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**Monday
6th March, 1967**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

**THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

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**DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH OOI THEAM HOCK, PENGUASA, IPOH
1968**

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

Vol. III

Third Session of the Second Dewan Negara

No. 8

Monday, 6th March, 1967

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

PRESENT :

The Honourable Mr President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).

„ TUAN A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAHIM BIN ABDUL MANAN, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).

„ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAP, P.P.N. (Melaka).

„ PUAN BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

„ DATO' JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ TUAN AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).

„ DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).

„ TUAN CHAN KEONG HON (Appointed).

„ TUAN CHAN KWONG-HON, J.M.N., S.M.S, J.P. (Selangor).

„ DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).

„ DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN GOH CHEK KIN, P.J.K. (Trengganu).

„ TUAN HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).

„ TUAN HONG KIM SUI (Appointed).

„ TUAN C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).

„ TUAN KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).

„ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).

„ DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN LIM HEE HONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Kedah).

„ TUAN MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR, P.J.K. (Trengganu).

- The Honourable TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).
- „ DATO' ATHI NAHAPPAN, D.P.M.S. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
- „ NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU (Sarawak).
- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- „ TAN SRI G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N., S.M.K., J.P. (Kedah).
- „ TUAN SYED DARUS BIN SYED HASHIM (Perlis).
- „ TUAN WILLIAM TAN (Appointed).
- „ TAN SRI T. H. TAN, P.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Perak).
- „ TUAN YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT :

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, TAN SRI ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ PUAN AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- „ TUAN CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- „ TUAN D. S. DORAI RAJ, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI WAN ALI, S.M.K. (Kelantan).

IN ATTENDANCE :

- The Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

- The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, **TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI** (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, **TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB** (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, **DR NG KAM POH, J.P.** (Telok Anson).

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following Senator made and subscribed the Affirmation required by law:

Tuan Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Manan

Mr President: Saya bagi pihak Ahli² Dewan Negara yang lain mengucapkan selamat kepada Ahli Dewan Negara yang baharu, ia-itu Tuan Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Manan.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR PRESIDENT

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya mema'umkan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setiausaha Dewan Negara membacakan perutusan itu.

(*Whereupon the Clerk reads the following Message*)

“Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills:

- (1) to amend the Malay Regiment Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 42).
- (2) to amend the Military Forces Ordinance, 1952.
- (3) to amend the Navy Ordinance, 1958.
- (4) to amend the Air Force Ordinance, 1958.
- (5) to amend the Territorial Army Ordinance, 1958.
- (6) to amend the Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1958.
- (7) to amend the Air Force Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1958.

- (8) to make provision for the interpretation of certain written laws, for shortening the language used therein, for matters relating to written laws generally and for other like purposes.
- (9) to amend the Contracts (Malay States) Ordinance, 1950.
- (10) to amend the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes Act, 1965 and to provide for matters consequential thereupon.
- (11) to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.
- (12) to amend the Fisheries Act, 1963.
- (13) to amend the laws relating to income tax and certain analogous taxes in Malaysia and the law relating to the registration of businesses in the States of Malaya, and to repeal the law relating to Turnover Tax.
- (14) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year.
- (15) to make temporary provision for the retirement from the public service of certain officers serving in Sabah who are nominated as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly of that State, and for matters incidental thereto.
- (16) to provide for the registration of Area, State and Federal Farmers' Associations the control and supervision of such associations and for matters connected therewith.
- (17) to amend the Aboriginal Peoples Ordinance, 1954.
- (18) to regulate the form and contents of hire-purchase agreements and the rights and duties of parties to such agreements,

and transmit them to the Senate for its concurrence.

(Sgd.) Dato' C. M. Yusuf,
Speaker”.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sa-bagai perbahathan Undang² ini dan meluluskan-nya, susunan-nya telah di-ubah daripada asal-nya dalam Orders of the Day yang telah di-chap

ia-itu telah di-ubah mengikut bagai-
mana yang ada susunan dalam satu
list yang bertaip yang telah di-bahagi-
kan kepada tuan² semua di-atas meja
masing².

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President,
Sir, I beg to give notice that at this
sitting of the Senate I shall move the
Second and Third Readings of the
following Bills:

1. The Pension (Temporary Pro-
visions) (Sabah) Bill.
2. The Supply Bill, 1967.
3. The Finance Bill.
4. The Racing Club (Public Sweep-
stakes) Amendment Bill.
5. The Military Forces (Amend-
ment) Bill.
6. The Navy (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Malay Regiment (Amend-
ment) Bill.
8. The Air Force (Amendment)
Bill.
9. The Air Force Volunteer Reserve
(Amendment) Bill.
10. The Naval Volunteer Reserve
(Amendment) Bill.
11. The Territorial Army (Amend-
ment) Bill.
12. The Fisheries (Amendment) Bill.
13. The Farmers' Association Bill.
14. The Interpretation Bill.
15. The Contracts (Malay States)
(Amendment) Bill.
16. The Road Traffic (Amendment)
Bill.
17. The Hire Purchase Bill.
18. The Aboriginal Peoples (Amend-
ment) Bill.

Mr President: So it be.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RANCHANGAN UNTOK KAWASAN PENTERNAKAN BINATANG DI-LUAR BANDAR

1. **Tuan Saidon bin Kechut** bertanya
kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat
Kerjasama, ada-kah binatang² ternakan
saperti lembu dan kerbau sesuai di-
pelihara di-kawasan² bandar terutama

sa-kali di-Kuala Lumpur; jika ya, ada-
kah apa² ranchangan untuk men-
chontohi 'adat resam sa-tengah² bandar
di-India, di-mana binatang² ini serta
najis mereka di-beri anggapan istimewa
atau suchi; jika tidak, ada-kah apa²
ranchangan untuk mengadakan kawa-
san penternakan binatang di-luar
bandar bagi maksud yang tersebut.

The Assistant Minister of Finance

(Dr Ng Kam Poh): Tuan Yang di-
Pertua, memandang dari segi kesihatan
dan keselamatan, maka tidak-lah
sesuai menyimpan ternakan dalam
kawasan² bandar dan oleh yang demi-
kian bahagian ini tidak memberi gala-
kan untuk berbuat demikian.

Bagi menggalakkan penternak²
dalam kawasan bandar menjalankan
perusahaan menternak binatang² itu,
maka ranchangan² perhubungan ber-
ternak telah pun di-adakan di-Batu
Arang, Selangor, dan di-Pantai, Negri
Sembilan. Penternak² dari bandar ada-
lah di-galakkan untuk menyerta² ran-
changan² ini. Sa-kira-nya ini berjaya,
ranchangan² sa-umpama ini akan di-
luluskan lagi dan dengan itu di-harap
dapat mengurangkan bilangan kerbau
dan lembu yang di-pelihara di-
kawasan² bandar.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang
di-Pertua, pertanyaan tambahan. Ada-
kah Kerajaan sedar di-kawasan²
bandar, terutama-nya di-Ibu Kota,
banyak lembu² berkeliaran dengan
tidak ada penjaga-nya yang menyebab-
kan beberapa kemalangan dan di-
antara kemalangan ini telah mengor-
bankan beberapa jiwa manusia.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-
Pertua, Kerajaan Pusat telah tahu ada
satu atau dua penternak² di-dalam
bandar ini tetapi itu bukan banyak,
oleh sebab itu Kerajaan Pusat tidak
ambil tindakan.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri
sedar bahawa lembu susu yang di-peli-
hara di-Malaya itu kebanyakan di-
pelihara di-bandar bukan di-luar
bandar, oleh sebab orang² bandar-lah
yang lebeh banyak minum susu dari-
pada orang di-luar bandar. Jika begitu

kerana apa-kah Kerajaan tidak menggalakkan di-pelihara lembu susu ini di-bandar (*Ketawa*).

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lembu susu yang di-bela di-bandar ini telah berada di-bandar tetapi Kerajaan Pusat tidak memberi lesen² tempat menternak lembu² di-dalam bandar ini.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Minta ulang jawab. Tuan Menteri kata, lembu² ini di-bela di-bandar-kah atau di-luar bandar (*Ketawa*).

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-luar bandar.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tetapi saya kata tadi banyak kita tengok lembu susu di-bandar: di-Kuala Lumpur, di-Ipoh, di-Alor Star, di-Sungai Patani semua ada di-bandar yang di-bela untuk susu-nya. Menteri jawab semua-nya di-luar bandar, saya nampak sendiri, tempat saya pun di-bandar.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia akan bersiar di-dalam bandar.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendengar di-Kelantan lembu² betina patah² tulang-nya disebabkan keganasan lembu² jantan Kerajaan Pusat. Apa-kah sebab-nya boleh berlaku demikian?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lembu² dari luar bandar ini dia masuk ka-bandar (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Sir, the milch cows are bred within the urban areas. This is correct, because I know it for a fact and I can quote instances. So, I would like to know, if that is the case, won't the Government, the Ministry, try to encourage the breeding of this milch cattle—not the beef cattle—within the urban areas to cater for the urban people?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President Sir, since the Honourable Member has put it that way, I am sure that if he gives me enough evidence I can get all those cow-breeders arrested, because they are not supposed to breed them in the urban areas because of health and ethical reasons.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: This question is about agriculture, and the Assistant Minister of Finance is giving the answer. I know it is difficult to answer and I am sorry about that.

PERISTIWA² MEMERAS WANG DAN ROMPAKAN DI-IBU KOTA PERSEKUTUAN (KUALA LUMPUR)

2. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa dengan bertambah-nya peristiwa² memeras wang dan rompakan terutama sa-kali di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan, orang² dari kalangan perusahaan dan perniagaan ada-lah sentiasa di-dalam keadaan kebimbangan dan ketakutan; jika sedar, apa-kah langkah² berkesan yang telah di-ambil untuk mengurangkan peristiwa² seperti itu.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail): Kerajaan memang sedar kejadian² memeras, mengugut dan merompak telah meningkat di-satengah² negeri, lebih² lagi di-kawasan² bandar terutama-nya di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan. Walau bagaimana pun peningkatan itu tidak-lah memeranjatkan. Sa-jauh mana yang saya perchaya, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah berpendapat dan saya boleh meyakinkan Dewan ini bahawa pihak polis telah dan akan terus mengambil tindakan sa-berapa yang terdaya oleh-nya, untuk menchegehah meningkat-nya kejadian² jenayah yang sa-rupa itu.

Kejayaan polis menangkap mereka² yang terlibat dalam rompakan² baharu² ini ia-lah satu tanda kegiatan-nya menjalankan penyiasatan. Kerajaan juga merasa gembira memerhatikan yang mangsa² peras, ugut dan juga orang² awam menunjukkan kesedaran mereka di-atas tanggong jawab mereka dalam memberi dan menyampaikan ma'alumat² kepada pihak Polis. Dengan kerjasama dari khalayak ramai yang berpanjangan menyampaikan ma'alumat² itu saya perchaya kejadian² jenayah, rompakan dan peras ugut, akan berkurangan dari masa ka-semasa.

Berkenaan dengan ahli² perusahaan dan perniagaan, tidak-lah terdapat bukti dan keterangan² yang menunjokkan bahawa mereka sentiasa berada dalam ketakutan dan waswas. Tiadalah ada apa² sebab yang mereka harus berkeadaan sa-demikian asalkan mereka sendiri mengambil dan mengamalkan langkah² keselamatan yang chukup untuk kepentingan mereka sendiri.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Pertanyaan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan berasa puas hati dengan kecekapan kaki tangan pegawai² Polis kita dalam bahagian penchegah jenayah dan ada-kah ranchangan Kerajaan membawa pakar² yang bijak seperti Simon Templar atau Mr Hawk dalam talivishen untuk membantu Pasokan Polis Malaysia.

Tun Dr Ismail: Saya puas hati dan soalan yang kedua itu tidak timbul.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Soal tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab ada sa-bagai soal ini beberapa perkara rompakkan, kechurian dan samun yang berlaku dan oleh kerana itu pekerja Polis telah bertambah, tidak-kah patut jika sa-kiranya Kerajaan membuat satu undang² ia-itu memaksakan segala gedong² yang besar supaya mereka adakan 'security' mereka sendiri untuk menjaga perkara² ini.

Tun Dr Ismail: Tentang ketenteraman negara ia-lah bagi pehak Polis dan kewajipan ini tidak boleh di-serahkan kepada saudagar².

Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar: Jika sa-saorang kena ugut disuruh membayar wang dan Polis tahu yang dia ada membuat demikian tetapi dia tidak mahu memberi ma'alumat perkara itu kepada polis, apa-kah boleh dia menjadi satu kesalahan kapada-nya dan apa tindakan yang Polis boleh mengambil di-atas dia sendiri.

Tun Dr Ismail: Baharu² ini Dewan Ra'ayat telah meluluskan satu undang² dan saya perchaya Dewan Negara akan meluluskan ia-itu di-bawah undang² itu di-kuatkuasakan orang² yang tidak memberi ma'alumat itu ada-lah membuat kesalahan dan bolehlah dia di-jatuhkan hukuman apabila mereka itu di-tangkap.

TERDEDAH RAHSIA² DAN PERKARA² SULIT DARI SA-TENGAH JABATAN KERAJAAN

3. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kapada Perdana Menteri ada-kah Kerajaan sedar akan terdedah-nya rahsia² dan perkara² sulit daripada sa-tengah Jabatan Kerajaan, oleh kerana ketatan sa-tengah daripada kaki tangan² Jabatan Kerajaan itu di-churigai, sebab mereka bukan warga negara Malaysia.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum sa-saorang pegawai itu, sama ada dia warganegara atau pun tidak, di-benarkan mengurus perkara² rahsia dan sulit, dia ada-lah di-siasat daripada segi keselamatan tentang pendirian-nya dan lain² lagi. Jika dia di-fikirkan tidak boleh di-letakkan amanah berhubung dengan perkara² rahsia dan sulit dia tidak-lah di-benarkan memegang jawatan yang ada menguruskan perkara² rahsia dan sulit itu. Jika ada berlaku kebochoran rahsia² dan perkara² sulit, Kerajaan tentu akan menjalankan penyiasatan tentang kebochoran rahsia itu dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai atas pegawai² yang bertanggung tentang kebochoran itu sama ada ia warganegara atau pun tidak. Jika Yang Berhormat itu mengetahui tentang kejadian terdedah rahsia, saya berharap dia akan dapat memberitahu kapada Jabatan Perdana Menteri atau pun Menteri yang bertanggung jawab bagi jabatan di-mana di-dapati terdedah rahsia itu supaya dapat-lah Kerajaan menjalankan penyiasatan berkenaan kejadian itu.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Pertanyaan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar dengan mengambil kakitangan dari luar dan bukan pula warganegara ada-lah merendah²kan kebolehan ra'ayat Malaysia sendiri?

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Itu berlainan daripada soal yang dikemukakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi saya suka menjawab ia-itu kita perlu kapada tenaga² daripada luar tentang ini. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat itu sendiri bersetuju dan dia tadi baharu sahaja bertanya Yang

Berhormat Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, sama ada hendak bawa Simon Templar atau pun tidak (*Ketawa*).

BILLS

THE PENSIONS (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) (SABAH) BILL

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to make temporary provision for the retirement from the public service of certain officers serving in Sabah who are nominated as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly of that State, and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President Sir, I beg to second.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr President, Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to give legislative effect to the proposal to allow Government officers in Sabah, that is to say officers in service under the State Government of Sabah and also State officers seconded or transferred to service in Federal Departments in Sabah (this latter category of officers being known as local Federal officers), who have yet to reach retiring age to retire without loss of pension or retiring benefits in respect of their service to stand for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sabah. As Honourable Senators will be aware, elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sabah will be held in April this year. Nominations will take place on the 8th of this month.

As the Pensions Ordinance, 1963, of the State of Sabah now stands there is no express provision to allow Government officers to retire with pensions or retiring benefits in order to contest election. In 1955 and 1958 when it was decided to allow Government officers in West Malaysia to contest elections, the Pensions Ordinance, 1951 of the Federation of Malaya was appropriately amended to give effect to the proposal to allow Government officers to retire.

The Bill is to amend the Pensions Ordinance, 1963 of Sabah by the insertion of a new section which will permit

officers intending to offer themselves for election to retire from Government service with the grant of pensions, gratuities or other allowances, as the case may be, in respect of their service with Government. Such officers who intend to retire will have to have completed ten years' public service immediately prior to nomination day and must have obtained the consent of the appropriate Public Service Commission under whose jurisdiction they are subject to.

As an officer must be effectively retired from Government before nomination day, because if he is the holder of an office of profit he is disqualified from being elected, officers will therefore be permitted to retire with effect from the time immediately before nomination day. However, there is provision in the Bill that if an officer fails to obtain nomination, then his retirement will be deemed not to have taken effect under the provision of the Bill. The critical factor, therefore, for an officer's retirement under this Bill will be his nomination, or else his retirement will be automatically rescinded. The time interval between 1st February and 8th March is necessary in order to allow certain administrative procedures under the Bill to be implemented.

As it is intended that the Bill be temporary, provision is made for the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, by *Gazette* Notification, to cause the Bill to cease to be in force at a certain date but Clause 3 of the Bill is designed to continue, subject to the permanent provisions of the Sabah Pensions Ordinance, the pensions, gratuities or other allowances of officers who retire by virtue of the amendment to the Ordinance effected by this Bill.

Once an officer has been duly nominated and retires under the provisions of this Bill, if he fails to secure a seat in the election, he shall not be permitted to be reinstated in Government service. It is thought that if an officer has indicated his desire to stand for election and does in fact stand for such election but fails to obtain his seat, such an officer has

displayed a sense of political ambition and it is therefore not likely that he can divorce himself from political activity if he rejoins the public service. It is in view of this principle that no officer who has retired and fails to obtain a seat in the election will be permitted to rejoin the public service.

Honourable Senators may like to know whether the provisions of this Bill would have any effect on the rate of Sabahnisation of the public service in Sabah. It is, however, thought that only a handful of officers will take advantage of the provisions of this Bill and as such it is felt that the progress of Sabahnisation will not be affected to any significant extent.

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don:

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi sokongan kepada Bill 15/67 ia-itu yang memberi kemudahan² kepada pegawai² Kerajaan di-negeri Sabah untuk mendapat penchen yang sawajar-nya seperti di-dapati oleh pegawai² Kerajaan di-Malaysia Barat juga. Jadi saya mengalu²kan Bill ini ia-itu ada-lah berpatutan sangat dengan kerana Sabah ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia. Akan tetapi, ada juga yang meragukan saya kerana di-negeri Sabah kita dapati sangat berkurangan pegawai² Kerajaan. Apa akan terjadi sa-kira-nya banyak daripada pegawai² Kerajaan di-sana akan keluar atau pun akan berhenti untuk bertanding di-dalam pilihan raya nanti? Ada-kah jaminan daripada Kerajaan Negeri Sabah bahawa mereka akan membuka peluang kepada pegawai² Kerajaan daripada Malaysia Barat untuk menyambung perkhidmatan mereka di-sana? Itu sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Terima kasih.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah saya nyatakan tadi, kita jangka tidak begitu banyak pegawai² tempatan di-negeri Sabah akan bertanding di-dalam pilihan raya yang akan datang. Jadi masalah itu tidak-lah merunsingkan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah sekarang ini.

Mengenai masalah pegawai² daripada Malaysia Barat yang ingin berkhidmat di-sana, kita ada menghantar

pegawai² tetapi untuk memegang jawatan dengan chara sementara buat melateh pegawai² tempatan dan apabila sahaja mereka itu telah kita lateh maka dengan sa-berapa chepat mungkin tugas² itu akan kita serah kepada pegawai² tempatan.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

(Mr President in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 3—

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman:

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Section 6A (3) (a) berkata—

“that immediately before the day appointed for nominations for election the candidate shall have completed ten years' public service under the Government of Sabah;”

Jadi saya harap, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau ini kita samakan dengan Undang² Pensions Ordinance yang kita buat di-Malaya dahulu, kerana saya maseh ingat saya pun sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan yang berpenchen yang masok election di-dalam Undang² kita itu kita buboh:

“ten years' public service provided the officer is 40 years of age and over; or 15 years in the public service.”

Jadi ma'ana-nya kalau saya berumur 40 tahun ka-atas, 10 tahun service sudah menchukupi. Kalau dia tidak cukup umur 40 tahun—15 tahun. Jadi yang ini ringan sedikit nampak-nya. Saya suka-lah, kalau boleh, kita samakan dengan Malaya—harmonise dengan Malaya lebih baik-lah, bukan-lah banyak bedza sangat—sedikit sahaja. Saya harap kalau di-pindahkan Section 6A (3) (a) itu.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub:

Keadaan di-Malaya ini, Tuan Pengerusi, berlainan. Kita di-sana kekurangan pegawai yang tua² dan telah berkhidmat lama dengan Kerajaan dan juga mempunyai pelajaran² yang dikehendaki. Jadi harmonisation tidak-lah dapat di-pakai di-sini, chuma biasa di-pakai oleh Menteri Kewangan tidak di-pakai dalam masalah macham ini. Jika kita sekatkan kepada mereka yang berumur 40 tahun dan berkhidmat 10

tahun sedangkan yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan Sabah sekarang ini ia-itu mereka yang mahu keluar dan ber-tanding terdiri daripada mereka yang berumur kurang daripada 40 tahun telah belajar di-luar negeri (jadi ber-umur lebih kurang 30—35 tahun). Maka berarti tujuan Kerajaan Sabah itu tadi tidak akan dapat di-laksanakan.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year", be read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr President, Sir, Honourable Members, I am sure, have studied our Budget for 1967 that was passed by the Dewan Ra'ayat. As Honourable Members are aware, the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech at the Dewan Ra'ayat mentioned that the Malaysian economy performed satisfactorily in 1966, in that the rate of growth at an estimated 6.3% over 1965 was higher than the average annual rate of growth of 5.7% recorded for the period 1960 to 1965. Malaysia's balance of payments position also continued to remain sound.

Despite the bouyancy of the economy, the strain on the Federal Government's financial position continued to grow. This was due to a combination of several factors. The increasing public debt incurred to finance vast development programmes, coupled with the problem of falling commodity prices and rising cost of economic development, defence and education, have all contributed to this severe strain. The Ordinary Budget Expenditure to be provided for 1967 is \$1,829 million and the Ordinary Budget Revenue,

without taking into account new taxes, is estimated at \$1,685 million. Thus there will be an ordinary budget deficit of \$144 million, which is an untenable position. In order, therefore, to avoid a deficit of the current account in the interest of financial stability, a sum of \$115 million is raised in new taxes. Although this represents a major tax effort, the Government is happy to say that the Budget is generally well received as a fair budget. It is satisfying to know that the people of this country realise the need to introduce new taxes of this magnitude in order to ensure greater economic development and financial stability.

I will not go into the details of the new taxes as Honourable Members are no doubt very familiar with them since we are also personally interested in the new tax rates. Suffice it for me to say that it is hoped to realise a current account surplus of \$21 million in 1967 as a result of these new taxes. Honourable Members can be assured that the Government will take the necessary measures to ensure continued high rate of economic growth and financial stability.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President, Sir, Malaysia's Budget for 1967 is again before us. It has been lengthily debated and passed in the Dewan Ra'ayat.

Before I go further, may I take this opportunity to offer congratulations to the Honourable Minister of Finance for his painstaking job in presenting Malaysia's Budget for 1967. His Budget speech totalled 67 foolscap pages. No one will be envious of his job for the simple reason that although a tremendous amount of work and study has been put into the Budget, the Minister has been getting only brickbats from taxpayers for his fine work.

However, one thing stands out clear. The new tax is spread widely to embrace a bigger circle of the middle income group, and fairly, because it does not hurt any particular section badly. The Minister is getting far more from the new taxes than he would otherwise obtain if he had concentrated only on the top level taxpayers. In short, he is sparing the goose which lays the golden egg.

On analysis, the five per cent tax on development income is not only soaking the rich but also a very great proportion of the middle income group, as this tax covers income derived from any trade, business, profession or vocation and also on rent from properties.

Mr President, Sir, thank goodness, the controversial turnover tax has been repealed. This form of taxation was unpopular as it was troublesome for those affected. In its place a surtax of 2% on most import has been introduced. Although the general public is anti any form of new taxation the introduction of these two major taxation measures was less painful than anticipated, considering, of course, that the country has to pay for heavy development expenditure in the West as well as East Malaysia, defence, social and educational charges, and a fleet of other expenses, not to mention the annually recurring and increasing expenses of running the Government.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance is quite concerned over the high cost of running the Government. And rightly so. At this juncture it is pertinent to ask the Minister of Finance whether the Government is getting a dollar's worth for every dollar spent. Departments which deal with development or construction work should see that the prices are in line with those produced by private firms for similar types of work. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of saving can be affected. The time for wild spending is over. Departments seem to vie with each other to produce the most expensive type of building for prestige sake. Office buildings, schools, or for that matter hospitals, need only be functional type of buildings. Again the Minister of Finance is quite right in saying that an Eastern economy cannot adopt Western standards of building construction and furnishing.

If the ECAFE report is correct, it will take Malaysia more than half a century to reach the per capita income of Japan. How then can we afford to put up all these luxurious building in this country in parity with the standard

set by the United States or the United Kingdom? It must be remembered that this country is running on a deficit, and it is not difficult to understand what it means.

Mr President, Sir, in business one is conscious of the seriousness of the situation if one is spending widely on an overdraft from a bank, for this overdraft plus the interest will have to be repaid. If this situation is continued any further very soon the business will go bankrupt.

Although expensive types of buildings and furnishings were relic of the Colonial past, another lesson to be borne in mind is the fact that for each prestige building erected in the Colonial era we have to build ten today. The previous era catered for the privileged few whereas today the Government has to cater for the masses.

Take, for instance, the building of hospitals. Foreign architects without much local knowledge have been brought to this country at great expense with the result that the same type of buildings cost the country several millions more than that if these projects were designed by local Architects with better knowledge of local conditions. There is no need to follow entirely the systems adopted for such buildings as those in London or New York. After all is said and done, it will take us 1000 years to reach the United States per capita income. I hope that the costs and Standards Sub-Committee of the National Development Planning Committee will look into this question and bear this in mind.

While on this subject, Sir, I would urge the Honourable Minister of Finance to invite more members from the private sector to sit on this Committee. They will, no doubt, guard the national purse with greater vigilance than members drawn from Government servants.

In their address to members of the Costs and Standards Sub-Committee of the National Development Planning Committee both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Works commented that statutory bodies were the worst offenders in spending public

money wildly. On this statement, the Minister of Finance will have the entire support of this House and the general public for him to call the proper tune. Such wasteful spending is against the interests of the country, particularly at the developing stage.

Mr President, Sir, it is heartening to note that the Honourable Minister of Finance is determined to bring down Government expenditure by hook or by crook. This is, indeed, a very healthy sign. This will certainly curb wild spending and the submission of supplementary budgets at the slightest excuse.

Mr President, Sir, on the subject of savings for the Treasury I know of a practice hitherto adopted by the various departments that towards the end of the financial year there would be a spending spree to get rid of the funds allocated for the simple reason that the same funds cannot be revoted back in the following year.

This practice of spending large sums of public money within a short period is not only wasteful but is against the principles of the Costs and Standards Sub-Committee. Perhaps the Minister of Finance would enlighten this House on this wasteful spending and whether such practice is still being continued.

With a fall of 10 cents per pound for the price of rubber since 1966 the gross income to Malaysia will be \$224 million less, with a corresponding lesser income for the Treasury. This figure is based on the assumption that the production of rubber from Malaysia is 1,000,000 tons a year.

Mr President, Sir, this is indeed a very, serious matter for any country. With this setback there is the more reason that all expenditure has to be pruned for unnecessary wastage. Sir, it is an accepted axiom that the more one borrows the more one has to repay. It is correct to say that Malaysia's credit with international bankers is good. Be that as it may, it is prudent at this stage to review how much more we can borrow without substantially increasing taxes to balance the Budget in the years ahead. If we gauge the statements of the Honourable the

Minister of Finance correctly, the pull ahead of us is going to be much more difficult, and as the years go by, the task will be more formidable.

The Government must have an austerity plan, a plan which will prune all unnecessary expenditure, a plan which will guarantee that the country will get the maximum benefit for the sum to be spent on the First Malaysia Plan.

Mr President, Sir, in short the Government should see to it that the goods delivered and works done are worth their value. It must be remembered that for every dollar spent the Government has to pay 12 cents for loan service charges.

Mr President, Sir, on the subject of red tape, although much has been said about it during the last Budget session, the condition has not materially improved. We do not need experts to tell us that red tape is the cause of unnecessary delay, unnecessary frustration on the part of the general public and is one of the factors contributing to undesirable practice. Cut red tape and you will be cutting down the root of the cancer. This has been proved in many countries. It has also been proved, and you do not need an expert to tell you this—that the more the number of people involved in a particular case, the greater the chance of going wrong. Say if only one or two men are responsible for issuing a particular licence in one department—chances of things going wrong will be very slim, because the culprits can easily be traced. But if a man has to go from one person to another, and then from one department to another to get a simple licence, chances of going wrong are wide open—right from the peon to the top civil servant. And chances of detection are invariably reduced. Cut red tape, get on with the job reduced public frustration and minimise opportunities for going wrong.

Mr President, Sir, at the Lower House an Honourable Member from the Opposition, if I remember correctly, touched on the subject of the Blood Debt and said that the

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce have no right to raise this question. While I do not wish to complicate further this issue, because the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce have placed the matter in the hands of the Tunku, nevertheless I would like to make clear some facts.

- (1) The Japanese military government took away as forced contribution a sum of approximately \$70 million in cash from the local population when cash was so scarce at that time.
- (2) Apart from other factors, such as reparation or compensation, it is only fair that whatever money had been taken away should be repaid to the country for doing welfare work as well as educational projects.

During the debate in the Lower House it was also heartening to note that the Acting Minister for Local Government, on representation from the Chambers of Commerce and the Chinese Assembly Hall, gave an undertaking to amend the Rent Ordinance Bill by introducing a clause for the ceiling of rents for controlled buildings. I am glad this amendment is already before the Dewan Ra'ayat. Mr President, Sir, this is indeed a wise move on the part of Government, as Honourable Members will have heard that some tenants have received notices from unscrupulous owners raising rents to the tune of 900%, or even more. The statement by the Honourable Minister will certainly cast a sigh of relief to those affected.

Mr President, Sir, with due respect, the Committee responsible for drafting the original Bill has forgotten to take this into consideration.

Sir, it is also heartening to note that leaders in Singapore are showing a willingness to reach understanding with the Central Government on economic matters, and in this respect may I congratulate our Tunku for having taken the initiative to convene that successful golfing summit at the Cameron Highlands. Judging from Press reports, we

are told that more such meetings will follow—no doubt for the good of the people of both territories.

Mr President, Sir, by nature I am an optimist and I would hate ending my speech on a sour note. I congratulate the Government for its past achievements and the Honourable Minister of Finance for his wise budgeting for 1967. I have been critical, but unlike the Opposition, I have offered certain suggestions which, if adopted, will, I am sure, help us to forge ahead in this battle for prosperity.

Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Anggaran Belanjawan Persekutuan bagi tahun 1967 yang di-bentangkan oleh Menteri Muda pagi ini di-dalam Majlis ini.

Baharu-lah dalam tahun ini bagi pertama kali mengikut perbahathan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, tiada banyak pertelengkahan di-antara pihak Pembangkang dengan pihak Kerajaan—pada kali ini nampak-nya tiap² sa-orang telah menerima Anggaran Belanjawan tahun ini dan mengatakan satu anggaran yang bertanggung-jawab dan realistic.

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan patut mendapat kepujian—bukan-nya sahaja dia telah memberi satu gambaran yang terang berkenaan dengan ekonomi negara kita bahkan pula telah mengingatkan kita chabaran², kesukaran² dan kesusahan² yang negara kita akan hadapi dalam beberapa tahun yang akan datang. Terutama-nya bila kita melihat, memandang kepada ekonomi dunia yang pada hari ini ada menunjukkan tanda² merosot. Maka dari segi ini-lah saya hendak membahatkan dan memberi pandangan² saya dan shor² saya yang saya fikir boleh menolong mengemudikan ekonomi negara kita dalam masa yang akan datang yang kita akan menghadapi chabaran², kesukaran kesusahan² bagaimana yang telah di-ingatkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang pertama yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-itu perkara membaiki punggutan chukai—di-dalam bahasa orang puteh "Tax Reform". Bagaimana yang kita

ketahui pada hari ini, harga barang² yang penting yang di-keluarkan oleh negara kita ada menunjukkan turun satu-turun²-nya. Saya tidak hairan tidak berapa lama lagi harga getah boleh turun sa-hingga 50 sen satu pound.

Sa-lain daripada itu bantuan² yang datang-nya dari luar terlalu-lah sedikit jika di-bandingkan dengan begitu banyak wang yang di-kehendaki kerana hendak melaksanakan ranchangan² pembangunan negara kita. Soal-nya, di-mana hendak di-dapatkan wang yang begitu banyak? Wang itu mestilah di-dapati daripada dalam negara kita ini. Saya tidak menyokong supaya merombak Ranchangan² Pembangunan Negara bagi Lima Tahun Yang Pertama yang telah kita luluskan bahkan saya katakan, ranchangan² itu mestilah di-laksanakan. Masalah-nya bagaimana kita hendak menyelesaikan masalah ini? Dalam pendapat saya shor yang saya hendak bawa ia-itu kita mestilah mengurangkan, walau pun bagi sementara, belanja² berkenaan dengan perkara² yang di-fikirkan tidak mustahak atau pun perkara² yang di-fikirkan luxury. Maka perkara² yang sa-macam itu banyak wang kita gunakan pada hari ini.

Kita mesti-lah ingat ia-itu anak² chuchu kita kelak akan menyalahkan kita kerana kita tidak menjaga dengan sa-mesti-nya pada modal² kita yang tidak cukup. Maka dengan jalan inilah sahaja, saya fikir, dapat menjamin kema'amoran di-dalam masa depan untuk negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang kita ketahui chukai-lah mata ayer yang mustahak kepada perbendaharaan negara. Di-negara² yang maju, perimbangan (ratio) di-antara hasil chukai dengan hasil-mahsul kebangsaan yang penuh—di-dalam bahasa orang puteh (the ratio of tax revenue to the respective gross national product)—biasanya lebih daripada 30%. Maka kita tidak boleh dapat perimbangan (ratio) yang begitu tinggi di-sebabkan beban (structure) chukai negara kita yang berjalan pada hari ini, dari mana chukai² negara kita mendapat chukai² itu tidak begitu luas—(it is not so wide). Dalam erti kata yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bermaksud masa-nya

telah sampai—patut-lah dari hari ini kita mula berfikir bagaimana kita hendak membaiki sistem pungutan chukai (Tax System).

Chukai² yang hendak di-kenakan mesti-lah di-pileh dan di-naikkan mengikut pendapatan yang sa-imbang. Kita mesti pileh chukai² yang manasabah yang hendak kita kenakan kepada pembangunan—saya tidak hendak menyebut tawarikh "Turnover Tax"—dan kemudian daripada itu mesti-lah ada jentera (machinery) bagi menolong mengutip chukai² itu dengan berlebeh² kemas dan lebih² sempurna daripada yang ada berjalan pada hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam memileh pungutan chukai² atau kechualian pungutan chukai, kita jangan lupa ranchangan pembangunan negara. Satu contoh saya hendak berikan di-sini—kita patut memberi kepujian kepada Kerajaan Puerto Rico yang telah memberi kechualian pungutan chukai sabagai galakan kepada perusahaan² baharu dengan jalan pengorbanan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi hendak menawarkan hati orang² yang menggunakan barang² import yang tidak begitu mustahak atau barang² yang di-gelarkan "luxuries" kita patut berfikir dari sekarang, jika boleh, memulakan chukai membeli-membelah (Purchase tax). Di-England, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, chukai² seperti ini terkadang² meningkat kepada 100 per cent. Dengan jalan di-kenakan chukai (Purchase tax) dengan berlain² kadar pertukaran (different rates) kita boleh menggalakkan orang kita membeli barang² perbuatan dalam negeri dan menawarkan hati membeli barang² perbuatan dari luar. Chukai pendapatan yang terus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam bahasa orang puteh-nya "Direct Taxation" tidak boleh di-naikkan salama²-nya kerana ini sendiri-nya akan menawarkan hati orang² mencari berlebeh² pendapatan, maka dengan sebab itu-lah saya berfikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah kita sekarang memikirkan dan merangka sistem pungutan chukai yang sesuai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah berkata ia-itu hanya-lah 200,000 daripada jumlah 10 million di-dalam negara kita

ini yang membayar chukai. Maka dari segi pembangunan negara atas kadar itu (on that rate) tentu-lah tidak bagitu elok atau pun tidak bagitu "idealistic". Kita jangan-lah chuba hendak membunuh angsa² yang menelorkan telor² mas. Sa-patut-nya lebeh ramai lagi daripada 200,000 yang patut bersama² menghulor, bersama² menolong bagi membelanjakan wang kerana memelihara keamanan, menjaga kesihatan dan pelajaran negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya shorkan sekarang yang di-kehendakkan satu badan seperti Badan Surohanjaya di-Raja supaya mengkaji benaan punggutan chukai sa-dalam²-nya (the structure) dan membuat shor².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memilih pakar² kapada Surohanjaya Di-Raja—ini shor saya—hendak-lah berjaga² jangan di-buat seperti yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Libya. Di-sana pegawai² daripada United Nations yang tidak mempunyai pengalaman kewangan telah di-jemput membuat Undang² Income Tax. Maka dalam Undang² itu dimasukkan-nya-lah undang² chukai daripada negara² dalam dunia yang telah maju. Kita tidak mahu pakar² seperti itu. Kita mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang tahu akan hal ehwal negara kita dan kita mahu orang² yang betul² chinta kapada ra'ayat dan negara kita. Di-dalam pada itu pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kita boleh dapat pertolongan juga daripada pakar² ekonomi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak beraleh kapada Ranchangan Peranchang. Sa-tengah² daripada orang² kita berfikir ada-lah Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara Lima Tahun Yang Pertama tidak dapat semua-nya dilaksanakan. Akan tetapi saya berkata sa-kali lagi ia-itu salah jika tidak disempurnakan. Di-dalam pada itu kita mesti-lah mulai dari sekarang menyediakan ranchangan peranchang bahagian yang kedua di-atas asas yang kukoh, kita berkehendakkan peranchang yang realistik, sungguh pun kita tidak boleh buat 100% sempurna (perfect) akan tetapi kita boleh memulai persediaan-nya membuat langkah² peranchang² dari sekarang. Kita tidak boleh mengulangi kesalahan² seperti yang di-

lakukan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia bagi Lima Tahun Yang Pertama menetapkan target tambahan sa-tinggi 25% dan meranchangkan ranchangan² dengan tidak memikirkan ekonomi negara kita di-dalam masa yang merusut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam meranchangkan Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Kedua, Kerajaan hendak-lah menjemput bersama² pakar² perusahaan, bankers, pakar² perniagaan dan juga ahli² trade union supaya bersama² mengkaji. Pakar² ini boleh memberi ma'alumat² yang Kerajaan sukar hendak mendapat-nya. Maka dengan jalan ini-lah saya berfikir kita boleh meranchangkan satu ranchangan pembangunan yang kukoh dan yang tetap maju.

Sekarang saya pergi kapada perkara yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengusahakan perusahaan sa-hingga hari ini belum-lah boleh di-katakan bagitu maju dari segi ekonomi negara. Perusahaan mustahak di-lancharkan dengan sa-berapa segera dan sa-berapa lekas jika kita hendak memberi pekerjaan kapada budak² berpuluh² ribu yang keluar dari sekolah dalam tiap² tahun. Maka sa-kira-nya hendak melekaskan pembangunan perusahaan mustahak-lah memberi galakan yang sewajar-nya.

Kerajaan mesti-lah memereksa sa-kira-nya galakan yang ada pada hari ini chukup atau patut di-tambah lagi supaya dapat Kerajaan kita menarek lebeh² lagi modal² dari luar. FIDA mesti di-beri peluang, dalam fikiran saya, membuat programme dan project yang boleh di-kemudikan sendiri mengikut dasar yang luas yang telah tetap oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. FIDA mesti-lah ada tiga perkara yang besar. Yang pertama, perusahaan yang menggantikan barang² yang masuk dari luar, yang kedua perusahaan² yang bukan-nya sahaja bagi kegunaan dalam negeri bahkan boleh di-keluarkan—di-ekspotkan, yang ketiga, perusahaan² yang sa-mata kerana ekspot.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan lantikan 6 orang pegawai Pesuruhjaya Dagangan (Trade Commissioners) di-luar negeri tidak-lah boleh dengan

banyak-nya menarek modal luar ka-negeri kita atau pun menjualkan ba-rang² ka-luar negeri (Made in Malaysia goods). Sa-banyak²-nya yang mereka boleh buat hanya boleh memberi ma'alumat² kepada Kementerian Per-dagangan dan Perusahaan dan polisi² kemajuan bagi tiap² negara yang me-reka itu ada di-dalam-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai hendak menarek modal dari luar mesti-lah di-kiriskan rombongan per-dagangan yang pandai dalam selok-belok perniagaan.

Lagi satu saya shorkan, sa-patut-nya kita mesti ada satu badan penggalakan yang di-gelar dalam bahasa Inggeris—(Export Promotion Council) bagi barang² perbuatan Malaysia (Made in Malaysia goods). Kerja yang mustahak bagi badan ini ia-lah berikhtiar men-chari pasaran dan meninggikan mutu barang² yang hendak di-keluarkan sesuai dengan kehendak negara yang kita hendak hantarkan barang² kita itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang kita berbalek kapada kerjasama bagi kawasan² atau dalam bahasa Inggeris—(Regional Co-operation). Nampak-nya perkara ini belum ada Ahli² dalam Dewan Ra'ayat menyebutkan-nya, sungguh pun kita tahu banyak kema-juan dalam perusahaan bergantung kapada luas jenis permodalan dan peluang pasaran yang boleh di-dapati. Negara kita kechil sa-bagaimana kita tahu tidak mampu hendak membuat perusahaan yang besar². Jadi bagi muslihat ekonomi negara kita dengan hetong panjang (Long Term Policy) dan bagi muslihat negara jiran² kita juga, pada fikiran saya, masa-nya sudah sampai kita menchari jalan supaya di-tubuhkan Regional Co-operation antara negara² yang berdekatan dengan kita sa-bagaimana yang telah di-buat di-dalam sa-tengah² negeri di-dalam dunia ini. Jika negara² yang berdekatan dengan kita sanggup bersepakat dan sanggup pula—ini mustahak mengkorbankan hak² per-sendirian bagi menchari keuntongan negara² yang berpanjangan, maka ini satu jalan yang amat berguna bagi ekonomi negara masing². Saya fikir ini satu tanggungan moral bagi satu

jalan yang menuju kapada kemajuan dan kema'amoran.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perhubungan terbaik² di-antara kaum buroh dan majikan sangat mustahak di-dalam kemajuan pembangunan negara. Jika negara kita selalu menghadapi per-telingkahan antara kedua² pihak dan selalu pula ada pihak² buroh mengada-kan mogok², negara kita akan tetap tidak boleh maju sa-bagaimana di-kehendaki atau sa-bagaimana yang di-hajati. Pihak buroh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti-lah mengikut konsep bekerja bersungguh² sesuai dengan gaji yang di-terima-nya bagaimana yang kita lihat di-negeri Jepun, pihak maji-kan pula mesti-lah memainkan peranan bagi muslihat negara dan bagi pihak Kerajaan mesti-lah berikhtiar dengan sa-berapa daya menimbangkan masa-a.h² itu dengan adil dan lurus dan menchari sa-berapa ikhtiar jalan penye-lesaian dengan pandangan dari segi kemajuan negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya, saya suka-lah memberi tajok² rangkaian pemandangan² dan shor² saya dalam membahathkan Anggaran Belanjawan yang di-bentangkan oleh Menteri Muda Kewangan bagi tahun 1967. Dengan izin Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sebut-kan dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that progress always depends on the excellence of the nation's people. Good and honest hardwork is expected from every able-bodied Malaysian if we are going to ensure prosperity. A Royal Commission on Taxation is suggested to be appointed to study our system of taxation and to make specific recommendations with a view to increasing our revenue and to providing fiscal incentives to accelerate the pace of industrial development and agricul-tural diversification. When we com-mence our Second Malaysia Plan (and it is now time that we plan how to set it out), we should bear in mind not to repeat some of the mistakes made in the First Plan.

Sir, in conclusion much of the success of industrialisation depends on regional economic co-operation and the main-tenance of industrial peace. Along with

these factors and with intelligent and courageous policy action by the Government, prosperity can be made perpetual in our beloved country of Malaysia. Thank you. (*Applause*).

Mr President: Majlis ini di-tanggohkan.

Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.00 noon.

(Mr President in the Chair)

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya Al-Haj: Honourable Dato' President, Sir, may I be allowed to associate myself with the various speeches which have been made by Honourable Members of this House with regard to the submission of the Supply Bill, 1967 by the Honourable Minister of Finance.

Sir, this is the fourth Malaysia Supply Bill submitted, the last one was made on the 21st December, 1965. The amount of the probable expenditure to be spent by this country this year, as stated by the Menteri Muda, will be in the region of about \$1,829 million as compared with an amount of \$1,691 million for the previous year. The estimated revenue for 1966 was about \$1,640 as compared with about \$1,685 for 1967 without taking into account the new taxes. It seems to me, therefore, Sir that the Budget for Malaysia in its expenditure is increasing from year to year. I would agree with the general contention that although the Indonesian confrontation has terminated peacefully, our State cannot decrease its expenditure generally, one of the chief reasons being that the communistic element, especially in the north of the Peninsula, is still in its rampant intention to cause chaos in our country. Over and above this, Sir, the military forces of the Commonwealth are being gradually withdrawn from our country, and it follows therefore that there is no alternative but that we must take steps to increase our military personnel which, of course, means money and more expenditure.

I enumerate here, Sir, a few items of expenditure which appear to me to be worth mentioning and which have been

shown in the Bill. They are—Education gets \$385 million, Defence \$250 million, Internal Security \$147 million, Health \$140 million. The rest—\$144 million—would be distributed and divided between the various departments and sectors for the services in our country. Strictly speaking, therefore, Sir, as I said above, I am really sorry to see that the estimates are increasing from year to year. So far as my knowledge goes, it never goes down, but up and up. Presumably, Sir, one would add that increase cannot be avoided, as a country like ours must have the determination to steer its economical responsibilities so as to maintain its stability in all fields, and not to provide opportunities for the doubtful elements to cause chaotic disturbances in the State. But, Sir, having said all that can be said in the matter, there must be a way to subsidise the deficit of the expenditures over revenue. In this respect, Sir, I am happy to note the words of the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, spoken in the Lower House, on page 39. With your permission, Sir, I quote: *inter alia*, he said:

"The sad part of the situation is that the overwhelming bulk of the Government's additional pay bill in recent years is not the result of more bodies working for it, it is merely the result of more pay given to the same bodies, and if the public is to be believed, too many of these same bodies are giving less service for more pay".

He goes on, Sir:

"This state of affairs clearly cannot go on indefinitely, and when the Report of the Salaries Commission comes to hand later this year, an agonising reappraisal will have to be made, if I may adopt an expression which has become famous".

Sir, I heartily agree and support the contention of the Finance Minister. This is a sickness of the Government. I should say, and it does not prevail only in one State but in several States in Malaysia, and the sooner the sickness is cured the better, I believe, for our Finance Minister to ease his brain in the preparation and balancing of the estimates.

However, Sir, I beg to agree to differ from the second part of his Speech in the same page. With your permission, I will also read it, Sir:

"The time is rapidly approaching when the Government will be faced with either a major retrenchment exercise, or with an overall pay cut from top to bottom or with both these measures".

Sir, I would say I disagree with the retrenchment exercise. There will be a sorry plight among certain classes of Government officers if these measures are taken. The Minister himself said, Sir, on page 12 of his Budget speech in the Lower House that in 1966 it was estimated that about 142,000 boys and girls would be leaving school and by the end of 1967, another 150,000 boys and girls are expected to be out of school. I was given to understand, Sir, that a greater number of these boys and girls are children of Government officers—I mean to say, a greater part of them—and if their parents, the Government officers, are thrown out of their jobs into the streets, one would form the opinion that the condition of the States would be, I should say, terrible; Sir, because it stands to reason that the first batch of Government officers to be sacked will be the temporary officers; and I understand also that temporary officers in most of the States are tremendous and if they are out of service, no doubt, the Administration of the States would suffer.

Another small item of unnecessary expenditure, Sir, and which I believe would not be popular, especially in this House, is the Study Tours by some of our Parliamentary Members and also by Members of the State Assemblies throughout Malaysia. So far, as I can gather, Sir, a party of 10 persons going on these tours would cost the Government a lovely sum of \$50,000 and if more persons are going it would cost more to the Government coffers.

The Honourable Dato' Y. T. Lee, who spoke a few minutes ago, said that the time for wild spending by the Government should be over. I am not asking, Sir, for the tours to be stopped altogether, but I do suggest that it be postponed for the time being until our financial stability is assured. Then we can start it all over again.

Sir, I would agree to the suggestion made by a certain Member of the Lower House, I believe by the Honour-

able Member for Temerloh—he is an Alliance Member—when the Budget was debated in the House of Representatives. He suggested, Sir, that a Parliamentary Committee be formulated to trace and check Government expenditures of the various States of Malaysia. It would not only put a stop to any unnecessary expenditures of the States but also, being an independent committee, it will have the means of checking all the necessary spending of the States concerned.

I have very little to add, Sir, with regard to the revenue side of the Budget. I am of the opinion that the taxation bestowed upon all of us are adequately heavy. I gathered from the speech of the Finance Minister that the revenue which is expected to total \$1,685 million plus new taxations and others, the deficit of the current account would be about \$29 million. Sir, however, there is one small point which I would like to ask the Honourable the Finance Minister, which I am sure would deserve an answer from him. Since last year, I have pointed out to him that although the duty on brandy and gin has been raised in Borneo States, in Malaya the duties remain the same. I do not know why, Sir. This year, 1967, I am happy to note that the duties on beer and stout have been increased, but the Minister's speech does not disclose any increase at all in the case of brandy and whisky. Why, Sir? It is an open secret that people who are indulging in these beverages have money to spare, just a little bit, for the country's benefit.

Sir, I would now like just to mention a small item in the Bill. I would say, Sir, I am not discussing it, I just mention the amount, Sir—Head S. 44 on page 2 of the Bill amounting to roughly \$5.8 million for Judiciary, an increase of over \$400,000 over that of 1966. I am sure with this increase, Sir, something could be done for the Johore Bharu Magistrates' Courts. The furnishings, including tables, chairs, etc., Sir, in these courts the offices, are those bought before the second World War—I repeat, Sir, those were bought before the second World War. I had occasion to go there a few days ago

and I was surprised to see that the same old, now dilapidated, furnitures are being used in the courts. This is quite true, Sir, because I was an officer in the Johore Bahru Courts before the second World War, and, later on, also, during the British Military Administration. A few days ago, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines, the Honourable Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub—I hope he is here: no, he is not here, Sir—while he was submitting the Development Estimates in the Lower House said that he would see that some renovations were done to the court houses throughout the country. I emphasise, he said "throughout the country". I am sorry he is not here, but I hope he will not forget the Johore Bahru Courts in view of the increase in the vote I have just mentioned. I would certainly invite him, Sir, to come to the Johore Bharu Courts to see how old and rotten the furnitures are in the building.

In conclusion, Sir, I would say that the Malaysian Budget for 1967 is a good piece of job done by the Honourable Minister of Finance. In considering the needs for more revenue to cover the shortage, he has no alternative but to introduce new taxation, and, of course, as is usual, taxation will always hurt most of us. The Budget itself, on the whole, is not a painless one nor could it be absolved from criticism. But, strictly speaking, Sir, it is a sensible one and I am of the opinion that our Finance Minister has succeeded in indoctrinating into the minds of most of our people the overall objects of inflicting the minimum hardship by spreading the burden of new additional taxation into a state of equality amongst those concerned. Thank you, Sir.

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, the Bill before the Senate arises from the 1967 Budget, which may be termed "a soft Budget" as it is surprisingly lacking in harsh taxes. In a developing country such as ours, taxation on an increasing scale must be expected, for how else is Government to finance the various schemes that are designed to bring economic wealth and stability in the future? I am happy to note that the Government

has decided to abandon the turnover tax and in its place has accepted the suggestion of the Chambers of Commerce of a general import levy of 2 per cent. However, Sir, one suggestion which has been repeatedly put to Government, year after year, is that income tax relief for dependants, other than children and wives, should be introduced. I refer to dependent parents. Countries like the United Kingdom and Australia, I believe, give such relief from income tax, and since many of our tax advisers have come from those very countries, I find it very difficult to understand why such relief is not introduced into our country. The relief, however small, will be particularly welcome as it means our Government will take heed of the typically Asian obligation of wage-earners to look after their parents in their old age.

Mr President, Sir, I cannot remember under which vote in the Budget, discussions arose in the Dewan Ra'ayat on the question of the Blood Debt. A number of Opposition Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat had their sights on me, accusing me of opening up old wounds and trying to get into the lime-light, so to speak. It is, therefore, necessary that I should explain my position publicly. In fact, I have done so at meetings of the Chambers of Commerce. Apparently there is still a need for clarification and I am taking this opportunity, Sir, to say that I was elected Chairman of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce who have been pressing for some kind of atonement payment from the Japanese. I was also elected Chairman of the Blood Debt Action Committee. The envy of certain Members of Dewan Ra'ayat is understandable, but what is not understandable, Mr President, Sir, is that those Members concerned apparently do not have the interests of the Chinese in particular and of Malaysia in general at heart. No sensible person can be unaware of the atrocities committed, mostly on the Chinese in Malaya, and of the total sum of \$75 million taken away from the Chinese community alone—I emphasise the word "alone"—in

Malaya, in the then North Borneo and Sarawak by the Japanese armed forces upon their occupation of these territories. No other community was similarly penalised. It is for this reason that the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce decided to claim atonement compensation from the Japanese. The Chambers, Sir, are well aware that the Japanese Government did make restitution upon the return of peace after the second world war. However, such restitution was in respect of war damage and, as far as the Chambers know, the money extorted from the Chinese in Malaya, the then North Borneo and Sarawak was not included. What could be fairer than to ask for the repayment of money extorted by the Japanese military forces?

Mr President, Sir, it is not the intention of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce to use whatever atonement grant made by the Japanese purely for the benefit of the Chinese. The Chambers have decided that a vast proportion of such grants will go towards financing national projects such as university colleges, training colleges and, perhaps, even a national shipping line. The remainder is to be used for the purposes of setting up a Foundation Fund, the income from which will finance worthy scholarships and give relief to needy Malaysian students all over the world. To me has been entrusted the task of taking the lead in obtaining payment from the Japanese, and this task I intend to fulfil to the best of my ability. If Opposition Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat are not interested in obtaining justice for the Chinese in Malaysia, they alone have to answer for this. It clearly shows how underserving they are of any kind of public support.

It clearly illustrates why they were not asked to take the lead in this matter; and true to their colours, they criticise just for the sake of criticism. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Sir, are grateful to our Prime Minister for trying to help in this matter, and I believe that a suitable solution is in the offing.

Mr President, Sir, a great deal of heat has been generated over the question of fragmentation of estates. In all the statements I read on this subject I discern a common concern over the welfare of tappers working on estates. I have not the least doubt that this concern is also shared by the Government who is just anxious as the National Union of Plantation Workers to avoid widespread unemployment among tappers. I dare say without fear of contradiction that our Government is as anxious to see that these tappers remain in gainful employment as the National Union of Plantation Workers is anxious not to suffer any decrease in its membership. Apart from this, there is the danger of the outflow of capital representing the proceeds of the sale of foreign-owned estates. It appears as easy administrative action to allow only the transmission overseas of that portion of the proceeds of such sales equal to the book value of the estates and to rule that the sum remaining must be kept in Malaysia and re-invested. On the question of fragmentation itself it seems to me that the remedy lies with the State Governments and it is heartening to note that several State Governments have taken action to prevent fragmentation. However any trend towards selling-out foreign estates in Malaysia should not be stifled if fragmentation is not involved and as long as the Malaysian owners are able to produce rubber in the same quantity and of the same quality as did the former foreign owners. In some cases, I am told, fragmentation of estates has, in fact, resulted in the poor man becoming a land-owner of 3 to 5 acres of rubber. This in itself is not undesirable, if these smallholders can be effectively assisted by the smallholders service, I believe, the R.R.I. in the matter of producing good quality rubber. With regard to tappers on estates, it is known that they not only can avoid unemployment but they can even share in the ownership of rubber estates through a co-operative movement which has so far purchased a large number of large estates. This co-operative movement has not only succeeded in preventing fragmentation

but has in fact avoided unemployment among tappers and has given them the opportunity of part-ownership of the very estates on which the tappers have been working for many years. I personally do not see any clash of interest between the Co-operative Society concerned and the National Union of Plantation Workers. In fact, I feel that the closest co-operation between them will only result in great benefit to the estate workers as well as to the plantation industry.

Mr President, Sir, I ask for your indulgence and the indulgence of this House to deal with this subject a little longer as there are a number of other observations I would like to make. Whilst not denying that the transfer of foreign-owned estates to Malaysia ownership is a step in the right direction towards the ultimate local ownership and control of the Malaysian rubber industry, this is only true if the new owners continue to run their estates as single viable economic units. If, however, such a change-over of ownership leads to fragmentation of the estates with its consequent dismissal of the labour force, neglect of the health and social services, lowering of productivity and so on, this can only have far-reaching ill-effects on the national economy.

In a free enterprise economy such as ours, it is perhaps difficult to legislate against disposal of one's property, more particularly private property, and one has to look far deeper into what are the incentives and motives for the foreign-owned companies to liquidate their properties before one can attempt even to suggest a solution to the problem of fragmentation.

To begin with, Sir, it is estimated that there are almost one million acres under rubber and oil palm in West Malaysia, which fall under the category of foreign control ownership. Of this, something like 850,000 acres is under rubber. If the average return per acre of land is estimated at \$200 per annum, the estimated annual profit could be about \$200 million. Proceeds of sale of foreign-owned estates since Merdeka could well be in the region of six to seven hundred million dollars. A signi-

ficant fact is that the proceeds from the sale of such properties as well as the profits each year are usually not kept or re-invested in Malaysia but are remitted to the United Kingdom or to South Africa or some such foreign country. Most of these foreign-owned rubber estate companies in Malaysia have considerable unutilised resources from profits and sales of property. Such resources are placed on deposits in banks overseas or invested in treasury bills overseas. This means that the funds which are generated in Malaysia are channelled into the money market overseas benefiting overseas countries. If we consider in this context that Malaysia has to borrow money abroad at fairly high rates of interest, the irony of the situation is that, in effect, Malaysia is borrowing some of the money in international money market which could well have originated from Malaysia itself. This point is very important if we consider that in the last few years, Malaysia has been compelled to turn to international money market for loans to finance her development programmes. In fact, the country's foreign debt has been gradually built up to such an extent as to be viewed with growing concern by the Government, a concern which was amply brought out in the Budget Session by the Finance Minister.

If I may state some figures in brief, the public debt on the 31st December, 1966, was \$3,000 million, of which \$2,500 million was domestic loans and \$500 million from external debts. Gross foreign borrowings by the Federal Government and statutory bodies totalled \$61 million while the Federal Government's gross domestic borrowing amounted to \$400 million during the year. It was also disclosed that \$1,960 million have been taken out of West Malaysia as profits by overseas controlled firms from 1960 to 1965, though a certain proportion of the funds flowing out return to Malaysia in the form of re-investment. However, no accurate data is available to indicate the magnitude of this re-investment. The situation now obtains, therefore, where on the one hand there is a constant need for new capital which has to

be encouraged through various inducements and foreign loans for development projects, and on the other hand there is a continuing drain on the country's own resources by the remittance abroad of profits and capital recoupment. The question which one would like to ask is: Is Malaysia to continue losing a considerable amount of what is rightly her own financial resources and at the same time look overseas to secure funds to finance her own economic development? The answer must clearly be "No", and I would like to suggest that our Government give careful and active consideration to bring about a change in the present state of affairs.

I would suggest strongly that the Government should enact legislation to require all foreign-owned rubber estates to be registered in Malaysia and for profits to be ploughed back into the Malaysia economy, subject of course to such amounts as are customarily allowed for remittance abroad within the requirements of foreign exchange control. Secondly, if foreign-owned estates wish to dispose of their properties the Government should, in the first place, acquire these estates by means of the issue of a loan stock which could be under-written by Bank Negara. This, I would admit, is a bold and radical approach, one which in fact can even be regarded as drastic in the sense that I suggest Government participation in the rubber industry itself. In the circumstances that we see obtaining in the rubber industry today, one cannot help thinking that some measure of Government participation in the industry is essential for the very future of the industry itself. I am, therefore, suggesting that the Government should create either by legislation or by incorporation under the Companies Act a corporation, which could perhaps be called The National Rubber Plantations Corporation, which would take over control and ownership of such foreign-owned rubber estates as they are offered for sale, not by compulsion. The corporation with the backing of Bank Negara can be empowered to issue a loan stock which could be in units of \$100 or \$1,000,

the interest could be fixed at 5, 5½ to 6 per cent or at whatever rate is the prevailing commercial rate and could be subject to an annual or bi-annual adjustment, either upwards or downwards, depending on the price of rubber. The stock could be dated, say, 1990 and could be redeemable at any price and at any time and tenderable in the money market. I can see that if these proposals are accepted and implemented, they will bring the following benefits to Malaysia:

- (1) They will prevent the flow of Malaysian capital arising from the sales of foreign-owned estates;
- (2) They will provide the funds which the Government can use for its economic development plans and reduce the frequency to raise loans in the international money markets;
- (3) They will eradicate foreign domination of Malaysia's primary industry; and
- (4) They will prevent the fragmentation of estates that are harmful to the Malayan economy.

These proposals have been made from a deep sense of nationalistic pride and patriotism and on the ground that, in view of the considerable drain on Malaysia's financial resources, any continuation of the present position can be inimical to the development of the Malayan economy.

Mr President, Sir, to change the subject, I would like to congratulate the Government in setting up a Malaysian Consulate in Taipeh. At last, we have our own officials there to look after nearly 3,000 of our students and we can look forward to closer relations with the Republic of China who, like us, is a bastion of democracy and bulwark against Communism. I wish our civil servants will not repeat the statement that the opening of our Consulate in Taipeh does not amount to recognition of the Republic of China. We all know that. Why do we want to hurt the feelings of those who desire to be our genuine friends? I am sure that we ourselves would feel hurt, if some of our friends said the same thing about us.

I was horrified, Sir, the other day to hear a Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat suggest that we should have a Consulate in Peking. That Member concerned obviously did not know what he was talking about. Could he be unaware of official statements that the real menace of our security and to our very future comes from Communist China? The same danger is realised in Australia and in New Zealand and realised even more by our northern neighbour, Thailand. Alas! the Dewan Ra'ayat Member is like an ostrich who makes believe that the desert is a paradise after burying its head in the sand. India and Indonesia can testify to the viles of Communism.

Finally, Sir, the Government is to be congratulated on the incentives outlined by the Minister of Finance to promote export trade and industry. Reductions in port charges and railway freight are most welcome. The citizens of Malaysia will do well to realise that our Minister of Finance must find more and more money as the years go by if our country is to continue to develop and as public demands for various services keep increasing. New taxes must of necessity be introduced and, as long as they are reasonably and fairly evenly applied, it is our duty to accept them cheerfully so that our nation can lift its head high among the other nations of the world. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I notice and I hope this House too will notice the absence of Ministers while Dewan Negara is in session—a Minister is just walking in (*Laughter*). The reason is this: this House is powerless to stop any money Bills. If we could have that power (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: We have that power)—I do not think that we have.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification, the Lower House is also sitting and the Ministers should be there.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: I have not finished with my speech yet. Dato' Crawford is quite right to say that. However, I wish to say, that with due respect at least to you, Mr President, and to the Members of this House,

some Ministers should be present to respect this House, and now one is in and I am very happy that he is in (*Laughter*).

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): On a point of clarification, if the Honourable Senator would permit me, Mr President, Sir, I had urgently to go to see a man about a dog, and so I just went out. Mr President, Sir, I shall be always present in this House so long as the Supply Bill and all my Bills that are going to be introduced in this House this sitting are being debated, and I hope I will not be castigated that I am failing in my duty. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I am very happy at that assurance, and I hope that I will get the same assurance from the other Ministers.

Now, I wish to get down to figures, simple figures that a common person like me can understand—figures about expenditure. I would refer to the figures in millions; I want to reduce them to a common denominator. We are spending \$182.08 per person, assuming that we have a population of 10 million people. Our average income is \$168.05, that is to say, everyone of us in this country—child, woman and adult—is owing outside and inside this country \$14.03 per person, which means that we will be owing that to the end of our lives, if we are spending in that way. However, we have not come to the real factor yet. We are going to have a Development Plan which has cost everyone of us \$455 per person for a period of years: and if we follow the speech of the Finance Minister, he says that he is going to borrow per person \$190 to finance this Development Plan, that means to say that everyone of us here has got to sustain a debt of \$695 per person for the Development Plan. Together with our annual expenditure and the Development Plan, every single one of us here, whether he is child, a woman or a man, will be owing the Government \$279.03 per person. That is a debt which is very great for a small country like ours—a country of 10 million persons only. So, I hope that the Government will be realistic

enough to cut down our expenditure. Expenditure in relation to what? In relation to the States. We are subsidising all our States. I think most of our States have got to ask money from the Central Government as subsidies because the States are not run properly. They cannot get that income on their own and which they should. Our land development in the States, our taxation in the States.....

Tuan Yeoh Kian Teik: On a point of clarification, Mr President, would the Honourable Member give facts and figures for the State of Perak to substantiate that allegation?

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Not all the States (*Laughter*). Maybe Perak alone is not subsidised, because it is producing enough tin. But before it had tin, it had to be subsidised, but not now.

I hope that Government will have the co-ordination to bring the States to order. I know there are certain States which can make revenue, but they may say in their mind "Never mind, we don't want the revenue, because we can be subsidised by the Central Government". Sometimes, they throw away about \$10 to \$20 million a year, because they feel that they can be subsidised by the Central Government. So, I think some of the States should be called to order and some of the Menteri² Besar should be called to order to see that they run the States properly.

Now, regarding our rubber estates. We are producing rubber, and in 1960 we were getting an income of \$160—odd million per year from rubber alone; but today with the increase of our output to one million over tons of rubber, we are only getting a revenue of \$58 million from rubber. So, there is a decrease. But why should there be a decrease? Firstly, we do not know how to utilise our rubber. The second point is that we do not know how to utilise the old rubber trees. I believe that in certain experimental schools in Great Britain they have found that rubber trees make the best paper that can be marketed in the world. Why have we not set up a Commission to look into this matter, whereby we can

utilise our old rubber trees for this type of paper? I think the Government should set up a Commission to look into this matter because we are throwing away gold. Mr President, Sir, there are lots of things which are wasted in our country—padi husk, padi straws; materials that could be utilised for the benefit of the industry, of the country, and of the people, are absolutely wasted.

Coming to the question of currency, I have read the speech of the Minister of Finance saying that in June currency would be taken over by Bank Negara. That is the only explanation, but I do not know how it is going to work, and what the currency is: Malaysian currency or notes issued by Bank Negara? It must be stated. Like in Hongkong, the banks are issuing the currency—it is not the Hongkong currency. The Chartered Bank issues currency, the Hongkong Bank issues currency, and all that. It must be stated definitely, so that we know what type of currency; and if it is Malaysian currency, who is going to be the issuing agency? From his speech, it is the Bank Negara that is going to issue the currency—it is not the Government of Malaysia. Suppose the Bank Negara fails, the Government falls too. So, the Bank Negara must be a stabilising institution and there must be good heads in the Bank to direct all this. So, I want to know from the Government what type of currency notes they want to use, and who is going to issue it.

With regard to the Government in this country, in cases where people come to see me as a doctor, we have got medical cases of urgency. We have got to send people abroad for heart surgery—cardiac surgery—for eye surgery, for neurological conditions, for orthopaedic conditions and so on, but there is one thing which our Government has forgotten—that we have got the men in this country who can do it, and they have complained to me. We have asked the Government for a surgical unit costing \$4,000 over and it has been neglected for three years. The Government has not given the capacity, the utility, the use of

these surgical factors to our surgeons. Some of our surgeons have the highest degrees and great experience in this part of the world, if not in the world. We have got some of the best ophthalmologists in the world, in East Asia at least. Now, the man is going to resign, because he has not got enough instruments to do operations, no proper clinic for him to do surgical operations for the children; he says, "I am not doing my best, because I have not got the proper instruments"—and some instruments have got to be bought with his own money. I do not think the Government is doing the proper thing for our own people here. We have got some very good surgeons in this country; I know it, because I have been to some of the surgeons and we have not got a properly equipped surgery to perform good surgical operations. We have got the men here, but we must have the materials and the conditions in which they can produce proper and good work. Then we have got a doctor, an eye and nose specialist, a man who is very good and highly respected. When he was to be transferred people petitioned about his transfer, but now he is resigning from Government Service. He says, "I have not got enough instruments to do my work". Here is the most brilliant man that the Government can find, and yet the Government does not give him the help, the utility, or the facilities for proper work.

We have sent a man abroad now for cardiac surgery, in order to save sending people to Bangkok later on. Now, Bangkok, at least can boast of having a cardiac surgery. We have got the man in England now undergoing training. In two years he will be back. He is one of the best surgeons we have. But we have not prepared anything; we have not prepared the surgical clinical unit for this man to do his work. It is right that we should do it.

We have sent a man abroad for neuro-surgery. We have not prepared the clinic and it requires at least two or three years to prepare a good clinic and all the instruments to do his work. Whose loss is this, Mr President, Sir? It is a loss to our country of the

ability of this persons to do the work; it is a loss of money expended on these people who have been sent abroad.

I think the attention of the Government should be drawn to the proper expansion of certain hospitals. For instance, the Penang Hospital. I believe it is planned for a future hospital. Now, the Penang Hospital is one of the largest in the North. It can accommodate people from Perlis, from Kedah, from Perak, up to Penang and we have got some of the best doctors there, but since colonial days nothing has been done to the clinics—maybe bigger wards have been built—but what is the use of the wards with more patients and less facilities for work?

I think it is high time that the Government looked into this to see that these people are given proper facilities for doing the work, instead of millions on development. We have got to pay \$695 per person to do the development. If we spent that amount for hospitals, I think the health of our children for the future would be assured. Now, my grouse is this: we have spent so much money to develop this and develop that, but what about the development of the future of our children? Have we set up a committee to see that the future of our children are properly guaranteed? Every year 20,000 children pass out from schools without jobs—the Minister of Education estimated 20,000 children without jobs. What are we going to do with all these children? The future of our country is dependent on these children, and what have we done? The Government should set up a special committee to investigate into this to see that the future of our children is assured and that they should not be going about to become gangsters, robbing people, murdering people, killing people for the sake of \$10, \$20 or \$30. This should not be. Of course, I know that the Minister of Finance has got a job to do. He is a good Minister. He tries to do his job within his capacity, but how can a person always be taxing people without being called names? He has been called all sorts of names. There are boxes put in all the shops saying: "This is for Mr so-and-so,

the Minister of Finance"—a special box for telephone fees. (*Laughter*) So, every time you put in ten cents it is for Mr so-and-so. But our recurrent expenditure is terrific, Mr President, Sir. Our recurrent expenditure for salaries alone is \$16 million a year, and the Minister said that they had not earned that \$16 million a year because they had not served and given proper value for the money. But if we double it every year, next year it will be \$32 million and then \$64 million and so on. That is our recurrent expenditure. So, I hope, the Government will see to it that something must be done for our Civil Service and for our people as a whole.

Now, let us see what can we do? Where are the services for this country? What can we, as citizen of this country, prepare for the future of our country and our children? As my Honourable friend Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah said, we should have a Royal Commission. I agree with him absolutely that we should have a Royal Commission to investigate into this matter, to see that the expenditure is properly balanced, to see that there is no lopsided expenditure, and also to see that we are paying real good money for real good service. All the strikes, all these things—the strikes, the problems of labour and everything—impinge on the capacity of the Government to exist, impinge on the capacity of a country to develop and will impinge on the future careers of our children. I hope the Government will take heed of this suggestion of my Honourable friend the Senator here—a Royal Commission is absolutely necessary.

Now, regarding the Blood Debt. I agree with my Honourable friend Tan Sri T. H. Tan, who is now the head of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce. I was the first to suggest about this debt, and because we in Kedah alone estimated that the Japanese had taken away \$10 million from us—in Kedah, a small State with a population of nearly 800,000 people, we had been duped to provide \$10 million—I think something should be done. I agree with the suggestion of our

Honourable Senator that the money should be wisely spent. With that I agree.

Finally, Sir, I wish to say that the Government has done a good job in bringing this Supply Bill here, but I hope the Government will see to it that every cent that is spent gets its value. I wish to support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

Mr President: Meshuarat ini ditangguhkan hingga pukul 2.15 petang.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.15 p.m.

(Mr Deputy President in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1967

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Tuan Chan Kwong Hon: Mr President, Sir, this is the first time in four years that we are able to consider our Budget without the thought of confrontation hanging over us. Once again, we are back to normal, so to speak. We can now concentrate our thoughts and deliberations fully on efforts to develop the economy of our young nation and at the same time to uplift the living standard of our people.

It is gratifying to hear from our Deputy Prime Minister in the Dewan Ra'ayat the other day that 1967 will NOT see the stagnation of development. This should be so if we are to march forward to greater progress. As in all businesses, there must be investment before one can ever have the hope of getting back any return. In this context, intensified efforts must be made to improve and expend our economy in all directions—be it in industry, commerce, trade or agriculture. It is imperative that everything possible must be done to achieve bigger success.

Mr President, Sir, turning now to the Budget, on the surface it appears to be hard-hitting. As I have said in previous years, if we want development and progress, then we must be prepared to pay for them. Those who can afford it must be prepared to pay a bigger share. This is only fair. The

repeal of the turnover tax is most welcome. Its replacement by a two per cent surtax should be a fairer system of taxation.

I am glad that the Honourable Minister of Finance has cleared the air about the additional taxation on high speed diesel fuel. According to him, the tin mining industry in West Malaysia is not affected by the additional 12-cent duty. On behalf of the tin mining industry, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Alliance Government for its far-sighted decision. The removal of this additional duty will definitely help to promote the healthy growth of the tin industry. This will result in bigger and steady production and greater prosperity for the nation.

Mr President, Sir, most of the local mines are operating on marginal land. Any additional burden placed on them in the form of taxation will seriously affect their very existence. Malaysia is no longer a low-cost producer as she used to be known before. With the gradual exhaustion of mining land with high grade tin content, Malaysian miners are now forced to operate more and more on land with lower grade tin content. This results in higher production costs. It will be interesting to note that these marginal mines contribute more than fifty per cent of the national tin output. And if they are forced to close down under circumstances beyond their control, Malaysia's tin production will be seriously affected.

I am glad that the Government has a programme to prospect Malay Reservations and Forest Reserves in order to make more land available for mining. As I have stated earlier, mining land with high grade tin content is slowly but surely being exhausted. It is of vital importance therefore that more land should be made available for mining.

It is interesting to note that the Government is doing everything possible to help the bumiputras set a footing in tin mining. Mr President, Sir, tin mining, especially gravel pump mining, is a highly specialised industry

and it is important that one should have a good knowledge of mining technique before venturing into the business. In this connection, it will be worthwhile for the Government to consider some sort of co-operative venture between the bumiputras and the Chinese miners, to ensure the success of the mining operations. I am sure the industry will welcome the bumiputras with open arms. My Chinese colleagues in the mining community will be only too glad to give every assistance, particularly in imparting the technical know-how on the operation of gravel pump mines. Their experience and skill should be most helpful in initiating the bumiputras into the intricacies of the mining business and will surely assist in solving the numerous problems which miners have to face before success is achieved.

The announcement that the Government is to conduct a survey of the Malay Reserved areas to determine the extent of mineral deposits contained in the areas is most welcome. If the survey shows good prospects, the bumiputras with the help of the Chinese miners will be able to exploit the untapped resources which hitherto remain buried underground. This will undoubtedly bring greater prosperity to our nation.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga pada petang ini bangun menyokong Rang Undang² Belanjawan bagi tahun 1967 yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kewangan pada pagi tadi dan rasa saya patutlah Menteri Kewangan kita, Yang Berhormat Enche' Tan Siew Sin ini di-berikan kepujian kerana ketegasan, kecekapan dan kesungguhan-nya menyempurna dan menyediakan Anggaran Belanjawan sama ada menambah atau mengurangkan yang sunggoh² di-lancharkan bagi kepentingan negara kita Malaysia yang di-kasehi ini. Walau pun kita dengar bahawa beberapa perkara yang tidak begitu kemas, yang tidak begitu lichin, yang menyinggong beberapa soal terutama-nya masalah kenaikan cukai, ini barangkali berupa soal² detail yang boleh di-selideki dan di-baiki pada masa² yang akan datang.

Tetapi dalam beberapa perkara berhubung dengan Rang Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1967 ini yang melambatkan beberapa Jabatan² yang berkenaan, Kementerian² yang berkenaan, saya suka-lah menyentoh beberapa perkara yang saya rasakan mustahak di-kemukakan dengan perasaan penoh ikhlas dan bertanggungjawab d'atas kebaikan dan kepentingan bersama ia-itu saya maseh terkenang lagi daripada semenjak saya sendiri mula² menjadi Ahli dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini sa-hinggalah pada hari ini, pada persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat yang berlangsung yang mungkin akan habis membincangkan masaal² pada besok pagi, masaal² kedudukan tambahan elaun bagi Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang di-kemukakan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat daripada sa-masa ka-sa-masa, kalau tidak salah saya, lebih kurang tiga kali-lah semenjak saya menjadi Ahli Rumah yang berbahagia ini perkara ini di-timbulkan dan di-perbincangkan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan saya rasa bagi pihak Ahli² Dewan yang berbahagia ini tentu-lah sangat ber-simpati dan penoh pengharapan supaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan Ra'ayat itu di-berikan tambahan elaun, barangkali oleh kerana mereka bekerja terlampau berat dan mereka tidak pernah tidur tiap² malam oleh kerana bekerja untuk kepentingan negara dan ra'ayat.

Apa yang ingin saya katakan di-sini, malang-nya sa-kali, ia-lah tiap² kali soal hendak menimbulkan rancangan menaikkan elaun Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat ini kita di-Dewan ini berdetik pun tidak, mem'nta tambah elaun pun tidak, hendak mengatakan kita ini bekerja keras pun tidak, tetapi di-Dewan Ra'ayat perkara ini timbul, kita yang menjadi mangsa, kita di-katakan tidak ada kawasan tidak patut di-berikan simpati, patut itu dan ini bahkan mereka sahaja-lah yang harus mendapat layanan dan keistimewaan yang walau bagaimana pun perkara ini dengan sa-chara langsung dan sa-chara tidak langsung melibatkan kedudukan Ahli² Dewan Negara ini sendiri.

Oleh kerana saya sendiri bukan sahaja merasa jemu dan bosan tetapi

kadang² saya pun hendak naik radang juga kerana perkara² yang di-keluarkan ini walau pun barangkali kalau kita hendak fikirkan dengan sa-pintas lalu tidak-lah begitu menyinggong perasaan, tetapi dengan sa-chara tidak langsung bagi orang² yang lekas merajok, orang² yang lekas pemanas, tentu-lah orang² yang nipis telinga-nya akan chuba juga hendak memberikan jawapan. Saya ini bukan-lah orang yang pemanas tetapi orang yang suka memberikan jawapan ia-itu rasa-nya pada mula soal ini di-timbulkan kita nampak bagaimana bijak-nya sa'ah sa-orang daripada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini, yang chuba hendak melakukan maksud² undang di-sa-balek batu ia-itu meminta tambahan elaun kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita, kepada Menteri² Kabinet yang lain, dia tidak sebut soal dia, tetapi di-hujung sadikit ada ekor-nya ia-itu setelah untuk Menteri² di-naikkan untuk dia pula, bagi-lah tambahan elaun perjalanan, bagi itu dan ini dan kemudian bila pihak² yang berkenaan daripada Menteri² kita memberikan jawapan terus-lah pada masa itu mereka itu membuat serangan kepada Ahli² Dewan Negara.

Saya ingin mengatakan di-sini pendapat dan fikiran saya berhubung dengan kedudukan kawasan dan kedudukan orang yang tidak ada kawasan, perbezaan di-antara Wakil Ra'ayat dengan Ahli² Dewan Negara. Saya rasa barangkali tiap² sa-saorang yang dudok di-dalam Dewan ini kalau ada pun yang bernasib baik yang dudok di-da am kawasan pilihan raya yang Wakil Ra'ayat-nya bekerja keras untuk kepentingan ra'ayat, Ahli Dewan Negara itu memang bernasib baik dan bertuah, tetapi bagaimana jikalau sa-orang Ahli Dewan Negara yang dudok di-dalam satu kawasan Wakil Ra'ayat, yang Wakil Ra'ayat-nya tidur lelap makan angin dan tidak pernah pun datang mengambil tahu hal² masharakat di-kawasan-nya, maka sudah tentu-lah tumpuan masharakat, tumpuan ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan segala bantuan dan sokongan, moral dan tenaga, maka mereka akan mendatangi orang² yang di-pandang boleh menolong, orang² yang lebih di-kenali

dan lebih bersimpati kepada mereka. Kejadian ini tidak dapat di-nafikan. Saya kalau hendak menceritakan panjang berhubung dengan kedudukan bagi memperbedzakan bagaimana-kah kegiatan, kesulitan yang di-tanggung oleh Ahli² Dewan Negara pada sa-bahagian² yang dapat kita jadikan chontoh dan tauladan, maka sunggohnya saya pada hari ini di-dalam Dewan ini akan membukakan tembelang² yang kita tahu perkara itu memang dapat kita ketengahkan dan dapat kita kembalikan sa-bagai satu jawapan yang betul² mungkin menginsafi Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang begitu tidak bertimbang rasa dan tidak 'adil dalam memberikan serangan² kepada Ahli Dewan ini.

Saya ingin menyatakan, sa-bagai satu chontoh, ia-itu yang pertama sa-kali sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat konon, sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan dan sa-bagai sa-orang yang berjuang dalam lapangan masharakat ka-sana ka-mari, yang pertama sa-kali yang agak membingungkan dan merunsingkan ia-lah soal derma. Ini soal tidak dapat kita nafikan. Ka'au wakil ra'ayat boleh menderma \$10.00 Ahli Dewan Negara biasa-nya tidak pernah kurang bahkan kerana tinggi kedudukan-nya konon hendak tambah sakurang²-nya \$5.00 lebih daripada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Segala pasokan permainan, sukan, sekolah², derma apa sahaja ranchangan² di-jalankan oleh masharakat, Ahli² Dewan Negara ini selalu-nya tidak pernah ketinggalan di-datangi dan sa-chara paksa pun dilakukan mahu tidak mahu sama² berkorban bagaimana yang di-rasa dan di-tanggongkan oleh Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat.

Saya tidak-lah hendak mengatakan bahawa di-dalam soal Ahli² Dewan Negara ini bagaimana yang saya katakan, tidak ada soal yang timbul masalah meminta kenaikan tambahan elaun Ahli² Dewan ini, chuma yang gatal mulut Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat sendiri dan mereka yang mengemukakan sa-orang yang mengemukakan sa-puloh menentang-nya yang melibatkan kedudukan Ahli Dewan Negara. Kalau-lah keadaan demikian ini maseh berkepanjangan, maseh mendatangkan

pertentangan, saya perchaya satu masa akan menjadi ribut, soal yang akan di-binchangkan lagi dalam kedua² Dewan ini tidak ada lain, Ahli Dewan ra'ayat menentang Ahli Dewan Negara, Ahli Dewan Negara akan menyerang balas kepada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dan pada masa itu-lah barangkali Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat sendiri merasakan bagaimana tidak sedap telinga-nya mendengar ia-itu perkataan² yang menyinggong perasaan di-keluarkan daripada Dewan ini nanti.

Saya dalam perkara ini, suka menyatakan pada mula-nya saya menganggap Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang berchakap dalam soal tambahan elaun ini bermaksud udang di-sabalek batu yang mengatakan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri tidak kechukupan be'anja. Pada mula-nya saya rasa pun memang ada maksud tujuan di-sabalek-nya. Tetapi malang-nya Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri, sa-telah keluar perkataan² mengatakan Tunku tidak chukup belanja patut ditambah elaun-nya, maka Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri mengakui bahawa memang-lah Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri sa-bagai sa-orang Perdana Menteri sa-lama ini tidak chukup belanja dan itu-lah sebab-nya Yang Teramat Mulia mengarahkan pertunjukan filem.

Saya dengan perasaan jujur, ingin-lah menyatakan pendapat dan perasaan saya. Sa-bagai sa-orang Perdana Menteri, sa-bagai sa-orang yang memegang teraju yang penting dalam pentadbiran negara, walau pun rasa-nya tidak chukup belanja dan tidak chukup apa sahaja, tidak-lah manis dan tidak-lah patut mengeluarkan kepada pengetahuan ramai bahawa sa-orang Perdana Menteri tidak chukup belanja. Kerana masalah ini akan menimbulkan beberapa perasaan dan beberapa kekeliruan yang mungkin mendatangkan kesan yang agak kurang baik kepada sa-orang yang ingin hendak memimpin negara, hendak memimpin ra'ayat dengan erti kata yang sa-benar-nya yang dapat di-hormati oleh seiuroh ra'ayat dan masharakat. Jadi walau macham mana pun perkara

ini sudah berlaku, saya sendiri menyatakan-lah yang saya tidak begitu setuju dan saya berasa kurang senang di-atas kedudukan perkara ini.

Dalam soal Tunku mengarahkan satu kerja yang kita nampak di-lapangan perfileman ini saya memang katakan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sa-orang yang berkebolehan, sa-orang yang betul² mempunyai semangat dan minat dalam lapangan perusahaan dan seni-budaya atau pun apa sahaja yang kita katakan bagi kebaikan sa-suatu yang di-katakan hak kepentingan masyarakat negara-nya. Tetapi dalam usaha² yang di-jalankan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia dalam perusahaan filem, mengarahkan filem, satu soal yang saya sendiri merasa tidak puas hati di-sabalek kebolehan dan kejayaan Tunku mengarahkan filem² ini ia-itu saya rasa soal hendak mengarah atau hendak membuat filem yang akan di-pertunjukkan bagi gambaran masyarakat dan tanah ayer kita ini bukanlah kurang orang² yang mempunyai kesanggupan, orang² yang mempunyai kebolehan dalam lapangan yang tertentu dalam soal perfileman ini sabagai yang kita tahu banyak artis² ia-itu seperti P. Ramli, Jamil Sulong, serta beberapa orang lagi yang kita tahu yang menjadi ahli dalam perkara ini—erti-nya kita tidak kekurangan orang yang boleh mengarahkan filem. Tetapi Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku rasa-nya dalam perusahaan filem ini harus-lah memikirkan bagaimana kedudukan perfileman yang di-keluarkan oleh orang² tempatan terutama-nya daripada kalangan orang² bumiputra (orang Melayu) yang mengusahakan pengeluaran filem² Melayu tempatan pada hari ini yang tidak mendapat tempat keistimewaan dan keutamaan dan nilai yang tinggi yang pernah menjadi sungutan oleh ahli² yang mengusahakan perfileman tempatan ini, beberapa waktu yang sudah hingga kepada hari ini filem di-keluarkan banyak, harganya murah, panggong yang hendak di-tayangkan filem Melayu terbatas sangat dan di-monopoli oleh hanya satu atau dua gulongan yang tertentu sahaja yang mendapat faedah yang besar. Dengan sebab itu-lah walau pun di-usahakan bagaimana pun oleh ahli²

yang chuba hendak meninggikan mutu perfileman Melayu di-negara kita ini tidak mendapat tempat dan kesan yang baik dan ini saya merasakan bahawa satu²-nya orang yang dapat mengatasi perkara ini ia-lah Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri yang mempunyai jiwa dan minat dalam lapangan ini. Bukan hanya banyak mengeluarkan filem dan boleh mengarahkan filem sahaja tetapi menchari jalan bagaimana-kah keluasan penggunaan dan kesan filem² tempatan yang di-buat oleh orang² Melayu ini akan dapat di-tinggikan nilai-nya bagi kepentingan seni atau kebudayaan nasional negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu saya sendiri merasa kurang senang juga di-atas satu pendapat atau pun apa yang di-katakan penerimaan fahaman Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri berhubung dengan kekerasan atau pun faham kominis. Kita tahu bahawa barangkali Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku dalam memberikan penjelasan ini menyatakan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, kita tidak-lah menentang faham kominis tetapi kita menentang kekerasan perbuatan kominis. Saya rasa soal ini ada-lah satu soal yang telah menjadi dasar dan pegangan daripada sa-genap ra'ayat Malaysia yang tahukan akibat dan juga mempunyai faham yang tertentu dalam memerhatikan dan juga menjalankan sa-suatu gerak langkah yang di-fikirkan pada keperchayaan mereka mendatangkan keburokan atau kebaikan kepada negara ini. Maka fahaman dan keperchayaan kita sa-lama ini di-bawa dan di-alirkan oleh pemimpin² negeri ini sendiri yang sa-lama ini bermati²an mengatakan dan menegaskan bahawa bagi pehak kita di-Malaysia ini tidak akan menerima faham kominis dan kita akan menentang habis²an terutama-nya apabila kita telah pun menerima akibat² penangan kekerasan dan faham kominis 12 tahun apabila mereka chuba menguasai kita di-sini.

Tetapi baharu² ini di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri sudah chuba pula mengaleh fikiran dan pendapat-nya mengatakan tidak menentang faham kominis tetapi hanya menentang kekerasan kominis. Soal ini sungguh mengelirukan. Saya

rasa sa-bagai sa-orang yang sama² menjadi ra'ayat Malaysia ini tentu-lah berpegang kapada apa yang sudah diterangkan dari semenjak mula menjadi dasar kita dan mendengar perkhabaran², berita², keadaan² dan bagaimana tipu helah fahaman kominis yang chuba hendak mendapatkan kuasa atau pun memasoki satu² negara dengan chara yang bijaksana yang dapat meng-abui mata orang lain. Saperti mana yang kita tahu faham kominis ada-lah faham yang di-tentang terutama oleh negara² Islam sendiri dan saperti kita di-sini juga harus merasakan ia-itu tipu helah pada masa ini, pada masa sa'at yang akhir ini, mungkin kalau kita kurang berhati² bukan-lah kebaikan yang akan kita terima tetapi kejahatan yang mungkin timbul kerana sa-panjang yang kita tahu daripada segi perjuangan faham kominis ini sendiri ia-lah apabila mereka kesempitan mereka akan datang dengan chara yang baik, dengan chara yang halus, dengan chara memujok dan berbagai² alasan lagi. Tetapi apabila mereka telah berjejak, mereka telah dapat memanjangkan tangan dan melangkah-kan kaki-nya begitu jauh, maka akhir-nya mereka akan kembali kapada fahaman-nya yang ingin mahu mengongkong dan menindas atau pun merampas apa sahaja yang patut di-dapati-nya.

Jadi di-dalam soal ini patut-lah saya menarek perhatian kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini benar² hendak di-terima, hendak di-ranchangkan dan mahu di-jalankan, walau pun atas segi persahabatan, walau pun atas segi apa sa-kali pun, walau pun pertukaran fikiran dan pandangan daripada pihak negara² kominis terhadap negara kita telah berubah, mereka mahu bersahabat sa-chara berkawan, berkenalan dan dan mengadakan perhubungan, begitu bagini, harus-lah Kerajaan kita awasi benar² dan saya sa-hingga sa'at ini pun tidak dapat memperchayai kejujoran atau pun keikhlasan pihak² yang datang-nya daripada fahaman kominis di-dunia ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh sedikit di-dalam perkara perdebatan berhubung dengan Rang Undang² ini dalam beberapa perkara

lagi yang saya ingin menyebutkan satu daripada-nya lagi ia-lah berhubung dengan kedudukan Pasokan Askar yang ada di-negara kita. Dalam pertanyaan² bertulis saya, yang saya mengemukakan telah pun di-beri jawapan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengatakan memang-lah layanan kapada pasokan² askar yang ada di-negara Malaysia ini belum memuaskan hati dan dengan sebab beberapa perkara yang harus di-selidek dan di-ketahui lebeh dahulu, maka Kerajaan telah menubuhkan satu jawatan-kuasa bagi membuat satu laporan berhubung dengan soal² gaji pokok dengan soal elaun sewa rumah dan beberapa perkara yang mengenai kepentingan hidup askar² yang ada di-Malaysia ini.

Saya suka menarek perhatian di-sini ia-itu dengan sa-chara kasar kita dapat memerhatikan bagaimana-kah kesulitan² yang di-hadapi oleh askar² kita terutama-nya askar² yang berpangkat biasa hingga-lah sampai kapada pangkat RSM, keadaan², kesulitan hidup mereka itu terang dan nyata. Terutama-nya dalam soal sewa rumah. Saya tidak tahu yang sa-benar-nya sewa rumah kapada pasokan askar² biasa dan kapada yang berpangkat RSM ini berapa bayaran yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi, apa yang saya tahu tentu-lah kurang dan sedikit barangkali di-antara \$20 dan \$30 sahaja. Dengan sebab memandangkan di-tempat saya itu boleh di-katakan keluarga askar ini-lah yang banyak menyewa rumah. Mereka menyewa rumah bilek² kecil yang atap-nya bochor dan dinding-nya pun sudah lapok ia-itu bukan-lah dari sebab mereka ini tidak ingin mencharikan kesenangan tempat tinggal-nya, tetapi dengan kerana bayaran yang begitu tinggi maka tentu-lah berkehendakkan bilek² yang murah yang di-sewa dengan bayaran yang murah, maka keadaan mereka amat-lah menyedehkan.

Satu lagi berhubung dengan soal kedudukan gaji pokok. Kita tahu tambahan² telah di-berikan oleh Kerajaan kita kapada mereka, tetapi, tambahan² yang di-berikan itu boleh kita katakan ia-itu tambahan kapada elaun sara hidup tetapi bukan kapada soal gaji pokok. Gaji pokok-nya maseh kecil,

tetapi bayaran² lain yang di-naikkan dan saya rasa kesulitan² besar yang akan timbul kepada keluarga askar ini nanti ia-lah apabila mereka bersara. Mereka bekerja, berkhidmat sa-lama 18 tahun atau pun 20 tahun sa-lebih²-nya pada masa itu mereka bersara, maka bayaran² yang di-dapati daripada pendapatan bersara ini-lah yang akan mengechewakan kedudukan dan harapan mereka. Kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu ia-itu pasokan askar² kita ini semua orang tahu bagaimana khidmat-nya, chemerlang-nya dan kepujian yang harus di-berikan kapada-nya sa-bagai perajurit mengorbankan darah, mengorbankan jiwa, kerana kepentingan negara sa-mata². Maka kapada mereka ini harus-lah Kerajaan memberikan perhatian yang berat supaya mereka ini dapat-lah sedikit sa-banyak merasakan nikmat² hidup sa-telah mereka menyabong nyawa dalam semua masa kepentingan jawatan-nya itu telah di-berikan maka apabila mereka bersara dan dalam keadaan tempat tinggal-nya sa-masa mereka berkhidmat ini dapat di-berikan keistimewaan yang sa-patut dan sa-adil²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam beberapa perkara yang saya katakan tadi, satu soal yang patut saya hendak kemukakan di-sini barangkali tentu-lah ada orang mengatakan tak patut dan tak sesuai lagi di-kemukakan. Tetapi saya ingin mengemukakan perkara ini untuk mendapatkan perhatian, ia-itu berhubung dengan soal suasana yang sudah baik di-antara Kerajaan Singapura dan Kerajaan Malaysia dengan sebab ada-nya perundingan di-padang golf di-Cameron Highlands, ia-itu suasana yang baik ini bagaimana yang kita dengar beberapa orang sudah berkata tadi ada-lah menjadi pengharapan besar kita—Kerajaan kita di-antara dua negara yang bersaudara ini akan sentiasa berada dalam perasaan kaseh mesra, dalam keadaan muhibbah dan dalam keadaan bersatu padu bagi menjayakan di-antara satu sama lain dalam soal² yang kita tidak dapat nafikan ada hubungan dan kepentingan bersama. Tetapi bagaimana dengan keadaan dan suasana yang baik ini baharu sahaja di-datangkan dan di-tukarkan kapada keadaan yang agak menggembirakan,

tetapi, sa-belum itu dalam masa yang begitu sengkat, dalam masa hampir² hendak di-adakan jalan yang menda-tangkan kebaikan di-antara perundingan yang di-adakan di-Cameron Highlands ini, kita dengar chelaan² dan penghinaan² di-datangkan oleh orang² yang dudok dalam Kerajaan Singapura sendiri.

Kita sendiri tahu bagaimana salah sa-orang Menteri Singapura, Enche' Rahim Ishak, mendatangkan satu fitnah yang besar yang chuba memburokkan kedudukan orang² Melayu, chuba memisahkan orang² Melayu dengan Raja²-nya dengan mengatakan, Raja² Melayu yang ada di-Malaysia ada-lah Raja² yang betul² memandang rendah ra'ayat-nya oleh kerana di-sebutkan patek itu ada-lah anjing. Soal ini telah menjadi perbahathan hebat di-dalam surat² khabar. Bagaimana sa-orang Melayu yang betul² mengetahui 'adat dan isti'adat sanggup melemparkan kata² yang menghinakan ini. Saya rasa bagi pehak orang² Melayu yang sanggup mengeluarkan perkataan ini, orang² yang sanggup merendahkan kedudukan Raja² yang ada di-Malaysia ini dan chuba hendak melemparkan satu² perbuatan yang boleh mendatangkan salah faham dan kekeliruan di-antara perasaan ta'at setia kapada Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu di-negara Malaysia ini. Orang² ini yang sa-betul-nya Melayu chelup sahaja, Melayu yang telah hilang perasaan ke-Melayuan-nya, Melayu yang betul² tidak mempunyai maruah dan hanya menjadi topeng dan alat sahaja di-sa-buah Kerajaan yang menchari kepentingan diri-nya sendiri, dan orang² ini boleh-lah saya katakan, kalau di-Pulau Singapura ini sendiri orang² Melayu Singapura pun sudah tidak menerima di-dalam masyarakat orang Melayu dengan sebab itu-lah dia sekarang ini be-mimpi dan dia sendiri tidak tahu apa-kah kedudukan dia yang sa-benar-nya. Dan bagi mereka yang demikian, saya katakan, ada-lah orang² yang tidak bertanggung jawab dan orang² yang tidak mempunyai kenyataan yang boleh di-pegang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak menyentuh dalam soal Kementerian Pelajaran sedikit berhubung

dengan dasar pengambilan kakitangan 'awam di-Universiti Malaya dan Hospital yang kita tahu perkara ini ada-lah juga saya jadikan pertanyaan bertulis dan telah pun mendapat jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran. Saya rasa jawapan yang di-berikan oleh Menteri Pelajaran ini tidak-lah tepat dan saya masèh belum puas hati dan saya suka kemukakan beberapa perkara yang saya rasa patut di-ambil perhatian. Satu, ia-lah berhubung dengan pengambilan kakitangan 'awam di-Universiti Malaya dan Hospital yang di-jalankan dengan sachara yang tidak tersusun dan dengan tidak chukup selidek, ia-itu kakitangan 'awam yang di-ambil berkhidmat dalam bahagian² Faculties di-Universiti Malaya dan Hospital ini di-monopoli oleh satu keturunan bangsa sahaja. Saya jadikan soalan supaya di-keluarkan jawapan ia-itu berapa-kah jumlah satu² bangsa yang memegang jawatan² dalam jabatan² di-Universiti Malaya dan Hospital ini. Jawapan yang saya terima tidak menepati dan bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi satu perbuatan monopoli telah berlaku dalam pengambilan kakitangan 'awam di-Universiti Malaya dan Hospital yang telah kita ketahui daripada satu buku Anggaran Belanjawan yang di-keluarkan oleh Pihak Pentadbir Universiti Malaya itu sendiri, ia-itu di-antara berbagai lapangan pekerjaan yang ada di-bolot oleh satu keturunan, sedangkan satu keturunan dan beberapa jawatan² itu terdiri daripada orang² yang jumlah besar-nya di-monopoli dan di-jalankan serta di-usahakan dengan chara yang tidak 'adil dan terator, oleh kerana mereka ini membeza²kan satu bangsa dengan bangsa yang lain.

Pengambilan kakitangan 'awam Division I, II dan III di-jabatan ini ia-lah di-jalankan oleh pihak² pentadbir Universiti Malaya dan juga Hospital sendiri yang mana pihak² pentadbir itu pula di-antara-nya bukanlah warga negara Malaysia ini sendiri. Kita tahu benar² perasaan² yang telah berkechamok sekarang ini di-antara kakitangan 'awam di-Universiti Malaya dan juga Hospital ini yang merasa tersinggong dan memang perbuatan ini selalu di-sengaja²kan oleh pihak²

yang tertentu. Kita tahu Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri pernah di-perendah²kan dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri sendiri pernah di-perendah²kan apabila membuat lawatan di-tempat ini dan saya mengatakan dalam perkara ini jawatan² perkhidmatan kakitangan 'awam yang ada di-Universiti Malaya dan juga di-Hospital ini tidak-lah sa-harus-nya di-jalankan oleh kebijaksanaan yang terdiri daripada Pegawai² Pentadbir ini sahaja, patut-lah perkara ini di-siasat dan kalau perlu di-tadbir²kan pengambilan kakitangan 'awam oleh satu badan yang di-tubuhkan khas. Bagaimana yang ada sekarang bukan-lah tidak ada badan yang di-tubuhkan khas yang terdiri daripada Tan² Sri dan Dato² yang dudok dalam Jawatan-kuasa Pemilihan ini, tetapi mereka² ini barangkali oleh kerana menaruhkan keperchayaan penoh dan bulat terhadap Pegawai² Pentadbir ini, maka mereka menerima dengan tidak ada pereksaan dan teliti lagi dan terjadi-lah keadaan² yang tidak di-ingini.

Satu perkara yang ingin saya menarek perhatian di-sini, ia-itu bagaimana chawangan Bank Bumiputra yang di-tubuhkan di-Universiti Malaya pernah di-ejek² dan di-sindir², bagaimana pihak yang merasa tersinggong daripada gulongan yang kechil yang menjadi kakitangan 'awam dalam Division I, II dan III dalam jabatan ini telah menimbulkan kemarahan dan hampir² mereka ini chuba bertelagah sama sendiri. Saya rasa perkara yang demikian, kalau sa-kira-nya tidak di-atasi dan tidak ada ranchangan untuk di-baiki, mungkin pada satu masa nanti sa-suatu keadaan yang tidak di-ingini akan timbul dan perkara ini sunggoh-lah jika sa-kira-nya berlaku akan menyedehkan. Dengan sebab itu, perkara ini patut-lah pihak yang berkenaan daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan mengambil satu tindakan yang segera bagi mengatasi kejadian² burok yang mungkin berlaku.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang ingin, saya sentoh ia-itu-lah Kementerian Tanah dan Galian dalam soal pemechahan estate². Saya sudah dengar di-dalam Dewan ini tadi bebrapa orang yang telah berchakap dalam

know-how, it is not likely that we can catch up with the pace of development of the advanced nations in the economic field and also to cope up with the population growth in the near future.

Sir, I support the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang dalam Rang Undang² ini chuma ada satu perkara yang sangat mustahak ia-itu perkara yang berlaku baharu² ini anak sa-orang perajurit yang mati dalam hospital sa-hingga berbangkit dalam surat khabar bermacam, patut-lah ini bagi pehak Kementerian Kesihatan memandang berat atas perkara ini. Kalau tentang orang² lain yang tidak beragama Islam tidak apa, tetapi kalau kematian² itu berlaku di-atas orang² Islam kerana perkara ini fardhu kifayah erti-nya siapa yang menguruskan—sa-orang berdua chukup-lah, selesai-lah perkara itu. Tetapi jika tidak, maka mala petaka dosa itu habis hingga kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Ini perkara berat.

Oleh sebab itu perkara² sa-macam itu hendak-lah perhati betul² dan diambil tindakan kalau perkara yang tidak selesai sa-macam itu mesti di-betulkan. Kalau perkara tidak menjangkit kepada orang lain tidak mengapa, tidak menjadi hal, tetapi perkara itu akan mengenai orang yang tidak bersangkutan bersama² akan kena. Jadi lain kali jangan-lah berlaku dan pehak Kementerian Kesihatan beringat pada masa ka-hadapan dan memberitahu tempat² mana² hospital di-atas perkara kematian² orang² Islam yang terjadi saperti mana baru² ini. Sudah-lah kesedehan di-atas bapa-nya pergi berkhidmat kerana negara, anak-nya yang telah di-lahirkan dalam hospital itu pun tidak larat hendak di-jaga—manusia pergi bekerja kerana negara tetapi ada manusia yang tidak memandang, tidak mengambil berat di-atas anak-nya yang di-lahirkan, buah hati sa-orang yang dapat anak lebeh² lagi kalau dapat anak pertama. Ini perkara patut di-ingatkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu bahasa kebangsaan sudah hampir sampai masa-nya, Bil pun sudah masok di-dalam Dewan

Ra'ayat chuma kita belum lagi. Mengenai kedudukan Sekolah Kebangsaan ada sa-tengah² tempat sekolah kebangsaan itu di-janji² hendak di-bena, buat janji memberi keutamaan, janji tinggal janji, keutamaan tinggal keutamaan, buat-nya tidak, yang sekolah kebangsaan bahagian menengah di-tempat saya itu menumpang. Fasal apa tidak boleh buat, saya dengar, dan khabar dan kata konon, kerana tanah mahal harga-nya sebab itu tidak mahu buat.

Mr Deputy President: Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh tak chakap kuat sedikit!

Tuan Haji Ahmad: Baik-lah.

Mr Deputy President: Chakap kuat sedikit, saya kurang pendengaran.

Tuan Haji Ahmad: Kalau kuat sangat nanti terkejut saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua,

Yang saya chakapkan tadi mengenai sekolah kebangsaan, bahasa kebangsaan sudah hampir di-ambang pintu, tetapi sekolah kebangsaan maseh kurang, janji di-bangga², keutamaan diberi tetapi janji tinggal janji, keutamaan tinggal keutamaan. Itu-lah sebab-nya khas-nya di-tempat saya sendiri satu kawasan boleh di-katakan—satu tidak hendak katakan kesemua—tetapi 95% orang yang bersama dengan Kerajaan. Jadi sebab itu-lah yang saya katakan tadi, jadi saya harap kepada pehak Kementerian Pelajaran tolong pandang sama mengenai kedudukan sekolah² kebangsaan yang serba kurang khas-nya di-tempat saya sendiri yang telah di-janji²kan itu.

Di-tempat saya sendiri saya cheritakan, pelajar² menumpang di-Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, tidak chukup tumpang lagi di-sekolah saya itu—Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat bagi lagi kelas lima hari Juma'at, sudah-lah serba kurang yang lain sa-hingga tempat sukan itu pun terpaksa menumpang. Saya bagi tanah padang sukan sekolah kami sendiri, Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat bagi menumpang sekolah kebangsaan. Bahasa kebangsaan sudah hampir masa-nya. Jadi sudah-lah perkara² lain yang menjadi rumit Lagu Kebangsaan.

bermacam² perkara yang telah berlaku, sekolah kebangsaan serba kurang, hendak melaksanakan bahasa kebangsaan macham² anika yang terjadi, tetapi Bill tidak sampai lagi, kita tunggu masa lagi.

Sa-lain daripada itu sa-chara rengkas sahaja Kerajaan ini telah mengagong² bahawa negara Malaysia ini negara pertanian. Ya, betul dan telah pun di-ikhtiar, di-usahakan, hal ehwal yang berkaitan dengan pertanian khas-nya perkara padi boleh di-katakan dari masa ka-samasa bertambah baik lebeh² lagi tahun ini saya memberi ucapan terima kaseh banyak kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tetapi ada satu perkara lagi yang patut di-ambil ingat ia-itu perkara yang berkaitan dengan ternakan. Ternakan² yang akan di-beri patut-lah di-beri dengan chara yang boleh membawa kapada faedah² yang besar. Kadang² saya perhati ternakan² yang di-beri itu faedah-nya sedikit dapat, sebab orang² yang menerima ternakan itu kurang bertanggung jawab. Ini kesemua ada mempunyai kesilapan² yang banyak tetapi dapat-lah di-betulkan daripada satu masa ka-satu masa.

Sa-chara rengkas, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi banyak soalan² yang di-tambah di-atas Bil ini, soal yang di-hadapkan bagi soal² bagi jawab mulut. Perkara kejadian² burok dalam negeri kita ini, entah betul atau tidak, pada perhatian saya, ada satu masa dalam cinema di-pertunjokkan bagaimana-kah chara-nya hendak menangkap penchuri kereta. Saya sendiri bersusah payah pergi melihat bagaimana orang yang ada kereta untuk menjaga kereta-nya. Rupa²-nya sa-lepas daripada pertunjukan itu bukan kebajikan yang dapat tetapi kereta²-nya pun sudah menjadi² hendak menchuri walau sedikit demi sedikit sudah melarat. Ini kesemua-nya tidak lain dan tidak bukan daripada kesan² pertunjukan² yang tidak membawa kapada faedah. Sa-hingga ka-dalam televisyen kita ini pun tidak kerja lain tunjok tiap² malam tembak-menembak, tembak-menembak, macham² cherita yang ada sa-hingga budak² pun sudah pandai belajar sekarang. Kalau katakan

radio boleh tahan-lah sebab telinga dengar mata tidak memandang, ini telinga dapat mendengar mata dapat memandang, kalau sudah dua sa-kali tentu-lah kesan lebeh. Kalau ada penerangan² yang baik, pertunjukan² yang baik, sedikit² lama² sa-kali yang mana membawa kapada cherewet yang akan di-tiru yang burok itu yang itu-lah banyak di-tunjokkan, konon kalau tidak tunjok perkara ini sa-macham itu, bagaimana orang hendak jaga diri. Mithal-lah kalau tidak di-tunjok bagaimana chara hendak menangkap orang² jahat tentu orang tidak dapat hendak menangkap, itu mithal-nya. Tetapi tabiat manusia ini di-tunjokkan satu² pertunjukan, kalau-lah daripada mula di-pertunjokkan itu semua-nya baik, tetapi terselit sedikit yang tidak baik, yang tidak baik itu di-ambil—yang baik itu di-buang—itu tabiat manusia. Lebeh lagi daripada mula samapi akhir, dia tidak ambil yang baik, kalau tunjok macham mana hendak tangkap penchuri, tangkap penchuri tidak di-ambil tetapi bichara penchuri itu di-ambil. Jadi perkara yang sa-macham itu berkurang-lah, kalau ada kurang² yang baik² sedikit, ah! sedikit² sahaja, oleh sebab jam sudah chukup, minta ma'af jam sudah chukup konon, kalau yang lain panjang. Ini pun satu macham juga.

Jadi patut tempat² mana yang dapat di-beri khas-nya dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini sama ada penerangan² ka-kampong yang di-letakkan dalam bahagian penerangan boleh di-katakan banyak, sama ada dalam radio, sama ada dalam talivishen, biar-lah penerangan itu yang boleh memberi supaya manusia itu menjadi baik. Dari itu di-perbanyakkan pengajaran² yang mendatangkan faedah.

Lagi pula sa-chara ringkas, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, telah lalu pun telah saya berchakap ia-itu perkara lalu lintas yang berkaitan dengan pengangkutan. Makin sa-hari makin menjadi² sa-hingga membawa kapada pemandu² itu tidak ada insaf barang sedikit pun. Sebab apa ini? Saya rasa yang ada mengambil bahagian dalam tindakan² supaya mengurangkan sedikit sa-banyak perkara² yang berlaku di-jalan

soal pemecahan estate. Ketegangan sekarang yang timbul ia-lah dari segi kepentingan kaum pekerja yang diarahkan oleh satu kesatuan—Kesatuan Pekerja² Ladang, yang menyatakan, dasar pemecahan estate ini di-jalankan telah merugikan kepentingan kaum pekerja. Saya rasa, barangkali banyak perkara yang harus di-persoalkan dalam menentukan burok dan baik-nya pemecahan estate ini dan dari segi kepentingan kaum pekerja.

Masalah yang terfikir oleh saya, pemecahan estate ini, jika sa-kira-nya tidak berlaku, maka tertentu-lah beberapa ribu ekar kawasan² estate ini akan di-punyai oleh satu orang atau dua orang sahaja dan mereka ini sahaja-lah yang akan membolot segala kekayaan yang ada di-dalam tanah² estate ini sampai bila² masa pun dan apabila pemecahan estate² ini pula di-lakukan, maka kerugian-nya akan melibatkan terutama-nya kapada pekerja² yang bekerja di-estate² itu oleh kerana kehilangan mata pencharian.

Banyak perkara² yang timbul, ada yang mengatakan sa-paroh daripada-nya Kerajaan Pusat harus bertindak, ada yang menyatakan Kerajaan Negeri telah pun bertindak dalam perkara ini, tetapi menurut pendapat saya, barangkali perkara ini harus bagi pehak Kementerian dan Kerajaan mengadakan satu peratoran yang tertentu ia-itu bagi mengawal dan mengetatkan lagi bagaimana chara² pemecahan² estate ini boleh di-jalankan dan bagaimana pula kepentingan kaum pekerja yang bekerja di-estate² ini dapat di-pertahankan. Kerana dengan tidak ada-nya satu peratoran yang benar² dapat menjamin keselamatan dan tujuan² kebaikan dari pemecahan² estate ini dan dari kepentingan pekerja² di-dalam-nya, maka sa-lagi itu-lah timbul pertikaian dan pertentangan kerana pemecahan² estate ini juga mungkin akan memberikan keuntungan kapada negara dan dari soal pekerja²-nya juga boleh dapat di-adakan satu² jalan yang boleh menjamin kepentingan mereka.

Apa yang saya maksudkan di-dalam soal ini peratoran² yang tegas sama ada estate ini hendak di-jadikan pemecahan berbagai² chara dan kedudukan kaum pekerja-nya semua yang di-laku-

kan dalam perkara dasar pemecahan estate ini hendak-lah menguntongkan bumiputra dan warga negara Malaysia sendiri, sama ada hendak di-pechahkan, tidak di-pechahkan tetapi peratoran ini dapat menentukan, peratoran yang di-adakan ini dapat menentukan semua yang di-jalankan atas pemecahan estate ini memberi keuntungan kapada bumiputra dan warga negara Malaysia ini sendiri. Ini-lah peratoran yang saya maksudkan.

Apa yang ingin saya katakan dalam menimbulkan soal pemecahan estate ini ia-itu nampak-nya Kesatuan² Pekerja² Ladang sendiri telah pun membuat keputusan dengan 300,000 ahli-nya dengan menyatakan sokongan kapada sa-siapa sahaja parti² politik yang menentang pemecahan estate ini, mereka akan memberikan sokongan dan akan mengundi parti yang tersebut di-masa yang akan datang. Oleh kerana perkara ini mustahak, oleh kerana Kerajaan kita berdiri dengan sebab undi orang ramai, maka perkara ini harus-lah di-selesaikan sa-belum pilihan raya tahun 1969 yang akan datang. Bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi segala yang di-laksanakan ka-arrah ini ia-lah untuk kepentingan bumiputra dan warga negara Malaysia sendiri. Kalau merugikan, harus-lah di-basmi-kan dan di-ambil satu tindakan meng-atasi-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang saya hendak timbulkan ia-itu berhubung dengan Menteri Kesihatan. Saya memang bersetuju benar-lah dengan chara² Kementerian Kesihatan kita menjalankan satu tindakan yang tidak memuaskan orang ramai dalam perkhidmatan² rumah² sakit yang ada di-negara kita ini, walau pun perkara ini maseh datang begitu banyak, tetapi maseh banyak juga jawapan yang dapat di-beri sa-bagai alasan. Saya hendak timbulkan di-sini ia-lah masaalah bidan² yang menjalankan rawatan kapada ibu² yang bersalin. Saya tahu bagaimana juga pernah di-kemukakan Rang Undang² menentukan tugas dan kewajiban bidan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini dan pada masa itu, barangkali saya tidak dapat hendak berchakap, tetapi hari ini walau pun saya boleh mengambil peluang ini,

saya chuma hendak menyebutkan soal bidan² yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan pada hari ini ia-lah orang² yang tidak manis pada segi umur-nya dan pada segi watak-nya, oleh kerana terlalu muda hendak menjalankan tanggung jawab membidankan ibu² yang bersalin.

Saya khuatir-lah ia-itu oleh kerana orang² yang menjadi bidan ini umur-nya terlalu rendah, mereka ini orang² yang tidak sesuai dudok di-luar bandar dan apabila dudok di-luar bandar pula, mereka berkehendakkan keistimewaan dan layanan yang perlu yang sa-patut-nya di-berikan oleh Kerajaan tetapi bagaimana yang saya fikirkan sendiri, alang-kah baik-nya oleh kerana banyak-nya ada bidan² yang telah tersedia di-kampung² yang menjalankan tugas sehari²an kapada masharakat kaum ibu di-kampung² yang chuma tidak ada tauliah. Mereka ini orang yang sudah berkelayakan ta' ada tauliah. Tetapi mereka ini orang² sudah ada pengalaman, orang² yang sudah lewat umur-nya. Kalau mereka ini di-ambil tidak payah Kerajaan membuatkan rumah, tidak payah Kerajaan hendak mem-bagi elaun kerana mereka orang² yang dudok di-kampung itu sendiri.

Yang saya khuatirkan dalam suasana tugas perbidanan kapada wanita² yang di-bawah umur ini ia-itu saya takutkan bagaimana telah kejadian kapada satu negeri dalam negara kita ini yang bukan di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Kerajaan heboh membuka kelinik² bidan tetapi apa yang sudah berlaku ada orang membuka pusat² bidan. Jadi perkara ini sudah berlaku-lah dan perkara ini sudah berekor ka-mahkamah dan telah pun di-ambil tindakan. Jadi apa yang saya suka menarek kesimpulan supaya bidan² yang menjalankan tanggung jawab kapada ibu² yang bersalin ini biar-lah orang² yang betul pada tempat-nya, orang² yang patut di-berikan tugas dan tanggung jawab yang sesuai dengan umur dan keadaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi ia-itu berhubung dengan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran. Saya agak berasa sedih sedikit kerana pada 20hb Februari, kalau tidak silap saya, saya menengok siaran Talivishen.

Dalam siaran Talivishen ia-itu Rangkaian Bahasa China, saya terdengar dalam satu ranchangan muzik bahasa China yang di-siarkan melalui Talivishen pada 20hb Februari, salah satu daripada lagu² yang di-mainkan dan dinyanyikan ia-itu terang dan nyata, lagu Terang Bulan ia-itu yang telah di-jadikan lagu kebangsaan atau lagu negara kita. Saya merasa hairan sangat ia-itu pada beberapa hari yang lalu, pada beberapa minggu sahaja Kerajaan kita sendiri ia-itu Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sendiri mengishtiarkan Minggu Perpaduan yang tujuan² besar-nya kerana menarek perhatian ra'ayat menghormati lagu kebangsaan dan menunjukkan perpaduan kita. Jadi kalau-lah di-dalam siaran², nyanyian² talivishen maseh ada lagi orang² yang menggunakan lagu kebangsaan—lagu negara—ini sa-bagai alat muzik atau pun permainan, maka bagaimana-kah dudok-nya atau keadaan-nya, harga atau nilai serta tujuan² atas maksud perpaduan yang di-anjorkan bagi menghormati lagu kebangsaan kita ini.

Saya rasa perkara ini satu perkara yang patut di-berikan penyelidekan dan penyiasatan oleh pehak² yang berkenaan supaya di-masa yang akan datang perkara² yang demikian tidak berlaku lagi kerana perbuatan ini membahayakan dan ada-lah memandang rendah di-atas tujuan murni mengadakan Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan tidak tepat pada maksud-nya, bahkan di-kotorkan dan di-rosakkan oleh sabahagian daripada kesilapan Kerajaan sendiri yang dapat melemparkan kesalahan² ini kapada orang lain, tetapi tanggung jawab sa-penoh-nya tidak pun dapat di-jalankan dengan lichen dan lancar. Saya rasa perkara ini satu perkara yang besar dan perkara yang harus di-ambil perhatian dan mungkin kalau keadaan ini berkepanjangan, akan kurang-lah penghormatan ra'ayat jelata kapada negara dan kapada pemimpin² Kerajaan kita yang tidak dapat melakukan suatu tanggung jawab-nya dengan arti kata yang sa-benar²-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai di-sini sahaja-lah yang dapat saya memberi pandangan.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya dudok ia-itu berhubung dengan hutang darah. Saya rasa perkara ini saya tidak hendak timbulkan lagi kerana saya takut akan mendatangkan kekeliruan. Tetapi pendapat saya sendiri dalam perkara hutang darah ini juga pada pagi tadi, dalam jawapan bertulis saya telah pun menatap jawapan yang di-berikan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan. Masaalah hutang darah ini kita tahu ada dua badan yang menjadi juara menuntut—sa-orang hendak menarek di-pehak ini dan sa-orang menarek di-pehak itu. Persatuan Bekas Buroh² paksa juga menuntut supaya mereka juga di-berikan keistimewaan dan Dewan Perniagaan orang² Tiong Hua juga di-negara kita ini berkehendakkan perkara ini di-ambil perhatian untuk di-berikan keistimewaan.

Apa yang saya maseh ingat, dalam masa kedudukan pemerintahan Jepun tempoh hari ia-itu buroh² paksa yang di-angkut bekerja di-jalan keretapi maut Siam dahulu bukan-lah sedikit jumlah-nya bahkan berpuluh² ribu, di-antara mereka yang menanggung kesulitan dan kepedeahan hidup sa-hingga hari ini, chachat anggota-nya ada yang telah terkorban nyawa begitu banyak jumlah-nya dan dalam masa mereka yang belum terkorban jiwa-nya atau chachat anggota-nya beberapa kejadian yang menyayat hati telah berlaku dengan sebab kekerasan tindakan Kerajaan Jepun memaksa mereka membena jalan kereta api maut itu. Apabila kedengaran sahaja bayaran² yang hendak di-berikan, bayaran hutang darah atau pun bayaran muhibbah yang di-sebut dalam berbagai² istilah ini, maka timbul-lah ketegangan. Apa yang saya berpendapat di-dalam soal ini, saya rasa bukan-lah patut kita hendak mengechewakan harapan daripada Dewan Perniagaan atau pun daripada persatuan bekas buroh.

Tetapi dari pendapat saya sendiri tentu-lah siapa sahaja bersetuju dengan saya bahawa pengorbanan darah dan jiwa-lah satu²-nya pengorbanan yang di-anggap chukup besar yang harus di-berikan pertimbangan yang istimewa oleh Kerajaan. Kerana sampai di-hari ini kita dapat mendengar keadaan²

penderitaan dan perasaan sedeh dari-pada keluarga² yang anak-nya terkorban di-jalan keretapi itu, yang suami-nya terkorban, yang ada ayah dan ibu-nya dan berbagai² lagi yang menyebabkan penderitaan hidup yang berpanjangan dan merasakan penderitaan-nya sa-hingga di-hari ini. Jadi bagi pendapat saya dalam soal ini bukan-lah soal material yang harus di-pentingkan tetapi soal yang harus di-pentigkan ialah soal pengorban jiwa dan fikiran serta tuboh badan yang telah menjadi mangsa kekejaman Kerajaan Jepun tempoh hari itu.

Saya mengharapkan perkara ini walau bagaimana pun terserah-lah kapada pertimbangan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku bagi memberikan layanan yang sa-adil²-nya untuk muslihat kepentingan negara dan masharakat kita bersama. Sekian-lah Tuan Yang di-pertua.

Tuan Lim Joo Kong: Mr President, Sir, I rise to pay a tribute to the Alliance Party Government under the outstanding leadership of our Prime Minister, the Tunku, and it is due to the wise administration of all the Ministers of his Cabinet that the Government could be run so well and smoothly bringing peace and prosperity to our country and to our people. I take off my hat to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, who can so ably present such a progressive Budget for the coming year without causing too much hardships to the people. There is a little observation I wish to make, to which I sincerely hope the Honourable Minister will lend me his ears. It concerns some steps which might help to economise on the spending of some of the Government Departments, or increase the revenue of our country, thus saving some good money for some other useful purposes which could result in even lighter taxation in future.

Sir, for instance, the Public Works Department, or Jabatan Kerja Raya, which is often humorously referred to as the Public Waste Department, because its works are always openly exhibited to the people and to the layman it seems that a lot of money spent is just a waste; whether such comments are correct or not, it is left

to the Honourable Minister to find out. For instance, the construction of an earth road costing hundreds of thousands of dollars and having to acquire hundreds of acres of land for the purpose of construction of the road just to suit the requirement of a handful of people at the expense of thousands of taxpayers does not seem to serve its purpose.

I have known of a stretch of eleven miles of newly constructed road with three bridges across three rivers and having to acquire more than two hundred acres of first-class padi fields just to serve a small kampong, which could easily have access through the nearby rivers or even through the railway line—this is really killing a fowl with an axe that can fell a buffalo. Now, one can hardly meet a motor car when one travels along this stretch of eleven miles of road. Moreover, some of the bridges which were hurriedly built by using all sorts of materials are already worn out and many parts of this road which were hurriedly surfaced with tarmac have sunk down below its actual level and is already in a state of complete disrepair. So you can see, Sir, what the layman refers to as a waste.

Sir, another instance is the construction of the Dewan Orang Ramai. Many such buildings are now turned into make-shift cattle sheds. One always notices that stones are stacked on the road side and after some time shifted from one place to another. This, according to my humble opinion, is due to the fact that votes budgeted by the various departments will have to be spent before the end of the year or else the balance will have to be revoked. Hence, it has become the normal practice of every department to spend whatever left behind speedily and quite freely before the year ends just for the sake of getting rid of the balance. What would happen if this balance is spent on medical supplies that can become useless after a certain period of storage? This no doubt creates a position whereby the Honourable Minister of Finance will have to crack his head again and again, in order to find more money for their spending.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Honourable Minister that he should do something to avoid this sort of spending by either allowing the balance to be carried forward for the coming year or by offering meritorious or distinguished service medals for those officers, who could help to economise in the expenditure of their departments.

Concerning the Ministry of Transport, the operation of the fast rail-car services is being much appreciated by those who live along the railway line, or those who frequently travel by railway. I consider that more such rail-car services should be introduced, or at least more frequent trips should be operated so that the railway could compete more effectively with road transport as well as to bring in more revenue to the Railway Administration. I happened, Sir, to be at the railway station in Alor Star at 6 p.m. on 17th February last. There I noticed more than 200 persons trying to squeeze into one rail-car and a trailer which were capable of accommodating not more than 120 passengers. So, the congestion inside the train was worse than that of the Black Hole of Calcutta; God knows what would have happened, Sir, if there were an accident. Therefore, quite a number of people were turned back, and being the last train one could imagine how bitter was the feeling of those disappointed passengers who had to be refunded their money. Personally, Sir, I heard one educated person cursing out these words: "No wonder the Railway Administration had to lose \$9 million a year. Look at such a hopeless administration. When people bring you money you tell them to clear out." I consulted the Station Master who replied to me very, very politely. He said that he had tried his very best in consulting Control at Bukit Mertajam, or Prai, controlling that line north of Bukit Mertajam, and it seemed that nothing could be done. Personally, I suggest at least some coaches should be kept in readiness at principal stations such as Padang Besar, Alor Star, or Sungei Patani, so that they can be used in cases of urgency instead of

allowing them to remain idle at the railway yard at Prai. Another thing that one can always hear is that there has always been shortage of railway waggons to supply traders for sending their goods, but one can usually see quite a number of them lying idle either at the Prai railway yard or at Bukit Mertajam. I hope the Railway Administration would see that every effort is made to make full usage of these waggons. One can always notice also that a lot of Government rice is being taken from the Government godown at Anak Bukit by lorries and then loaded into foreign steamers at the wharf in Alor Star. Any layman would ask this question: "Why do we export our rice when we do not have enough to feed our own mouths?" The fact is this. This rice is not being exported; it is only shipped from Alor Star to Port Swettenham and from there transported by lorries to Kuala Lumpur again. One can imagine the amount of handling and cost of transport involved in this kind of traffic. Why cannot the Railway Department handle this costly traffic of the Government themselves and earn back the millions of dollars lost? Even if the Railway were to charge at a cheaper rate, I still consider it is worthwhile doing so, because it means taking out money from one pocket and putting it into another.

On Education, the Alliance Government can be proud of its education policy in spending over 20 per cent of its total budget on education alone, giving free education up to six years for the children of all citizens and also in giving a place for everyone of them up to 9 years. I have a little observation to make in respect of admission into higher studies, such as H.S.C. and M.T.C. I have come across a few cases such as the son of a poor lorry driver who was given a place in the H.S.C. Class at Johore Bahru and a shop assistant's son given a place in Seremban. That amounts to asking them not to go. This causes great hardships to their parents, who can ill-afford to allow their children to stay away from home. I hope the Education Department could be more realistic

and sympathetic in the allocation of such admissions, so that the students could be given places as near to their homes as possible.

Results of School Certificate and H.S.C. examinations were often released piecemeal, thereby creating tension and suspense in the minds of the students whose results were withheld. They could be driven crazy by their illiterate parents or those who do not understand English. For instance the H.S.C. results for Selangor, Malacca and Negeri Sembilan for 1966 were released in the *Straits Times* on the 16th February last, where the results for Kedah were released on the 18th—two days later. But a Chinese newspaper had earlier published this very short caption, "Three hundred and one in Kedah passed H.S.C." After having seen such publication, parents who are not educated in English could become mad if their children were to tell them that their results were still unknown.

Just now the Honourable Tan Sri T. H. Tan mentioned that about 3,000 of our students are studying in Taiwan universities. It is quite disheartening to note that these students after graduation could not be utilised by our country because their degrees cannot be recognised in our country. What a terrible waste! On the other hand, we are engaging doctors and technicians from Korea and the Philippines and they have to do their work through interpreters, which can be very unpleasant and very expensive also. I cannot understand why we cannot make use of such good materials of ours, our own citizens, when their degrees can be recognised in America and we here recognise American degrees.

Now, Sir, concerning the Ministry of External Affairs, a Malaysian citizen holding a passport will have to find a guarantor for the sum of \$750 before he is allowed to travel to Thailand. This embarrasses the referee, who usually vouches only for the character of the applicant. A Malaysian who lives in the border States, such as Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan, can obtain a border pass for travelling into Thailand, but he is only allowed to travel

up to a distance of 100 kilometres from the border. Our country does not impose any such regulations on Thai visitors or tourists who come into our country. Therefore, I hope our Government will take up this matter with the Thai Government, so that there is mutual respect for one another and that our citizens can be given the same fair and equal treatment.

Concerning the Ministry of Agriculture, I wonder the Honourable Minister of Agriculture—he is not here at the moment—has personally nursed that famous pet baby of his, which he has taken so much pains to deliver—the Padi Malinja. As a “nurse” myself, I have found out that this baby is humpback and possesses the skin of an elephant and that is why it is shunned by the millers because they can only extract a very poor percentage of rice, and to the housewife it looks more like a *balak*, because it has a big white belly and it is therefore shunned by the consumer. To the planter it is not very easy to store, because it sprouts faster than any other variety. I doubt any of my Honourable colleagues here have tasted this famous rice. No wonder when I come to Kuala Lumpur the people here prefer to eat foreign rice, Siamese rice. Even that served on the table just now was foreign rice rather than our own—I am sorry for having made that complaint, Sir. I just quoted it as an instance. With due respect to our President who offered us that delicious lunch, I should not have made that kind of comment here, but fact is fact. Sir, We ask our people to plant twice a year, to increase production to make our country self-sufficient, when we are not eating our own rice. What is the aim then? The sole aim is defeated. Therefore, I hope the Honourable Minister will eat whatever rice he introduces before he recommends it to the planter. I would quote what Confucius said: “Do not unto others that you do not want others do unto you”. Sir, I take off my hat to the Minister for the introduction of the variety of padi called Mashuri. This variety has gained the confidence of the farmer, the miller as well as consumer. I hope

more such good varieties could be introduced to our farmers. As for Padi Ria, I do not wish to comment on it because it is too early to do so. But its huge size is a bit shocking and, on the other hand, the small size of its plants is giving the farmer a very tough backbone exercise.

Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words about citizenship. A blue identity card is issued to a Federal citizen only after having carefully checked up the relevant documents of the holder and after having scrutinised the holder's character before the holder is qualified to possess this very important document, recognising him or her as a citizen of our country. When the holder of a blue identity card applies for a passport, he or she is again required to produce his or her citizenship certificate. Does this mean that the Immigration Department did not have any confidence in the Department of Registration of Citizens for the issue of the blue identity card? I trust the Honourable Minister will notify all Government departments concerned and tell them to carry out their duties in proper order, so that our citizens can enjoy the rights they are entitled to. Another instance that grieves our citizens is this. A boy or girl born in our country, I mean those born in the former Malay States, excluding Penang and Malacca, whose parents are now either deceased or were not citizens at that time, these children were issued with red identity cards, when they attained the age of six. Now, many such children are still under the age of 18 years, when they passed their Form V, I mean those born after 1949 and before 31st August, 1957, who cannot be citizens by operation of law. In spite of the fact that they are very bright students, very bright scholars and are in every respect Federal Citizens except the age limit, yet they can neither be admitted for higher studies nor can they be employed in any Government service because they cannot produce their citizenship certificate before the Public Services Commission. These potential citizens were born, brought up, educated in our country, and it is very very wrong for us to have them

rejected in the way I have just mentioned. This would, no doubt, be a terrible loss to our country if we do not know how to use such good materials for the benefit of our people. I trust the Honourable Minister will find ways and means to remedy this defect.

About Radio and Television—the introduction of television into our country is being much appreciated and enjoyed by those who can afford to own a set in their homes. It will really benefit our younger generation if we can instal one in every school, so that our children irrespective of whether they are rich or poor can enjoy the same privileges and in the sense of solidarity they could be brought much more closer together through uniformity and centralised education. The showing of special entertainment films during the Hari Raya festival was appreciated by many television viewers, but it is regretted that during the recent Chinese New Year the special entertainment film shown was almost as old as my father because many of the stars were already living in another world long before my father. I hope more educational films such as Science in Action, Junior Science, Travel Time, Wonders of the World, etc., be shown instead of cowboy films, Batman, Lawman, or Texan, because our gangsters could easily pick up these Western dirty tactics and our police might not find it so easy to catch up with their counterparts or shoot gangsters down as we see in the films. Newspapers should also be dissuaded from publishing pictures of innocent people killed by thugs or accidents, because this would add not only salt to injuries of the relatives of the victims but would also frighten the public, thus discouraging them from coming forward to give information to the Government.

I now come to Customs and Excise, Sir. Our country practices freedom of religion, as it is laid down in our Constitution, but it is quite regretful to note that joss papers, joss sticks and even tomb stones are subject to tax. I have heard of a story of an English gentleman who had settled down long

ago in America. Certainly he must have obtained his American citizenship, but when he went back to England on some official business, he was given a very rousing welcome in his former home town. When this gentleman died he had stated in his last will that although he could not be buried in England, he wishes to be buried by earth taken from his home town. Although earth could be obtained anywhere, yet for that sentimental reason his relatives took the trouble to ship many tons of earth across the Atlantic Ocean for that purpose only. It is difficult for me, Sir, now to find out whether that earth was taxed, but even if it was, I wonder in what way could earth be taxed. It is a Chinese tradition to have some stone figures, such as stone lions, to guard their tombs, and this cannot be obtained here locally and, therefore, there is no other alternative except to bring them from their home village, as I have mentioned about the earth in the story above. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Honourable Minister will consider exempting tomb stones from tax so that they would not be taxed for the second time since estate duty is paid on anything left behind by the deceased.

Sir, in conclusion, once again I take off my hat to the Minister of Finance for having so ably prepared such a progressive Budget without causing too much pains and responsibilities to the people.

I give full support to this Supply Bill.

Dato' Foo See Moi: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Bill before the House. The last three years have been the most crucial years in the history of Malaysia. We are fortunate that under the wise guidance of our Prime Minister and his colleagues we were able to pool our strength together and we survived the "Crush Malaysia" scheme of Indonesia, which ended on an Accord reached in August last year. In spite of the few years of stress and strain, the Government has made remarkable progress in all fields of economic development, and it is heartening to note that our financial

position, though it is strained, is still strong and sound according to the Honourable Minister of Finance, whom we can always rely on. This is a great achievement and it is admirable, and I am sure it will go a long way to strengthen the confidence of all concerned.

Sir, it is true the Senate has not much say in Budget matters. I heard someone say this morning that we are "a rubber stamp". I think we are, but we just cannot use the stamp without passing remarks.

Sir, I agree with the last speaker that the 1967 Budget is a practical and progressive one, as it lays great emphasis on development and education. In his speech the Minister of Finance attributed the tumbling down of Government revenue to the falling price of rubber, which has forced him to introduce additional taxation. I think no one should actually grudge this, but should willingly contribute his share to help maintain our financial growth rate, viability and economic stability. Sir, I am not opposing the proposal, but I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a few facts prevailing in the country.

The falling of rubber prices has not only affected the revenue of the Government but it has also affected the business of nearly everyone in all lines of professions either directly or indirectly. Rubber is still the main lifeline of our economy. During the last couple of years, since the decline of rubber prices, every line of business has started to decline steadily and I think Honourable Members, who are in business in this House, will agree with me that the general business in our country has gone down by at least 30% to 40%, while on the other hand the cost of living has been going up. It is not an exaggeration to say that many small businesses have found it difficult to make ends meet, and I would like to say that the business community in the country has all along been contributing not in a small measure to the economic well-being of the country and has all the time been very co-operative with the Government, conscious of the fact that what affects

the economic position of the nation would also affect them as well. But I think it is not fair to say that they are not concerned with the economic well-being of the country, as was stated by the Honourable Minister of Finance in his speech.

I think unemployment has also increased, and has increased steadily, throughout West Malaysia. I wish to quote just one example here. Recently a firm in Kuala Lumpur advertised for candidates for vacancies for clerks and the applications received amounted to over 400. This is alarming, Sir, and something must be done, as unless urgent steps are taken to provide more employment facilities, the position will become much worse. In my opinion, Sir, the answer, of course, is to accelerate industrial and agricultural development. However, I think the answer to part of the problem is to provide incentives to accelerate the establishment of more light industries by co-operative methods and the establishment of more vocational schools. There is a lot of room in our country for domestic light industries to produce articles for home consumption. I would not enumerate them here. A lot of them have been imported from abroad, but I think our people could produce them locally by ourselves.

I have repeatedly spoken in this Honourable House about the question of unemployment and also on vocational training. Our country is badly in need of technical personnel in all fields of economic development, but I would like to take this opportunity to remind the Government of the urgency of establishing such vocational schools, like polytechnics, to cater for the youths coming out of schools—as was mentioned this morning by my Honourable friend Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok, thousands and thousands of them are coming out from primary and lower secondary schools—in order to fit them into the fabric of the Malaysian society. Sir, I like also to stress that the success of any economic development, or all developments, depends primarily on education, but unless we train more of our youths, in other words unless we have enough technical

raya tidak di-ambil dengan chergas. Oleh itu di-harap supaya perkara² yang berlaku di-jalan raya ini hendak-lah jangan banyak sangat berlaku. Itu pun satu daripada-nya kalau tidak silap dahulu sudah saya berchakap, kerana daripada kesan-nya yang selalu kita dengar bila² tuan² lalu singgah-lah di-harimau yang mengaum di-tengah jalan untuk mengisi tangki tuan². Itu pun pedah, pedah dengan perkataan harimau, harimau, harimau, maka kereta pun jadi harimau selalu makan orang.

Saya rasa perkara kejadian ini adalah berlaku-nya, tetapi kalau hendak di-batalkan perkara ini tentu tidak boleh kerana ini pun hasil negeri juga. Ini puncha daripada insurance kerana insurance ini-lah yang membawa kepada driver² ini samsing. Apa gadoh, kereta rosak—insurance; ini jahanam—insurance, ini jahanam—insurance, daripada puncha ini-lah sudah jadi khas-nya driver² lori sudah menjadi samsing di-tengah jalan—apa takut, insurance ada. Penyakit insurance ini pun satu bala.

Oleh itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu-lah berchakap panjang. Tadi ada saudara saya menyebutkan masaalah pergi balek, pergi balek—elaun; pergi balek, pergi balek—elaun. Ahli Dewan Negara ini pun telah di-chap orang yang tidak berkawasan. Fasal apa hendak di-beri elaun, tetapi dia tidak tahu Ahli Dewan Negara ini mewakili Negeri—bukan kawasan Ahli dudok dalam Dewan ini dia adalah sifat dia bagi Negeri dia, mengikut apa yang saya tahu sedikit sa-banyak dalam Perlembagaan demokrasi dia mengatakan Ahli² Dewan Negara itu ada-lah nisbah diri-nya yang dudok dalam Dewan ini mewakili Negeri dia, wilayah dia—bukan kawasan; kawasan kecil—negeri lagi besar, tetapi ada orang mengatakan tidak ada kawasan. Hendak kawasan apa? Kawasan kecil. Ini mewakili Negeri. Saya tahu saya sendiri—tidak usah ambil dalam negeri Pulau Pinang—dalam kawasan saya saya dudok dalam kawasan Kepala Batas, tetapi kawasan Kepala Batas itu tiga Council Daerah, tiga Council State, satu kawasan Parlimen, tetapi naik kepala Tok Haji ini sa-orang, tetapi bila sebut kata elaun, ini

bukan ada kawasan, bukan kata mahu jawab—saya rasa hairan. Ahli Dewan Negara ini kalau mengambil di-atas chara pemerentahan demokrasi, sa-buah Parlimen di-adakan dua Dewan, sebab apa, apa salah pakai satu Dewan Ra'ayat—sudah-lah; apa yang sudah—jalan, habis kira. Mengapa Dewan Negara ini di-buat. Tahu-kah, pada hal Dewan Negara ini tempat pemegang amanah yang besar. Kalau ada satu² keputusan sana yang tergopoh-gapah, kalau ada satu keputusan² yang tidak sesuai, kalau ada satu² keputusan yang di-buat dengan tidak di-halusi, maka Dewan Negara ini-lah tempat-nya untuk menyelidek, menghalusi di-atas apa yang di-buat walau perbelanjaan, walau apa juga—sini-lah tempat-nya, bukan tempat ini dudok di-atas kerusi, sejok, tetapi pechah otak untuk memikirkan, sunggoh pun Ahli Dewan Negara bukan kerja meranchang, apa ranchangan yang telah di-buat di-bawa dalam Dewan ini, Ahli Dewan dia tengok, dia lihat, ini betul—O.K.—jalan, tetapi ini nantikan. Tunggu dahulu ini; fasal ini.

Kita boleh menolak balek jangan main Dewan Negara ini, bukan main pukul $2 \times 5 = 10$ sahaja. Hendak dudok dalam Dewan Negara ini pun kita kena tahu. Kita ada hak, kita ada kuasa boleh buat. Dewan Ra'ayat terbubar sampai waktu-nya, Dewan Negara tidak boleh chuma boleh ganti² sahaja. Ini power kita lebeh. Jadi kalau hendak sebut fasal² elaun² ini sebab itu saya kata di-masa yang lalu pada bagi tidak chukup lebeh baik kerja free. Saya sa-orang daripada-nya akan bekerja free. Kalau hendak mandi biar-lah basah dan lenchun alang² tidak usah.

Nama-nya makan gaji, tetapi tidak sampai. Kata-nya taraf tinggi, tetapi kawan ini buat kayu tiga—jadi serba salah kedudukan. Sebab itu-lah pada masa yang lalu saya kata, jangan-lah Dewan ini senget—saya minta ma'af-lah. Oleh itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu dalam Budget kita pun tahu Perdana Menteri chuma lebeh \$1,000 daripada Menteri². Batang tuboh Yang Teramat Mulia sendiri sa-bagai Perdana Menteri tentu dia tidak meng-aku dia tidak mahu-lah mengatakan. "Oh bagus-lah hang tambah gaji aku

ini, patut hang tolong-lah kira tambah." Tidak akan-lah begitu. Tetapi kita sendiri patut insaf, mengenang di-atas sa-tiap usaha dia sa-hingga keadaan terjadi sa-macham ini patut-lah di-timbang, di-tambah. Kalau tidak silap saya ada dalam surat akhbar yang bertanya kapada-nya, chukup tidak mengenai fasal elaun-nya. "Fasal tidak chukup itu-lah maka saya menjadi pengarah filem" (*Ketawa*).

Kalau kita kaji sa-chara kasar, bukan sa-chara halus, bukan sa-chara faedah² yang di-buat itu pada masa yang akan datang, sa-chara kasar sahaja—kita biarkan Perdana Menteri kita sendiri yang bersusah payah menjalankan kerja sa-hingga keadaan terjadi sa-macham ini, dengan keadaan yang serba kurang kapada-nya, di-akhir-nya kita biarkan dia jadi pengarah filem. Kalau ambil sa-chara sapintas lalu sahaja ini perkara malu, Perdana Menteri awak sendiri pun awak biarkan jadi pengarah filem untuk menchari penghidupan, dia tambah lagi. Ini aib. Tetapi sa-benar-nya bukan-lah macham itu kerana ada perbuatan² dan arahan ia-itu yang orang lain tidak boleh buat kita yang boleh buat. Itu pun untuk faedah kapada negara juga tetapi sa-patut-nya di-timbang. Saya shorkan patut-lah di-tambah gaji Perdana Menteri supaya sa-imbang dengan perkhidmatan yang telah di-berikan kapada negeri ini pada masa² yang lalu.

Saya tidak hendak kajikan apa yang berlaku kapada Yang Teramat Mulia sa-hingga tidak tahu-lah apa yang tinggal kapada Yang Teramat Mulia pun entah—menjual sahaja! Di-masa perjuangan-nya menuju kapada kemerdekaan—Tanah Melayu belum merdeka lagi—pada masa itu boleh dikatakan chukup azab tidak saperti mana orang² lain yang telah mengorbankan tenaga-nya, fikiran-nya, hartanya pun sa-hingga habis ada apa yang ada pada beliau. Jadi sa-bagai membalas jasa²-nya yang telah lalu sa-bagai bapa kemerdekaan Malaysia dan Perdana Menteri bagi negara kita ini, saya shorkan supaya elaun-nya patut di-tambah—Menteri Muda Kewangan pun ada di-sini, Menteri Kewangan

tidak ada Menteri Muda sahaja ada—patut-lah Cabinet juga menimbangkan. Bukan sahaja di-tambah elaun Perdana Menteri kita itu.

Kembali balek saya lupa tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai pesawahan ini khas-nya kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Perkara pertanian dan persawahan itu telah pun di-buat pertunjokan perchubaaan semua-nya di-tempat saya sendiri, sama ada padi ria atau padi malinja atau mahsuri, banyak telah di-buat perchubaaan² di-sana—yang akhir sa-kali ia-lah padi ria. Tetapi itu soalan saya itu ia-lah mengenai kedudukan taliayer². Di-ikhtiar, di-usahakan taliayer², untuk masok ka-sawah tetapi tidak di-ikhtiar di-usahakan untuk petani² membuang ayer. Kalau masa kering, masa hujan, tidak banyak boleh tahan-lah, kalau masa hujan banyak padi ria tinggal padi ria. Sebab padi ria itu rendah, tanam-nya kerap, kalau ayer dalam, tidak boleh buat. Tempat saya sendiri telah di-chuba²kan padi ria, kalau dalam tanah dalam—susah. Tetapi tahun ini oleh sebab hujan kurang, perchubaaan pula telah di-chuba di-musim kemarau, boleh-lah tunjok dengan pemotong²-nya, serba serbi-nya, fasal tidak ada hujan, kalau ada hujan tahu-lah tunjok itu macham mana chara. Hendak tenggelam tidak tenggelam, chuba-lah tengok. Jadi saya harap di-samping membuka taliayer² banyak² biar-lah di-ikhtiarkan taliayer² untuk membuang ayer² yang banyak dalam sawah² itu supaya di-adakan. Kalau tidak, padi² yang ditanam pada masa yang telah lalu banyak yang tenggelam sa-hingga tumbuh² pula padi itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak ada hendak berchakap apa² lagi sa-lain daripada itu saya ucapkan terima kaseh banyak. Saya rasa Rang Undang² Bekalan yang telah di-bentangkan itu ada-lah boleh di-katakan buat masa sekarang ini ada-lah satu Rang Undang² yang di-bentangkan sesuai dengan masa-nya. Tetapi dari sa-tahun ka-satahun, keadaan kedudukan kita ini serba kurang di-atas perbelanjaan² Kerajaan. Oleh itu di-harap supaya di-masa² yang akan datang dapat di-

ikhtharkan lagi perusahaan² dalam negeri ini supaya di-perbanyakkan, mudahan² di-ketika itu dapat-lah kedudukan negeri ini berada dengan keadaan yang baik. Sekian, di-ucapkan terima kasih, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Amaludin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa sukachita juga mengambil kesempatan untuk berchakap sedikit sa-banyak di-dalam Rang Undang² Perbekalan bagi tahun 1967 ini yang telah di-bahathkan begitu lama dan begitu panas di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini, dan saya perchaya, boleh jadi, Dewan Negara ini juga tidak begitu sejok pada sebelah pagi tadi sa-kali pun saya tidak ada, oleh kerana memang-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab kita semua tidak akan membiarkan sa-suatu Bill di-uluskan dengan tidak memberi sa-barang pandangan bagi menyempurnakan tanggung-jawab sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Negara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti biasa di-beberapa tahun yang akhir ini pada tiap² kali Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengemukakan Rang Undang² Perbeka'an, maka ikut sama-lah pula beberapa kenaikan chukai² baharu. Ini menurut Menteri Kewangan, ia-lah sa-suatu yang terpaksa di-adakan bagi memenohi kehendak² perbelanjaan negara yang sa-makin besar di-da'am negeri kita ini terutama sa-sudah wujud-nya Malaysia di-mana banyak wang yang mahu di-gunakan bagi maksud pembangunan Malaysia Timor. Tetapi yang ganjil-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah beberapa kali di-naikkan chukai² dan beberapa kali pula kenaikan chukai² itu di-tarek balek oleh kerana ada bantahan².

Dalam tahun yang lalu dalam ucapan belanjawan Menteri Kewangan kita, dalam ucapan-nya mengemukakan Rang Perbelanjaan tahun 1966, telah menerangkan betapa chukai tutup botol yang telah di-kenakan dua tahun dahulu telah menjadi permainan oleh pehak saudagar² yang menggantikan tutup botol dengan tutup botol lama atau menggantikan daripada botol kapada tin, menyebabkan Kerajaan tidak mencapai maksud dari sumber chukai tutup botol itu—akhir-nya chukai itu di-batalkan. Tetapi kesan

daripada kenaikan chukai itu tidak berubah kapada ra'ayat dengan harga barang yang telah di-naikkan chukai pada mula-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah di-buat satu kawalan yang betul² dan bersungguh, supaya kenaikan harga² barang akibat daripada kenaikan chukai² dapat di-elakkan terutama seperti sekarang ini—telah ada kenaikan² yang mengejutkan sa-sudah banjir besar baharu² ini. Sa-hingga kalau kita kajikan sa-ringgit wang di-tangan sa-orang ra'ayat yang dahulu-nya dapat di-beanjakan untuk lima barang bagi keperluan harian pada hari itu, sekarang dia dapat menggunakan wang sa-ringgit untuk tiga barang bagi keperluan dapur hari ini. Ini satu bayangan betapa merosot-nya keadaan yang di-katakan kema'amoran negara kita, dan betapa membayanagkan gejala² turun-nya nilai mata-wang kita, lambat laun, akibat daripada kenaikan harga barang² yang melemahkan tenaga pembeli di-dalam negeri kita ini. Saya mengingatkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara ini, sebab kalau Kerajaan tidak bersungguh² mengawasi, bahkan kalau perlu mengadakan food control (kawalan makanan) kembali, seperti yang pernah di-buat di-waktu hampir ber-laku peperangan pada tahun 1941 dahulu, kawalan yang bersungguh², maka saya perchaya apa yang ber-laku sekarang ini akan bertambah buruk yang kesan-nya di-tanggung oleh ra'ayat yang miskin².

Baharu² ini saya terbaca dalam surat khabar, sa-sudah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengemukakan Bill dan sa-telah kenaikan chukai² seperti chukai minyak diesel, chukai dua peratus kerana import, maka chukai ini sudah tentu-lah terkena kapada ra'ayat—bukan kena kapada importer, tetapi kena kapada pembeli. Dan pembeli tidak akan menaikkan dua sen harga barang—dia akan sekurang²-nya lima sen kerana zaman menggunakan wang satu sen dan sa-tengah sen telah luput pada masa kita ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, khabar-nya Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sedikit chergas membuat beberapa gerakan² di-Kuala Lumpur dan Petaling Jaya me-

nyiasat harga barang². Tetapi kadang² kita fikir boleh jadi sa-macham komidi, sebab kalau satu rombongan yang akan melawat menyiasat harga barang itu, sudah di-siap²kan ter'ebah dahulu macham perarakan² yang akan di-adakan sa-chara besaran², tentu-lah orang sudah bersedia untuk menyembunyikan keadaan yang sa-benar. Survey atau pun kajian yang sa-benar-nya hendak-lah d.-buat daripada laporan² orang ramai dan gerakan² yang bersungguh² dengan tidak menentukan hari ini akan di-siasat kedai² di-kawasan ini, tiga hari lagi akan di-siasat kedai² di-kawasan sana—bukan samacham itu. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, satu pejabat food control ada-lah sangat mustahak sekarang ini di-bentuk begitu rupa bagi mengawasi harga barang² supaya ra'ayat tidak akan menderita akibat kenaikan chukai² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarik hati dengan langkah Kerajaan sa-sudah di-ishtiharkan kenaikan chukai kapada minyak diesel lagi 12 sen—erti-nya satu puncha kemasokan wang kapada Kerajaan, tidak beberapa hari kemudian dalam waktu sedang Dewan Ra'ayat maseh berjajian membahathkan Budget, tiba² Menteri Kewangan mengishtiharkan bahawa kapada pelombong² ada-lah di-kechualikan kenaikan chukai 12 sen itu. Jadi, pengechualian kapada pelombong² di-dalam negeri ini erti-nya pengechualian kapada sadikit ra'ayat negeri ini dan kapada banyak yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini mendapat faedah-nya. Sebab pelombong² negeri ini banyak modal² asing sa-lain daripada modal² warga-negara Persekutuan sendiri.

Saya harap, jika Kerajaan boleh bermurah hati untuk melindungi kepentingan ra'ayat dalam menchari rezeki—kalau Kerajaan telah boleh bermurah hati kapada pelombong² yang boleh mendapat keuntungan beratus² ribu, bermillion², tidak ada sebab Kerajaan tidak boleh bermurah hati kapada kaum nelayan yang menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan motor² perahu, yang mereka itu menchari makan—sudah-lah menggadai nyawa-nya di-tengah² laut, menyabong nyawa di-tengah² ombak—balek ka-pantai, harga

ikan mereka itu bukan mereka yang menentukan tetapi orang yang menunggu di-pantai yang menentukan berapa harga yang akan di-bayar. Jadi kapada mereka ini yang berada di-seluruh pantai² di-Malaysia kita ini, patut juga Kerajaan memberi murah hati dengan mengechualikan 12 sen kapada mereka itu saperti Kerajaan dapat berbuat kapada pelombong² yang kaya-raya dalam negeri kita ini. Saya perchaya Kerajaan boleh menimbang perkara ini. Kalau Kerajaan fikir dengan mengechualikan kapada pelombong² itu dengan kerana daripada sumber lombong² di-Tanah Melayu ini mendapat hasil negara yang banyak sa-lain daripada getah, saya fikir Kerajaan juga boleh menimbangkan sa-kali pun nelayan² tidak memberi hasil yang banyak kapada negara, tetapi mereka memberi ikan² yang sedap kapada Menteri² dan juga kapada Ahli² Dewan kita semua dan kapada orang ramai di-bandar² yang tidak pergi ka-laut menangkap ikan, tetapi hari² ingin dan datang ka-pasar untuk menchari ikan.

Jadi Kerajaan patut menimbang kapada mereka supaya dapat di-kechualikan juga saperti yang di-berikan kapada pelombong² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya saya berchadang untuk mengulas banyak tentang ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang telah di-kirim lama dahulu akan tetapi kerana saya mengikuti perkembangan yang berlaku di-Dewan Ra'ayat terlalu banyak yang telah di-bahathkan tentang ucapan beliau maka saya rasa kita tidak-lah patut membuang masa untuk membahath ucapan itu sa-sudah di-bahathkan begitu lama di-Dewan Ra'ayat.

Chuma, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ingin saya menyentuh soal Jabatan Perdana Menteri yang di-bawah-nya termasuklah soal perkhidmatan Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam—sa-kali pun bebas tetapi ada hubungan-nya.

Baharu² ini berbangkit dari peristiwa perbahathan mengenai Rang Undang² Bahasa Kebangsaan, satu forum akan di-adakan di-Balai Budaya, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, sa-orang pegawai

yang bertanggung-jawab telah menerima arahan melarang daripada membenarkan penggunaan Balai Budaya itu oleh Pengerusi Surohanhaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam. Jadi saya rasa sedikit ganjil dalam perkara ini kerana kalau-lah satu larangan akan di-buat oleh Ketua Pejabat terhadap sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan yang mengetuai Dewan Bahasa hendak-nya datang daripada Menteri Pelajaran, itu paling tinggi sa-kira-nya pegawai itu ingkar maka baharu-lah di-laporkan kepada Surohanhaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam dan tidak-lah betul bagaimana Pengerusi Surohanhaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam boleh bertindak di-luar batas dan ini sangat²-lah di-kesalkan. Saya harap Perdana Menteri harus memberi keterangan yang lebeh bertanggung-jawab tidak-lah sa-kadar seperti yang di-uchapkan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini untuk mempertahankan apa tindakan yang telah di-ambil.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai pentadbiran ugama. Satu kenyataan daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri baharu² ini mengatakan kemungkinan akan di-wujudkan satu sistem pentadbiran ugama di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Saya ada-lah mengalu²kan lahir-nya usaha ini supaya pertadbiran ugama yang kelihatan berpechah² dan tidak sama antara satu dengan satu dapat di-samakan seluroh-nya di-dalam negara kita ini, negara Malaysia. Apabila saya menyokong niat Kerajaan untuk mencari ikhtiar atau mencari jalan untuk menyatukan pentadbiran ugama, suka-lah saya hendak memahamkan, di-dalam usaha² untuk menyatukan pentadbiran ugama ini Kerajaan hendak-lah memandang dan memahami pengertian ugama Islam dengan chara yang luas dan jangan-lah Kerajaan chuba untuk menyatukan pentadbiran ugama ini hanya sa-kadar untuk menyatukan Pejabat² Kadhi untuk menyamakan soal Undang² Nikah Cherai, untuk menyamakan soal² Undang² Khalwat dan hukuman-nya, untuk menyamakan uniform atau pakaian kepada Tuan² Kadhi dan Tok² Mufti yang kemudian di-dalam majlis² rasmi boleh di-minta mereka itu membacha do'a, do'a selamat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi saya penyatuan pentadbiran ugama ini bukan itu, dan kelaziman yang meminta Mufti² atau Tuan² Kadhi membacha do'a² selamat itu pun tidak patut di-amalkan terus-menerus, sebab pada saya itu ada-lah penghinaan kerana di-dalam sa-barang majlis dhif², pembesar² negeri ada mengambil peranan masing² untuk beruchap dan sa-bagai-nya akan tetapi Mufti² di-panggil untuk membacha do'a. Mufti ada-lah Attorney General, itu-lah hakikat-nya yang sa-benar, tetapi apa boleh buat malang-nya pemisahan pentadbiran ugama itu telah berjalan di-negeri kita akibat daripada warithan penjajah Inggeris, maka Mufti hanya menjadi tukang fatwa dengan sa-buah majlis fatwa-nya dan pembacha do'a. Ini tidak-lah mahu kita lihat berlaku salama². Siapa pun juga boleh membacha do'a sa-bagai ketua besar, mithal-nya Perdana Menteri sendiri boleh membacha do'a dalam satu majlis tidak rayah memanggil tok² imam atau tok² Mufti kechuali Tunku Abdul Rahman, Perdana Menteri kita berkelahi dengan Tuhan, kalau tidak berkelahi siapa pun juga boleh membacha do'a (*Ketawa*). Jadi jangan-lah Mufti atau Tok² Kadhi ini-lah menjadi tukang² membacha do'a di-dalam majlis² rasmi.

Saya maksud yang sa-benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pentadbiran ugama ini mahu melihat pentadbiran ugama Islam yang benar² yang boleh membawa kepada kemaiuan di-dalam ugama Islam di-negeri kita ini, mahu melihat wujud-nya sa-suatu yang dapat di-banggakan dan kerana itu Kerajaan kalau mahu melaksanakan ini dengan jaya hendak-lah mendapat pegawai² yang sa-baik²-nya, yang chukup ke-layakan dan membentok jawatan-kuasa² terutama jawatan-kuasa menggubal Undang² Islam dan juga merupakan jawatan-kuasa penyiasat dan pengkaji di-dalam perkara undang² yang akan di-laksanakan di-dalam negara kita ini. Ada pertalian perchakapan saya ini dengan perjalanan undang² di-dalam negara kita ini. Saya maksudkan apabila kita telah merdeka, apabila kita telah jadikan Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi di-negeri kita ini, sa-barang

undang² yang di-buat di-dalam negara kita ini tidak-lah patut dalam pengubahan undang² itu tidak di-tinjau sedikit pun pendapat² ugama Islam sabagai ugama rasmi.....

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: On a point of order, Sir, Standing Order 15.....

Mr President: Sudah habis-kah! Jika belum bagaimana Standing Order saya mesti-lah tangguh persidangan ini.

Tuan Amaluddin Darus: Saya minta di-sambong besok.

ADJOURNMENT

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, the time has now come for me to move under the Standing Order 15 (3) that the Senate do now adjourn.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President, Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH PEMECHAHAN LADANG² GETAH

Tuan Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Manan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang saya hendak kemukakan dalam ucapan penangguhan saya di-Dewan yang mulia ini ialah perkara yang saya pandang sangat berat dan sedang mengalami suasana negara kita. Apa yang akan saya katakan atau apa yang saya akan sebutkan ini ialah berkenaan pemecahan ladang² getah di-tanah ayer kita.....

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Noah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tumpang bertanya sedikit. Di-dalam perbahathan membahathan Anggaran Perbelanjaan, satu perbahathan yang luas yang tiap² sa-orang Ahli boleh berucap dalam sa-barang perkara yang ada di-atas dunia ini. Tidak-kah boleh bagi pehak yang hendak berchakap dalam adjournment speech ini mengambil bahagian membahath Anggaran Belanjawan itu.

Mr Deputy President: Ini adjournment speech.

Tan Sri Haji Mohamad Noah: Perkara yang Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak chakapkan itu boleh di-chakapkan dalam perbahathan Anggaran Belan-

jawan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini. Saya fikir perkara ini dia tidak tahu yang dia boleh berchakap, sebab dia member baharu. Harus barangkali dia tidak tahu sa-patut-nya dia di-nasihatkan yang dia ada bahagian berchakap dalam masa perbahathan Anggaran Belanjawan.

Mr (Deputy) President: Mengikut bagaimana Standing Order 15 Senate sudah di-adjourn sampai besok tetapi belum di-ishtiharkan oleh President, jadi sekarang dia meminta di-benarkan kerana membuat Adjournment Speech, maka saya benarkan-lah.

Tuan Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Manan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya sebutkan ini ialah berkenaan dengan pemecahan ladang² getah di-tanah ayer kita ini yang mana telah menimbulkan berbagai² reaksi akhir² ini yang mana sudah tentu akan menimbulkan kerumitan yang besar bukan sahaja kepada ekonomi negara bahkan mengancam penghidupan kaum² pekerja dan buroh² di-ladang itu serta ke-uarga-nya sa-kali. Pada pendapat saya pemecahan ladang² ini ada-lah banyak mendatangkan keburokan dari kebaikan-nya terutama kepada pekerja² dan buroh² ladang itu, bahkan mengikut jangka panjang akan menyentoh keadaan ekonomi negara. Saya perchaya apa yang saya suarakan ini akan mendapat sokongan dan persetujuan dari rakan² saya, Ahli Yang Berhormat sakalian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keburokan yang menimpa oleh pemecahan ladang² getah ini akan di-rasai oleh buroh² di-ladang² yang tersebut ia-itu mereka akan menjadi golongan penganggor, kepedahan dan kepahitan hidup mereka dan keluarga mereka adalah menanti sa'at akhir bagi nafas mereka itu. Maka sudah sa-patut-nya-lah kita, sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini, mengambil perhatian yang berat supaya perkara burok ini tidak ber'aku dengan terus menerus. Saya berpendapat chara atau tindakan yang berkesan tidak akan dapat di-laksanakan bagi mengatasi perkara ini melainkan pehak yang berkenaan atau Kerajaan Ma'aysia bertindak bagi mengadakan satu undang²

bagi menchegeh terus supaya pemecahan ladang² getah di-tanah ayer kita ini tidak berlaku dengan sewenang²-nya. Saya perchaya chara pehak pemodal atau ahli perniagaan menjalakan perniagaan beli dan pechah² ladang² ini bukan-lah dengan tujuan hendak memberi tanah kepada mereka² yang tidak bertanah, tetapi apa yang terlintas di-hati saya, mereka ini semata² untok mengisi kantong² mereka sendiri, atau lebeh tegas lagi menchari kekayaan yang paling chepat di-mana mengakibatkan penindasan, kelaparan yang akan menimpa buroh² yang akan kehilangan pekerjaan mereka itu. Jika tidak sah pada peringatan saya apa yang telah berlaku kira² enam atau tujuh tahun yang lalu apabila timbulnya perkara pemecahan ladang² getah sa-luas 231,850 ekar, maka satu jawatan-kuasa yang di-kenal Jawatan-kuasa Pemecahan Ladang² Getah telah ditubuhkan bagi menyiasat serta membuat laporan di-dalam masaalah ini. Jawatan-kuasa tersebut telah melaporkan penyata, juga chadangan²-nya, setelah ia-nya menyiasat dan membuat penelitian yang sa-bagitu lama. Professor Engku Aziz ada-lah orang yang mengetuai Jawatan-kuasa penyiasatan tersebut dan ini ada-lah di-antara tahun 1951 hingga tahun 1960. Jawatan-kuasa ini juga sa-tahu saya telah menerima fikiran² dari badan² yang berkenaan dengan getah dan sa-bagai-nya dan boleh-lah di-katakan kerja yang di-lakukan oleh Jawatan-kuasa itu sa-bagai satu kerja yang sangat mustahak; laporan serta sokongan-nya telah di-kemukakan kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya satu undang² di-buat bagi perkara tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lima tahun telah berlepas dan hari ini chara pemecahan ladang² getah ini maseh berlaku dengan berluas²-an. Ini ada-lah sangat menyedehkan. Walau pun ada kalangan yang berpendapat bahawa pemecahan² yang sa-umpama ini membawa kebaikan tetapi buat saya baga-mana pun keburokan-nya lebeh daripada kebaikan, jauh sa-kali memberi keuntungan kepada kaum² buroh. Jika perkara ini tidak di-hadapi dengan tegas, maka bilangan ribu buroh² ladang² getah itu akan menderita akibat

kehilangan kerja. Jika ini berlaku tidak-kah mendatangkan masaalah yang besar dari segi social dan masha-rakat negara kita. Saya juga berpendapat apabila ladang² getah ini di-pechahkan, juga akan menimbulkan satu kesulitan tentang menjaga mutu getah yang tersebut kerana pemilek² baru itu sudah tentu tidak dapat mengeluarkan mutu getah yang baik seperti mana ladang² getah yang dahulu. Ini mengakibatkan merosot-nya harga getah yang mana akan menyentoh pula kedudukan ekonomi negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun negara kita mempunyai Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan, kalau tidak salah peringatan saya dalam Sekshen 135 dan 136 menyebutkan bahawa pehak yang berkuasa Kerajaan Negeri berhak menahan pemecahan ladang² getah sa-umpama itu, tetapi pada pendapat saya undang² sa-umpama ini tidak-lah memadai atau pun dapat menjamin keselamatan tanah² ladang getah di-negeri ini daripada di-pechahkan.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merayu kepada pehak yang berkuasa, Kerajaan Malaysia, supaya membuat satu undang² khas bagi mengawal untok menahan ladang² getah ini di-pechah²kan. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr (Deputy) President: Honourable Members, the Senate is now adjourned till 10.00 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Plantation Workers' Multi-purpose Co-operative Society

1. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to make it clear to this House, when did the Plantation Workers' Multi-purpose Co-operative Society apply for registration, how many reminders, with dates, did the Society send and finally when did the Commissioner for Co-operative Development acknowledge receipt of the application.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Application for registration of the Plantation Workers' Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society was received by the Commissioner for Co-operative Development on 26-9-66 and reminders dated 1-11-66, 28-11-66, 19-12-66 and 22-12-66 were also received. An acknowledgment card was sent on 6-12-66 by the Commissioner for Co-operative Development and was followed up with a letter dated 3-1-67 stating the reason for the delay in registration.

2. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operative to explain further what he meant recently by saying that the Co-operative Department "is still looking into the membership list of the National Union of Plantation Workers' multi-purpose co-operative society" in order to prevent any duplication in membership.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: There are co-operative societies in existence among plantation workers undertaking some of the objectives which the proposed society intends to deal with. The establishment of the proposed society would lead plantation workers to become members of more than one society with similar objectives, thus affecting to some extent the workings of the existing societies and causing financial strain among members. It is, therefore, necessary for the Commissioner for Co-operative Development to examine carefully the proposal in order to ensure that this duplication of membership is avoided.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Harga barang² keperluan

3. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan telah mengambil apa² tindakan terhadap pekedai² yang telah menaikkan harga barang² seperti beras, susu, gula, mentega, dan lain² lagi, yang tiada langsung terlibat dengan chukai Surtax itu; jika ya, berapa bilangan pekedai² yang telah di-hadapkan ka-Mahkamah dan namakan Negeri² yang berkenaan.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Di-Malaysia Barat di-mana ada Pegawai² Perbekalan di-tugaskan dalam berbagai Negeri, Kementerian ini telah mengarahkan mereka supaya menjalankan "spot check" ka-atas harga barang² mustahak. Di-Negeri yang tiada Pegawai² Perbekalan, Kementerian ini telah menghantar pegawai² yang lain ka-Negeri itu untuk menjalankan "spot check" ini. Pemereksaan² ini di-jalankan di-kawasan² bandar dan juga di-kawasan² luar bandar.

Hasil dari pemereksaan ini, harga barang² sudah turun ka-tingkatan sedia-kala, sa-bagaimana yang terbukti dalam lampiran yang di-kembarkan ini.

Harga gula dari kilang² tempatan telah di-turunkan juga kepada \$480 satan metrik mula² 14/2/67. Dengan turun-nya harga itu, harga gula sachara borong ia-lah \$29 sa-pikul dan harga runchit ia-lah 32-33 sen-kati.

Tidak ada pekedai yang telah dibawa ka-Mahkamah tetapi dua orang penjual beras borong di-Kuala Lumpur telah di-gantong lesen mereka dan Kementerian sedang giat menyasiat perkara² itu.

LAMPIRAN

HARGA BARANG² MUSTAHAK SA-BAGAIMANA PADA 23HB FEBRUARI, 1967

I. KOTA BHARU—			
Beras Siam 100%	...	...	40 sen sa-kati
Kedah No. 1	...	...	32 "
" No. 2	...	...	30 "
" No. 3	...	...	28 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	28 "
Gula	...	...	32-35 "
Tepong Gandam	...	...	25 "
Susu Pekat (Palang Biru)	...	...	65 sen sa-tin
II. KUALA TRENGGANU—			
Beras Siam 100%	...	...	43 sen sa-kati
" Hanchor	...	...	30 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	30 "
Gula	...	...	33-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
III. TELUK ANSON—			
Beras Siam 100%	...	...	42 sen sa-kati
" 5%	...	...	40 "
Kedah No. 1	...	...	32 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	29 "
Gula	...	...	33-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
IV. JOHOR BAHRU—			
Beras Siam 100%	...	...	47 sen sa-kati
" 5%	...	...	41 "
" Hanchor	...	...	32 "
Kedah No. 1	...	...	30 "
" No. 2	...	...	Harga tidak diketahui
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	29 sen sa-kati
Gula	...	...	33-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
Susu Pekat (Palang Biru dan Chap Tekoh)	...	...	65 sen sa-tin
Serbok Kopi	...	...	\$1.60 sa-kati

V. KUALA LUMPUR—

Beras Siam 5%	..	..	50 sen sa-kati
" 10%	..	..	45 "
Kedah No. 1	...	...	35 "
" No. 2	...	...	30 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	29-30 "
Gula	...	...	33-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
Susu Pekat (Assoted)	...	...	65 sen sa-tin
Serbok Kopi	...	...	\$1.80 sa-kati

VI. PULAU PINANG—

Beras Siam 100%	...	...	40 sen sa-kati
Beras Kedah No. 1	...	...	33 "
" No. 3	...	...	30 "
Gula	...	...	30-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
Serbok Kopi	...	...	\$1.60 "

VII. BUTTERWORTH—

Beras Siam 100%	...	...	40 sen sa-kati
Beras Kedah No. 1	...	...	32 "
" No. 3	...	...	29 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	28 "
Gula	...	...	35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "
Serbok kopi	...	...	\$1.60 "

VIII. ALOR STAR, KEDAH—

Beras Siam	...	...	Harga tidak diketahui
Beras Tempatan No. 1	...	...	32 sen sa-kati
" No. 2	...	...	30 "
" No. 3	...	...	28 "
Gula	...	...	35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "

IX. KANGAR, PERLIS—

Kedah No. 1	...	...	32 sen sa-kati
" No. 2	...	...	30 "
" No. 3	...	...	28 "
Gula	...	...	33-35 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "

X. MELAKA—

Beras Siam 100%	...	...	45-48 sen sa-kati
" 5%	...	...	42 "
Beras kedah No. 1	...	...	29 "
Simpanan Kerajaan	...	...	28 "
Gula	...	...	33 "
Tepong Gandum	...	...	25 "

4. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah dia sedar akan kenyataan² yang bertentangan dan tidak tegas yang di-buat oleh-nya dari masa ka-samasa mengenai kenaikan harga barang² keperluan yang menggu-sar dan menghampakan sa-bilangan besar ra'ayat, umpama-nya, pada satu ketika dia menyatakan pekedai² hendak-lah menunjukkan senarai² harga barang² kepada pembeli²; pada satu ketika lagi dia mengumumkan ia-itu pembeli² di-minta mendapatkan resip² pembelian mereka daripada pekedai² dan tindakan akan di-ambil terhadap pekedai² kerana menaikkan harga barang², dan pada ketika yang lain pula dia menyatakan sekatan atau kawalan tidak boleh di-kenakan kerana ini akan menggalakkan jualan² pasar gelap, dan jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan bercha-dang membiarkan pekedai² sahaja menetapkan harga barang².

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Saya tiada mem-buat kenyataan² yang bertentangan mengenai masaalah naik-nya harga barang² keperluan.

2. Yang saya nyatakan sa-masa saya merayu kepada pengguna² ia-lah:

- (i) pulaukan kedai² yang mengena-kan harga² yang terlalu mahal;
- (ii) jika pengguna² berasa mereka telah di-kenakan harga yang ber-lebihan mereka hendak-lah me-nulis kepada Peti Surat 8000 memberi nama dan 'alamat kedai dan butir² keterangan mengenai barang² yang di-beli, berserta dengan resip jika boleh, supaya Kementerian ini dapat melaku-kan penyiasatan;
- (iii) tubuhkan persatuan² pengguna di-seluruh negeri.

3. Dalam perbahathan di-Dewan Ra-'ayat atas Belanjawan tahun 1967 saya mengemukakan kepada Majlis itu sama ada ia hendak meneruskan amalan ekonomi pasaran bebas kita sekarang di-mana tenaga² pasaran menerusi persaingan dapat menurunkan harga² barang atau menganuti ekonomi ber-kawal di-mana pembahagian semua barang² di-kawal oleh Kerajaan. Saya telah menyebut chontoh beberapa buah negara yang baharu merdeka yang menganuti ekonomi berkawal tetapi sudah berpaling balek kepada sistem pasaran bebas kerana sistem ini lebeh baik dan memberikan harga² yang lebeh murah kepada pembeli². Saya telah memberi amaran kepada Majlis itu bahawa kawalan harga boleh menimbulkan pasar gelap dan mungkin memerlukan kaedah chatuan untuk menjaga agar ra'ayat miskin mendapat barang² dengan 'adil.

Rubber Output

5. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the rubber output in tons in 1960 and the same in 1965. During this period has there been any decline in the export value of rubber, if so, can he state the figure and explain the reason or reasons for the decline in the export value of rubber.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Output of rubber for Malaysia in 1960 amounted to 780,068 tons and in 1965 it amounted to 924,367 tons. In 1960 the value of our rubber export amounted to \$2,001

million whereas in 1965 it amounted to \$1,461.8 million. Table I below sets out the production figures in tons and export value for West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

TABLE I

Year	Production (Tons)				Export Value (\$ million)			
	West Malaysia	Sabah	Sarawak	Total	West Malaysia	Sabah	Sarawak	Total
1960	180,377	22,033	49,658	780,068	\$1,829.1	\$49.5	\$122.4	\$2,001.0
1965	860,656	23,848	39,863	924,367	1,368.3	34.0	59.5	1,461.8

During the period in question there has been a decline in the export value of rubber from \$2,001 million in 1960 to \$1,461.8 million in 1965 inspite of an increase in production from 780,068 tons in 1960 to 924,367 tons in 1965. This decline in the export value has been solely due to the fall in the average price for RSS. 1. In 1960 the average price was 108.08 cents per lb. but in 1965 it dropped to 70.02 cents per lb., a drop of 38.06 cents per lb.

Export of Rubber

6. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the number of tons of rubber exported to U.S.A. and to Soviet bloc countries in 1965 and the figures for 1966 from January to September.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The amount of rubber exported to U.S.A. and to Soviet bloc countries in 1965 and from January to September 1966 are as follows:

Countries	Quantity (Tons)	
	1965	Jan. to Sept., 1966
U.S.A.	123,195	85,306
U.S.S.R.	195,470	147,573
Poland	19,346	15,790
Rumania	6,905	7,541
Czechoslovakia	11,993	6,491
Bulgaria	6,157	4,303
Other Eastern European countries	180	177

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Angkatan Tentera

7. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar akan perasaan ta' puas hati di-kalangan ahli² Pasokan Bersenjata dari pangkat soldadu biasa hingga ka-pangkat RSM, berhubung dengan perkara² (a) gaji pokok yang

rendah yang di-bayar kepada mereka, dan (b) elaun rumah daripada \$25 hingga \$30 yang tersangat kechil yang di-bayar kepada mereka. Jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang menaikkan gaji pokok dan elaun rumah mereka itu, dan jika tidak, terangkan sama ada Kerajaan berpendapat kadar bayaran sekarang ini sudah menchukupi.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Kerajaan ada-lah sedar bahawa ada perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan lain² pangkat di-dalam Angkatan Tentera berkenaan dengan tangga gaji dan elaun mereka. Maka oleh sebab itu-lah Kerajaan telah melantek satu jawatan-kuasa pada tahun 1964 untuk menyemak semula soal² gaji, elaun, penchen dan sagu hati bagi mereka. Kajian ini terpaksa mengambil masa yang agak lama kerana banyak soal² rumit yang hendak di-selesaikan. Oleh kerana itu sementara menunggu laporan jawatan-kuasa itu Kerajaan telah menaikkan gaji lain² pangkat mulai daripada 1hb Januari, 1965, seperti berikut:

- (a) Kenaikan gaji pokok sa-banyak 5% termasuk elaun sara hidup.
- (b) Kenaikan bayaran sa-hingga sa-banyak \$15 sa-bulan bagi tradesmen.

Di-jangka Jawatan-kuasa ini akan memberi laporan yang penoh tidak berapa lama lagi.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Sekolah

8. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran

memandang kepada beberapa kema-
langan yang telah berlaku di-Jalan
Tebrau, Johor Bahru, terhadap
penuntut² yang melalui lintas daripada
Kampung Majidi Baharu ka-Sekolah
Kebangsaan Khir Johari, di-Kampung
Melayu Majidi, nyatakan sama ada
Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendiri-
kan sa-buah Sekolah Kebangsaan di-
Kampung Majidi Baharu.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): Kementerian saya ada-lah
sedar tentang permintaan untuk mem-
bena sa-buah sekolah baharu di-
Kampung Majidi Baharu, tetapi sa-lepas
menimbangkan bilangan murid² Seko-
lah Kebangsaan Khir Johari itu dan
Sekolah Angkatan Bersenjata berham-
piran dengan-nya maka ada-lah di-
dapati bahawa sa-buah sekolah baharu
tidak perlu di-dirikan dengan segera
dalam kawasan ini.

Berhubung dengan perkara kema-
langan, Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran Johor
ada-lah di-minta membincangkan
dengan Pehak Berkuasa Tempatan yang
berkenaan tentang langkah² kesela-
matan yang patut di-ambil.

Scholarships

9. Tuan William Tan asks the Minister
of Education to state:

- (a) why there are only 20 Overseas
Scholarships for teachers in
Sarawak in 1967;
- (b) how many such Scholarships
have been allocated to other
States; and
- (c) whether the Government will
reconsider increasing such
Scholarships.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) The award of 20 Scholarships in
1967 was already an increase of
14 Scholarships over those
awarded in 1966. These numbers
have previously been dictated
by the number of qualified
applicants available and related
to the needs of other State
departments. Approximately
one-third of all Degree Scholar-
ships was made available to the
Education Department in 1967.

- (b) My Ministry has no control
over the allocation of State
Scholarships. The State Govern-
ments themselves decide on the
number of Scholarships to be
awarded each year.

- (c) The Department of Education
of Sarawak has already made a
request for 55 Degree Scholar-
ships for 1968. These requests
will be given due consideration.

10. Tuan William Tan asks the Minis-
ter of Education to state whether it is
a fact that while the tempo of Malaya-
nisation has been stepped up, the num-
ber of Degree and Diploma Scholar-
ships have been reduced in Sarawak
from 69 in 1966 to 58 in 1967; and if
this is correct, to state how many are
Co'ombo Plan and how many are
Federal Government Scholarships.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: This is a
State matter. However, I was informed
that the number of Degree Scholarships
awarded in 1966 was 67 and that for
1967 is 61.

University Education

11. Tuan William Tan asks the Minis-
ter of Education to state whether he is
aware that there will be from 1967
onwards a large number of Higher
School Certificate Students with good
passes who will not be able to get to
University (1) because of the small
number of Scholarships being offered
and (2) because of financial difficulties,
and if so, whether the Federal Govern-
ment would consider establishing a
College of the University of Malaya in
Sarawak to provide for students from
Sabah and Sarawak.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: 112 stu-
dents in Sarawak passed the full Higher
School Certificate in 1966. The esti-
mated number of candidates who will
sit for the Higher School Certificate
Examinations in 1967 is 171. The ques-
tion of University Education in the
whole country including that of Eastern
Malaysia is being actively considered
by the Higher Education Planning
Committee.

Capital Assistance to Schools

12. Tuan William Tan asks the Minis-
ter of Education to state whether there
is any truth that Capital Grant for

Science equipments has been refused to some aided schools in Sarawak for 1966/1967, and if so, to state where the money has gone to.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No, it is not true. My Ministry receives yearly large number of requests from aided secondary schools for capital assistance and owing to limited financial resources these requests have to be dealt with on a strictly priority basis.

Universiti Malaya

13. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa, menurut Anggaran Belanja Universiti Malaya dan Rumah Sakit Latehan yang di-terbitkan oleh Penasihat Kewangan Universiti Malaya, jawatan² Bahagian I, II dan III bagi Kakitangan 'Am Universiti Malaya hampir kesemua-nya di-bolot oleh orang² dari satu kaum tertentu yang sa-bilangan daripada mereka bukan warganegara Malaysia, jika sedar, nyatakan apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil untuk menghapuskan amalan perkauman dalam Jabatan² yang berkenaan, dan jika tidak, sebutkan, menurut kaum, berapa bilangan pegawai² dalam Bahagian I, II dan III yang berkhidmat di-berbagai jabatan Universiti Malaya dan Rumah Sakit Mengajar.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ada-lah tidak benar di-katakan bahawa Kakitangan 'Am Universiti pada masa ini dengan sengaja di-biar supaya di-bolot oleh satu kaum yang tertentu sa-bilangan daripada mereka terdiri dari orang² yang bukan warganegara. Memang benar bahawa pada masa ini beberapa orang kakitangan itu ada-lah warganegara Singapura, tetapi mereka tetap di-ambil bekerja pada masa Singapura maseh menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia. Semenjak perpisahan Singapura dari Malaysia, Universiti itu telah memberi keutamaan kepada warganegara² Malaysia.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Bangunan² Pejabat

14. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan (a) berapa jumlah wang

yang telah di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan untuk membayar sewa pejabat bagi tahun² 1965 dan 1966; (b) apakah tindakan yang telah di-ambil atau akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untuk mendirikan bangunan Jabatan² Kerajaan, daripada menyewa bangunan² private sa-bagai pejabat.

Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Tan Siew Sin):

- (a) Wang yang telah di-belanjakan berjumlah \$1,629,000 dalam tahun 1965 dan \$1,935,000 dalam tahun 1966.
- (b) Satu peruntukan sa-banyak \$36.4 juta telah di-masokkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia yang Pertama untuk membena bangunan² pejabat baharu dan memugar serta membaiki bangunan² yang ada sekarang untuk menyediakan lebih banyak ruang pejabat bagi kerja² Kerajaan yang bertambah banyak. Bagi tahun 1967, wang sa-banyak \$9 juta sudah di-untukkan bagi maksud ini. Dengan rancangan bangunan ini, di-harapkan agar sa-lewat²-nya pada penghujung tahun 1970 mungkin tidak-lah perlu lagi Kerajaan menyewa bangunan² prebet.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Layanan di-Rumah Sakit

15. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan:

- (a) memandang kepada ada-nya lagi berita² mengenai rasa ta'puas hati di-kalangan orang ramai terhadap layanan yang di-berikan oleh kakitangan² Rumah Sakit, khas-nya dalam peristiwa kehilangan mayat sa-orang kanak² yang meninggal di-Rumah Sakit Umum Kuala Lumpur, ada-kah kejadian² malang sa-umpama ini tidak dapat di-elakkan, dan akan di-biarkan berlaku pada masa hadapan, dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan akan memberi jaminan agar kejadian² yang ta' di-ingini itu di-rentikan.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin):

(a) Penyiasatan² permulaan telah dijalankan dengan segera sa-chepat sahaja rayuan itu di-terima dan di-dapati bahawa ada kelalaian di-pehak kakitangan² Rumah Sakit. Pihak Polis telah di-beritahu 12 jam sa-lepas kematian bayi itu, dan saya di-beritahu ia-itu pihak Polis sa-telah tidak dapat menghubungi pihak keluarga yang berkenaan telah tidak pula melaporkan kembali kepada Rumah Sakit. Bagaimana pun, bayi itu telah di-kebumikan 24 jam sa-lepas kematian mengikut peratoran Ugama Islam. Tindakan² tatatertib akan di-ambil di-atas pegawai atau pegawai² bertanggung-jawab bila laporan penoh di-terima kelak.

(b) Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang jarang² berlaku. Segala usaha akan di-jalankan bagi menahan-kan berlaku-nya perkara² saperti ini di-masa hadapan.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Weekly Day of Rest Agreement

16. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of an innocent or otherwise attempt by a senior Minister in the Alliance Cabinet to induce the plantation workers to ignore the weekly Day of Rest Agreement reached between the National Union of Plantation Workers and the employers' group. If he is aware of this fact, what steps he has taken or intends to take to prevent the Minister concerned from further indulging in breaking up a negotiated and satisfactorily concluded agreement between the Union and the employers' group.

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam: What was alleged to have been stated by the Honourable Minister concerned has been brought to my notice, but I am not able to conclude from this that he has attempted to induce plantation workers to ignore the agreement

referred to in the question. In any case, the Honourable Minister was merely stating his opinion to which he is entitled.

The Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations

17. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour, whether he can now say definitely when the Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations, introduced during the height of confrontation will be repealed.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Essential (Trade Disputes in the Essential Services) Regulations would be repealed as soon as the Emergency, now in force, is declared to be over.

Tamil Teachers Preparatory Examination

18. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour whether he could give full details of his attempts taken on behalf of the members of the Association of Passed Students of the Tamil Teachers Preparatory Examination Malaya which prompted the Minister of Education, Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari to write a letter informing him that it was impossible for Tamil School teachers to take the LCE examination in Tamil Language.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I did not address the Hon'ble Minister of Education to enable teachers who had passed the Tamil Teachers Preparatory examination to sit for their LCE examinations in Tamil. I asked for the relaxation of the conditions for entry to the LCE examinations to enable them to sit for this examination so that it may be possible for them to avail of the facilities for teacher training. It has also been agreed since that they may sit for their LCE examinations before 1968 irrespective of their age.

Sub-division of Estates

19. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour to give reasons for saying at a meeting held recently in Elmina Estate that introduction of any legislation cannot control the extent of fragmentation and sub-division of estates.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I did not at that meeting state that legislation cannot *control* the sub-division of estates. What I did say was that legislation *alone* is not the answer to this problem and that existing legislation was being side-tracked. I had called upon workers to take more constructive steps in this matter by supporting such organisations as the National Land Finance Co-operative Society Ltd. to achieve positive results.

20. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour, whether Government has any plan to provide relief to and rehabilitate plantation workers and their families displaced in the process of sub-division of estates, and, if not, whether he would now consider a definite plan for the purposes indicated.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: This matter is now being studied.

Workmen's Compensation

21. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour whether he had considered revising compensation amounts payable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 85 of 1952, for:

- (a) Permanent total disablement (maximum \$9,600);
- (b) partial permanent disability (proportionate); and
- (c) death (maximum \$7,200)

to equate them to current economic trends and, if not, whether he would now give priority to this question in the National Joint Labour Advisory Board.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I did some time ago consider the possibility of revising the amounts of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation, 1952, but I do not now propose to proceed with this matter further, as the Government is now considering the introduction of a Social Insurance Scheme to cover employment injury and occupational diseases. I have been advised by the Colombo Plan Adviser on Social Security that it is possible that benefits in respect of permanent, total and partial disablement and death as a result of employment injury or occupational disease would be substantially higher than that

provided for under the Ordinance. The benefits under the Social Insurance Scheme would, of course, be in the form of periodic payments and not in a lump sum as provided under the Workmen's Compensation.

Trade Unions

22. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour to state the action which the Registrar of Trade Unions had taken under section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965 to reduce the number of trade unions.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Registrar of Trade Unions has served notices of intended cancellation of the registration of a few trade unions, under section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965.

23. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour to give particulars of trade unions re-grouped under the provision of section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Trade Unions Act, 1965 has no provision for such a matter.

24. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour to give particulars of representations made, if any, by the M.T.U.C. to the Ministry requesting cancellation of certificates of registration of small pocket/splinter unions in the same industry and the action which he had taken.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Following proposals made by my Ministry to the M.T.U.C. on the reduction of the multiplicity of trade union organisations in West Malaysia, the M.T.U.C. has had a number of discussions and exchange of correspondence with my Ministry on the matter. In these discussions, the M.T.U.C. was advised that the positive way of dealing with this issue would be for the M.T.U.C. itself to endeavour to regroup trade unions on the lines suggested in my Ministry's proposals.

Recently the Registrar of Trade Unions has also served notices of intended cancellation of the registration of a few trade unions under section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965.

25. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour whether section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, which gave the Registrar of Trade Unions powers to cancel the certificates of registration of ineffective unions in the same industry or occupation, has ever been used; if so, in how many cases.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I have already replied to this question in the reply to question 24 above.

26. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour what action he intended to take to strengthen the hands of the Registrar of Trade Unions to enable him to bring about a consolidation of the Malaysian trade union movement in consultation with the M.T.U.C.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I believe that the consolidation of the trade union movement is rightly and primarily the responsibility of the movement itself.

The Registrar of Trade Unions already possesses certain powers under the Trade Unions Act, 1965, to refuse the application for registration of a trade union or to cancel the registration of an existing union, if he is satisfied that it is in the interests of the workmen in that trade, occupation or industry so to do.

The Russian Trade Union Delegation

27. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour whether he had received any request from the Russian Trade Union delegation which recently visited Singapore for facilities to visit also Malaysia and the reply he had given.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The Malaysian Government had welcomed the request from the Russian Trade Union Delegation to visit Malaysia.

National Joint Labour Advisory Council

28. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour to give a list of meetings of the National Joint Labour Advisory Council and its Committees held during 1966 and the first two months of 1967 with dates.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: The full National Joint Labour Advisory Council met once during 1966 on 12th May, 1966.

The following Committees of the Council held meetings as indicated below:

Standing Committee ...	28-4-66
	9-8-66
	29-12-66
	4-1-67
Workers Housing Sub-Committee ...	22-2-66
Industrial Safety Sub-Committee ...	18-1-67

I.L.O. Convention No. 87

29. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour if he would discuss in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council the question of ratification by the Malaysian Central Government, of International Labour Organisation Convention No. 87, concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise which is the key to the development of a free, democratic and responsible Malaysian trade union movement.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I.L.O. Convention No. 87 has already been considered by the National Joint Labour Advisory Council which advised that it would not be possible for Malaysia to ratify the Convention.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Butterworth Deep Water Wharves Project

30. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Transport to state if any piling contract in connection with Penang Port Commission—Deep Water Wharves, Butterworth, was awarded to Messrs Gammon Malaya Ltd, or to any other contracting firm in association with Gammon Malaya Ltd, and the cost.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): No contract of any description in connection with the Butterworth Deep Water Wharves Project has been awarded to Messrs Gammon Malaya Ltd. The main contract and two variations thereto were awarded to the Joint

Venture of Messrs Zublin and Gammon, which is an entirely separate legal entity from Messrs Gammon Malaya Ltd, and in which Gammon Malaya is the minority partner.

The total cost of the piling works is estimated at \$11.20 million.

31. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Transport to state if tenders were invited for any piling contract and whether the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer and the cost.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: No separate contracts were called for the piling work involved in this project. International tenders were, however, called for the main wharf contract, which includes piling work and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer.

Penang Port Commission

32. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Transport to state:

- (a) the name of the Management Consultants appointed to undertake an economic survey of the Penang Port Commission;
- (b) the duration, and
- (c) the cost to the Commission.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The name of the Management Consultants appointed by the Penang Port Commission is Messrs W. D. Scott & Co., an Australian firm with branches throughout the world. The Consultants have not been appointed to undertake an economic survey of the Penang Port Commission but to investigate the organisation, procedures and methods with a view to ensuring maximum efficiency at lowest cost.

The investigation is expected to last at least two years and will involve the employment of at least six consultants for varying periods at a total inclusive cost of \$423,000.

33. Tuan S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Transport to state the benefits expected from the economic survey to be undertaken by the Management Consultants.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: The benefits expected from the result of this investigation are:

Firstly, a substantial reduction in expenditure of at least \$450,000 per annum, most of which will be annually recurrent, through the better utilisation of resources and the application of work study techniques to port and ferry operations.

Secondly, the training of a section of the Commission's staff in the techniques of work study and management, thus ensuring continuing benefits from the investigation.

Thirdly, the Consultants are actively reviewing the organisation of the Commission and the forward planning of the new deep water wharves at Butterworth to ensure that the investment of over \$60 million in the new wharves is adequately supported with officers and staff fully trained in the latest management techniques.

Fourthly, the Management Consultants have been associated with the Commission in considering modifications to the Butterworth port project with a view to ensuring that the new port facilities will in a position to meet the requirements of container ships and container cargo which may be expected in Malaysian ports in the very near future.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

34. Tuan William Tan asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the reason for allocating only 5 Medical Scholarships to Sarawak while we are so short of doctors;
- (b) how many similar scholarships have been allocated to other States; and
- (c) how much money the Federal Government allocates for Scholarship for Medical Students from Sarawak.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The allocation was made in accordance with the training proposals submitted by the Sarawak Government;

(b) Sabah—Nil, West Malaysia—36; and

(c) For 1967 a sum of \$129,980 was allocated for the following Scholarship and Study Awards for Medical Department, Sarawak—

Scholarships	No. of Awards
(a) M.B.B.S.—U/Malaya	5
(b) B.D.S.—U/S'pore	5
(c) Hospital Almoner—U/S'pore ...	1
(d) Health Visitors Course—K.L. ...	3
(e) Dental Nursing—Penang	8
(f) Dental Mechanics—Penang	1
(g) Sister Tutor (General)—U.K. ...	1
(h) Dietetics—U.K.	1
(i) A.I.M.L.T.—U.K.	2
(j) Ward Sisters Course—U.K.	1
(k) General Nursing—U.K.	6
(l) Mental Nursing—U.K.	2
(m) Nursing Admin.—U.K.	1

Study Awards	
(a) Prosthetics—K.L.	1
(b) Leprosy—K.L.	1
(c) Radiography—K.L.	1

Colombo Plan Scholarship	
(a) B.D.S.	9 (Pending)

In addition the committed awards for 1967 amounts to \$241,200 making a total of \$371,180.

Wang Kerajaan dan Harta Benda Yang Hilang

35. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar b'n Yahya bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri (a) berapa jumlah wang tunai dan harta Kerajaan yang telah hilang dalam tahun 1965 dan 1966; (b) berapa bilangan kaki-tangan² Kerajaan yang telah dijalankan undakan tata-tertib terhadap mereka akibat kehilangan² tersebut dan berapa banyak denda yang telah dikenakan kepada mereka² yang bertanggung-jawab atas kehilangan itu.

Perdana Menteri: (a) Jumlah wang tunai dan nilai harta benda kepunyaan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang di-laporkan sa-bagai hilang dalam tahun 1965 dan 1966 ada-lah di-nyatakan di-bawah. Jumlah ini mengandongi kehilangan² dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura, sa-belum ber-laku-nya perpisahan.

	1965	1966
Wang tunai ...	\$253,491.11	\$182,863.84
Harta Benda		
Kerajaan ...	273,069.11	358,343.56

(b) Bilangan Pegawai² Kerajaan yang

telah di-kenakan tindakan tata-tertib di-sebabkan oleh kehilangan wang dan barang² Kerajaan ia-lah :

(I) 1965 ... 134 orang

(II) 1966 ... 49 orang

dan jumlah denda yang telah di-kenakan kepada pegawai² yang bertanggung-jawab ka-atas kehilangan dan kerugian itu ia-lah :

(I) 1965 ... \$1,158.00

(II) 1966 ... 603.75

Foreign Degrees

36. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya asks the Prime Minister to state

(a) when the Report of the Committee, which was formed to consider the recognition of Foreign Degrees, will be presented to this House; (b) if it has been presented, or will be presented to this House, to state whether the M.D. Degree of the Loma Linda University, California, U.S.A. will be recognised by the Government.

The Prime Minister: (a) It is not intended to present the report of the Standing Committee on the Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications to the House; (b) The registration of Doctors is governed by the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952, and does not come under the purview of the Standing Committee on the Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications. In accordance with the Ordinance, as amended by the Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1966, any citizen of the Federation who holds a degree, diploma of licence in medicine and surgery other than those of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, or of the University of Malaya or those recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, will be eligible for registration provided that he shall have first either:

(i) satisfactorily served for at least three years in the service of the Government of the Federation and have been certified by the Director of Medical Services as being a suitable person for the purpose of registration under the Ordinance; or

(ii) passed the examination prescribed by the Medical Council. Hence, any person with the M.D. Degree of the Loma Linda University, California, U.S.A., can get himself registered, provided that—

(i) he is a citizen of the Federation, and

(ii) he has satisfied either of the two conditions for registration mentioned above.

Peace Corps

37. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, (a) apa nama dan berapa bilangan negeri² yang telah menghantar pekerja² "Peace Corps" mereka ka-Malaysia; (b) di-mana-kah pekerja² "Peace Corps" tersebut di-hantar bertugas.

Perdana Menteri: (a) Kerajaan yang menghantar pekerja² "Peace Corps" ka-Malaysia ini ia-lah Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat sahaja. Bagaimana pun Kerajaan Malaysia ada juga menerima sukarela² yang sama tujuan-nya seperti "Peace Corps" Amerika Sharikat itu. Negeri² yang telah pun menghantar sukarela² mereka bertugas di-Malaysia ada-lah Australia, Canada, Jepun, New Zealand dan United Kingdom.

Jumlah pekerja² "Peace Corps" yang bertugas di-Malaysia sa-hingga 1hb Januari, 1967, ada-lah 455 orang ia-itu, 206 orang di-Malaysia Barat dan 249 orang di-Malaysia Timor.

Sukarela² daripada Australia berjumlah 26 orang, daripada Canada 29, Jepun 15, New Zealand 18 dan United Kingdom yang Berijazah (Graduate) 27 orang, yang tiada Berijazah (Non-Graduate) 34 orang. Pekerja² yang tiada Berijazah ini tiada bertugas di-Malaysia Barat. Mereka chuma bertugas di-Malaysia Timor sahaja.

(b) Pekerja² "Peace Corps" daripada Amerika Sharikat ada-lah bertugas di-Malaysia Timor dan di-Malaysia Barat juga. Mereka ada-lah ditempatkan di-Kementerian² Pelajaran, Kesihatan, Pertanian, Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom dan juga Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Bagi sukarela² daripada negeri² yang lain ada-lah bertugas di-Kementerian² Pelajaran, Kewangan, Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Tanah dan Galian, dan juga di-Sabah dan Sarawak.