5 million, it means that this staff-student ratio will increase and go up to about maybe 1:20, and as I have warned the House on Monday, I think, you will turn the University of Malaya from a University into a high school. Is this what the Minister of Education, or the Assistant Minister of Education, or the Assistant Minister of Finance, or the Government wants? I place the ball at their feet and I do hope that they will think seriously, because, in addition to this serious shortage of staff imposed on the University, there is also this question of the cut in the intake of students, and that again is a matter that I think the Honourable Minister and Honourable Members of this House will find it very difficult when they go back to the kampong and the *bumiputeras* ask, "Apa macham, Enche', saya telah lulus pepereksaan Sijil Tinggi Cambridge—mengapa saya tidak boleh dapat masok University Malaya? I do hope that the Ministry of Education will seriously take up this matter and help out the University of Malaya. I can say without fear of contradiction that the University takes extreme care to see that money is not wasted, unlike other items we see before us today. Mr Speaker, Sir, when I brought up this question of $2.7 million, unfortunately, the Minister of Education then said, "Oh, this is coming out from the Development Estimates". I hope now he is better informed.

When I mentioned the running cost of the Teaching Hospital, the Minister of Health, who is not here now, promptly said "Oh, that comes from the Ministry of Education vote". So you can see that one Ministry is trying to pass the buck on to the other. In effect, the running of the Teaching Hospital, which we hope will start operation in August or September this year, is borne by the Ministry of Health although the Minister of Health at that time did not know. However, I regret to say that in last year's estimates there was no provision at all—not even a token sum for the running of the University Teaching Hospital. I do hope that the Minister of Health will get cracking and find out the relevant estimates for starting the Teaching Hospital, otherwise we will get a hospital with no staff. Again the *ra'ayat* will want to know why the hospital is a costly piece of building, with very costly equipment and with some staff that have already been engaged.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to Parliament Head S.1. Here I regret that, despite all that has been said in this House, the *Hansard* is still out very, very late. I think it was on Monday that I received a copy of the *Hansard* for December, 1964. This is more than one year late. Now, as for the *Hansard* for December, 1965, must we wait till the middle of 1967 before we get our *Hansard*? Now, in making these remarks, I am by no means criticising the staff concerned, rather I am taking to task the Government for being penny wise, pound foolish, because it has been very stingy in making provision for adequate staff, particularly on the reporting side, for stenographers; the salary scales are by no means attractive, with the result that even those who come and work here are not, to say the least, up to the mark required, with the result that

all of us are getting our *Hansard* very late. Now, for example, for the last sitting of Parliament, I believe on Monday, the December 10th issue of the provisional Report was sent to us. So you can see how serious matter is. I hate to remind the Alliance Government of the efficiency of our neighbour next door. Down there, the next day you get your *Hansard*. I was in Britain in mid-February, and I attended the House of Commons debate. The next day I saw a verbatim copy of the report. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious state of affairs, and I hope that the Government, the Treasury especially, will provide enough funds for Parliament to carry out its duties.

In this connection, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the staff in this building will send Bills and Parliamentary papers early to the Press as well. Now, this is a matter that is very serious. For example, for this sitting of this House, Members of Parliament got their papers, but I regret to say that at the same time the papers were not given to the Press—the Press were given these papers probably two or three days later. Now, I cannot see any valid reason for sending these papers a little late to the Press, for after all, in any case, the Press are very enterprising people. They come round M.Ps. not only here, perhaps up north and down south, and they get the papers anyway. So, I do hope that the Press will get these Papers *pari passu* with the M.Ps. for, after all, if the Press are hamstrung in their work here, and none of the proceedings of this House are reported in the Press, what a tragedy it will be, because then some of the big wigs in the Alliance Party cannot see their photos in the Press and perhaps headlines highlighted by the Press.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on Head 36, item 66, for the sum of $5,645 to meet an over-expenditure on the alterations and extension of remand cell in Kuching Prison. Now, in the past, I have time and again talked of the appalling conditions of these remand cells, not only here but elsewhere. Recently, I met a British Labour Party Member of Parliament and he told me that way back in 1963, when he was in this country he too was aggrieved at the conditions of these remand cells, and he did speak about them to the Government. Regretfully, I told him that there have been no improvements in these remand cells then as now. I do hope that the Government will take note. I do not say that detainees should live in luxury, but they should have at least some of the necessities of life when they are in detention, particularly in Kuala Lumpur. For example, about four days ago I went to see a detainee at the High Street Police Station, and he told me that for two days his soap, his toothbrush, his towel and his comb have been taken away and for three days he was without all these necessities of life. Now, I ask Honourable Members whether any one of them can do without soap, without toothpaste, without toothbrush, comb and towel for even one day.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday when we were debating the Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, the Honourable Member for Ipoh said that it is not unknown that the Police have interrogated prisoners for twenty hours at a stretch. I wish to draw the attention of this House to the case of Ng Choon Soo, who was arrested on the 9th March, 1966. He was arrested at about 2.00 p.m. He was taken all over the town to see whether he had any subversive documents hidden anywhere. Then from 11.00 p.m. on the 9th March to 3.00 p.m. the next day he was interrogated without any break, except for him to take his meal—in front of the Special Branch officers. (ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM: Shame!) Now, there were four relays of Special Branch officers interrogating him for sixteen solid hours. I asked Special Branch officer, who was in the cell, when I spoke to Ng Choon Soo, "Supposing you were interrogated for sixteen hours, do you think you can last that long?" Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, in that cell that I saw fixing of bright lights with different colours; then you switch on and off these bright lights of different colours and

in sixteen hours Ng Choon Soo will go "nuts". Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a refined form of torture which, to me, is totally unnecessary. I realise that the Special Branch, or the Police for that matter, must get hot news, but let us have some decency about it. Do not interrogate a person throughout the night throughout the whole morning, and far into the afternoon. This is a matter I hope the Minister of Home Affairs—I regret he is not here—will take into consideration and, perhaps, *berhubong* with the Special Branch.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, much has been said about this question of funds for the aborigines—Head S. 59—Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 37. Despite all these "blah blah" that is said in this House and outside, may I ask the Alliance Government what significant benefits have these aborigines, who really should be super-bumiputras in this country derived from eleven years of Alliance rule? Has any one of them got through the Senior Cambridge? Has there been any vocational school built for them? Whenever I go up to Cameron Highlands, I see them with their loin cloth walking up and down the roads there. What efforts have been made to get them to abandon their primitive mode of life and to accept the benefits of civilisation? On the other hand, I regret to say that every time in this House, whenever the question of Bumiputras or aborigines come up, there is this question of religion, religion, religion. It looks to me that the Alliance Government wants to feed the religion to the aborigines as an opiate to keep them quiet.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch a little on this question of Head S. 7, item 16, Command Paper 8 of 66, page 11, Family Planning Allocation. Here you have a really Alice in Wonderland situation. The funds that are asked for come from the Economic Planning Unit. The Minister in charge is the Minister of Education while the person who is most qualified to take care of this should be the Minister for Health—perhaps, the Minister of Health has disqualified himself because he has too large a family. Whatever it is, I hope that the Alliance Government will not treat this House to such a spectacle of funds from the E.P.U., the Minister for Education being charge and the Minister for Health completely ignored.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to Head S. 65, item 88, Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 39. This item is Fourth Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety. The sum asked for is $19,000. I notice that the Minister for Transport is here—it is very appropriate that he should be here—and I hope that he will not jump up and bark at me, because what I have to say is nothing personal. I wish to draw his attention to a picture in the newspaper of the Minister's car. You can see from the picture that there is a "no parking" sign there and the heading says "Row over Sardon's Car". Now in this connection there are two very serious things; one is that you have a Minister's car behind—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon): The purpose of this Conference is different from the car parking. I am sorry to say this, because if the Honourable Member from Batu wants to make a fuss of the car, his car, my car, everybody's car can be in the newspapers Sir, but, please, may I explain that the purpose of the Conference is the study of the roads, the study of traffic engineering, and matters connected but not parking of cars. That comes under minor offences. Summon the offenders. But if Honourable Member is trying to ridicule this House by referring to my car, his car, why waste time on these cars. The Police were there to see to the proper parking of cars.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope that the Honourable Minister should not get hot under the collar. I am not hot under the collar. I am bringing this to the attention of this House—this concerns highway safety. Surely, if you park a car in a place where there is a sign "No parking"

it constitutes a hazard to traffic along that area?

Dato' Haji Sardon: May I clarify, since he is insisting on signs, I am the Chairman of the Malaysian Road Safety Council and as Minister of Transport I sign all orders of these signs before they became effective and legal. The purpose of putting the sign "No parking" there does not mean that you cannot park for a while for any Minister or Honourable Member or anybody to get out into the Government offices in Penang. The Honourable Member has been travelling along that road; that road is so wide; and it does not mean obstruction of the road, but obstruction for the people who want to go and do business in the Penang Government offices.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to make myself very clear lest the Honourable Minister thinks that I am being very personal. I wish to say right from the outset that I do not hold him responsible for this. As he himself has stated, he is not responsible and I agree with him that he is not responsible for the acts of his driver. What I wish to point out is this, Mr Speaker, Sir, when two gentlemen pointed out to a corporal, or a policeman nearby *"Apa macham kereta* Menteri, *kereta Polis di-Raja di-sini*?" Now, the corporal did not take any action and that Mr Speaker, Sir, is a very serious state of affairs, and I do not say that the Minister is responsible for this—far from it. I do hope Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Minister, when such things are drawn to his attention, will at least admonish his driver and say, "Please do not do such things in future". I am not saying he is responsible, he might well have done this Mr Speaker, Sir.

Dato' Haji Sardon: I think you would have read in the papers that my driver had been warned and advised every "now and then". I think you always read the portion interesting to you but leave out the rest. This is where the Opposition always misrepresents facts to the public. I think it is not fair to my driver. I have already admonished him and I have already advised him. As Minister of Transport I should know and my driver should know that too; but unfortunately when I had just got down naturally he could not drive the car on, otherwise I would be thrown out of the car (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am very grateful for this assurance by the Minister. Not being in Penang at that particular moment I can only see what the Press published as having been said by the Minister. May I for his information read what is stated here. The Minister is alleged to have said, "there was no question about my trying to show that the Minister is above the law and could park his car wherever he likes". Then it says down at the end, "I was unaware of what happened. It is silly to blame me as if I have driven the car myself". Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree with him entirely that it is silly to blame him for this misdemeanour of his driver. I agree with him entirely. I do not see why he should get hot under the collar. I am not saying that he is responsible, and here nowhere is it stated that he has admonished his driver. He might well have, Mr Speaker, Sir, but unfortunately the cruel press did not print it. Well, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to tangle with the Minister for Transport any more.

I now come to Head S. 7, item 21, Command Paper 8 of 1966, page 13. Here a sum of $10,453 is required for the Commission of Enquiry on the Singapore Riots. To me this is a waste of public funds. Because of the dilatory action of the Alliance Government this enquiry never got off the launching pad and consequently it is a waste of public funds, and I do hope that in future, if the Alliance Government wishes to hold any enquiry, it should get on with it straightaway instead of dragging and inflicting $10,453 on the tax payers.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall close now on a more pleasant note. I have been reading, I hope Honourable Members can realise by now, very carefully through this Command

Paper, and I looked high and low, and I am delighted that there is no such item as expenditure on ministerial furniture and fittings. In the past I have castigated the Government for making this ministerial furniture and fittings a permanent feature not only in the Supplementary Supply Bills but also in the Budget for the year. I do commend to the Ministers, Sir, that, if they think of the sufferings of the ra'ayat of Malaya, they should, in future Supplementary Supply Bill, keep out such items as ministerial furniture and fittings. Thank you.

Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.55 a.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*).

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill. May I start off with the Treasury.

Recently, there was some very disturbing news which was widely published not only in the Malaysian newspapers but also in the Singapore Radio, Singapore Television, and other various newspapers, with regard to an alleged, and I use the word "alleged", offer of improper money to the Assistant Minister of Finance. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am referring to a speech which was made by the Assistant Minister of Finance at Muar to a M.C.A. gathering, where he disclosed that a certain person of Western origin—I do not know whether he was an European, Englishman or what he was, but he was of Western origin—had dared to make an offer either to the Party in power, or one of the partners of the Party in power, or the Government, or the Minister, I mean Assistant Minister—and here I use the word "or" because the reports are not clear, but that statement was in fact made by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance, and he was immediately challenged by the Singapore Government to disclose the name of this person of Western origin who dared to say that in Singapore that was the practice. Now, I am not interested in what the practice is in Singapore—Singapore is, today, a different nation—but what I am interested to know is this, and what I would like an answer to is, when such an offer was in fact made and that it was in fact made, because the statement made by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance was not contradicted by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance at any time in any of the local newspapers. Therefore, it is only right and proper that I assume that such an offer was made by this person of Western origin. On that basis, I ask these questions:

(1) Was an immediate police report made of an attempt to corrupt either the Government, an official of the Government or a party of the Government, to any police station in Malaysia? If not, why was no such report made to the Police in this particular case?

(2) We would want, in this House, disclosed the name of this person of Western origin, who dared to offer improper money to either the Government, or a party of the Government, or an individual of the Government of the Federation of Malaysia.

(3) Since this was exposed—and I use the word "exposed"—properly by the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Finance at Muar, what steps have been taken by the Police, if any, or the Anti-corruption Department, to investigate into this matter, what are the results of the investigations, if any, and is this person of Western origin going to be charged either for actual corruption, or an attempt to corrupt, or under Section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, which is so wide that it would cover so many offences alleged to have been committed by this person of Western origin.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking on general principles on the Supplementary Bill before us, such a matter should never have been kept private until a meeting at Muar, merely to compare Singapore with the Federation of Malaysia. It should have been brought to light and brought to light immediately, because there have been, for the past in this country, allegations that everything is not right within the Government of this country, not only in matters of Ministries, but from Ministries right down to the lowest level, and it will be of very great interest to know what the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance did, when such a daring and blatant offer was made to him. Did he take immediate steps to report it to the Police? We in the Opposition have been told, time and again, by Cabinet Ministers, "If you hear of corruption, the proper person to go to is the Police and nobody else," and there is an Anti-Corruption Department, and I would like answers for those questions in due course.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking next on this question of Parliament, which my learned friend from Batu raised in that *Hansards* which come out rather late, it is interesting to note that when *Hansards* come out so late, it is difficult for Members of this House to take their minds back and refer to what various Members have been speaking in this House from time to time. One glaring example, and I give this as a reason why *Hansards* should come out almost immediately is this: you will remember the question of local elections and the suspension of local elections, where the Honourable Prime Minister made a very fair, just and proper statement, that in view of confrontation, local elections including city, municipal, town and village elections will be suspended for the time being. Now, the Honourable Prime Minister in his Statement—and I remember this, although I do not have that *Hansards* before me—said this that if a member of a political party resigns, or leaves that council, he will be replaced by a member of the same party, and that was the *only* statement, with no amplification whatever. But what has happened today and why is it that we cannot refer to it? Because there is no *Hansard* yet. We cannot refer to it because the whole situation is entirely different. The law today is this, that if a member of a political party, belonging to, say, the P.P.P., dies tomorrow, or is declared mentally insane, only in those two cases will that vacant seat be replaced by a member of the same party. But supposing tomorrow a member of the Labour Party wants to go to England to learn law and he cannot get sufficient amount of leave, or he is not granted leave, then his seat becomes vacant, in which case the sole authority to decide who replaces that seat is not the Labour Party, or nominee of the Labour Party, but it is the State Government who decides who shall sit there; and it has happened in Perak that councils under the control of the P.P.P., by men, who have by virtue of necessity have had to leave their place of residence, go to another place of residence and have to resign from the council, not because they are insane, not because they are dead, but because they have to go to somewhere else to work—and what has happened? The P.P.P. wrote in and said that we recommend—not one name—we recommend three names; choose any of the three. What happens? The State Government says, "Nothing doing. We choose this M.C.A. man who was defeated at the last poll, and we put him there now". The result being this—it is so simple that local councils just change hands. Elected members' powers are taken away into the hands of nominated members, because it so often happens in local councils as distinct from town councils and municipal councils, that due to pressure of work and to economic reasons members have to resign, change seats time to time, and it is happening. I do not think it is a good thing; I do not think it is democratic process; I do not think the Honourable Prime Minister had that in mind, when he suspended local elections for the duration of confrontaion, and I ask the Minister of Local Government to look into those Regulations once more, so that it can be worked properly and justly. I know there is a Royal Commission now sitting to decide whether there should be elections at all"

in the position of displaced persons, are today without a draw, without a chance to have got into this 26 draw. Now, when I was engaged professionally—and I have disclosed my professional interest to this House—I went to the Federal Commissioner, who was away and, if I may use the name, Enche' Lokman was present there. He was very accommodating. Together with the Medical Officer, he said, "What can we do? The draw has already taken place." Then, I said that the only thing that I could do is to bring it up in Parliament and ask the Honourable Minister. In fact, I spoke to the Honourable Minister, who also said that the draw had taken place and, "What can I do?" Perhaps he is right. But I do suggest that in a thing like this, where so many persons have interfered—a Senator has interfered, a Member of Parliament quite rightly has interfered, a Speaker of a Legislative Assembly has interfered, quite rightly, on behalf of twenty-six persons—why this sudden change? What are the people in Kuala Lumpur saying? They are not saying one word against the Speaker of the Assembly of Selangor. But they are saying a lot of things against others, who have interfered in this matter. They are alleging a lot of things. They are alleging that there are rich hawkers amongst the fifty-three others who were called for the draw. What are the inferences you are going to draw from those things? Do you want these matters to happen in a town, in the Federal Capital—Kuala Lumpur? We do not want it to happen. I have tried my best to call both parties for a settlement, but I find that impossible. Enche' Lokman, if I may use the name, had tried his best, I am sure, to make a settlement, but I think the only person, who can make a settlement, is the Honourable Minister himself, if he uses his good offices, because, from what I hear, both sides have confidence in him, and I do appeal that this matter be settled, because if it is not settled the next remedy will be, of course, court action. Whether court action will succeed, whether court action will declare such a draw an invalid draw, where fifty-three persons without letters were called to draw, where twenty-six with letters to be mixed with twenty-six with official letters to draw will be valid or invalid, is a matter which only the court can decide. Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that it is a disgrace that it could have happened in the Federal Capital. At the present moment, again I say that through the good offices and kindness of officials, nobody is occupying these stalls. There is no trouble. But if anybody is going to occupy them, I am sure there is going to be trouble. The area is such—the Member for Bukit Bintang will be able to confirm it, it is such an area, tempers are very, very high, and I do hope that until this matter is solved, either by the Honourable Minister himself or his delegates, these stalls will be kept vacant so that there can be no question of civil commotion, or civil disturbance, or whatever you would like to call it. That is my plea and I am going to hold on. While I was engaged for a specific purpose, I told my men, "Wait, this is a matter which we should try to settle at least by negotiation with the proper authorities". I have brought it up to this House. I hope this House can do something to solve this problem. It is not a major problem. It is a small problem which has turned into a major problem, because if you can see the number of letters from Senator T. H. Tan going down to so many other persons, in fact, I think the country will be shocked. Words such as "Alliance supporters", "Socialist Front supporters", "Peoples' Progressive Party supporters"—I do not know whether there is even one P.P.P. supporter in Kuala Lumpur living in this area—such things are mentioned in these letters. Is that the way the Alliance Government works? Only Alliance supporters are supposed to draw. The Member for Bukit Bintang, I am sure, will not agree with me that only Alliance supporters are going to draw. If that is so, it will happen all over this country. It does not happen in Ipoh, I assure this House. It does not happen, I am sure in Penang. And is that going to happen in Ipoh? Is it because the twenty-six are perhaps

Socialist Front supporters that subsequently fifty-three were called in to overwhelm the twenty-six? I am making no allegation. I am only saying what is here. But I suggest these matters should not happen in any democratic country, not as far as working men are concerned, men who are trying to earn a few cents a day for their wives and children to live, and I do hope that . . . . .

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: On a point of clarification. The fact that the Alliance has intervened in this matter, that the twenty-six have not been given the chance to ballot, shows that the Alliance Government does not take decision on political grounds.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Very perfectly correct. The Honourable Minister did not make any decision on political grounds. But documents can be produced, photostat copies can be produced where—I do not say the Minister, I do not say the Member for Bukit Bintang—somebody else have said that one of these twenty-six are Socialist Front men, and it is they who should be condemned. I am not condemning the Ministry. I am not condemning the Commissioner. I am condemning the men who interfered, who have no right to interfere in the first place. They have the Member for Bukit Bintang who investigated it, and the Speaker of the Selangor Legislative Assembly investigated it. Why bring in political affiliations into the picking of a stall in the market place? I am sure even the Minister for Local Government and Housing will agree that that is not desirable; and if I gave the impression that the Minister made such a decision, then I must surely say I am sorry for it, but I never did, and I do not think anybody in this House will say I said so. But others have done so, and people are beginning to talk, and I do hope that this matter can be settled, and I also hope that it should be settled as early as possible.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I was going to speak on the supplementary estimates for the Judiciary. Mr Speaker, Sir, in the near future, there will be a number of judges to be appointed for which supplementaries are asked. There will be a number of changes in high office in the Judiciary, and up till today, I think, Malaysia can boast that we have had a Judiciary which has been independent, from the magistracy right up to the highest court of this land. It is, I think, vital that we, as representatives of this House, should hold the independence of the Judiciary very dear and very close to our hearts. Now, it is with regret, and many of us know, that some very high judges will be leaving this country soon. They will have to be replaced. When they are replaced, naturally, other replacements will have to go on—from stage to stage. Now, I only make this appeal to the Honourable Minister of Justice: let us make those appointments on merit; let us make them on seniority; let us make them on capabilities; let us put aside any feeling whatsoever of racialism, or other considerations which the Government may have in mind (but which I cannot even consider them having in mind): let us hope that the best men will be put in the best place, that the men who should sit on the highest seat of the Judiciary will sit on the highest seat of the Judiciary. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think I can pass the question of the Judiciary without saying this: that as far as the magistracy is concerned, where supplementary votes are asked for various things, some courts, are still in a very, if I may use the phrase, "terrific condition", where it is impossible to conduct a case properly because of the discomfort—suddenly the arm of your chair breaks down, suddenly you find yourself sitting without one arm or no arm rest, you find your hands insufficient, you find the whole place filthy, unclean, and you find no library at all in those courts. I ask that from these supplementary estimates something be done to put these courts which are in such a bad state to a better condition where lawyers, judges and staff can properly administer the working of the courts.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may have one moment, I have a question on Head 60. Works and Buildings, again under Local Government. Many disturbing factors have come to light from my experience in Ipoh and I wish to bring

them to the notice of the Honourable the Minister. I think it will be more appropriate to be works under the Minister of Works. Now bridges are built, roads are built, but as one drives up and down, as I do so often you find that every day there are repairs going on, every day almost the same places built today, next week, or next month another repair is carried on. I was wondering myself how does this happen, how is it possible, if the specifications are good, if the work done is good, if the tenders are properly tendered and scrutinised how can it happen? It happens Mr Speaker, Sir, because, I say this in this House, there is cheating amongst contractors, who build the roads and these bridges. Such a thing came to light and came to light very prominently in Ipoh, where Jalan Datoh bridge was to be built. There was a slight difference in the tender and as usual we accepted the lowest tender, not being so much lower than others that it was ridiculous. He was supposed to put in wood which would last many years—I think my Honourable colleague also a Member of the Municipal Council of Ipoh will confirm it. He put in wood which would last not even for two years, saving thereby thousands and thousands of dollars. We have asked him to remove every bit of that wood and replace it with a proper hard wood which we sent for analysis to the proper Forestry Department, and I do suggest that the Minister in charge, where he finds that there are constant repairs required to bridges from time to time, take similar action even if it destroys him, even if it kills him, and even if it turns him into bankruptcy—that contractor. It is no business of ours and no concern of ours. He must put in the wood, or the concrete which he tendered for, and I do ask that all Ministers take proper action to see that from time to time checks are made; and here I will say this that experts should be employed for these checks. In Ipoh for example, we have our engineers, who are experts but not experts in the field of woods and it was only through a stroke of luck that one of the engineers decided to check on this wood and after checking on the wood, it was proved not by our Department but proved by the Forestry Department that it was a wrong wood which was used and not the wood specified in our contracts. I ask that the Ministries do the same thing, then you will find that there will be less repairs. there will be less expense and there will be less, perhaps, accidents on roads in Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst the Royal Commission, and a supplementary estimate is asked for, has been going round country getting views as to whether local authorities should exist, they have gone to large towns, they have gone to small towns, they have got various views. I hope that those views will be tabled before this House as early as possibe and debated in this House, and that before any implementation of those views, whatever they may be, whether for the continued existence of local elections, or the discontinuance of local elections. I think it is a matter big enough, or sufficient magnitude, to be put to the public at a general election, before any change in local authority election method is effected. It is big enough and sufficient enough to go as general issue before the general public at the general election to Parliament before any changes are considered in local authorities.

Now I would like to conclude by saying that the people of Ipoh and Malaysia, and Malaya in particular, are very thankful to the Honourable Minister for Local Government and Housing for his renewed, continued assurances that there was no intention on the part of the Cabinet, or the Government to do away with local elections, but the intention of the provision of the Royal Commission was to see how local authorities could better work between State, Federal and Parliament.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to what my learned friend from Dato Kramat said about police interrogation, I think it is so common a practice that even judges have commented that, that they have accepted it that the police

do interrogate for continued hours, and long hours of interrogation, with the net result that I would say 7 out of 10 confessions are thrown out of court as waste paper. Is that any sign of democracy in this country, or is it a sign that democracy is slowly but surely being destroyed in this country? Are we going to allow the police to continue with this method, or are we going to put a stop to it? Are we going to allow the police to wallop people in the Police stations? Are we going to allow Police officers to go to massage parlours and say "You girl, come with me, otherwise I am going to break up this massage parlour"? And it has happened in Kuala Lumpur town. Or are we going to stop it? I suggest we, as a Parliament, must stop it, and we can only stop it if only our Honourable Minister will investigate this matter thoroughly and take action against officers. Do not wait until the public take them to court. The public has not got the money to do it in the first place. If they want to do it, they got to engage lawyers. Lawyers are expensive—I see a member laughing—and Members of the Public should not be put into that expense.

When reports go to the Ministers of malpractices by the police, investigation should be commenced immediately. Now, recently I wrote, Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking again on the Supplementary Estimates, I wrote a letter to the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister about certain allegations of land allocation in Ayer Tawau, Perak. The letter was referred to the Menteri Besar, Perak. I am quite satisfied with that. I am quite satisfied that there will be an inquiry, and I will get a reply in due course. Now, it is that kind of action that we want—immediate action, quick action—so that there can be no falsifying of evidence, or bringing in perjured evidence at any trials.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it was very heartening for me at least to read in the newspapers, and for many people to read in the newspapers, the assurance given by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister that he was not anti-Chinese, that he was not anti-anybody, but that he was a Malaysian and ready to work for the Malaysians. But many have asked the question: Is that an indication that the Prime Minister is going to give up the reins of office earlier than expected? Now, I hope it is not so. But whatever it is, we are glad to hear that as well, and we hope—and we have a right to expect—that an assurance given by the Deputy Prime Minister will be kept and that all races in this country will be treated fairly, if and when the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, takes over the reins of Prime Minister of this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, it becomes important, because where there is equality then there is confidence. Where there is confidence that there is equality, then you get confidence that the Judiciary will treat the people equally; and when you have that feeling that you have the Judiciary as the referee, between the people and the State, then the country is all right. But, if you break down the confidence that the Judiciary is there, if I may use the word, as the watchman between the State and the people then, of course, the whole system of democracy breaks down. And I do hope that that assurance will be repeated more and more time, so that more and more people may be satisfied that if the Opposition does not get power—we hope to get power of course, but if we do not get power then we would want the new Prime Minister, whoever he may be—we hope our present Prime Minister will remain a long time—but if there is going to be a new Prime Minister, then we would like this assurance repeated again and again so that the people will be more and more convinced. However, in the next General Election we hope that as a united Opposition, which we hope will come into being, we may take over power; and if we do, then of course the situation will be entirely different where there will be no question of racial inequality. There will be a question of absolute racial equality.

Dato' Lim Beng Siew (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I must thank the Alliance Government for providing the

additional sum of $311,500 for Education in Sarawak for the year 1965. And I am sure no right thinking people will say that the Government is wrong for having advanced this sum from the Contingencies Fund for those very needful items as specified under Head S. 20.

Sir, this House is asked to approve this additional expenditure because, as the Minister has put it, the original voted provision in the 1965 Estimate has been found to be inadequate owing largely to the expansion of education in Sarawak.

In this connection I think the Alliance Government should be proud of this evidence of progress in the field of education in Sarawak in 1965. It is a comfort to know that such progress has been made despite Indonesian Confrontation.

But, of course, this does not mean that we can indulge in complacency. Our task of nation building is still at its beginning. Malaysia First Five-Year Plan has been launched and, as one from Sarawak, I would like to take this opportunity to urge the Government to accelerate the speed of our development work and, as far as Sarawak is concerned, more attention should be given to our special needs. For instance, in Sarawak our basic economy still lies mainly in agriculture and, therefore an Agricultural College will be an answer to our urgent requirements.

So, we hope that while the Government implements its expansion scheme in general education in Sarawak, plans for the establishment of an Agricultural College there will be considered to meet our particular needs.

Sir, under Head S. 30 I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance to reconsider the method of the payment of the turnover tax to be payable quarterly instead of once only at the end of the year. This is a request made by all the Chambers of Commerce in Sarawak. There is also a request to the Honourable the Minister of Finance to defer the turnover tax period for one year, that is to base on the account of 1966 instead of 1965.

Mr Speaker, Sir, under Head S. 36 much money has been spent on building prisons to cope with the ever increasing number of prisoners in most parts of Malaysia. Sir, to survive this situation I would like to ask the Government to recommend to our new King to grant amnesty to all prisoners of lesser crimes on his accession to the throne.

Sir, I support the Bill.

Enche' Amadeus Mathew Leong (Sabah): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Bill. Touching on Head S. 20 concerning Education for Borneo States, I wish to draw the attention of this House and that of the Honourable Minister concerned, particularly, that the teaching profession in Sabah is on the point of losing its ordinary attraction, due to the fact that the salary scales allocated for the teachers is much less attractive than that for the employees of other Government Departments and business firms. For example, a school leaver with an Overseas Senior School Certificate, who wishes to join the teaching profession has to undergo a two-year training in a Training College and during which period the trainee only receives $15 monthly pocket money besides the provision of free lodging, free tuition and food. A successful candidate after completing the two-year training will only receive a basic salary of $260 per month: whereas one with similar academic qualifications, who joins the Police Force receives $290 basic salary per month as a probationary Inspector to begin with. The Medical Department offers $170 basic salary per month for a Nursing Trainee who, if successful, after three years training will be paid $395 per month as basic salary. Business firms usually offer $300 per month as a starting salary for a successful applicant with equivalent academic qualifications. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, unless the Honourable Minister concerned and the Minister for Finance, have already taken steps

of revising and improving the salary scales for these people in particular, in order to make it more competitive one can imagine what is the quality and the grade of material, our Gaya College in Sabah will be getting in future.

Actually, some qualified teachers have already expressed their intention of leaving their present job for better pay. For the sake of the educational progress in Sabah, I call upon the Honourable Minister to take necessary and urgent steps to improve the salary scales for these teachers in particular. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untok menyokong peruntokan Tambahan Perbelanjaan yang di-bentangkan dalam Dewan Yang Berhormat ini. Di-samping itu saya inginlah memberi sadikit pendapat saya, yang pertama mengenaï Head S. 1—Parlimen.

Saya telah semak Bill atau pun Rang Undang[2] yang telah di-bentangkan kapada Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat Dewan Ra'ayat sakalian dan saya dapati tidak satu pun Rang Undang[2] itu di-chap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Dalam Meshuarat Belanjawan yang lalu saya dapati beberapa Rang Undang[2] yang di-chap dalam dua bahasa ia-itu Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Kebangsaan tulisan Rumi, di-antara-nya ia-lah Rang Undang[2] mengenaï MARA, Rang Undang[2] mengenaï Pemulehan Tanah dan beberapa Rang Undang[2] yang lain lagi. Satu Rang Undang[2] mengenaï Pendaftaran Kompani yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-chap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak di-antara Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini yang tidak tahu Bahasa Inggeris. Bagi pehak mereka itu saya merayu-lah kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya masa hadapan di-chapkan Bill atau Rang Undang[2] ini dalam dua bahasa ia-itu Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Kebangsaan supaya dapat-lah Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat Dewan Ra'ayat yang tidak tahu Bahasa Inggeris mengikuti bahathan[2] dan juga mengambil peluang berbahath mengenaï Rang Undang[2] yang di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati banyak sungutan[2] daripada orang[2] kampong yang mengatakan berapa banyak Rang Undang[2] yang di-luluskan oleh Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara dan di-sahkan tetapi mereka itu tidak ketahuï apa-kah maksud dan tujuan dan kapada siapa-kah yang di-tujukan Rang Undang[2] yang di-luluskan itu. Chuma manakala Dewan ini bersidang membahathkan satu Rang Undang[2] hari yang kedua-nya di-keluarkan dalam surat[2] khabar sahaja dan di-beri laporan dalam Radio dan Talivishen. Jadi, saya berharap-lah, untok hendak memberi peluang kapada sakalian ra'ayat jelata memahami Rang Undang[2] yang di-luluskan oleh Parlimen, maka patut-lah sangat satu ranchangan khas di-siarkan dalam Radio dan Talivishen dan di-ulang beberapa kali di-atas satu[2] Rang Undang[2] menjelaskan dan memberi keterangan kapada ra'ayat jelata apa-kah maksud Rang Undang[2] itu dan apa-kah tujuan Rang Undang[2] itu, kapada siapa-kah di-kenakan dan sa-kira-nya orang tidak mengikut Undang[2] apa-kah salah-nya dan apa-kah hukuman-nya. Jadi dengan chara macham ini dapat-lah ra'ayat jelata kita faham dan tahu sa-benar-nya satu[2] Rang Undang[2] yang di-luluskan dalam Parlimen mengenaï ra'ayat jelata. Jadi dengan sa-chara yang demikian, saya mengharapkan supaya Jabatan Radio dan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran akan membuat ranchangan khas dan ulangkan beberapa kali supaya ra'ayat jelata dapat tahu dan faham mengenaï Rang Undang[2] itu. Kebanyakan ra'ayat kita membuat beberapa kesalahan sebab mereka itu tidak tahu dan tidak faham untok hendak mengelakkan daripada melakukan beberapa kesalahan maka molek sangat-lah kita memberi penjelasan kapada mereka Rang Undang[2] yang di-luluskan, dan untok memberi fahaman lebeh[2] lagi patut di-adakan satu forum dalam Talivishen dan dalam Radio supaya sa-saorang itu menyoalkan apa-kah Rang Undang[2] ini di-maksudkan dan sa-orang lagi akan menjawab, dengan chara macham ini dapat-lah orang kita

mengikuti atau memahami dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya Rang Undang[2] yang hendak di-luluskan.

Yang Ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap di-atas Head S. 13 mengenaï Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Saya dapat tahu bahawa Kementerian ini sedang menyusun satu Rang Undang[2] mengenaï persatuan peladang. Dalam negara kita ini banyak-lah di-antara peladang[2] yang dudok di-luar[2] bandar yang mengharapkan supaya dapat perubahan yang besar dalam kehidupan mereka itu. Jadi Rang Undang[2] ini saya mengharapkan supaya di-buat dengan satu chara yang boleh memberi galakan dengan sa-penoh-nya kapada petani[2] untok masok menjadi ahli persatuan peladang dan lagi bagi persatuan[2] peladang ini dapat-lah Kerajaan membuat beberapa ranchangan memberi bantuan melaluï persatuan[2] ini. Oleh kerana pada masa sekarang ini sunggoh pun penubohan persatuan peladang ini muda, jadi tidak dapat bergerak dengan chergas kerana ada di-antara petani[2] kita mengatakan saya kalau tidak masok persatuan peladang pun saya boleh mendapat bantuan baja, saya boleh dapat tractor, bantuan ubat penchegah seranga, pam ayer dan lain[2] lagi. Jadi, dengan chara ini petani[2] enggan masok persatuan peladang.

Oleh yang demikian saya berharap supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri mengadakan satu Undang[2] bahawa sa-barang bantuan kapada petani[2] mestilah melaluï persatuan peladang yang di-tubohkan di-sa-sabuah kampong, dengan chara ini dapat-lah petani[2] ini menghampirkan diri mereka itu kapada persatuan peladang mereka dan persatuan[2] ini bergerak lebeh chergas dan lebeh maju lagi dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kerana saya yakin dan perchaya dengan melaluï persatuan peladang inilah dapat nasib petani[2] itu di-bela dan di-baiki.

Ada beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini telah menyebutkan mengenaï pemasaran padi yang mana petani[2] kita tidak mendapat harga padi yang sa-penoh-nya. Dan sakira-nya di-bandingkan dengan harga barang[2] yang lain maka kita dapati harga padi yang di-tetapkan sa-banyak $16 sa-pikul itu sangat-lah rendah. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap sakira-nya Kerajaan hendak menaikkan taraf hidup petani[2] kita maka Kerajaan patut-lah menaikkan harga padi itu daripada $16 jadi $20 sa-pikul. Ini adalah satu chara yang boleh petani[2] itu dapat harga yang baik atau lebeh baik lagi daripada pada masa sekarang dan mereka akan lebeh[2] berusaha untok menanam padi, tidak payah hendak di-gunakan kuasa yang keras untok memberi galakan kapada mereka berusaha di-atas tanaman padi ini, lama kelamaan kita akan menjadi sa-buah negara yang chukup bahan makanan untok sara hidup kapada pendudok[2] kita sakalian.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-hingga pukul 4 petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*).

EARLIER ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

(MOTION)

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1), the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

Enche' Suleiman bin Bulon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1), the House shall adjourn this evening at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam uchapan saya sa-belah pagi tadi saya telah menyentoh mengenaï kenaikan harga padi. Saya

sedar bahawa pehak Kementerian Perdagangan telah memperuntokkan wang untok menampong rugi membeli beras dari luar negeri dengan lebeh murah dan membeli beras daripada kilang[2] dalam negeri kita ini lebeh mahal. Peruntokan ini memang sudah ada, chuma di-kehendaki di-tambah lagi supaya harga padi ini dapat di-beli dengan harga sa-banyak $20 sa-pikul. Saya perchaya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kalau harga beras ini di-naikkan daripada $1.50 sa-gantang jadi $1.80 sagantang, tidak akan memberi keberatan kapada orang[2] yang makan beras dan sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian Perdagangan menahan kemasokan beras yang mahal, sa-bagaimana beras Siam yang harga-nya $2 lebeh sa-gantang, maka boleh-lah pehak Kementerian Pertanian ini mengusahakan supaya dapat menanam padi yang mana mutu beras-nya sama dengan mutu beras yang di-bawa masok daripada negeri Siam.

Sa-bagaimana kita tahu, bahawa nasib petani[2] kita sangat-lah susah, satengah[2]-nya menderita sa-hingga terpaksa menahan anak[2] mereka itu melanjutkan pelajaran ka-Sekolah Aneka Jurusan atau Sekolah Menengah oleh kerana tidak mampu mereka membeli buku[2] untok anak[2] mereka itu. Jadi, sa-patut-nya dapat pehak Kerajaan memberi atau membeli barang[2] tanaman daripada hasil titek peloh mereka itu dengan lebeh mahal supaya dapat-lah mereka itu memperbaiki taraf hidup peladang[2] kita sakalian.

Baharu[2] ini saya dengar bahawa pehak Kementerian Pertanian sedang menyusun satu undang[2] mengenai penubohan persatuan[2] nelayan. Saya menyambut ranchangan mengadakan undang[2] mengenai penubahan persatuan[2] nelayan. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak supaya dapat sakalian nelayan[2] di-asoh, di-arah dan di-beri latehan atau tunjok ajar supaya dapat mereka itu memperbaiki taraf hidup-nya. Kita sakalian tahu bahawa kehidupan mereka ini, kalau di-bandingkan dengan kehidupan orang[2] lain, sangat-lah jauh beza-nya. Dan saya mengharapkan supaya undang[2] persatuan nelayan ini membolehkan nelayan[2] menjalankan urusan sa-bagaimana sharikat kerjasama ia-itu dengan berdasarkan kapada "multi-purpose co-operative society" sa-bagaimana di-jalankan di-negeri[2] yang maju saperti di-Taiwan, yang saya sendiri telah melawat dan melihat. Bagitu juga persatuan[2] peladang di-sana menjalankan dengan sa-chara sharikat kerjasama yang berdasarkan kapada multi-purpose co-operative society di-bawah undang[2] persatuan peladang dan persatuan nelayan. Sharikat kerjasama di-sana di-beri peluang hanya untok menjalankan urusan sharikat kerjasama bagi satu perkara sahaja, mithal-nya, penanaman pisang, pemasaran pisang dan lain[2]. Dengan ini dapat-lah nelayan dan ahli[2] Persatuan Peladang kita menekmati kehidupan dalam negara kita yang maju ini.

Pagi tadi saya telah mendengar jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian mengenai kemasokan beras dan pemasaran padi, yang beliau akan berunding dengan Menteri Perdagangan supaya dapat kedua[2] itu bekerjasama untok memperbaiki dan memperkemaskan lagi chara[2] memasokkan beras dan mengeluarkan permit. Saya lihat di-negara yang maju barang[2] yang di-tanam di-dalam negeri, maka barang[2] demikian itu tidak di-benar di-bawa masok ka-dalam negeri. Kementerian Pertanian-lah yang mengeluarkan permit sa-banyak mana beras yang boleh di-bawa masok dan sa-banyak mana buahan[2] yang boleh di-bawa masok supaya dapat Kementerian ini mengator dan menyusun kelolaan makanan[2] jangan terlebeh banyak dan jangan terlebeh kurang. Saya berharap perkara ini dapat di-laksanakan supaya Kementerian Pertanian ini dapat berjalan lebeh baik.

Saya hendak berchakap atas Kepala S. 14—Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ia-itu mengenai taraf perintis. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri akan kajikan chara[2] pemberian permit atau lesen taraf perintis. Saya di-beri tahu ada kilang[2] perusahaan yang dapat taraf perintis ini sa-olah[2]-nya untok mengisikan benda[2] yang sudah siap di-buat di-luar negeri di-masokkan ka-dalam kotak atau pun di-dalam bungkusan. Jadi dengan chara

ini bukan-lah berma'ana benda itu di-buat di-dalam negeri kita sendiri. Yang sa-elok[2]-nya rumusan untok yang hendak di-champorkan menjadikan benda itu mesti-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam negeri dan sa-sudah di-champorkan baharu-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam kotak, dan di-chapkan dan di-bungkuskan dan di-jualkan. Chara memasokkan barang yang hampir[2] siap ka-dalam negeri ini ia-lah sa-bagaimana yang kita katakan satu chara pemasangan sahaja bukan chara pembuatan barang[2] itu. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri akan kaji perkara ini supaya dapat di-baiki mudahan[2] banyak lagi jentera[2] boleh di-adakan dalam kilang[2] itu dan mem-bolehkan banyak lagi penganggor[2] kita bekerja di-sana.

Saya berasa sangat dukachita atas satu perkara yang berlaku di-tempat saya di-kawasan Mak Mandin di-mana Kerajaan Negeri telah menghadkan sa-bidang tanah untok tempat perusahaan di-Mak Mandin. Ada tanah[2] itu telah pun di-untokkan kapada sharikat[2] yang memohon untok mengadakan kilang perusahaan sendiri dan yang sa-tengah-nya sudah pun di-jalankan. Ada sa-buah sharikat ia-itu di-namakan Sharikat United Malayan Flour Mill Co. Ltd. Modal-nya 100% daripada warga negara kita yang mana Kementerian Perdagangan enggan hendak memberi taraf perintis. Maka pehak pengarah[2] itu berikhtiar menchari modal sendiri untok men-dirikan kilang-nya sendiri. Tetapi baharu[2] ini sa-sudah pelan[2] per-tapakan dan pelan[2] bangunan di-sahkan oleh Majlis Daerah dan juga Negeri, saya di-beri tahu bahawa mereka tidak dapat permit untok hendak memasokkan alat[2] kilang mereka yang mereka telah pun pesan di-luar negeri. Saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri chuba-lah dengan sa-berapa daya-nya memberi sa-penoh[2] galakan dan bantuan supaya kilang ini dapat di-dirikan di-Mak Mandin dan dapat mengambil beberapa ramai lagi pekerja[2] di-sana kerana kilang ini ia-lah bertujuan hendak mengisarkan gandum menjadikan tepong supaya tepong ini di-peredarkan kapada kilang[2] buat biskut yang mana ber-selerak chawangan-nya dalam negara kita ini. Itu-lah tujuan yang utama kilang[2] ini.

Saya ingin berchakap di-atas S. 32 mengenai Kementerian Kesihatan. Saya baharu[2] ini berasa sukachita menden-gar bahawa lebeh kurang 40 doktor[2] daripada Korea Selatan datang ber-khidmat dalam negara kita ini. Tetapi yang saya berasa sadikit tidak puas hati ia-lah oleh kerana sa-orang doktor yang sangat[2] mustahak untok di-tempatkan di-Butterworth Hospital tidak di-beri. Pada masa lawatan Yang Berhormat Menteri dahulu, Yang Berhormat itu telah pun memberi akuan sa-kira-nya dapat doktor, beliau akan menempatkan sa-orang supaya meringankan tanggong-jawab doktor[2] di-sana yang bekerja siang dan malam—2 orang sahaja yang melayan orang luar yang datang mengambil ubat, kadang[2]-nya sa-hingga 1,000 orang dan tempat tidor ada 120 selalu-nya penoh dan tempat beranak ada 10 yang selalu-nya penoh. Saya berasa sangat-lah kasehan kapada doktor[2] ini. Saya berharap Yang Berhormat Men-teri akan memberi pertimbangan dan menghantar doktor ka-Butterworth Hospital dengan sa-chepat mungkin kerana saya lihat ada di-setengah[2] hospital sa-bagaimana di-Kuala Lum-pur ini sa-hingga sa-ramai 70 doktor dan bagaimana-kah chara mereka itu bekerja kalau di-banding dengan hos-pital kechil di-Butterworth. Kerja doktor di-Butterworth saya ingat berlipat ganda lebeh[2] lagi daripada doktor yang berkhidmat di-Rumah Sakit Besar Kuala Lumpur ini.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan dari-pada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pela-jaran mengenai satu perkara ia-itu Pengerusi Juma'ah Pengurus Sekolah Rendah St. Mart, Butterworth. Dalam masa yang pertama saya menjadi wakil Yang Berhormat Menteri dalam meshuarat itu, saya telah pun bertanya kapada Pengerusi—"Kerana apa Pengerusi Juma'ah Pengurus ini tidak di-lantek oleh ahli[2] Juma'ah Pengurus?" Jawab-nya ada satu undang[2] yang mengatakan Sekolah Anglican yang mana pengembang Kristian Anglican Church ini, Pengerusi Juma'ah Pengu-rus-nya di-lantek oleh Lord Bishop-nya

dan tetap berkhidmat sa-bagai Pengerusi sa-lama[2].

Manakala saya semak Undang[2] Peratoran mengenai Pentadbiran Sekolah—Instrument of Management di-situ, ada tersebut bahawa Pengerusi manakala sampai masa-nya akan di-pileh oleh Ahli[2] Jemaah Pengurus. Jadi, berlawanan dengan Instrument of Management of fully aided school. Jadi, saya berharap-lah supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini mengkaji perkara ini, sama ada perkara itu benar yang mana satu undang[2], atau perjanjian telah di-buat bahawa sekolah bantuan penoh yang di-selenggarakan oleh Anglican Church, khas-nya di-sekolah saya St. Mark Primary School, bahawa Pengerusi di-lantek oleh Lord Bishop buat sa-lama[2]-nya. Sa-kira-nya perkara itu berlaku, harus-lah bantuan sa-penoh yang kita berikan itu tidak memberi kesan kapada sekolah yang sa-macham itu.

Saya perchaya, boleh jadi ada undang[2] itu dahulu sa-belum sekolah itu mendapat bantuan penoh, tetapi manakala menerima bantuan yang penoh, maka mereka mesti mengikut peratoran dan undang[2], atau arahan daripada Kementerian, tidak lagi mengikut undang[2] dan perentah daripada Lord Bishop sendiri.

Jadi, saya berharap supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat memberi ketegasan atas perkara ini supaya dapat saya kemukakan kapada Jemaah Pengurus akan datang, sama ada undang[2] itu ada, atau tidak ada. Sekian-lah sahaja.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, before going on to the other Heads, I would like to say just a few words regarding the award of Honorary Degrees, about which the Member for Batu has made some comments. He feels that this award of Honorary Degrees is an infringement of the autonomy of the University of Malaya. I believe he says this, because he seems to base everything on what is practised in England and in other Commonwealth countries. We, having been independent since 1957, should begin to think in our own way and to suit ourselves, and I feel that in most independent countries it is the practice to award Honorary Degrees to various visiting Heads of States. This is something that will help to cement the friendship between countries, and if there is no difficulty about the National University of Korea in awarding an Honorary Degree to our Prime Minister, I do not see why there should be any difficulty about awarding an Honorary Degree to the Head of State of Korea. The only objection, as far as I can see, is that this is not the practice in English universities and in other Commonwealth universities which follow the English tradition, but I do not think that, if the traditions of English universities conflict with our national interests, we should follow the traditions of English universities. I would, therefore, laud the Federal Government in awarding the Honorary Degree to the Head of State of Korea.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap sadikit berkenaan dengan Head S. 65 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pengangkutan, ya'ani bersangkut dengan taxi di-station keretapi di-Kuala Lumpur.

Saya telah membangkitkan perkara ini beberapa kali dahulu, oleh kerana taxi di-sini bilangan-nya kurang dan juga saya di-beritahu bahawa taxi di-station keretapi ini ada satu benda yang istimewa, ia-itu ada pula atoran yang di-ator oleh Perkhidmatan Keretapi, ia-itu chuma keretapi taxi yang ada plate Malayan Railway sahaja dapat masok dalam kawasan keretapi. Ini ia-lah satu perkara yang pelek, oleh kerana saya perchaya Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini telah pun menjadi satu bahagian daripada Kerajaan dan tidak-lah berma'ana ia-itu lain[2] orang tidak dapat masok dalam kawasan Kerajaan—kawasan yang di-kuasai oleh satu chabang daripada Kerajaan. Jadi, saya berharap pada masa[2] ka-hadapan supaya taxi[2] lain dapat juga masok dalam kawasan taxi keretapi ini.

Perkara yang kedua, satu chara membuat garisan di-jalan raya. Ini berlaku di-Alor Star di-mana satu jalan

yang besar di-sabelah selatan Alor Star di-bahagi kapada tiga bahagian—tiga saloran, ia-itu saloran kiri untok orang[2] yang pergi sa-belah; saloran tengah itu di-katakan untok memotong sahaja, yang di-tetapkan pula di-jalan ini laju di-hadkan kapada 30 batu satu jam sahaja. Jadi, ini berma'ana, kalau hendak potong kereta yang ada di-hadapan pun, mesti lari chuma 30 batu satu jam dan apabila di-tanya kapada jurutera di-sana, saya di-beritahu ia-itu tujuannya ia-lah kalau ada mayat[2] jenazah lalu di-situ, maka ini boleh-lah kereta[2] yang lalu itu memotong jenazah ini.

Sa-tahu saya di-mana[2] jalan juga, kalau ada jenazah, kalau ada satu garis, atau dua garis, atau pun 10 garis, orang ta' nanti supaya jenazah ini jalan dahulu; tentu-lah semua orang akan memotong. Jadi, menggunakan satu saloran asing untok memotong dengan pula di-hadkan speed-nya sa-takat 30 ini ia-lah satu perkara yang ganjil, dan saya berharap-lah dapat di-tukarkan supaya di-adakan chuma dua garis sahaja di-jalan ini.

Berkenaan dengan Head S. 32 ia-itu di-bawah Kementerian Kesihatan—Malaria Control. Saya menguchapkan tahniah kapada Kementerian ini, kerana membuat peruntokan khas untok Malaria Control, tetapi nampak-nya banyak lagi perkara[2] yang patut di-buat berkenaan dengan Malaria Control ini, terutama berkenaan dengan land development scheme di-mana apabila sahaja ada tanah[2] baharu di-buka, maka selalu kedengaran di-Kedah, terutama orang yang mati daripada penyakit[2] malaria. Di-dalam zaman ini, kalau sa-saorang itu mati dengan kerana penyakit malaria ini ia-lah satu perkara yang burok bagi Kementerian Kesihatan di-mana[2] negeri sa-kali pun. Jadi, kalau-lah kita ada apa[2] juga land development scheme, sa-patut-nya Kementerian Kesihatan bekerjasama dengan Kementerian[2] yang lain supaya perkara yang sa-macham ini, ia-itu orang[2] yang mati dengan kerana sakit malaria ini tidak terjadi lagi.

Penghabisan sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan Head S. 24 ia-itu di-bawah Perkhidmatan 'Am Perbendaharaan, yang mana wang sa-banyak $2 juta telah di-khaskan untok Bank Bumiputera. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan tahniah kapada Kerajaan yang telah membuat peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak $2 million ini untok Bank Bumiputera. Ini menunjokkan ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan memang ingin meninggikan taraf ekonomi bumiputera. Kerajaan selalu nampak-nya memikir chara[2] untok menolong orang[2] bumiputera dan kita dapati sekarang ini bermacham[2] badan saperti RIDA, MARA, Bank Agong, Persatuan Penanam Padi, sa-lain daripada Bank Bumiputera, yang bertujuan memperbaiki taraf ekonomi bumiputera, tetapi sunggoh pun bagitu taraf bumiputera maseh tidak bagitu memuaskan lagi di-dalam bidang ekonomi. Chontoh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menerangkan satu daripada sebab[2] yang membawa kapada kegagalan usaha[2] Kerajaan. Saya perchaya ada banyak sebab[2] lain tetapi chontoh yang saya akan beri menunjokkan asal sebab[2] ini terletak kapada pegawai[2] yang tidak faham tujuan[2] Kerajaan. Chontoh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah minta MARA beri pertolongan kapada satu kilang beras di-Kedah yang di-punyai oleh empat orang—orang[2] Melayu. Mengikut tafsiran biasa mereka itu ia-lah puak kapitalis tetapi wang yang ada di-antara mereka akan menimbulkan gelak ketawa di-antara pekedai[2] kechil di-Kuala Lumpur. Jumlah modal mereka chuma $80,000 ia-lah tidak chukup untok membuka satu kedai kechil di-Jalan Melayu di-Kuala Lumpur.

Sa-benar-nya Bank[2] tidak mensifatkan mereka ini sa-bagai pemodal[2] kerana semua bank[2] yang ada di-Malaya enggan memberi pinjaman kapada mereka ini. Mereka chuma "kapitalis kachang puteh". Sa-bagai bumiputera, mereka telah menuntut pertolongan pinjaman wang kapada Kerajaan ia-itu menerusi RIDA yang sekarang ini di-namakan MARA oleh kerana Bank Bumiputera belum ada. Saya telah menerangkan kedudokan mereka kapada sa-orang pegawai

MARA. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untok memendekkan cherita, MARA telah membuat penyelidekan dan hasil penyelidekan ini ia-lah saperti berikut:

Pertama perniagaan kilang beras 'am-nya di-Malaya ini memang ta' boleh beruntong oleh kerana harga padi yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan.

Yang kedua, kilang[2] chuma boleh untong jika menipu peladang[2] dengan membeli dengan harga yang kurang.

Yang ketiga, Kerajaan tidak boleh menolong kilang[2] hak bumiputera menipu peladang[2]. Ini-lah keputusan yang ketiga yang di-buat oleh MARA.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah yang boleh kita tafsirkan daripada keputusan itu. Yang pertama, ini-lah pertama kalinya satu Jabatan Kerajaan memberi pengakuan yang harga padi membawa kerugian kapada taukeh[2] kilang[2] beras besar. Saya tahu peladang[2] menderita, sunggoh pun barang[2] dan chukai telah naik harga padi maseh sama semenjak 15 tahun yang lalu. Kalau MARA membuat shor menaikkan harga padi ini tentu sesuai dengan tugas MARA menolong bumiputera, tetapi pada MARA yang teraniaya oleh Kerajaan bukan-lah peladang bumiputera tetapi taukeh[2] kilang beras yang kaya raya.

Saya telah menerangkan pandangan pegawai MARA ini yang perniagaan kilang beras tidak beruntong kapada beberapa kawan China saya, dan ini telah menjadi satu jenaka kapada mereka, kata sa-orang ahli kalau macham ini MARA jalan, kita mahu banyak lagi MARA. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengaku yang semua kilang ada menipu peladang[2] bila membeli padi, tetapi kalau harga padi di-tetapkan supaya kilang[2] akan untong, penipuan tidak akan hilang, ini berma'ana taukeh[2] kilang akan untong lebeh lagi daripada dahulu, peladang[2] maseh rugi saperti biasa. Di-mana-kah yang kita kata tugas pegawai[2] MARA ia-lah untok menolong bumiputera? Tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya hormati sa-kali ia-lah tegasan pegawai MARA ini ia-itu Kerajaan ta' boleh menolong orang[2] Melayu menipu peladang[2] Melayu, ini menunjokkan sapintas lalu yang pegawai ini berhimah tinggi, malang-nya kalau di-kaji betul[2] baru-lah kita dapati yang pegawai ini sangat sempit fikiran-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akibat sikap pegawai ini terhadap kilang beras Melayu ini ia-lah akhir-nya pemodal[2] kachang puteh ini akan jual atau sewakan kilang mereka kapada taukeh[2] kilang yang bukan Melayu, mereka ini ia-itu taukeh[2] baru ini akan jalankan kilang ini saperti biasa ia-itu menchari untong dengan chara menipu peladang, jadi akhir-nya pendirian pegawai ini bukan sahaja menolong penipuan terhadap peladang[2] oleh orang[2] yang bukan Melayu tetapi akan menghilangkan penanaman modal orang[2] Melayu dan menyingkir mereka daripada mempelajari sadikit sabanyak chara[2] menjalankan kilang beras. Saya perchaya ini bukan-lah maksud Kerajaan mengadakan MARA.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan adanya Bank Bumiputera yang mana pada hari ini peruntokan sa-banyak $2 million telah di-minta, saya perchaya perkara yang sa-macham ini tidak akan timbul lagi. Saya perchaya pegawai[2] dalam Bank Bumiputera memang faham hasrat Kerajaan untok menolong bumiputera, tetapi saya berharaplah pada masa[2] yang kahadapan kalau kita terpaksa memileh pegawai[2] untok bekerja di-dalam apa[2] badan sahaja yang di-untokkan menolong bumiputera, maka pegawai[2] itu patut di-kajikan fikiran mereka ada-kah mereka faham betul[2] tujuan Kerajaan mendirikan sa-barang badan untok menolong bumiputera. Sa-takat itu-lah terima kaseh.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, when presenting the 1966 Estimates, it was stated the expenditure for 1965, excluding Singapore, was only $1,523.5 million, plus the first supplement for $26.1 million. Since then, the second supplement has added another $58.9 million; and third supplement has added this present schedule, $51.9 million. Thus, Sir, we have a grand total of $1,660.4 million as the sum of expenditure for 1965. In other words, Sir, $136.9 million has been asked for in supplementary votes to meet expenditure in 1965, and this,

Sir, is surely an unconscionably large sum of money to ask for by way of supplementary votes over and above the original Budget, and a check of the items shows that in a number of cases the increases asked for are far too high for them to have been purely unexpected. Indeed, some of the increases are several times the original provisions.

Sir, let us take the disturbing increase on the Public Debt. I refer to Head C. 13. The original provision as a charge on the Public Debt was $97.8 million; an additional charge of $12.6 million is now required on the Public Debt. It should be pointed out, Sir, that the increased charges on the Public Debt should have been foreseen even though part of this increase, we are told, is for payment of interest due on loans raised in the latter part of 1965. It should also be pointed out, Sir, that during the Second Plan period there is bound to be a further increase in the charge on the Public Debt, as a consequence of the intention to finance a large part of the Development expenditure from foreign and domestic loans. And what will be of concern to the public is that the increase in the Public Debt must eventually be met from increased taxation.

I take next, Sir, Head S. 15, under Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. An additional requirement of $100,334. This, Sir, constitutes a 30% increase over the original provisions. I would like to know what justification there is for such an increase a 30% increase on the original provisions. Do the services of this Ministry cover all of Malaysia and benefit all the component States of Malaysia, or is it considered, for example, that the Borneo States can do with less Culture, Youth and Sports and more visits by Alliance M.Ps at Government expenses than the other Malaysian States?

Let me give, Sir, another instance of a case which revealed more than purely estimational error. We take Head S. 43—Television. Sir, the original provision for Television under this head was $100,000. This apparently has turned out to be a gross underestimate. Excluding provisions by virement of $775,741, an additional $100,000 is now being requested and I would call, Sir, for an explanation for what appears to have been a fantastic under-estimation.

Next, Sir, Head S. 60 under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. The original provision for administration of the Ministry for Local Government and Housing was $6,125. Now, Sir, this has been exceeded by nearly one hundred percent, the amount required being $5,845. The original provision of $7,000 for Transport and Travelling was increased by $12,000 in the second Supplementary Estimates and now a further $13,000 for Transport and Travelling is being requested. In other words, this item alone, Transport and Travelling now totals $32,000. In other words, Sir, there has been more than four-fold increase in the provision for Transport and Travelling in the original provisions for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. And how is this, Sir, to be explained? It would be appreciated, Sir, that a four-fold increase in Transport and Travelling for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing has not resulted in any increase in Local Government or any substantial increase in housing. Sir, this Ministry, including the Honourable Minister himself, is supposed to be busy building. And it should be a matter for concern, therefore, that instead of being busy building they should appear to be busier travelling.

Next, Sir, and that is the last one I have, the Transport and Travelling provisions for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Head S. 41, are also intriguing. The original provision in the estimate was $15,000. An additional sum of $12,500 is now required. The reason given is an intriguing one, that is, that this additional sum is required mainly as a result of the separation of Singapore from Malaysia which we are told eventually entailed unexpected travels by the Minister, his Political Secretary and officers of the Ministry within Malaya and the Borneo States. Sir, on the face of it this does sound absurd. Are we to believe that as a consequence of the separation of

Singapore everybody, including the Minister and his Political Secretary, had suddenly found it necessary to travel a great deal more within the States of Malaysia than before the separation of Singapore? I would welcome, with interest, answers to these queries I have raised. Thank you.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang): Mr Speaker, Sir, under Head S. 60, I would like to touch on the problem of flooding of the Sungei Bunus at Kampong Bharu in my constituency. On this point, Sir, I brought up this serious problem in the last session of the Parliament. Since then, many representation have also been made to the Government. It has also been brought to the personal attention

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita semua tahu ia-itu ada tiap[2] tahun ramai murid[2] keluar daripada Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan yang mana bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu atau bahasa kebangsaan. Di-merata[2] Malaysia ini kita dapati banyak Sekolah[2] Menengah yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Melayu atau bahasa kebangsaan. Sekarang soalan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah ka-mana-kah kita hendak berharap murid[2] yang keluar daripada Sekolah Menengah ini pergi untok mendapat pelajaran tinggi mereka. Satu perkara yang Kerajaan boleh buat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan yang saya benar[2] menggesa kapada pehak Kerajaan ia-lah menubohkan satu Universiti yang mana bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa kebangsaan

kawasan bandar itu terpaksa menempohi berbagai[2] kelemahan dan tidak ada kemudahan[2], saperti yang ada pada mereka[2] di-dalam bandar.

Pada masa ini juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita semua tahu, ia-itu masing[2] bergiat belajar bahasa kebangsaan. Dan kalau tertuboh-nya suatu Universiti yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa kebangsaan, maka tiada itu menguntongkan bukan sahaja kapada orang[2] Melayu bahkan juga kapada bangsa[2] lain atau kaum[2] lain. Dan shor saya ini, saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sesuai sa-kali, dan menepati sa-kali dengan hasrat Kerajaan untok mendewa[2]kan bahasa kebangsaan dan untok menempatkan bahasa kebangsaan di-tempat yang sa-majar.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai S. 19 juga. Pada masa sekarang ini kita dapat lihat, banyak murid[2] di-luar kawasan bandar yang ada di-dalam Sekolah Inggeris, mendapat Grade III di-dalam School Certificate-nya, banyak mereka dapat Grade III. Sekarang masaalah untok memberi pelajaran tinggi kapada banyak mereka[2] yang mendapat Grade III ini patut mendapat perhatian kita. Saya berchadang dan saya mengeshorkan kapada pehak Kementerian Pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengadakan satu atau beberapa darjah istimewa, di-luar[2] kawasan bandar untok mereka[2] yang dapat Grade III ini belajar sa-kali lagi atau pun untok mendapat pelajaran istimewa di-dalam Higher School Certificate, dan kemudian membolehkan mereka ini masok sama ada ka-Universiti Malaya atau pun Universiti[2] di-seberang laut. Dan dengan jalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah sia[2] mereka[2] yang di-luar kawasan bandar ini yang mendapat Grade III. Kadang[2] kita tahu mereka[2] yang dapat Grade III ini, sebab banyaknya ia-lah kerana kemiskinan, kerana tiada kemudahan[2] yang banyak dan yang baik saperti yang di-dapati oleh orang[2] di-dalam kawasan bandar.

Sekarang ini, saya menyentohi pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Head 13, Agriculture. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini, Kerajaan sedang bergiat untok membaiki ekonomi bumiputra, termasok-lah kaum[2] tani dan nelayan[2].

Apa yang di-dapati sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah ramai kaum[2] tani yang menyewa dengan mahal tractor[2] dan lain[2] dalam alatan pertanian daripada orang[2] kaya yang ada di-merata cherok di-dalam Malaysia ini. Satu daripada perkara yang pehak Kerajaan boleh menolong, saya berpendapat Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah pehak Kerajaan membeli dengan sertamerta dengan sa-berapa banyak tractor[2] dan lain[2] alat pertanian untok di-beri sewa dengan murah kapada kaum[2] tani ini. Dan bagitu juga-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati banyak kaum[2] nelayan yang menyewa alatan[2] untok berkelaut menangkap ikan daripada orang[2] atau pun taukeh[2] besar dengan harga yang mahal. Mithal-nya pukat, engine dan motor.

Saya shorkan kapada Kerajaan Supaya membeli sa-berapa banyak alatan kaum nelayan ini dan beri sewa kapada mereka dengan sewa yang sa-berapa murah, dan dengan jalan itu kita berharap dapat-lah kelebehan wang yang di-dapati oleh kaum tani dan kaum nelayan tadi, untok mereka sendiri dan dengan jalan itu menambah dan membaiki ekonomi mereka sahari[2].

Apakala saya sebut mengenai pelajaran dan pertanian tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah saya mermaksud ia-itu Kerajaan pada masa sekarang tidak berikhtiar untok membaiki kedudokan di-lapangan kedua ini, tetapi sunggoh pun Kerajaan ada menjalankan beberapa banyak ikhtiar untok kemajuan, saya berkata banyak lagi pehak Kerajaan terpaksa membuat dan patut buat, untok kebaikan orang[2] yang nasib di-dalam ekonomi dan pelajaran ini tidak sa-bagitu baik. Sekian sahaja-lah. Terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak bertanya berapa lama hendak berchakap kerana masa sudah suntok.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Terima kaseh. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Tuan

Yang di-Pertua kata masa sangat[2] sempit, maka saya akan berchakap sadikit sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah Supplementary Estimates yang di-hadapan kita ini ia-lah Supplementary Estimates yang ketiga. Dan apabila kita kajikan sa-mula balek pada mula[2] estimates kita ini yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ia-lah lebeh daripada $1,500 juta yang telah di-minta kapada Dewan yang mulia ini mempersetujukan perbelanjaan yang tersebut. Tetapi tidak berapa lama pula kemudian daripada itu kita telah di-kemukakan satu Supplementary Estimates pula yang berjumlah $25 juta lebeh; tidak berapa lama kemudian daripada itu di-kemukakan pula Supplementary Estimates yang kedua yang berjumlah lebeh daripada $58 juta dan sa-terus-nya yang ketiga. Ini menunjokkan kapada kita yang bahawa Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang mula[2] di-keluarkan pada bulan Disember dahulu tidak-lah memberi satu gambaran yang terang di-atas perbelanjaan[2] yang akan di-belanjakan pada tahun 1966. Jadi ini ia-lah satu kelemahan di-dalam Kementerian Kewangan yang tidak dapat memberikan satu gambaran yang chukup—anggaran yang chukup untok—perbelanjaan yang akan di-jalankan pada sa-tahun itu. Kalau sa-kira-nya perbezaan itu chuma sadikit sahaja—dua tiga puloh juta sahaja—saya fikir boleh-lah di-katakan kerana ada perkara[2] dan perbelanjaan[2] yang tidak dapat di-anggapkan dengan terang dan jelas-nya maka terpaksa-lah kita memohon kapada Rumah yang mulia ini untok di-tambah lagi. Tetapi kalau Supplementary Estimates ini telah memakan lebeh daripada 10 peratus daripada perbelanjaan yang asal, maka ini ia-lah satu tanda yang terang di-atas kelemahan Kementerian Kewangan. Saya harap perkara ini tidak-lah akan berulang lagi pada tahun yang hadapan ini.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap[2] kali estimates di-kemukakan Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan Hilir ini membawakan hujah sa-rupa, sudah kita jemu-jelak dengan hujah ini kalau sudah kering dan tidak ada modal lain, ta' usah-lah berchakap banyak.

Mr Speaker: Apa tujuan Yang Berhormat menegor tadi? Tegoran atas atoran bahathan itu apa?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tidak ada-kah hujah yang lain. Saya minta dia membawa hujah yang lain.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya berchakap atas Kementerian Kewangan. Di-sini suka-lah saya mengambil bahagian sadikit di-atas Head 19 ia-itu memberi kewangan kapada Kementerian Pelajaran sa-banyak $7 juta lebeh untok sekolah[2] rendah dan sekolah[2] menengah. Maka ada-lah pemberian ini sangat-lah kena pada tempat-nya kerana kita tahu bahawa perkara pelajaran ia-lah sangat mustahak untok meninggikan kedudo-kan ra'ayat sama ada dari segi ekonomi dan lain[2] lagi, tetapi suka-lah saya menarek sadikit pandangan—hendak membuat sadikit penjelasan mudahan[2] penjelasan saya ini akan dapat perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran, ia-lah satu masaalah yang tidak dapat di-nafikan bahawa guru[2] dan buku[2] dan juga alat[2] perkakas sain, maseh lagi kekurangan lebeh[2] lagi di-sekolah[2] kebangsaan di-perengkat menengah. Perkara ini ia-lah satu perkara yang tidak dapat di-nafikan, sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, dan banyak-lah guru[2] telah mengadu atas kekurangan guru dan kekurangan text book dan perkakas[2] bagi sain atau makmal sain. Oleh yang demikian, saya harap muga[2] perkara ini akan dapat perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran supaya dapat di-atasi perkara ini yang sangat mustahak.

Lagi satu, banyak-lah perkara[2] yang tidak baik yang sedang berlaku di-sekolah[2] lebeh[2] lagi di-Maktab Perguruan. Di-sini suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran di-atas satu surat yang telah di-siarkan oleh *Utusan Melayu* baharu[2] ini bersangkut paut dengan Maktab Perguruan Johor Bharu. Saya minta izin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membacha di-dalam dua tiga minit sahaja. Sa-telah satu minggu ia di-Maktab saya

menerima surat pertama dari-nya—daripada adek saya mengatakan kegelisahan dan chemas di-atas beberapa perkara sa-bagaimana di-bawah ini:

(Alif) Pertama, tiap[2] hari di-minggu pertama penuntut[2] di-kehendaki dalam majlis[2] tari menari dengan chara terlebeh dahulu di-pasangkan murid[2] wanita dengan murid laki[2]. Tarian[2] yang di-tarikan hanya tarian[2] barat saperti twist, shake dan waltz, tarian[2] kebangsaan langsong tidak ada untok di-kehendaki meninggi mutu kesenian bangsa.

(Ba) Anjing[2] sunggoh ramai berkeliaran di-bilek[2] murid, khabar-nya anjing[2] kepunyaan guru[2] di-Maktab tersebut . . . .

Mr Speaker: Apa kena mengena anjing[2] dengan perkara ini. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Maktab Perguruan yang saya bacha ialah masok di-dalam perkara pemberian wang bagi Kementerian Pelajaran.

Mr Speaker: Saya sudah katakan tadi, masa kita sempit, kalau boleh tolong pendekan sadikit—tidak payah di-bachakan itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Itu-lah sebab-nya saya katakan dua tiga minit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan berchakap. Kegangguan amat-lah mendukachitakan.

(Ta) Waktu makan malam jam 7.00, ini mengendalakan fardzu maghrib murid[2]. Ini perlu di-ubah kapada masa yang lebeh awal atau sadikit akhir daripada jam 7.00 supaya membolehkan budak[2] ini sembahyang maghrib.

Dan ini saya memohon kapada pehak yang berkewajipan untok memberi sadikit perhatian terhadap perkara[2] tersebut. Perkara[2] ini memang-lah akan merosakkan budi pekerti anak[2] kita yang sedang dudok di-bangku Maktab Perguruan. Saya yakin dan perchaya tujuan Kerajaan memberi pelajaran[2] kapada anak[2] kita ia-lah untok hendak memeliharakan dan membaiki akhlak mereka itu, bukan-lah untok merosakkan dan memusnahkan akhlak mereka itu, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini berlaku terus, maka tetap kanak[2] dan anak[2] yang sedang dudok di-bangku Maktab Perguruan apabila mereka itu keluar daripada Maktab ini mereka itu akan mempunyaï akhlak yang rosak yang akan merosakkan anak[2] kita yang lain lagi apabila mereka itu menjadi guru. Sekian-lah sahaja.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): (*rises*).

Mr Speaker: How long will you take?

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee: Ten minutes, Sir. Sir, I support the Supplementary Supply (1965) Bill, 1966.

I have, Sir, in this august Chamber spoken during the last Budget Session about the slow progress of the Mak Mandin industrial area at Butterworth, and I have to inform this House now that one of the first few industries that had started operations there—the Blood Protection Co., Ltd, which has been manufacturing mosquito destroyer—has closed down simply because of strong competition from Japan and countries abroad. With the closure of this industry, nearly 60 persons were out of employment, and this is really regrettable, Sir, because the entrepreneurs who have so much faith and confidence in our country should be easily edged out of business so soon after they have started operation through sheer competition from countries abroad. I would, therefore, ask the Minister of Commerce and Industry to look into this matter and see if he could help to get the company to revive this industry.

Even if this company has no pioneer status, I believe, it is not wrong for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to give all reasonable help to maintain the good name of the Mak Mandin industrial—in which local or foreign industrialists could reliably invest in.

Sir, I am aware, that a company with pioneer status is given every assistance, and I am of the opinion that this should be so, if we are to encourage industrialisation in Malaysia. But, Sir, the Minister concerned must see that these pioneer companies do not exercise the privilege given to them without consideration and with detriment to other businesses. I refer to the flour mill recently opened in Lumut which

was given so much privilege—the privilege to appoint their agents or distributors without reference to the Flour Importers, Association of Penang and to make compulsory charges of transport fees, which is being added to the cost of the flour. Sir, this arbitrary practice of this company has given rise to a great lot of discontent among the members of the Penang Flour Importers Association with the result of criticisms and all manner of allegations even allegations of corruption, against the directors. It appears that out of 9 agents of distributors appointed in Penang, only three have really been importing flour for the years 1964 and 1965, and even the three who are among the importers have, for the last two years, imported very negligible quantities of flour. I am not here to say whether these criticisms and allegations are genuine, but I feel it is up to the Minister to investigate. I understand that the flour Importers, Association has made petitions to the Minister and as a result of which, I am told, that the management has met members of the Flour Importers' Association in Penang recently and, after much argument, the management has agreed to supply to any dealer, who can pay cash for the flour he desires to purchase. But the margin of profit on each bag of flour has been intentionally reduced from 10 per cent—this was originally offered to the agents or distributors—to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the dealers. Sir, this would mean that on a bag of flour costing between $7.20 and $8.20—there are two quantities—a dealer is given only 35 cents margin of profit to meet transport and handling charges of the flour from the dealer to the customer. When the mill can give their agents or distributors 10 per cent—which is $1.20 per bag—on each bag of flour, can it be logical for the mill, therefore, to give the dealers who pay cash to buy their flour, only 35 cents margin of profit? Even the management could not explain to the members of the Flour Importers' Association as to why the balance of 85 per cent margin of profit has been deducted and for whom? Another most unusual thing in this mill is that the transport charges are added on to the cost of the flour. For each bag of flour the company charges 40 cents transport fee from Lumut to Butterworth whereas if the dealers are allowed to carry the flour in their own lorries—all wholesale dealers have lorries of their own—it would only cost them 20 cents per bag. When the management was told not to add the transport charges to the flour, they had only this to say—that they have committed themselves and given a contract of carriage of their flour or transporting of their flour bags to another firm. This argument only gives the impression that this new transport company is either a subsidiary of the flour mill, or is being operated in partnership with some of the directors. I simply wonder, Sir, whether this new transport company also gets pioneer status in conjunction with the flour mill; and, if not, will the Minister please look into this matter so that this anomaly of adding transport charges on to the cost of flour may be removed and if dealers wish to take their orders ex-godown at Lumut, they may be allowed to do so.

Another point I would like to ask the Minister to look into is to see that the margin of profit to the dealers may be increased to an extent that will make it reasonable for them to continue to trade in flour which they have previously done. Thank you.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Sitting suspended at 5.20 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.38 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, my observations on the Supplementary Estimates will be very brief not only because you have enjoined us to be brief in our remarks, in view of the shortage of time, but also out of necessity because

unlike the Member for Batu and the Member for Bungsar, who were able to give the Estimates that close attention being bearer Kuala Lumpur and at Kuala Lumpur itself, we who come from the more remote parts of Malaysia are unable to give it the close attention it merits, because we do not see these Command Papers until we arrive here. In that respect I would, with due respect, offer some suggestion as to how we from the Borneo States could play our role more effectively here in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, although Head S. 1. Parliament, provides for certain facilities for Members—large sums of money are provided in fact for air passages and so on—we feel that we are unable to play our role more effectively here unless we get, first of all, earlier notice of meetings and also unless we could get our papers earlier. In this respect, Sir, I would offer a suggestion for your consideration as to whether it would not be possible for a sort of calendar to be sent out each year giving approximate dates of meetings. This would have the additional advantage, in that those of us who not only sit in this House but also in the State Legislative Assemblies would be able to be sure that we could be here and meetings of State Legislative Assemblies could be so arranged that they would not clash with meetings of Parliament.

The other point I wish to make is that the transmission of papers and notice of meetings should, wherever possible, be expedited. I think this morning, in answer to a question, the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, indicated to us the time it takes for surface mail to reach the Borneo States. Now, most of these papers which are sent to us are sent by surface mail, for the simple reason that no stamps are put on them—they are merely franked with the Parliament Stamp—and they usually go by surface mail, and for that reason most of the Bills sent to us never get to us in time and we only see them when we arrive here. Furthermore, Sir, the notice of meeting also lays down a time limit for questions, and for that reason we are unable to put forward questions of public interest in time, unlike certain more fortunate Alliance Members, who have an inkling of what is afoot and were able to file their questions even before the notice goes out. So much for that, Sir. As I have said, I am therefore unable to give the Supplementary Estimates the close scrutiny it merits, unlike the Honourable Member for Batu or the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

Sir, I would not repeat what other Honourable Members have said, nor will I say what the Honourable Member for Batu has said concerning certain items, which he called "extravagant", under Head S. 7. Suffice it for me to say, under Head S. 20—Education, Borneo States—one Honourable Member from Sarawak has expressed appreciation for the additional provision of $311,500 for Sarawak. This additional provision together with the exemption from payment of primary school fees are, of course, welcomed in Sarawak, and we are gratified that provision has been made for that purpose. However, education in Sarawak still presents many problems, and I would therefore, with due respect, offer a suggestion to the Minister of Education that he might find it worth his while to visit Sarawak again and deal with these problems on the ground, so that in framing the 1967 Budget due regard will be made for all the needs of education in Sarawak, so that he will not have the embarrassment to constantly come before this House to ask for supplementary provisions.

Among other things, Sir, I would mention that the grant-in-aid system to aided schools, for instance, needed overhauling. The terms of service, for instance, of aided school teachers are not in line with those given to Government teachers or teachers in Government schools and this gives rise to considerable dissatisfaction and a good deal of undermining of the aided school system, because the teachers find it more in their interest to drift from aided schools to Government schools and this has caused a good

deal of dislocation of the aided school system.

The other factor which needs his attention is the lack of skilled teachers in the rural schools. I think one Honourable Member from Sarawak has in a question to the Minister of Education pointed out the poor results obtained by some of the rural primary schools. This indicated a lack of well-trained teachers. Very often rural schools have to rely on voluntary helpers from overseas who have just left schools and are, therefore, untrained. For that reason, it is hardly surprising that the rural schools are very ill-served and obtain poor results.

The other point, which is important, is the solution to this tremendous problem of the large number of primary school leavers who have to leave school. I think the Minister himself gave the figure as 30 per cent of primary school leavers are able to continue their studies; the rest has out of necessity to leave school. According to the age limit now placed on primary schools, these children are between the ages of eleven and twelve. Now, in an urban area this is a very serious social problem, and therefore it would appear that some re-orientation of the whole school system would be required. In the Malayan States we already have the comprehensive system which brings the age up to thirteen or fourteen, an age at which children are able, when they leave school, to find reasonable employment. In the case of Sarawak there is no comprehensive system, and even if a child is allowed to repeat Primary VI he will leave school at the age of twelve. In an agricultural state such as Sarawak the school system must be re-orientated to fit in with the economy of the country and therefore, as one Honourable Member from Sarawak has mentioned, there is need for an agriculture college and agriculture school. These are some of the matters which merit the attention of the Minister of Education and I would offer a suggestion that he might feel it worth his while once again to visit Sarawak and find out for himself the actual need so that in framing the 1967 Budget he would be able to provide adequately for the needs of the people of Sarawak.

Finally, Sir, on Head S. 30—Inland Revenue the question of payment of turnover tax has been raised many times in this House. I regret to say, Sir, that it seems to have fallen or rather unsympathetic ears. Nevertheless, there was one glimmer of hope for those concerned, in that, the Minister of Finance has, in fact, stated that he has given directive, if I understand him correctly, that those who are in difficulties would be considered. There are, in fact a large number of people who had been caught unaware or on the wrong foot by the imposition of this tax. For instance, those who are dealing in the rice trade. These traders have a very large turnover and a very small margin of profit. They are unable, therefore, to make provision for this as there was no indication that this was to be imposed and their suggestion has therefore been put forward by Chambers of Commerce for payments of this tax by easy payments. I hope the Minister of Finance will give this matter his sympathetic consideration.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap pada Menteri Kewangan dan Menteri Pengangkutan sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang aneh dalam meshuarat[2] yang lalu selalu satu[2] perkara dasar di-luluskan dalam Parlimen, ja-itu Ahli Meshuarat yang ada ini-lah. Tetapi jalan Tanjong Malim ka-Slim, Ahli Parlimen, Ahli Meshuarat Negeri kena pula bayar. Jadi orang yang meluluskan satu[2] kerja itu dia sendiri kena bayar. Jadi saya harap supaya Menteri Kewangan, Menteri Kerja Raya, Menteri Pengangkutan dapat beruding supaya Ahli[2] Meshuarat Undangan Negeri di-bebaskan daripada chukai ini. Sunggoh pun perkara ini kechil tetapi kami Member of Parliament berasa malu kita sendiri pula kena bayar kalau melaluï jalan ini.

Yang kedua kapada Menteri Pengangkutan, pada petang sa-malam banyak barangkali Ahli Parlimen

tidak dapat masok ka-Dewan ini kerana menghantar rombongan orang[2] Islam pergi haji dengan kapal terbang. Saya sa-orang dari pada-nya kerana menghantar isteri Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri Negeri Melaka. Bukan sahaja orang besar[2] tetapi ra'ayat tidak kurang daripada 86 orang yang naik kapal terbang yang di-sewa khas, agak saya. Yang menyedehkan agak-nya tidak ada-kah kapal terbang yang lain yang hendak di-sewakan daripada kapal terbang itu. Susah sangat saya tengok kapal terbang itu hendak naik. Apabila injin-nya yang pertama di-hidupkan, asap tidak nampak belakang. Dan sakit sangat saya tengok dia hendak naik (*Ketawa*). Pada hal yang di-dalam-nya itu Dato' Dr Aziz, orang kuat kita, orang yang menjadi tonggak kita negara ini. Kalaulah berjumpa kemalangan—hiba sangat—bukan saya sayangkan pada isteri Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri Melaka, tetapi ra'ayat Islam yang hendak menunaikan fardhu haji itu. Tetapi shukor-lah kita kapada Tuhan barangkali sudah sampai orang itu pergi ka-Mekah, tetapi saya mintalah kapada Menteri Pengangkutan kapal yang sa-rupa itu jangan-lah di-sewa lagi. Malu negeri kita. Terima kaseh.

Enche' John Ondu Majakil (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to say something on the subject touching Head S. 5, that is Culture, Youth and Sports. Before I proceed further, I must first of all tender my humble apology to all the Honourable Members of this House for my unpolished English and ask this. This is the first time I am speaking in this Honourable House and I hope I would not become nervous.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what I am going to say is something about the cultures of the State of Sabah. We know, Sir, that at present there are many tourists coming from U.S.A. and other western countries into our country, Malaysia, in general, and Sabah in particular and we know the very purpose of their tours is to gain experience of our land and to know much of culture. In view of this, Sir, we in Sabah although we are now having several cultural associations, we still think that we are unable to cater and satisfy the wishes of those anxious tourists due to the fact that we still cannot provide them the necessary facilities and things for them to see in order to satisfy their wants. As we all know, Sir, that the Sabah State is still very much lacking in communications, such as road, etc. For this simple reason, difficulties have been encountered by the tourists to get into the remote areas where all our ancient and cultural things are waiting for them to see. I am not very sure, Sir, that whether the Federal Government is directly involved or concerned with this subject, but due to the fact that cultures in our beloved country, Malaysia and Sabah especially, cultural knowledge is very badly in need of revival.

And with due respect, Sir, I would suggest to the Ministry concerned that funds for assistance or other kinds could be given and extended to our Sabah State Cultural Association to meet our needs to improve them which either and wherever necessary. For that matter, Sir, and if this humble request of mine is considered favourably by the Honourable Minister, who is directly concerned in this, we will then apply to the State Government for the professional necessary or whereupon we could build long houses. Bajau houses and Kadazan houses and so on for placing our cultural things within the easy reach of the tourists.

We also know, Sir, that the State Government of Sabah with the assistance of the Federal Government,—pardon me, Sir, if my statement is wrong—has already started constructing the Borneo Garden at the foot of our highest and valuable Mount Kinabalu. But this would still take quite a little more longer time to complete. And once it is completed we have no doubt that we can then be able to provide all things for the experience seeking the anxious tourists to see and to find out for themselves what they want. At the present what we need is that what I stressed just now.

During the past few months, Sir, there were many tourists from United States came ashore to Sabah State and

although their stays there were brief ones, I knew that they were impressed with what they had seen. We sometimes showed and entertained them with the famous Senardau berunsai and the full of laughter rumba lembu atau kerbau but that is not much to them. But how about the cultures of our brothers and sisters, the Muruts, whose places are situated at considerable distance in the remote areas of the interior. I am sure that they may also want to see them. I feel the tourists have been deprived of their chances and wishes and to me, Sir, the possible answer to this is that the provision of our request. I stressed a few seconds ago, and I am quite sure that if we can provide such things for the time being our tourist trade will no doubt be improved and promoted, and could get good impression from the outside world.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin hendak mengambil sadikit masa dalam perkara permintaan tambahan perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan yang telah pun di-belanjakan di-dalam tahun 1965. Sementara menyokong permintaan itu dengan sapenoh-nya—kerana ta' sokong pun wang itu telah di-belanjakan daripada Contingencies Fund, saya suka-lah hendak menarek perhatian Rumah yang berbahagia ini, ia-itu kapada Kepala S. 19, Pemberian kapada Sekolah[2], ia-itu ia-lah tugas yang di-jalankan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran. Di-antara wang yang berjumlah $47 juta yang telah di-belanjakan sa-bagai pemberian kapada sekolah menengah, pada hari ini pun sa-bagaimana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri ma'alum, ada sungutan daripada sekolah[2] menengah, ia-itu banyak daripada mereka[2] itu mempunyai makmal, tetapi tidak chukup equipment, atau pun perkakas-nya yang membolehkan murid[2] di-sekolah menengah ini menjalankan pelajaran-nya di-dalam jurusan sains dengan tidak ada halangan. Maka perkara ini telah pun di-binchangkan beberapa kali di-Dewan yang mulia ini dan telah pun mendapat sokongan daripada semua Ahli, ia-itu ada-lah dasar Kementerian Pelajaran kita daripada beberapa tahun yang sudah ia-lah hendak menggalakkan jurusan sains di-antara murid[2] yang ada di-bangku[2] sekolah menengah kita pada hari ini.

Jadi, ada-nya sungutan daripada Guru[2] Besar di-sekolah[2] menengah ini menjadi satu bukti, ia-itu sementara kita menggalakkan murid[2] di-dalam negara kita mengambil titek-berat di-atas jurusan sains, kita tidak memberi kemudahan[2] supaya pelajaran itu boleh di-jalankan dengan tidak ada halangan. Pada tempat[2]-nya—saya menarek perhatian—guru-nya tidak ada, kalau ada pun guru-nya, kebolehan guru-nya ta' chukup. Kalau ada guru yang chukup, kebolehan, perkakas dalam makmal pula ta' chukup. Saya mengetahui, ia-itu di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri ada dua sekolah yang besar—sekolah menengah yang tidak ada chukup perkakas di-dalam makmal. Maka dengan itu, terpaksa-lah murid[2] yang ada di-situ berganti[2] memakai makmal itu dan meninggalkan mata pelajaran yang lain. Dengan sebab itu sudah tentu-lah keputusan yang di-dapati oleh mereka itu di-dalam pepereksaan menunjokkan, ia-itu walau sa-kali pun mereka itu menggunakan masa yang lebeh kapada jurusan sains, tetapi kehasilan yang di-dapati tidak bagitu baik, dan bagaimana sa-kali pun kehasilan yang di-dapati dalam mata[2] pelajaran yang lain juga ta' boleh baik. Jadi, ini-lah satu perkara yang patut sangat di-perbaiki, walau sa-kali pun kita, macham mana yang telah di-beritahu oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada bulan Disember yang lalu, ia-itu bagi tahun 1966 ini kita mengadakan ia-lah apa yang telah di-katakan austerity Budget. Nampak-nya fasal Budget ini tiap[2] tahun sudah jadi austerity, kerana macham mana yang telah di-terangkan dan di-nyatakan oleh sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, ia-itu ta' dapat-lah dengan sa-terus-nya kita mengadakan peruntokan yang di-agakkan chukup pada tiap[2] tahun, walau sa-kali pun tahun ini, tahun 1966, kita mengadakan austerity Budget, tetapi saya perchaya tahun 1967 nanti, ini

juga-lah yang datang ka-hadapan kita ia-itu peruntokan tambahan.

Perkara yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa hairan ia-itu di-dalam Command Paper Nombor 8 Tahun 1966 ini, muka 27 di-bawah Kementerian Kesihatan, kita berke-hendakkan wang lebeh lagi, kerana hendak membiayai bayaran gaji orang[2] yang bekerja di-dalam Pejabat Kesi-hatan. Ini ia-lah di-katakan di-sini dengan sebab tingkatan gaji itu telah di-naikkan. Kalau ta' di-naikkan barangkali, pekerja[2] itu akan mogok, langsong kita tidak dapat doktor[2] yang hendak menjalankan pekerjaan[2] di-hospital[2] kita. Itu tidak-lah berapa saya hairankan, kerana itu ada-lah satu perkara yang mesti-lah di-perelokkan oleh Kerajaan, kalau ber-kehendakkan perkhidmatan yang sesuai, tetapi dalam itu juga, ada termasok harga[2] ubat yang di-kehen-daki untok mengubati orang[2] asli. Jadi, saya berasa hairan di-sini, apa-lah fasal-nya Central Medical Store, atau pun Stor Pusat yang ada mengandongi beberapa banyak ubat yang berharga, kalau tidak silap saya pada tahun yang sudah, saya telah menunjokkan, ia-itu ada berharga $5 juta ubat[2] yang ada dalam setor itu—kenapa pula lagi di-kehendaki membeli yang lain untok memberi kapada orang[2] asli di-dalam mengubati penyakit mereka itu. Jadi, di-sini kalau sa-kira-nya dapat Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan memberi penjelasan, barangkali tidak-lah ada khuatir kapada saya. Demi-kian juga di-dalam Pechahan-kepala di-kehendaki $900,000 untok memberi makanan bagi orang[2] sakit, tetapi yang saya tahu orang[2] yang sakit itu bilangan-nya lebeh kurang juga-lah daripada sa-tahun ka-satahun di-dalam hospital[2] yang besar[2] dalam negeri kita ini, kerana tidak ada tempat hendak memberi peluang bagi bilangan yang lebeh ramai masok hospital itu, dan dengan yang demi-kian, kita semua ma'alum ia-itu hospital besar di-Kuala Lumpur ini di-bangunkan sa-mula, dan di-Ipoh pun beransor[2] akan di-adakan satu hospital yang baharu, tetapi bukan-lah dengan sebab, rasa saya, bilangan orang yang masok dudok di-rumah sakit itu lebeh, tetapi saya perchaya ia-itu ia-lah kerana harga barang[2] makanan ada-lah naik, walau sa-kali pun Yang Berhormat Menteri Ke-wangan dengan angka[2]-nya menafikan, ia-itu harga, tingkatan hidup itu ta' naik sudah beberapa tahun.

Maka dengan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kerana telah memberi peluang kapada saya mengarahkan perhatian kapada perkara[2] yang kechil[2] sa-macham ini.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang[2] Perbekalan ini dan di-samping itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menarek sadikit sahaja perhatian Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 19—Pemberian[2] Bantuan Pelajaran ia-itu Kementerian Pela-jaran. Apa yang saya hendak terang-kan di-sini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu di-dalam masa pepereksaan yang baharu[2] ini banyak-lah sekolah[2] atau murid[2] sekolah[2] menengah di-dalam negeri Perlis yang telah lulus di-dalam pepereksaan LCE. Tetapi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Perlis ada-lah satu negeri yang muda dalam aliran kemajuan pelajaran maka banyak-lah penuntut[2] tadi tidak mendapat tempat di-dalam sekolah[2] untok melanjutkan lagi pelajaran[2] mereka. Jadi dengan belas ihsan Pejabat Pelajaran Negeri Perlis telah mengadakan satu kelas yang di-namakan Further Education Class—kelas sa-belah petang ia-itu di-adakan tiga tempat ia-itu di-Sekolah Derma Kangar, di-Sekolah Menengah Arau dan di-Sekolah Menengah Simpang Empat. Tetapi apa yang mendukachitakan bahawa pe-nuntut[2] ini telah di-kenakan bayaran pada sa-bulan $10 ini saya rasa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sangat berat bagi anak[2] pak[2] tani bagi pak[2] tani yang hendak membiayakan pelajaran anak[2] mereka. Jadi oleh sebab itu mereka merayu-lah kapada saya supaya saya merayu-lah di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu dengan belas ihsan pehak Kementerian Pelajaran supaya dapat mengadakan kelas[2] dan supaya mereka itu jangan-ah lagi di-kenakan bayaran yang bagitu mahal.

Dan yang kedua, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga-lah hendak melanjutkan lagi perchakapan saya di-dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Kepala S. 21 ia-itu Kementerian Luar Negeri. Baharu[2] ini kita telah dengar bagaimana baik-nya negara Singapura yang sa-kali lagi chuba hendak ber-damping dengan kita dan peristiwa Singapura kita sama[2] ketahuï dan telah kita sama[2] merasaï dan menderita bagaimana kechaman[2] yang telah mereka itu lakukan kapada kita dalam masa[2] yang telah lalu, tetapi baharu[2] ini kita telah dengar juga bahawa yang mereka itu hendak berbaik[2] sa-mula dengan kita. Jadi, bagi saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah menerangkan di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa kita harus-lah saperti kata pepatah Melayu, "pelandok lupakan jerat tetapi jerat ta' lupakan pelandok". Jadi oleh kerana itu kita harap-lah kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri supaya jangan-lah bagitu bermurah hati sahingga sampai kita akan mendapat satu balasan yang tidak baik pula pada kemudian hari, kerana apa yang telah ketahuï bahawa keadaan di-Singapura pada hari ini ia-itu mereka sa-sama mereka ia-itu Jema'ah[2] Menteri mereka telah mula berpechah barangkali dengan sebab itu-lah yang mereka hendak berbaik[2] pula dengan kita. Kita telah kena ia-itu pada masa yang lalu oleh kerana mereka hendak menentang kominis, maka mereka juga telah berbaik[2] dengan kita tetapi akhir-nya apa yang telah kita rasa dalam masa yang telah lalu.

Head S. 60—Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan. Di-dalam hal ini saya tahu bahawa Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan dengan murah hati-nya telah mengadakan peruntokan wang yang bagitu besar kerana hendak mengadakan rumah[2] murah di-dalam negeri Perlis. Ini satu perkara yang baik yang mana saya sambut baik-lah perkara tersebut. Tetapi apa yang saya hendak menegaskan di-sini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kebanyakan rumah[2] murah itu kayu[2] yang di-gunakan untok membena rumah murah itu ada-lah kayu yang di-masokkan ubat atau kayu asap. Jadi mutu kayu itu memang-lah tidak baik, kerana apa, sa-tengah[2] kayu saya dapati ada kayu itu kekabu pun yang di-gunakan untok membuat rumah murah tadi hanya di-taroh-nya ubat, ubat itu guna-nya bukan hendak menguatkan kayu, ubat itu guna-nya kerana hendak menahankan kayu itu daripada di-makan oleh binatang[2]. Jadi kalau di-taksirkan harga kayu atau kayu yang di-gunakan untok rumah murah dari kayu meranti, tidak ada berbezaan rupa tetapi jauh beza harga-nya. Jadi oleh sebab itu saya merayu-lah kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengkaji sa-mula berkenaan dengan menggunakan kayu[2] yang di-masoki ubat itu pada hal mutu kayu itu tidak kuat maka dengan sebab itu kita selalu kedengaran-lah buat rumah keadaan 10 tahun ayam *beretoh* pun papan *kedi* sudah pechah kerana *ayam beretoh*. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah saya merayu kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya menyemak balek ranchangan membuat rumah itu daripada kayu[2] yang di-gunakan ubat ini. Sakian sahaja, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker, saya suka berchakap hanya atas satu perkara sahaja ia-itu S. 34—Royal Malaysia Police. Pada masa dharurat dahulu sa-belum kita merdeka, polis kita bekerja sa-bagai jungle squad dan pada masa itu ketua[2] mereka di-pimpin oleh bekas[2] pasokan British ia-itu Sarjan askar British atau Sarjan Palestine menggantikan tempat[2] sa-bagai ketua. Sebab pada masa itu ketua[2] orang Melayu atau Malaya tidak chukup maka terpaksa-lah mengambil mereka itu sa-bagai ketua[2] mereka, di-dalam jungle squad untok memerangi orang[2] kominis dalam hutan. Oleh sebab barangkali kerana ketua[2] orang puteh tadi pada masa itu penjajah lagi menunjokkan lagak-nya dan tidak ada sopan santun lagi dengan kasar-nya, maka banyak polis[2] kita—kaki-tangan-nya—terutama sa-kali Sarjan[2] daripada orang Melayu yang kata-nya melawan dengan sebab yang macham itu mereka telah di-adukan kapada pegawai yang lebeh tinggi lagi, maka pegawai[2] polis Melayu—yang sa-benar-nya pagawai

rendah—telah di-turunkan pangkat-nya. Sa-hingga-lah hari ini kita sudah merdeka pegawai[2] polis sa-macham itu maseh lagi dudok dalam pangkat yang rendah ia-itu sa-bagai mata[2] biasa sahaja. Saya berharap-lah kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya meng-kaji sa-mula, di-beri peluang kapada orang yang telah berjuang dengan kominis dan telah teraniaya sa-tengah[2]-nya, bukan semua, patut-lah di-timbangkan supaya mereka itu dapat balek tempat kedudokan yang sa-wajar-nya, sebab mereka itu pada masa ini daripada sa-tengah-nya mem-punyai anak yang banyak dan saya tahu juga sa-tengah-nya memang ada kelayakan tetapi oleh kerana mereka itu telah di-adukan melawan ketua, sa-hingga hari ini mereka itu maseh lagi di-dalam pangkat yang rendah. Dari itu saya minta-lah, kita pun sudah merdeka, dan dalam Polis di-katakan semua sa-kali pegawai[2]-nya terdiri daripada anak[2] bangsa kita sendiri, kita kaji sa-mula menimbang-kan supaya pegawai[2] polis yang tera-niaya itu dapat di-timbangkan supaya dapat naik pangkat.

Pagi tadi pehak Pembangkang dari Ipoh telah mengatakan ada pegawai[2] polis yang menggertak perempuan[2] yang bekerja dalam massage parlour. Ini saya sangat dukachita, sa-bagai sa-orang loyar patut-nya beliau itu lebeh tahu, kalau ada-lah pehak Polis menggertak perempuan[2] yang bekerja dalam massage parlour itu mengapa tidak nasehatkan kapada yang ber-kenaan itu supaya mereportkan kapada Polis, sebab undang[2] kita tidak pan-dang mereka itu polis, wakil ra'ayat atau siapa juga. Kalau mereka itu melanggar Perlembagaan atau undang[2] negeri, maka boleh-lah mereka itu di-adu kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya keadilan di-jalankan, tetapi menudoh polis melulu sa-macham itu sama sa-kali tidak kena pada tempat-nya.

Berkenaan dengan massage parlour pula patut-lah pehak kita mengadakan satu undang[2] supaya di-haramkan sama sa-kali, sebab saya tahu di-Johor itu di-mana ada tempat [illegible] parlour tadi sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya di-kampong[2] Melayu telah di-dirikan—ini sangat mendukachita-kan. Patut ada suatu undang[2] yang ketat supaya mengharamkan semua sa-kali tidak di-benarkan sama sa-kali, dan undang[2] itu di-beri kuasa kapada mereka itu supaya menangkap atau sa-umpama-nya supaya tidak ada lagi perkara yang tidak di-sukai oleh kita—di-hadapan mata kita sendiri. Demikian, sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya uchapkan banyak terima kaseh.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun sama juga dengan rakan[2] saya menyokong Perbekalan Tambahan yang di-minta oleh Menteri Muda Kewangan pada pagi tadi. Di-samping itu saya chuma hendak membangkit-kan beberapa perkara dalam Kepala[2] yang saya akan nyatakan. Di-antara-nya yang pertama ia-itu S. 7—Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Sejak kita beri kemerdekaan kapada Kerajaan Singa-pura, beberapa peristiwa telah berlaku kapada Kerajaan kita dan ra'ayat Malaysia. Walau pun perkara ini telah di-chakapkan oleh sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan, tetapi saya gemar lagi menyokong atas hal ini ia-itu dengan chara mengejut 3 hari yang lalu Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah pergi ka-Singapura berunding dengan Per-dana Menteri Singapura, Enche' Lee Kuan Yew, maka saya dan ra'ayat Malaysia berasa terkejut dengan ke-adaan itu serta memberi tahniah dan kepujian kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri atas tujuan menchuba berusaha untok merapatkan sa-mula kerenggangan dua buah negara itu. Natijah-nya Perdana Men-teri Singapura akan datang ka-Kuala Lumpur sa-mula. Maka berasa lega-lah di-hati dua[2] buah negara itu, tetapi saya gemar mengingatkan Kerajaan supaya mengawasi benar[2] kita tidak mahu "pisang berbuah dua kali" dan gunakan-lah pepatah orang Melayu "sa-kali jalan terkena, dua kali jalan tahu, tiga kali jalan, mengena."

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: 5 minit lagi.

Mr Speaker: The time now is 6.30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

(MOTION)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

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

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

MENGGUNAKAN TANAH LOMBONG UNTOK BERCHUCHOK TANAM

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang telah saya kemukakan pada Uchapan Tanggohan ini ia-lah "Ada-kah Kerajaan menjalankan ikhtiar[2] untok membolehkan tanah[2] lombong di-gunakan sa-mula untok bertanam chuchok apabila pekerjaan melombong itu sudah di-akhiri?" Maka jawapan kapada soalan ini sudah tentu-lah ter-pulang kapada Yang Berhormat Men-teri Tanah dan Galian kerana ini ada-lah tanggong-jawab beliau pada menjawab-nya. Saya dengan sa-benar-nya tidak pula berniat atau pun meminta ia-itu jawapan akan di-beri sa-telah sahaja uchapan saya ini tamat kerana tujuan saya ia-lah dengan sa-benar-nya membawa perkara ini ka-Dewan ini ia-lah memberi pandangan[2] yang agar membena di-dalam soalan penggunaan tanah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui ramai, sa-kira-nya-lah kita mengarahkan pandangan kita ka-arah bumi tatkala kita terbang di-udara dan tatkala kita melalui kawasan[2] yang mana usaha[2] perlombongan ada-lah di-jalankan, maka tidak dapat tidak pandangan kita itu ia-lah kapada lubang[2] yang berisi ayer dan juga kapada bukit[2] yang kechil ia-itu timbunan daripada pasir daripada lombong[2] yang telah di-kerjakan dan kumpulan[2] ayer itu ia-lah dengan sebab lubang[2] itu telah pun habis isi-nya dan akhir-nya di-tinggalkan di-situ sahaja. Maka pandangan yang di-dapati itu bukan-lah satu pandangan yang molek atau pun pandangan yang istimewa yang membawakan kesukaan atau pun keseronokan kapada mata kita yang memandang. Sa-balek-nya pandangan itu tersangat-lah burok dan menyedehkan kerana ia-itu berlainan sangat daripada pandangan yang hijau dan subor yang kita dapati di-dalam kawasan[2] yang lain di-seluroh negara ini.

Kandongan pandangan itu, sa-bagai-mana yang saya katakan tadi, ia-lah lubang dan pasir. Jika di-hetong jumlah[2] tanah yang ada berkeadaan yang sa-demikian, tidak dapat tidak bukan-lah 100 bukan-lah 200 malahan-nya beribu[2] ekar yang telah menjadi tertinggal sa-macham ini. Maka sekarang dengan ada-nya Kerajaan menjalankan berbagai[2] ranchangan membangunkan ekonomi negara, telah nyata-lah tanah[2] yang di-lombong itu tidak berapa berguna lagi, lebeh[2] lagi daripada segi pertanian, kerana tanah yang di-tinggalkan itu berupa tanah lembah yang berisi ayer dan berupa bukit[2] yang kechil daripada timbunan[2] pasir di-mana tidak ada baja atau pun zat[2] yang membolehkan benda tum-bohan di-atas tanah bertumboh sama sa-kali bagaimana yang kita tengok di-padang[2] pasir di-negeri[2] lain.

Sa-benar-nya oleh sebab kesukaran menchari tanah yang lapang di-kawasan[2] bandar dan di-sekitar-nya, tanah[2] lombong yang tinggal ini ada kala-nya telah di-gunakan oleh Kera-jaan untok membena rumah[2] murah di-dalam ranchangan rumah murah, perusahaan rumah murah yang sedang di-kelolakan oleh Kerajaan pada masa sekarang. Chontoh-nya, tidak usah-lah jauh, di-Kuala Lumpur ini, di-Kampong Pandan, mithalan-nya, dan di-Selangor ini di-kawasan Rawang, di-Perak di-kawasan Manjor Baharu dan juga di-kawasan Bukit Merah, ada-lah tanah lombong yang sudah tertinggal yang di-perbuat dan di-perbaiki menjadi tempat rumah. Maka dengan ada-nya tanah yang sa-macham ini tertinggal bagitu yang tidak ada di-gunakan, banyak-lah juga kumpulan orang[2] daripada peladang, ia-itu orang China khas-nya, yang telah memandu

menggunakan tanah[2] yang tertinggal itu untok menanam ubi kayu tetapi dengan tidak ada zat dan baja-nya ada-lah kehasilan yang di-dapati oleh mereka itu tidak memuaskan hati dan tidak menjadi satu benda yang menjadikan keuntongan. Maka dengan ada-nya kelaparan tanah di-kalangan ra'ayat di-negara ini pada masa ini, saya berasa ia-itu tanah[2] lombong yang telah di-kerjakan itu hendak-lah di-kaji oleh pehak Kerajaan untok memulehkan supaya dapat ra'ayat bertanam chuchok dan chara[2]-nya boleh-lah di-serahkan kapada pakar[2] yang tertentu yang boleh mengendalikan perkara ini. Bagi masa yang akan datang Kerajaan sa-elok[2]-nya tidak-lah membenarkan sa-suatu kawasan tanah yang mungkin di-lombong itu di-lombong terus sa-macham yang telah sudah, melainkan apabila tanah yang di-atas yang mengandongi baja dan zat[2] itu telah di-ambil terlebeh dahulu dan di-sabelahkan—kata-lah sa-kaki atau dua kaki, di-sabelahkan, di-buboh satu tempat, satu kawasan yang tertentu, kerana apabila tanah itu telah di-kerjakan dan isi-nya telah habis boleh-lah tanah yang berbaja itu di-letakkan balek dan barangkali boleh dengan jalan itu kita memulehkan tanah itu untok berchuchok tanam. Dan kalau sa-kira-nya dengan pandangan saya yang chetek dan tidak ada pengalaman yang dalam dalam perkara ini, perkara itu boleh jadi satu perkara prektik yang membolehkan tanah itu di-gunakan balek elok-lah di-kaji oleh Kerajaan dan juga saya kehendaki kalau-lah sa-kira-nya prektik juga ia-itu lombong[2] yang telah di-kerjakan yang meninggalkan lubang yang berisi ayer itu di-kambus balek supaya rata. Jadi dengan itu juga tanah[2] itu boleh di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat jelata yang suka bertanam chuchok kerana kita berkehendakkan negara kita supaya berdiri di-atas kaki sendiri dengan chara bertanam padi dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya juga faham ia-itu sa-kira-nya perkara yang sa-macham ini, walau pun prektik dan boleh di-buat, tetapi akan menjadi satu halangan kapada pelombong[2] kerana dengan sa-terus-nya dia hendak menjalankan pelombongan itu tidak dapat melainkan sharat[2] yang tertentu itu di-tunaikan. Tetapi sa-balek-nya saya berasa ia-itu Kerajaan sendiri boleh mengelolakan perkara itu kalau-lah dengan jentera, mithalan-nya, lapisan tanah yang di-atas itu yang berisi baja itu di-sabelahkan, tetapi dengan sharat meminta di-bayarkan balek perbelanjaan yang kena kapada Kerajaan itu daripada pelombong itu. Maka ini chuma, Tuan, pandangan saya, kerana ada-lah perkara ini patut-lah di-kaji kalau sa-kira-nya boleh, kalau tidak boleh, biar-lah kami tahu supaya tanah[2] itu jangan-lah membazir saperti yang ada pada masa ini.

Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Tuan, kerana memberi saya peluang memberi pandangan dalam Majlis ini walau pun Majlis ini $\frac{3}{4}$ kosong, tetapi saya harapkan ia-itu apa yang di-katakan itu boleh-lah menjadi satu perkara yang menimbulkan fikiran. Terima kaseh.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan beribu[2] terima kaseh kapada Yang Berhormat tadi yang telah mengemukakan satu perkara yang saya bersetuju memang sangat penting di-dalam negara kita ini.

Di-sini saya suka menerangkan kapada Yang Berhormat itu dan kapada Majlis ini, ia-itu satu penyiasatan telah di-jalankan lebeh kurang dua tahun dahulu oleh Bahagian Penyelidekan, Jabatan Galian di-bawah Kementerian saya untok menentukan apa-kah tanaman[2] yang boleh tumboh di-atas tanah yang telah di-lombong. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, malang-nya penyiasatan tersebut terpaksa di-bantutkan, oleh kerana jabatan tersebut tadi sangat kekurangan pegawai[2].

Kementerian saya berpendapat bahawa penyiasatan yang sa-lanjut-nya patut atau pun boleh di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Pertanian di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama yang mempunyai tugas yang lebeh tepat mengenai masaalah tanah

dan chuchok tanam. Saya telah mendapat jawapan daripada Kementerian yang tersebut yang berbunyi demikian:

The only comment which we can offer is about the research on disused mining land which it is suggested that the Division of Agriculture should undertake. It is regretted that owing to shortage of staff this is not possible at present, nor in the forceiable future.

Ini-lah jawapan daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Jabatan Lombong tidak mempunyaï pakar[2] mengenaï masaalah untok memulehkan sa-mula tanah itu supaya dapat tanah yang bekas dilombong di-gunakan untok berchuchok tanam di-masa yang akan datang. Bagaimana pun kita telah mengambil perhatian yang berat, dan sa-bagaimana yang baharu saya terangkan tadi, penyiasatan telah pun kita jalankan, tetapi dukachita-nya oleh sebab tenaga kita kurang, maka penyiasatan itu telah bantut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah juga di-beri nasihat oleh pegawai[2] yang berkenaan di-bawah Kementerian saya mengenaï chara[2] lain yang di-jalankan di-negeri[2] lain saperti Amerika dan Canada di-dalam masaalah ini, ya'ani untok membolehkan tanah yang telah di-lombong supaya dapat di-gunakan untok pertanian kemudian. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat tadi, ya'ani lebeh kurang sa-kaki atau pun dua kaki tanah yang atas sa-kali di-singkirkan dan jangan di-lombong. Jadi, apabila tidak ada perusahaan melombong dijalankan lagi, tanah itu boleh dibalekkan sa-mula, di-kambus dan lain[2].

Nasihat yang telah saya terima daripada pegawai[2] di-bawah Kementerian saya ia-lah chara ini tidak dapat kita gunakan di-negeri ini, kerana di-sini kita mempunyaï deposit sa-hingga kamuka tanah sa-kali, ya'ani "alluvial deposit". Di-sana deposit-nya itu "mineral deposit" ada-lah jauh dalam tanah. Ini-lah perbezaan-nya. Oleh sebab yang demikian, di-sini tanah yang di-atas sa-kali ta' dapat kita hendak singkirkan sama ada satu kaki atau dua kaki. Maka tidak-lah dapat kita mengamalkan di-sini sistem yang telah di-amalkan oleh pehak yang berkenaan di-Canada atau pun di-Amerika. Bagaimana pun berkenaan dengan chadangan yang kedua yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tadi, ya'ani "kambus dan ratakan"—itu memang kita buat pada masa ini dan memang menjadi sharat yang biasa di-dalam lesen[2] atau permit lombong, supaya pehak yang di-beri lesen itu menjalankan, filling dan levelling, ya'ani kambus, atau pun meratakan tanah itu sa-mula sa-telah perusahaan melombong habis.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat telah memberi penjelasan kapada kita ia-itu ada perusahaan[2], saperti perusahaan rumah, yang boleh menggunakan tanah[2] yang bekas digunakan untok perlombongan. Itu kita nampak di-Kuala Lumpur dan juga di-negeri Perak.

Saya dapat tahu juga ya'ani ada perusahaan persendirian yang menjalankan penyiasatan masing[2] untok menchari bagaimana chara-nya tanah ini dapat di-hidup sa-mula. Maka menanam gajus dan lain[2]. Ini bererti bahawa kita memang-lah ada menimbangkan perkara ini dengan mengambil perhatian yang berat. Saya chuba akan berunding lagi dengan pehak Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam masaalah ini. Sa-takat ini-lah sahaja penerangan yang dapat saya berikan. Sa-kali lagi saya menguchapkan beribu[2] terima kaseh kapada Yang Berhormat yang telah mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam perkara ini. Terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.45 p.m.