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Monday
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 3661]

BILL:

The Supply (1967) Bill [Col. 3685]

Committee of Supply (First Allotted Day)—

**Heads S. 1, S. 2, S. 3, S. 4, S. 5, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8, S. 9, S. 10
and S. 11 [Col. 3704]**

DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
KUALA LUMPUR
1968

Harga: \$1

MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 30th January, 1967

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Deputy Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE,
J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister
of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK
BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice,
TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M.,
P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUAN TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI
JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI
(Kedah Tengah).
- „ 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 for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of
Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN
(Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI
MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN
YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
DATO' ENKGU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T.,
P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SICK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- .. DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- .. TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- .. DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- .. TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- .. TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- .. TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. TUAN HUSSEIN BIN To' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).

- The Honourable DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK, A.M.N. (Sarawak).

- The Honourable TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TAN SRI V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister for Sabah Affairs, TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister for National and Rural Development, TUAN SULEIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

- The Honourable TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
 „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
 „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
 „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
 „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
 „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
 „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
 (Kuala Kangsar).
 „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
 (Pasir Puteh).
 „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
 „ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
 „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
 „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
 „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
 „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
 „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LAWATAN QARI DAN QARIAH KA-NEGERI² ISLAM

1. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri (a) berapa ramai-kah orang yang turut serta dalam rombongan johan² Pertandingan Membacha Koran yang membuat lawatan muhibbah ka-negeri² Islam yang lain; (b) sama ada jemputan ini termasuk juga isteri atau suami, dan jika tidak, sama ada jemputan akan di-tawarkan kepada isteri atau suami mereka itu; (c) namakan negeri² yang mereka lawati; dan (d) nyatakan sama

ada lawatan² ini telah di-lakukan atas jemputan negeri² yang berkenaan atau dengan kehendak Malaysia sendiri.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya anggap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu maksudkan rombongan yang mengandongi sa-orang johan qari dan dua orang johan qari'ah bagi tahun 1965 dan 1966 yang telah melawat beberapa negara² Asia-Afrika baharu² ini. Jemputan itu tidak-lah termasuk isteri qari atau pun suami qari'ah.

Tentang soal sama ada isteri atau suami mengikut qari dan qari'ah bagi lawatan yang sa-rupa ini bagi masa hadapan, akan di-timbangkan apabila lawatan² ini hendak di-atorkan nanti. Nama² negeri yang telah di-lawati oleh rombongan tersebut ada-lah Afganistan, Iran, Turkey, Republik Arab Bersatu

dan Sudan. Lawatan tersebut ada-lah dengan kehendak Kerajaan Malaysia sendiri untuk mengiratkan lagi perhubungan muhibbah antara negara kita dengan negara² yang tersebut itu.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Satu berita yang menggembirakan kita dengan kedatangan-nya rombongan ahli² kebudayaan dari Russia ka-negeri ini pada minggu hadapan, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membalas rombongan ini dengan menghantar rombongan qari dan qari'ah kita ka-negeri yang tersebut? Kira-nya Kerajaan tidak ada hendak berchadang, masyarakat Russia yang sa-banyak 40 million itu menghendaki rombongan kita datang ka-sana, ada-kah dapat Kerajaan mengizinkan?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ada kehendak daripada ra'ayat Russia dan juga di-setujui oleh Kerajaan Russia kita menghantar rombongan itu, Kerajaan akan timbangan.

Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan berhajat hendak menghantar rombongan yang sa-demikian daripada Ahli² Parlimen ini ka-negara Timor Tengah sa-bagaimana lawatan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Parlimen yang dihantar baharu² ini ka-Tenggara Asia?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini pun boleh di-timbangkan bila sampai masa-nya kelak (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Apabila rombongan yang sa-macham itu akan di-kirimkan ka-Timor Tengah, ada-kah akan di-masokkan juga ahli² Pembangkang? (*Ketawa*).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini pun akan di-timbangkan juga (*Ketawa*), tetapi harus-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-telah pergi ka-Tenggara Asia, harus ta' dapat hendak di-masokkan ka-Timor Tengah.

PILEHAN RAYA BAGI AHLI² DEWAN NEGARA

2. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah Kerajaan berniat hendak mengadakan pilihan raya sa-chara langsung bagi memilih Ahli² Dewan Negara yang berbeza dengan peratoran sekarang ya'ani melantek memilih Ahli² Dewan Negara, dan jika ya, adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menambah elauun bulanan ahli² sesuai dengan taraf dengan perundangan yang tertinggi di-negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak berniat pada masa ini hendak mengadakan pilihan raya sa-chara langsung bagi memilih Ahli² Dewan Negara. Oleh kerana itu, bahagian yang kedua soalan ini tidaklah timbul.

TOTAL COST OF BUILDING MASJID NEGARA

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Prime Minister the total cost of building Masjid Negara; of this sum how much has been contributed by:

- (a) Central Government;
- (b) State Government;
- (c) the public.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the total cost of the National Mosque is \$9.7075 million. This sum is made up of contributions and aid:

Central Government	\$4.5 million
State Government	2.118 million
The Public	... 2.674 million

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Can the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister tell us whether this figure of \$9.7075 million is included in the sum of \$32.6 million which, he is reported to have said, the Central Government has spent on mosques and religious institutions?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am not quite sure. I would like notice of this question, I can check. Normally, when I make speeches about construction of mosques, I do not include the construction of the National Mosque, only mosques in other States and towns because Government had made a

special allocation for the National Mosque.

CHITA² MAPHILINDO

4. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri (a) jika Malaysia maseh yakin kepada chita² Maphilindo yang telah di-lahirkan di-Manila beberapa tahun dahulu; dan (b) apa-kah usaha² yang telah di-ambil atau sedang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untuk menchapai chita² tersebut.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, concept MAPHILINDO ia-lah concept kerjasama antara tiga² negara jiran, ia-itu Indonesia, Philipina dan Malaysia yang telah di-lahirkan di-Manila pada tahun 1963. Itu sudah hanchor dan tidak berguna lagi dengan timbul-nya confrontasi Indonesia terhadap Malaysia. Sungguh pun begitu sa-telah confrontasi tamat, sa-telah timbul-nya ketenteraman di-kawasan Asia Tenggara ini, Malaysia berpendapat bahawa apa yang mustahak sekarang ini ia-lah perasaan saling-mengerti dan kerjasama antara negara² di-seluruh kawasan ini, bukan sahaja untuk pembangunan dan kema'amoran, bahkan juga untuk menchegeh anchaman dari musuh bersama.

Kerajaan Malaysia berazam hendak menjalankan apa² juga usaha yang patut untuk hendak menguatkan kerjasama dan persahabatan di-antara negara² di-Tenggara Asia ini. Kerajaan sedang menjalankan usaha² dalam lapangan ini, terutama sa-kali menerusi ASA supaya chita² tersebut akan berhasil. Begitu juga Kerajaan Malaysia sejak tamat-nya confrontasi dari Indonesia sedang menjalankan usaha² untuk mengadakan kerjasama dalam semua lapangan dengan pemerintah Indonesia yang ada sekarang ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah telah sampai ka-pengetahuan Kerajaan kita daripada pehak Kerajaan Philipina bahawa public opinion atau pun ra'ayat Philipina mendesak Kerajaan Philipina supaya Kerajaan itu membuat perhubungan sa-mula dengan Malaysia tentang mengadakan MAPHILINDO oleh kerana ASA, sa-bagai common foot bagi daerah ini, tidak

bagitu menjamin terchapai-nya chita² keamanan di-sini, jikalau tidak dihidupkan sa-mula MAPHILINDO itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sa-tahu saya tidak ada, Kerajaan tidak dapat keterangan² yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ini akan tetapi pada tahun yang lalu, pada masa perjumpaan Menteri² Luar ASA di-Bangkok, Menteri Luar Kerajaan Philipina tidak ada menimbulkan soal ini, bahkan telah bersetuju bahawa dasar yang patut di-jalankan ia-lah bagi menguatkan kerjasama di-antara negara² di-Tenggara Asia ini saperti saya katakan tadi untuk faedah bersama dan untuk menentang musuh² yang sedang hendak mengancam keamanan dan ketenteraman negara² di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kra-mat): Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister inform this House whether or not in his opinion the objectives of ASA and the objectives of the Maphilindo concepts are not similar?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, in principle they are similar, because the object of Maphilindo was merely to bring together three countries more closer and to co-operate in various fields of economic and trade. ASA has the same objectives but, as I said, the concept of Maphilindo was buried because of confrontation, and I do not see any point in bringing it up again. What we are after now is to strengthen ASA and to try and make ASA work and also to strengthen co-operation and understanding among all countries in South-East Asia.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Is the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister informing this House in fact that our Government is no longer interested in the Maphilindo concept?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I did not say we are no longer interested. As I said, the thing has been buried already. We are interested in bringing co-operation among more countries in Southeast Asia. We would like as many countries as possible to work together for the benefit of all of us.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Sir, if our Government is interested in bringing about friendly relationships between the South-East Asian countries, including Indonesia, will the Government inform this House what would be the position, if Indonesia refuses to take part in the ASA discussions? That is the first question. The second question: Is it not correct that as far as the Indonesian Government is concerned, she would not resume diplomatic relations with Malaysia until after the people of Sarawak have expressed their opinion whether or not they wish to continue in Malaysia?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: These are definitely separate questions, Sir, but I am prepared to answer the Honourable Member. As I said, it is our policy to work in co-operation and in friendship with all countries. What the attitude of the Indonesian Government towards ASA is left to be seen. It is a matter for Indonesian Government to express and not a matter for me. After all, co-operation between countries must be based on mutual desires of those countries.

The question of resumption of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, again, is a matter for both countries, and it is entirely a matter for both countries to decide as to when formal diplomatic relations should be established.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: The Maphilindo concept, in truth, necessarily includes Indonesia. The ASA concept does not necessarily include Indonesia unless Indonesia is interested. Is that the position?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As far as ASA is concerned, it is open to all countries. I do not wish to discuss about Maphilindo at all, because it is dead and buried, and I think you better forget about it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, now that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has pronounced the funeral rites and given Maphilindo a decent burial, I think my Honourable friend and colleague,

the Member for Dato Kramat, would also recognise that it is dead and gone. The question that I wish to ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister is this, as he has talked about ASA and regional co-operation, Mr Speaker, Sir, does the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister not recognise that, in this pursuit of regional co-operation and with its bigger concept of Asian regional co-operation in trade and cultural activities, surely we must, first of all, find a *modus vivendi*, if not, a *modus operandi* with our nearest neighbour, south of the Causeway? Can the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister tell us what steps have been taken to achieve that objective?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have taken all the steps necessary, Sir, to live in friendship and co-operation with all countries, including that country south of the Causeway. In fact, as I have stated, some time back, we have done everything possible to show friendship and goodwill, but it is very often that sentiment has not been reciprocated from the other side. So, before we can live in peace and friendship with another country, it is necessary that there should be a common desire on both sides. As far as we are concerned, we will do all we can to live in friendship with all countries—in that respect I say all countries in South-East Asia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister tell us that in one field of human endeavour, at least in commerce, that this co-operation, or finding common ground with the Republic south of the Causeway is very important and, if so, can he tell us what steps has this Government taken towards finding a common market with Singapore because that is very important? It does seem crazy to the outside world if both Governments say one thing and do exactly the other thing—by raising either tariff walls or excluding goods from one or the other country.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I said, before there can be co-operation between two countries, there must be

that trust and confidence; and Singapore Government has not reciprocated to our goodwill in the past, and as far as Common Market is concerned, I am advised that Singapore does not seem to show very much interest in this.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan yang terakhir. Nampaknya Kerajaan kita sudah tegas tentang tidak mahu-nya hendak menghidupkan sa-mula Maphilindo, oleh sebab² yang tertentu. Jadi, saya hendak tahu, ada-kah usaha menghidupkan sa-mula Maphilindo itu di-ketepikan, dengan sebab Kerajaan kita lebih percaya kepada satu² pakatan yang tidak berchorak militeri, dan Maphilindo itu ada terseret² ka-dalam pakatan militeri, sa-bagaimana yang pernah di-timbulkan oleh sa-orang General daripada Indonesia. Jadi, ada-kah sebab itu, keperchayaan yang terpisah begitu, maka Kerajaan Malaysia tidak mahu menghidupkan sa-mula Maphilindo.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya, konsep Maphilindo, tak termasuk soal pertahanan—yang saya tahu. Saya katakan, kita tidak hendak menimbulkan balek Maphilindo, kerana lepas sahaja kita tubuhkan konsep Maphilindo ini, Indonesia pada masa itu telah mengadakan dasar konfrantasi terhadap kita. Jadi, apabila sudah timbul permusohan, apa guna kita hendak kembalikan balek sejarah yang berada sa-belum timbulnya permusohan. Sekarang ini kita telah bersahabat balek dengan pehak Indonesia. Kita berharap dapat di-adakan kerjasama yang rapat dengan Indonesia dalam semua lapangan dengan chara baharu, dengan hasrat dan chita² yang baharu.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, in view of the fact that we on this part of the Opposition had consistently opposed the concept of Maphilindo, not only are we happy to note the statements made by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, but we may congratulate him for having given it at least a decent burial. We would like to go further and follow his advice and forget it com-

pletely if the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister can assure us that not only should we forget it but in fact the concept of Maphilindo had been abandoned.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the concept of Maphilindo was not buried because of the Opposition's objection to this (*Laughter*) but because of the action by President Soekarno and his colleagues at that time during confrontation against us. It has nothing to do at all with the Opposition here.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan tidak mahu Maphilindo itu kerana sa-mata² merajok, sebab sa-baik² sahaja membuat Maphilindo, Indonesia menjalankan konfrantasi dan sekarang ini boleh-lah, terutama Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita, di-pujuk supaya jangan merajok, mengadakan sa-mula Maphilindo itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Ini bukan masaalah merajok tak merajok. Ini masaalah-nya perkara yang kita buat dahulu telah menimbulkan permusohan. Jadi, tentu-lah tak berguna lagi kita timbulkan perkara yang menimbulkan permusohan itu. Mari-lah kita adakan kerjasama dengan chara yang baharu, tujuan baharu, dengan semangat, perasaan, chita² yang baharu.

“HUTANG DARAH”

5. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri:

- (a) sa-jauh mana-kah kejayaan yang terchapai dalam rundingan di-antara Malaysia dengan Jepun mengenai “hutang darah”, dan
- (b) jika hutang itu akan di-jelaskan, ka-mana-kah wang itu akan di-salurkan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rundingan antara Kerajaan Malaysia dengan Kerajaan Jepun, berkenaan dengan soal “hutang darah”, sedang di-jalankan melalui saluran diplomatik. Kerajaan Jepun sudah pun membuat satu tawaran, dan Kerajaan kita sedang mengkaji tawaran itu.

Oleh kerana Perang Dunia yang kedua dahulu melibatkan semua pihak dalam negeri ini, maka Kerajaan akan menggunakan semua wang yang diberi oleh Kerajaan Jepun untuk satu projek yang boleh memberi faedah kepada seluruh negara kita. Kerajaan tidak dapat hendak melayan sa-barang permintaan untuk kepentingan diri sa-orang, atau pun sa-suatu puak sahaja.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, there have been conflicting statements in the press on this issue. The first statement comes from the Honourable Prime Minister himself, which says that he will have nothing to do with the question of "blood debt", if the money is not spent for the purposes of education, especially at the University College in Penang. On the other hand, we have Senator T. H. Tan, who is not only a member of the Japanese Malaysian Combine of the Malayawata Steel Mill in Butterworth but also of other joint ventures who, in spite of the fact that he has been to a large extent in Japan, has expressed the view that unless the Japanese settle the blood debt, they are going to boycott Japanese goods. And secondly he has been speaking very strongly as the chief spokesman of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce dealing with the "blood debt", as if that is going to be the monopoly of a few people in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce instead of for the whole of the Malaysian peoples, who suffered during the Japanese occupation. Will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister clarify this, Sir?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the statement by the Honourable Prime Minister, if properly quoted, must be accepted as the statement of the Government, and Senator T. H. Tan is not a member of the Government, so we cannot be responsible for what he says.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister state whether his statement is official. If it is not official, will the Government ask Senator T. H. Tan to shut up?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: We believe in democracy, and I cannot stop people talking. If I can, I would stop some Honourable Members of the Opposition from talking (*Laughter*).

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, Senator T. H. Tan is well known to be a close associate of the Government and also a Senator appointed by the Government and not a member voted in by members of the public.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, he may be a close associate of the Government, but he is not a member of the Government.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, in that case, can we take it that Senator T. H. Tan does not speak for anybody? (*Laughter*).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, he does not speak for the Government. He can speak for himself and for anybody else he likes.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Memandang kepada Anggaran Belanjawan pada tahun ini, kita dapati sudah ada persediaan² untuk kemajuan dan kebajikan bagi negara kita seluruhnya. Oleh kerana masalah Hutang Darah ini timbul daripada perang yang kita boleh katakan juga sa-bagai satu benchana alam atau *catastrophe*, adakah Kerajaan bersedia atau berniat hendak menguntukkan sa-bahagian daripada hutang itu bagi maksud² pemulehan sa-mula benchana banjir memandang kepada benchana perang yang di-lakukan oleh manusia dan benchana banjir yang timbul dari alam sendiri, adakah Kerajaan bersedia hendak memberi sa-paroh daripada itu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Perkara ini ada berlainan sedikit—benchana banjir dengan benchana perang. Jadi, wang yang akan di-dapati melalui Hutang Darah ini akan di-gunakan, seperti saya katakan tadi, kerana perkara yang memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat seluruhnya dan tidak akan di-gunakan kerana bantuan banjir ini.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Honourable

Prime Minister, who obviously is not only closely associated with the Government but also sometimes he is known to be the absolute decider of policy in Government has already told us that the development of the University College in Penang is tied up with this, what is the Government's policy prevailing at this present moment?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The development of the University College of Penang is one of the projects that Government is considering in connection with the "blood debt". This matter has not been finally decided. As I have said, once the amount has been agreed on, then I think the Government will decide for what project this money will be used.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that we have suggested to the Government that much as we like to have a University College from funds provided by the Central Government, we would not like the idea of the University College being called a "Japanese Blood Debt College". (*Laughter*). Sir, would the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister inform us whether or not the formation of the University College in Penang will be dependent upon the payment of this debt?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, on the subject of establishing this University College, obviously, the wishes of the people of Penang will be taken into consideration.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, kalau sa-bahagian yang tertentu daripada Hutang Darah itu boleh ditujukan bagi maksud University Kolej di-Penang maka ada-kah Kerajaan kita juga akan menguntongkan sa-bahagian daripada Hutang Darah itu untuk menjadikan Kolej Islam di-Petaling Jaya sa-bagai Universiti Kolej bagi Universiti Malaya?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kolej Islam di-Petaling Jaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan akan menguntukkan wang aliran yang lain tidak daripada ini "blood debt".

POLICE STATION FOR SELAYANG BHARU

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if he is aware of the rapid expansion of Selayang Bharu, that there is a dire need of a police station there, and that it would be too difficult to get land there from the State Government and if so, whether he would consider siting the Police Station at Batu Caves in Selayang Bharu.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the requirement for a Police Station at Selayang Bharu. As a matter of fact, plans for building the Police Station and the necessary quarters for the men are included in the First Malaysian Development Plan. A suitable site near Batu Caves has been reserved by the Selangor State Government, and it is hoped that funds will be available in 1968 for work to commence on the necessary buildings. In the meantime, Selayang Bharu is policed by patrols from Jinjang Police Station, which is three miles away.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister reconsider that, in view of the fact that this Selayang Bharu is possibly going to develop into the biggest settlement in the Federation—it is going to be bigger even than Jinjang itself with its population of more than 20,000—will the Honourable Minister not consider siting the Police Station at Selayang Bharu where the need is greater rather than at Batu Caves as he told us just now, where the place is not as thickly populated as at Selayang Bharu?

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will look into the matter. If the conditions are going to be as the Honourable Member predict, then we being reasonable, will naturally review the whole thing.

RELEASE OF DETAINEES SINCE 1957—NUMBER, ETC.

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs how many detainees have been released since

1957; of those released how many were released with conditions which included abstention from political and trade union activity, and of these how many had such conditions lifted as of 31st December, 1966.

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, prior to 1st August, 1960, persons were detained under the Emergency Regulations which contained no provision for the release of detainees under appropriate conditions. I, therefore, propose to answer the questions raised by the Honourable Member by quoting the number of persons detained and released under the Internal Security Act of 1960 and the Preservation of Public Security Regulations Ordinance for East Malaysia introduced in 1962.

WEST MALAYSIA:

Number of persons released since proclamation of ISA 1960	...	646
Number of persons released on conditions which included abstention from political and trade union activity	308
Number of persons who were subsequently freed on the "no politics/Union activity" condition	...	118

EAST MALAYSIA:

Number of persons released since the introduction of the Preservation of Public Security Regulations Ordinance in 1962	996
Number of persons released with conditions which included abstention from political and trade union activity	49
Number of persons who were subsequently freed of the "no politics/union activity" condition up to 31st December, 1966	7

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs tell us, of this number of 308 people who have conditions imposed on them on their release, and of this number 118 who were subsequently freed of the restriction on political and trade union activity, what is the average period of time that these people have to wait before these shackles have been removed from them?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I do not like the word "shackles", because these people were detained because of their activities threatening the security of the

country. The next stage is, when they are released, to impose conditions; and one of the conditions is "no participation in politics or union activities." If the Honourable Member had been here the other day, he would have known the reason for this. The reason is to see that these people do not revert back to their previous activities for which they were detained. So, evidently, each case has to be treated on its own merits. There is no such thing as an average for these people who are on released condition of no participation in politics and union activities. Each case has to be treated on its own merits. So, I regret I cannot tell the Honourable Member what the average for each person is.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps, I shall then frame this question a little differently. Can the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs tell us what has been the earliest time and the longest time that a person has had these restrictions removed?

Tun Dr Ismail: To me, it is immaterial how early or how late it is. To me, the main thing is, whether in lifting that condition, that person is going to revert to his old activities of threatening the security of the country. Now, Sir, I personally do not deal with these matters and take a statistic interest in knowing for how many years a certain person will have to bear these conditions. I would like to tell the Honourable Member that these cases are being reviewed from time to time. It gives me no pleasure to have to impose these conditions on these people. So, I do not take any interest in that respect as to how long these conditions are to be imposed on them. All I can say is that these conditions are reviewed from time to time.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs has told us that 646 had been released and of this 308 have had restrictions imposed on them. Mr Speaker, Sir, the question I would like to ask the Minister for Home Affairs is this: Supposing the Special Branch, in its wisdom, says that one of the

conditions that you must obey is that you should not take part in trade union and political activities and supposing the detainee then says, "I will not accept that restriction," is it then, Mr Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Alliance Government that the detainee will then have to rot in jail until he is dead and carried out in a coffin to be buried in his home State?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, as far as I am concerned, these people were detained, because they were threatening the security of the country. As I have said, in this country, we are following democratic practice. We allow these people to be released on conditions, because we know, as I said the other day, when the Honourable Member was not here, some of them have not changed their hearts, but the conditions requiring their detention have changed, and so we feel that we can take certain risks in allowing these people to be released, but we have to observe them during that period when they are released. If they refuse to accept these conditions, as far as I am concerned, in the interest of the security of the country, they will stay there forever and even die there.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, just now, the Minister has told us that he does not take sadistic pleasure in these restrictions imposed on detainees. It is very revealing that he now says that as far as he is concerned, they can die in jail. Be that as it may, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that, in the case of Hasnul Hadi, one of the restrictions that the Special Branch proposed to him was that he should report to the Police Station at Tranquerah where he was incarcerated when he was under investigation, whereas he proposed to the Special Branch that instead of going to Tranquerah, if in the event he did accept the restrictions, he should be allowed to report to the Police Station just opposite his house? Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister look into this, because it is contrary to what he has stated and it does seem to me at least that it is irrational to forbid

a person to report to a police station just opposite his house rather than asking him to go to a place which is some miles away and which furthermore reminded him of horrors akin to that of Belsen?

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member has a statistical mind! When I said that I took no statistical pleasure in detaining these people, that does not mean that I must not do my duty to the country. If these people refuse to accept the conditions imposed on them for their release, because they pose a threat to the security of this country, I have said that they will stay in prison, as long as I am the Minister of Internal Security, until they die because, if I release them, they will be a threat to the security of the country. For that reason I have said that, if they refuse to accept the conditions imposed, they will have to go back to be detained—and these people are not detained there because I like to detain them. The House knows it, and the Honourable Member knows it except that he does not want to face the truth that members of his party are consorting with communists

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Hasnul Hadi is not a member of my party.

Tun Dr Ismail: Once he was in the Party Ra'ayat or in the Socialist Front. Of course, when that party broke up, it is none of my affairs, but when he was detained, he was a member of the Socialist Front.

Now, Sir, the other thing is that he seems to think that the Police exists for the pleasure of these released detainees. He thinks that, because it is convenient for Mr Hasnul Hadi, since a Police Station happens to be in front of his house, why should he not report to that Police Station rather than to the one which is a few miles away. Now, Sir, it may be that the Police Station in front of the house of Hasnul Hadi is not the Police Station for him to report to. He must know that when Mr Hasnul Hadi is released, he is not a free man yet. He is released on conditions and, after all, if we ask Mr Hasnul Hadi, being in

Malacca, to report to Kuala Lumpur, that is very unreasonable. But it is not unreasonable if Mr Hasnul Hadi were to report to a police station, which is about 10 minutes away. The Police does not exist just to look after Mr Hasnul Hadi alone. The Police exists for the public as a whole.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, apart from the conditions of restriction on political and trade union activities, is it not a fact that all these people released on conditions are restricted to certain areas, and not only have they to report to the police station but that the Police enquires about them in places in which they find employment; and, if that is a fact, will the Honourable Minister make certain that people released on conditions will not be deprived of an equal chance of obtaining their livelihood, because then that would also be an additional punishment?

Tun Dr Ismail: I wish to know which category of released detainees is the Honourable Member talking about, before I answer the question. I have answered that question and have mentioned the categories. Into which category do these people fall?

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, all those people who were released upon conditions of restricting their areas of residence, of reporting to the police stations, and that they have to stay indoors for the hours between 7.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. This category would include the 308 who were released on conditions.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, I cannot answer the Honourable Member, if he cannot follow the answer to the original question. I suggest he consults his colleague. I still ask into which category these people fall into? Unless he says that, I cannot answer him. In answer to the original question, I have said that there are two categories of detainees. Now, which category are you talking about? I cannot answer your question, if you ask a general question.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not think the Honourable

Minister was as dumb as he pretends to be. People released under detention and who are to put under clauses restricting trade union activities and political activities are also restricted in their area of residence and are also put under further condition that they have to report to the police stations so often. Yuen Foo Thong, Boestamam, Khor Pak Ngee and all the others who, I know, have been released on conditions. So, definitely I refer to the category of those persons released under those conditions—not to take part in political activities; but I presume also that the other category of persons have also been released under other restrictions. So, obviously, my question falls into two parts: the first part refers to those people who have been released on conditions not to take part in political activities and the second part refers to the other category as to whether there are such restrictions. So, if the Honourable Minister could reply with regard to the 308 first, then we can go on to the next part of the question.

Tun Dr Ismail: Sir, if the Honourable Member is interested in listening to the answers to questions being asked, he would not find himself in such a predicament as he is now. However, to be generous to him, I repeat again. There are two types of detainees: (1) those detained under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations Ordinance and the other is under the I.S.A. Now, when the people who have been detained under the I.S.A., are released, the conditions imposed on them are generally different from those who are being detained under the Public Security Regulations Ordinance. Normally these people, who were detained under the I.S.A., are allowed to go back to their own homes and they are asked to report to their nearest police station; and when people who were detained under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, are released, they are restricted to places where they could not revert back to their activities, e.g., as gangsters. But in restricting them to places where they cannot revert back to their own work, their former activities, we take into

consideration whether they can get employment there or not. If they cannot be employed there, they can ask the conditions to be changed, and normally we change those conditions in order to enable these people to find jobs. So, you see, Sir, if the Honourable Member is interested in listening to the answers to questions, he would not waste the time of the other Honourable Members of this House.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, obviously, I was referring to the I.S.A., and we have been talking of the I.S.A. for the last five or six years in Parliament, and we do not know anything about the P.P.S.O., and we are talking about the political detainees. Now, my question is that

Tun Dr Ismail: I can tell him that as far as I am concerned there are no political detainees. If he asks me a question in regard to political detainees, I just will not answer, because there is no such thing as "political detainees".

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Minister then inform this House how we should refer to them?

Tun Dr Ismail: Detainees! (*Laughter*).

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Will the Honourable Minister inform this House then how to distinguish detainees who are detained for political reasons and detainees who are detained for gangster reasons?

Tun Dr Ismail: They are not detained for political reasons. They are detained because they have been engaging in activities detrimental to the security of the country.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: And how do we refer to those persons (*Laughter*).

Tun Dr Ismail: Refer to them as "detainees", my dear Watson! (*Laughter*). It is as simple as that.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Minister wishes it, "detainees detained under the

Internal Security Act as opposed to the detainees detained under the other Acts"—that is an easier definition. But anyway, I still choose to call them "political detainees"—I do not suppose, being in a democratic country, I can be stopped from referring to them as political detainees. Therefore, in regard to the political detainees, or detainees, detained under the I.S.A., who have been released on conditions—and this is the subject we are talking about—will the Honourable Minister inform this House that he will make certain that these people will not be punished with regard to job seeking facilities by restricting them to certain areas and the Government will do its best to make certain that these people obtain proper jobs, if necessary?

Tun Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, since there are no political detainees, the question does not arise. (*Laughter*).

KELANTAN STATE GOVERNMENT—LOAN TO

8. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad asks the Minister of Finance whether the Central Government gave permission to the Kelantan State Government to obtain a loan amounting to 5 million dollars from a local bank, and if so, whether this was done with the influence of the Central Government.

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the State Government of Kelantan approached the Federal Government in 1964 for permission to borrow money from certain commercial banks to meet its financial requirements. As the Honourable Member may be aware, Article 111 (2) of the Constitution restricts the borrowing powers of States, and if they wish to borrow from banks, then such banks must be approved for this purpose by the Federal Government. The Federal Government approved a number of banks in Malaysia from which the State Government of Kelantan could borrow accordingly under the provisions of this Article for successive periods of 12 months. Up to the end of 1966, the State had borrowed a sum amounting in the aggregate to \$5

million. The proposal to borrow came from the State Government in the first place. Hence, it was made very clear to the State Government that the Federal Government was in no way liable for the loans that the State had raised from the commercial banks concerned.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah kebenaran meminjam seperti mana yang di-beri kepada negeri Kelantan itu di-beri juga kepada negeri Johor pada tahun ini?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: This Article applies to all States, Sir.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Bank² itu mengenakan bunga kepada pinjaman² itu?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, the commercial banks will not treat State Governments any differently from ordinary individuals (*Laughter*).

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Di-sebabkan ada berlaku perkara² yang tidak menyenangkan Perbendaharaan Kerajaan Pusat yang di-lakukan oleh beberapa Kerajaan Negeri, sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan kita, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan memberitahu kita di-masa hadapan Kerajaan Pusat terpaksa menggunakan sistem chermat-hemat bagi memberi kewangan terus kepada Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member would, I think, appreciate that the Federal Government has no control over such matters which are constitutionally within the purview of the State Governments.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah benar bahawa salah satu daripada syarat² yang memudahkan atau melegakan hati Kerajaan Pusat memberi sa-sabuah Kerajaan Negeri ini meminjam hutang ia-lah kerana negeri itu mempunyai daya untuk menambahkan hasil pendapatan dalam negeri itu, ada-kah itu menjadi satu syarat?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I agree with the Honourable Member for Bachok that State Governments should exercise a measure of prudence when they borrow from banks, because loans have to be repaid; and we in the Federal Treasury always ask the States to be very careful before they proceed to borrowing. But, as I have told another Honourable Member in this House, who asked a supplementary question a few minutes ago, we have no control over the spending habits of the State Governments if they should choose to be extravagant. There is, however, an ultimate control, in the sense that if they get into really serious trouble, the Federal Government can refuse to allow them to borrow from commercial banks and also refuse to grant monies from the State Reserve Fund. As I have told this House in my Budget Speech, we intend to be very strict and unless the State Governments can produce good reasons either for borrowing or for grants from the State Reserve Fund, we shall be very careful about allowing either such borrowing or such grants.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): I do not know whether the Honourable Minister of Finance will elaborate on this question of control of use of funds, particularly on the drawings from the State Reserve Fund. But in his Budget speech, he did refer to his intention and to his warnings to the State Governments, I wonder whether he will be prepared to inform this House which State Governments he has in mind, because in making his general statement, he has put States which are in good order in the black list and hidden those States which are already black-listed.

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I was doing nothing of the sort. I was clearly referring to those States which were in financial difficulties.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Oleh kerana yang menjadi Kerajaan Pusat ini belaskasehan membenarkan Kerajaan Negeri meminjam ini ia-lah kerana kekosongan Khazanah Kerajaan Kelantan ini membayar gaji? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, we, I say again, have no control over the way the Kelantan State Government disburses its funds, but I can tell this House one thing; I have informed the State Governments at a previous meeting of the National Finance Council that if they intend to seek grants from the State Reserve Fund, I am not prepared to sanction the grants unless such States—i.e., the States which are in financial difficulties and need financial assistance from the Federal Government—submit their Budgets to the Federal Government for approval:

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum pernah saya membunuh orang sa-umor hidup saya tetapi soal tambahan yang dikemukakan oleh saudara saya itu menggalakkan saya hendak menjadi pembunuh pada hari ini (*Ketawa*). Jadi saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang betul² ini tidak ada kena-mengena dengan politik. Tidak-kah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan telah menunjukkan dengan sunggohan-nya dalam usaha menchari pendapatan negeri itu, maka dengan sebab itu-lah Menteri Kewangan kita mudah memberi grant orang itu berhutang. Jadi, Kerajaan Kelantan sudah sanggup menunjukkan kebolehan-nya, ada-kah Menteri Kewangan akan bermurah hati memberi satu lagi jaminan pada tahun ini?

Tuan Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot honestly say that I approve of the spending habits of the Kelantan Government (*Laughter*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Masa sudah chukup.

BILL

THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (28th January, 1967).

The Minister of Finance (Tuan Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, to begin

with I must admit that I am very happy indeed to note that the general reaction to the proposals contained in our Budget for 1967 has been so favourable. Practically, all sections of our population have understood that it was necessary to do what we proposed to do in order to maintain our economic stability and financial viability. Even the Stock Exchange has responded favourably and in no uncertain fashion, as share prices rose markedly in spite of the additional taxation proposed. If I may say so, many of the speeches made in this House, including a number made from the Opposition benches, were both helpful and constructive. On behalf of the Government, therefore, I would like to thank all those who have shown such a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties facing us and thus appreciated that we had no choice in this matter. I shall now deal with the major issues which have been raised in the course of this debate and which come within the purview of the Treasury.

I had taken pains on previous occasions to explain the procedure that will be followed when Bank Negara takes over currency issuing functions as from 12th June next, but the Honourable Member for Batu still appears to labour under a number of misapprehensions. He charged me with not stating whether "every effort will be made by this Government to maintain parity of the new currencies" and he asked me to make a statement on this point in my reply. We, of course, hope that it will be possible to maintain parity of the three new currencies for a long time more, because this is clearly a desirable objective. Although I cannot speak on behalf of the Singapore and Brunei Governments, I have reason to believe that they are as anxious as we are to maintain this parity for as long as possible. At the same time, one must also accept the fact that the maintenance of such parity will only be possible if all the three countries concerned follow broadly similar financial and economic policies.

If at any time in the future such policies were to diverge fundamentally,

it is clear that parity cannot be maintained. Although I have some say in the financial and economic policies of the Malaysian Government, Honourable Members will, I am sure, appreciate that I cannot possibly formulate the policies of the other two Governments, and thus I just cannot guarantee that such parity can be maintained forever. Unlike the Honourable Member for Batu, I do not claim to be a prophet and thus am in no position to foretell the future. All I can say at the moment is that we will try to maintain the same parity for the three currencies for as long as possible but as many of the factors involved in this exercise are beyond my control, I clearly cannot give a guarantee for the future. The most I can say is that we will do our best. It is, of course, hardly necessary for me to state once again that in so far as the new Malaysian dollar is concerned, the Government is determined to maintain the parity of our new dollar, whose issue will commence on 12th June, 1967, at the rate of one Malaysian dollar to 0.290299 grammes of fine gold, which is also the equivalent of 2s. 4d. sterling.

The Honourable Member for Batu has also raised the bogey of what he calls a currency war between Malaysia and Singapore as a result of a scramble to secure as high a proportion as possible of the external assets of the Currency Board. In the first place, the procedure for the withdrawal and redemption of Currency Board notes and coin is clearly set out and in great detail in the Currency Agreement, 1960. Secondly, unlike him, I have a rather better opinion of the Singapore Government than he has and cannot believe that that Government would stop to the device suggested by him, namely offer a bonus for the old notes turned in. In any case, I wonder if the Honourable Member realises that by offering "bonuses" of the nature described, the currency issuing authority concerned is, in fact, devaluing its own currency *vis-a-vis* Currency Board currency and the other new currencies. Be that as it may, the effects of such a device, even if used, would be purely temporary, because if basic confidence

in a currency is lacking, it is only a question of time, if the free interchangeability of the three currencies is permitted, before such notes are exchanged for notes in which the holder has more confidence. When this happens, and this is inevitable if confidence is lacking, a Government which stoops to such a device would be worse off in the long run than if it had done nothing.

In this matter of the distribution of the external assets of the Currency Board, it is, of course, not possible to estimate with any degree of precision what the eventual outturn will be, as much will depend on the amount of Currency Board notes and coin turned in by each monetary authority, i.e. each country. By and large, this will be determined by the amount of Currency Board notes and coin circulating in each territory but it is possible that if public confidence is greater in one currency than in another, the new currency which has attracted a greater degree of public confidence might secure for its country of origin more external assets of the Currency Board than the amount of Board currency actually circulating in its territory would justify. In other words, public confidence can play a significant role in upsetting estimates based purely on mechanical factors. In so far as the residual assets of the Currency Board are concerned, their distribution will be based on the proportions applicable to the distribution of currency profits in 1963, i.e., the year immediately preceding that in which the notice of replacement was lodged with the Board. This will mean that the residual assets will be distributed as follows: 74% for Malaysia; 18.3% for Singapore; and 7.7% for Brunei.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh has raised the question of Malayan Banking Limited in spite of the advice I gave to those Members of the Opposition who insisted on exposing, for reasons best known to themselves, what they believe are the weaknesses of this bank. I should, of course, make it clear that my refusal to discuss the affairs of a duly licensed bank publicly

or to reveal details of its individual business transactions either with its directors or anybody else, is based on two very good grounds. In the first place, it is an elementary principle that such things should not be discussed publicly. In fact, it would be highly improper for me to divulge this information to the public for reasons which are obvious. Secondly, I would like to make it clear that this stand does not mean that the Government approves of offences against the law or even unethical practices on the part of its management. If things have gone wrong and have to be put right, I can assure the House that we will do so, but clearly our efforts will come to nought if there is a run on the bank and as a result it crashes. In such a case everyone, including the bank's depositors, will be the loser. If any directors have offended against the law, they will be punished in due course, but there is no need to bring down the bank as well merely because they have sinned against the law.

Unfortunately, some Opposition Members want to punish not only the directors, assuming that they have broken the law—and I have made it clear that in point of fact Malayan Banking has complied with the provisions of the law—but they want to smash up the bank as well. They will, of course, protest that this is not their object but if one judges from their actions rather than their words, one cannot escape this conclusion. For example, this House will be interested to know that when the first run took place just before President Johnson's visit, the worst panic arose in respect of bank branches situated within the constituency of the Honourable Member for Batu. Even more strange, we have reason to believe that some of the people who crowded into at least one bank branch on 28th and 29th October last were not depositors at all. I shall leave it to Honourable Members and the public to draw their own conclusions as to where such people came from, bearing in mind that the worst panic occurred in bank branches located within the constituency of the Honourable Member for Batu and immediately

prior to President Johnson's visit, about which, incidentally, the Labour Party of Malaya held rather strong views. It might also be significant that the first and only run on the Bank occurred soon after a speech on this subject made by the Honourable Member in this very House. The Honourable Member for Batu will, of course, suggest that this was merely a series of remarkable coincidences! For his sake and for the sake of this country, I sincerely hope that he is right.

In this connection, it is relevant to add that the soundest and largest bank in the world will crash if a run on its deposits by depositors is continued for any length of time, for the simple reason that no bank in this whole wide world would be in a position to pay all its depositors if all of them ask back for all their money at the same time. If a bank fails because a run is continued for too long, it does not therefore necessarily mean that that bank was basically unsound, because any bank, in order to operate at all, has to lend out a large part of the money deposited with it, and if all its depositors want all their money back at the same time, it clearly cannot call in its loans and advances from its customers straightway in order to pay its depositors without damaging the economy of the country and the damage could be very serious if the bank in question is large enough. That was why I asked Honourable Members to exercise restraint and discretion in their public remarks on our commercial banks, whose position is quite different from that of ordinary commercial institutions. It is so easy to bring about the downfall of a bank, however strong, sound and blameless it may be.

Federal Government Finance

I was glad to note that there was general support for the proposition that the Government must exercise the strictest economy in order to reduce our budgetary deficit to the maximum extent possible. Opinions differed, however, as to whether it was necessary to impose a general pay cut on the Public Service or to retrench or to do both. I should like to make it clear that I did not actually recommend these measures

but I do suggest that these admittedly extreme measures might be unavoidable unless we proceed with very great caution in the matter of public expenditure. Let us remember that we sometimes have to do things which are extremely distasteful merely because we have no other choice, and I myself hope that it will not prove necessary to go to such lengths. Whether we do or whether we do not will depend on the measure of our success in curbing our spiralling recurrent expenditure, and for this we need the support of this House and of the country. At the same time, I would be less than honest if I did not voice my concern at the increasing tendency to depart from the only sound principle of pay increases, and that is that increases in pay must be directly related to an increase in productivity. We depart from this principle at our peril. Certainly, if we want to industrialise as rapidly as we would wish to, we cannot afford to depart from this principle.

A number of Honourable Members suggested that reorganisation and streamlining of the Public Service might equally well do the trick. We, of course, hope that by reorganising and streamlining the Public Service, we might reduce expenditure somewhat, but it is a moot point whether this can effect savings of the magnitude required. The Honourable Member for Bungsar, and in this connection, I would like to compliment him on a thought-provoking, balanced and constructive speech which clearly showed that he studied and analysed my own speech carefully, raised a question as to whether the \$250 million allocated for defence in the Ordinary Budget represents only part of a future and larger bid for funds. I can assure him that this amount is intended to be the total provision for defence for the year, and is meant to include the personal emoluments of the airmen and sailors who are to man the planes and ships which are to be bought with the allocation for defence included in the Development Estimates.

Public Debt

Considerable concern has been expressed at the increase in our public debt

and debt service charges, Total Federal Government debt rose from \$977 million at the end of 1957 to \$3,010 million at the end of 1966 while debt service charges rose from \$45 million in 1957 to the \$220 million estimated for 1967. There has, therefore, been a twofold increase in the public debt over a period of 9 years, and not a fivefold increase over 8 years, as stated by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. Nonetheless, I agree that the increase is extremely rapid. I suggest, however, that a more rational way of looking at this question is whether such increased public borrowing and the cost thereof can be paid for out of correspondingly enhanced revenues. In this respect, so long as borrowed money is used to finance economic, i.e., revenue earning projects, they are worthwhile and indeed necessary in many cases. For this purpose, a fairer criterion would be the cost of servicing the debt as a proportion of total public expenditure. In this respect public debt service charges amounted to 5.7% of total expenditure in 1957 compared to 12% estimated for 1967. Although this is admittedly a steep increase, it can be justified if in due course of time the additional income generated thereby is likely to bring it down to lower levels. In any case, this is the price we have to pay if we want to achieve a more rapid rate of development and I suggest that the price we are paying now is not too high.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar, while expressing grave concern over this question, has at the same time urged the Government to spend more on education and health. I might point out that expenditure on social services like education and health do not result in increased income—at least not for a very long time more to come. If we are really serious about bringing down the level of our public debt service charges, this is the very type of expenditure which we should reduce in future. We cannot have it both ways, in other words, you cannot have your cake and eat it as well.

I shall now deal with the major points which have been raised in regard to the revenue proposals themselves.

Development Tax

The Honourable Member for Bungsar expressed the fear that this levy might require "every hawker, every *kachang puteh* man and every trishaw pedlar to fill in an intricate income tax form" for the purpose of paying this tax. I have already made it clear that a business whose net income does not exceed \$500 per annum would be exempted from this tax. This exemption limit should take care of the smallest businesses on whose behalf he pleaded. He was also worried about the impact of this tax on family partnerships. The reason why we have sought to deal with partnerships in the way proposed by us is because we are aware that many partnerships are formed for the purpose of avoiding income tax by fragmenting the income from the business. Very often the partners are only partners in name as the whole of the income accruing therefrom goes to a single person. The practice of tax avoidance, if not evasion as well, is much more prevalent in partnership businesses and is also much more difficult to detect. If it is felt that the incidence of development tax is falling unfairly on a partnership business, because there are too many partners liable to the minimum tax of \$100 per annum, the remedy is in the hands of the partners themselves. They could form a company to which the business could be transferred and this would be in keeping with the Government's policy to encourage the formation of more companies. Admittedly a small amount of additional expenditure might have to be incurred by such a company. This is, however, a small price to pay for the benefits of operating as a limited liability company, the chief of which is that the liability of the shareholders is limited.

We have been asked to broaden the tax base, and this is certainly one way of doing it. In point of fact, the exercise is necessary because out of a population of 10 million people, less than 200,000 are paying income tax. It has been asked why the salaried employee and the fixed wage earner have been exempted from development tax. The reason is simple. Businessmen, unlike taxpayers in the fixed income groups, have many

more opportunities of increasing both their wealth and their income, and it is, therefore, only fair that this tax should apply to them and not to the latter. When the economic weather worsens, those in the fixed income groups would be the first to feel the pinch, but when the economic weather improves, these are normally the last people to enjoy its benefits, and therefore it is right that occasionally they should get slightly more favourable tax treatment.

One Honourable Member asked whether this new levy would entail an increase in staff. The answer must clearly be in the affirmative, but I should add that the cost of collection is estimated at 1% of the yield, and this compares very favourably with the present cost of collection of all Inland Revenue levies which comes to 1.8% of the total yield.

It has been suggested that the Government should have imposed additional taxation on the rubber and tin industries as both industries can afford to pay more. My reply to this suggestion is that that is exactly what the Government had done since the development tax applies to the rubber and tin industries as well. It is, however, pertinent to add that taxation will now absorb approximately 55% of the profits of the rubber industry and 65% of that of the tin industry before taxation. The saying that one should not kill the goose which lays the golden eggs is worth remembering because it is valid.

Business Registration Fees

The Honourable Member for Bungsar has asked why rubber smallholdings of less than 25 acres have been exempted from registration, as he maintains that the capital value of such properties quite often exceed that of hairdressing saloons, coffee and sundry goods shops, and so on. In the first place, the existing Ordinance exempts smallholdings of even 50 acres, provided they do not employ more than 5 persons each, and the proposed amendment should, therefore, improve the position greatly from the Honourable Member's point of view. Secondly, this exemption limit

has been decided upon because it is extremely difficult to locate rubber holdings of less than 25 acres, as such holdings are regarded as smallholdings, and thus information about them is woefully inadequate at the moment. We, therefore, have to be realistic about this.

Disallowing Certain Payments Relating to Timber in Income Tax Computations

It is rather odd that the main objection or the loudest objection to this measure should come from Sabah, of all places, because even the Chief Minister, who is not happy with it, has admitted that a number of timber businesses there are making huge profits. Honourable Members, I think, will be as surprised to learn as I was, that the profits made in this business are so staggering that when I looked at one of these files for the first time I thought that someone had inadvertently added an extra zero to the profit figure, as I could not believe the evidence of my own eyes. This is not all, I recently received a letter from the Finance Minister of Sabah expressing concern at the amount and extent of tax evasion prevalent in this industry in this State, and judging from the figures which were submitted to me by him, I have a feeling that he had good grounds for being concerned. In other words, in spite of the fact that the profits declared to the Department of Inland Revenue are staggering by the standards of Asia, they are still less than the true profits. I am, therefore, at a loss to understand the suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Sabah that the Government should get what it wants from the timber industry in Sabah by raising income tax rates when his own Finance Minister tells me that this method has resulted in an excessive amount of evasion. When it is realised that the amount we expect to get from Sabah in this respect is only of the order of \$3 million or thereabouts, I find it difficult to believe that the timber industry there will be ruined by an additional levy which is only a fraction of what they are making now.

There also appears to be some misunderstanding about the incidence of

the proposal to disallow the whole of any payment made for the use of a licence or permit to extract timber as a deductible expense for income tax purposes, because it has been suggested that this will hit the small operators or those who cater for them, namely co-operative societies. I should like to make it clear that so long as a licensee or the person to whom a permit is issued works it himself and does not transfer the licence or permit to another person—in which case the former would make money without doing any work at all solely because the licence or permit is in his name—this disallowance would not apply. In other words, this proposal would not touch those who work themselves, it will only apply if licensees engage in the practice of name lending. I really do not see how anyone can object to a measure designed to discourage a practice which everyone agrees is highly undesirable in the long term interests of the licensees themselves.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also made the point that there might be more direct ways of skimming off the excessive profits in this industry, and more direct methods might also be used to discourage the transfer of licences, i.e., the practice of name lending. Both the Department of Inland Revenue and the Treasury cannot think of a simpler or fairer method than the one adopted by us. It is not only easy to administer, the quantum of revenue yield is directly related to production on the one hand and to the size of the transfer on the other.

I would also like to deal with the technical issues raised in respect of this particular exercise. It has been suggested that the proposal to disallow 50% of royalty or the whole of any amount paid for the use of a timber licence as deductible expenses for income tax purposes is an act of discrimination against the timber industry in Sabah. This cannot be true since the amendments will apply to the whole of Malaysia, and more timber is extracted from West Malaysia than from Sabah. As a matter of principle, too, these two amendments are justified because otherwise the Central Government would

lose a corresponding and substantial amount of revenue whenever royalty rates are increased by a State Government, and would suffer similarly when timber licences are transferred or sold to third and subsequent parties. In other words, these two amendments are not so much aimed at raising revenue as to prevent substantial losses of revenue which would have accrued to the Central Government but for the action of a State Government on the one hand, and the perpetuation of an undesirable practice on the other.

The irony of the whole situation is that the loudest protests have come from Sabah where the profits are highest, although timber production in West Malaysia is greater than that in Sabah. Even more ironical is the fact that the Chief Minister of Sabah himself knows that the main cause of the inflation in that State is undeniably the fact that too much money is concentrated in the hands of too few people, namely the timber concessionaires there. Far from this change hurting the State, it might by reducing the volume of disposable income even go some way towards reducing the cost of living there.

Diesel Oil

A number of Honourable Members who spoke on this subject agreed that the additional burden placed on motorists using high speed diesel oil was fair enough, in the case of motor cars doing over 1,000 miles per month, as in such case the total tax burden would be less, compared with petrol driven cars, even after taking into account this increase in duty. The Honourable Member for Bungsar, however, was concerned that this might result in an undue increase in transport costs. The same point was made by the Chief Minister of Sabah who felt that it might have adverse effects on the cost of living in Sabah. If a case can be made out to indicate that as a result of this increased duty, the total tax burden of the transport and haulage industry in Sabah is excessive, the Government would be prepared to consider measures aimed at offsetting the effects of this addi-

tional impost. I hope, however, that the Chief Minister of Sabah is aware that revenue from the increased duty in Sabah accrues to the State Government. At the same time, I should also add that I am informed that, in so far as the road haulage industry in general is concerned, the increase in rates proposed should not impose an excessive burden on this industry as its competitive position is strong.

Surtax

I have received appeals from the business community of Penang Island to the effect that the imposition of the 2% surtax has hit the entrepot trade and those engaged in it, as the Department of Customs and Excise has levied this tax on goods involved in this trade. As I made clear in my Budget speech, it is not the Government's policy to hurt the entrepot trade at all. I am asking the Comptroller-General of Customs and Excise to go to the Island as soon as possible and meet the traders concerned to ensure that this policy is implemented. I can assure the traders concerned that the Department will be asked to adopt a flexible and liberal attitude in this matter. If we are certain that particular goods imported into Penang Island have not in the past, and are not likely in the future, to enter the Principal Customs Area, I am even prepared to add these items to the list of those exempted from surtax in order to make it easy for everybody concerned. In other cases, we would ask the trade to establish bonded warehouse facilities and this is where the Department of Customs and Excise can make it easy for the trade by adopting a flexible and liberal attitude. In cases where surtax has already been paid on goods which can be proved to our satisfaction to have been subsequently re-exported, I am prepared to refund the tax if this is administratively possible. Honourable Members will, therefore, appreciate that the Government is prepared to do everything it can to ensure that surtax does not interfere with the entrepot trade at all.

Diversion of Rubber from Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang to Port Swettenham, and Export Duty on Loose Rubber.

The Honourable Member for Batu in a characteristic intemperate outburst alleged that the imposition of an additional export duty of 2 cents a lb. on all loose rubber exported from West Malaysia with effect from 1st April next, and the introduction of measures to encourage the export of rubber grown in the East Coast States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang through Port Swettenham, is grossly unfair to Singapore. In fact, to quote his exact words, "this was a blatant attempt to stick a knife in the back of Singapore". If processing our own raw rubber is regarded as sticking a knife into the back of another country, we clearly should export all our raw materials and not process them ourselves. If he is right, we should not turn our raw rubber into tyres, shoes and manufactured rubber goods, we should export tin ore rather than tin metal, because smelting the ore might deprive another country of the opportunity of doing it for us. If he is right, we should not turn our copra into coconut oil, we should not use our palm oil for making soap, we should not turn our iron ore into steel, we should not can our pineapples. In other words, we should confine ourselves to producing raw materials only because by processing them we might hurt some other country which could process them for us. What we have proposed, however, in this particular exercise is even simpler. Surely, it is ridiculous by any standards for us to export loose rubber when such rubber could be processed so easily by our own people. This House will be interested to know that soon after this proposal was announced, my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and I met representatives of the rubber industry and the rubber trade and they all welcomed this proposal though many felt that they required more than 2 months to establish the required facilities. This, however, is a different matter, and the Government is looking into this point. If it is convinced that a longer period

is required in order not to disrupt the trade, it will certainly reconsider this aspect of the proposal and give more time to the trade to establish the necessary facilities. The Honourable Member for Batu also thinks that it is a crime for us to ship our rubber through our own ports. I must say that I fail to understand his logic, particularly when our port capacity is not fully utilised. One sometimes wonders on whose behalf he is speaking if he feels that it is a crime for us to do what we can to provide more employment opportunities and income for our own people in this way.

Honourable Members will be interested to know that the export duties, both new and increased rates, proposed for loose rubber, timber and other raw materials, should eventually result in providing, at a conservative estimate, 5,000 additional jobs for our own people, apart from the additional income thereby generated. I suggest that this is not an inconsequential consideration if one really has the interests of Malaysia at heart.

I believe that there is some anxiety on the part of sawmillers and oil mill operators on Penang Island that the export duties on timber and copra will increase their costs of production as their raw materials come from the mainland. If these export duties apply to them, I agree that this is likely to be so. It is now, however, the Government's intention that such duties should apply to them, and I agree that in this respect Penang Island should be regarded as part of West Malaysia in spite of the existence of the Principal Customs Area. Here again, I am looking into this question as a matter of urgency and would be prepared to modify the arrangements so that such raw materials, and indeed other raw materials on which new export duties have been imposed, can enter Penang Island duty free provided such raw materials are processed on the Island itself. These special arrangements which I have just announced will, I hope, impress upon the Island's business community that the Central Government has gone out of its way to allow

them to have the best of both worlds so that in this respect they would still retain their special position *vis-à-vis* the rest of Malaysia.

I am happy to hear from the Chief Minister of Sabah that in view of the financial difficulties of the Federal Government, his State is prepared to finance some of the development projects in Sabah which are normally financed by the Federal Government. I am aware that Sabah has had large revenue surpluses since 1963 and I would certainly welcome the State Government's offer to take over some of the projects of the First Malaysia Plan relating to Sabah which, under the Constitution and the terms of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report, are properly the responsibility of the State Government. These include road, agricultural and medical and health projects. In this manner, it may be possible to speed up development in that State which otherwise might not have been possible in case of a short-fall in external aid. While on this point, I would urge the Sabah Government to refrain from financing projects which are outside the First Malaysia Plan without consulting the National Development Planning Committee because in computing the public sector resources likely to be available for financing the First Malaysia Plan, we have taken into account all the resources that are available from the Federal and State Governments and other public authorities in the country. The adoption of projects outside the Plan would, therefore, mean that the total resources available for Plan projects would be reduced by the amount diverted to non-Plan projects.

We have taken note of the other points raised in the course of this debate, but which have not been touched upon in my reply. Where suggestions are considered promising, they will be seriously considered and, if finally found acceptable, implemented.

Before I close, I would like to touch upon one issue which is not my concern as Minister of Finance, but which

does concern me as President of the M.C.A. I refer to the language issue and the argument that the M.C.A. had no right to barter away the rights of the non-Malay communities in this field in exchange for concessions from the UMNO on the citizenship issue. I do not think this is the right way of looking at these two questions. To begin with, neither the UMNO, nor the M.I.C. nor the M.C.A. in 1956 regarded these vital issues as fit subjects for horse trading. Each issue was decided on its own merits. In the matter of citizenship, the concessions made by UMNO were regarded as satisfactory by both the M.I.C. and the M.C.A. In the same way, the UMNO was satisfied with the compromise reached on the language issue. At the end, what we agreed upon were embodied in the Constitution. It is clearly not right for us at this stage to go back on the word we gave in 1956 on any issue. If one party were to feel that a particular issue should be reopened, then it cannot object if the other party were to feel that another major issue should also be reopened. This question may only be of academic interest at the moment, but it is appropriate that at least the record should be set straight.

Both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have spoken on the language issue in reply to the observations of Opposition Members in this debate. The Honourable the Prime Minister has, in fact, given Honourable Members a picture of the likely position after 31st August next. Those assurances and those assessments of things to come should go a long way towards easing genuine anxieties on this score. We in the Government think that it should be possible to devise arrangements which, while giving pride of place to Malay as the national and sole official language of this country, would at the same time make provision for the use of other languages, including English, when such use is considered either necessary or desirable. If all of us look at this question without emotion and with realism, in a spirit of understanding and give and take, I have no

doubt that this issue can be settled to the satisfaction of the bulk of the members of the major communities in this country. If in the course of the next few months, we come up with such a solution, and I have every reason to believe that we will do so, it will once again prove to the world that the Alliance method of settling emotional and controversial issues behind closed doors instead of through the medium of the public Press has worked once again.

We have now come to the close of an instructive and memorable debate, at least it has been instructive and memorable for me. In my Budget speech I stated, at its conclusion, that "so long as the Government is prepared to play its part, the people of this country too must play their part". This Budget has shown that our people can respond to a challenge if it is presented to them clearly and fairly, and if they are also convinced that the Government can also rise to the occasion. We in the Government accept that we cannot fail them, as they appreciate that their hopes and aspirations cannot be achieved without paying the cost. So long as this attitude prevails, we need not fear for the future, and indeed we should be able to face calmly and with confidence whatever trails and difficulties that lie ahead. Thank you, Mr Speaker, Sir (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tangguhkan sa-lama lima belas minit.

Sitting suspended at 11.50 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.10 noon.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker *in the Chair*

THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker *in the Chair*

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 1, S. 2, S. 3, S. 4, S. 5, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8, S. 9, S. 10 and S. 11—

The Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan, saya memohon supaya Peruntokan Perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala² S. 1, S. 2, S. 3, S. 4, S. 5, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8, S. 9, S. 10 dan S. 11 diluluskan dan di-jadikan sa-bahagian daripada Jadual. Peruntokan² tersebut ada-lah seperti berikut:

S. 1—Parlimen	\$3,507,131
S. 2—Majlis Raja-Raja	142,760
S. 3—Juru Odit Negara	3,237,649
S. 4—Surohanjaya Pileh-anraya	1,408,703
S. 5—Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam	784,416
S. 6—Surohanjaya Kere-tapi	110,031
S. 7—Perdana Menteri ...	6,583,389
S. 8—Pejabat Setia-usaha Persekutuan ...	755,282
S. 9—Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia	8,710,455
S. 10—Arkib Negara ...	368,115 dan
S. 11—Perangkaan ...	3,506,836

Di-bawah Kepala S. 1, peruntokan yang di-pohonkan ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,507,131 bagi tahun 1967, dan keterangan-nya ada-lah sa-bagai berikut. Pechahan-kepala 1—Gaji, sa-banyak \$2,108,712 di-pohonkan bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$1,963,335 bagi tahun 1966. Tambahan ini ia-lah di-sebabkan ada-nya tambahan dalam bilangan kaki-tangan² tetap seperti juru-teknik yang bekerja di-Parlimen yang mana gaji mereka dahulu di-bayar oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya, tetapi pada masa ini di-pindahkan kepada Jabatan Parlimen. Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun, O.C.A.R.—jumlah yang di-pohonkan bagi tahun 1967 ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,329,419 ada-lah berkurangan daripada yang di-luluskan dalam tahun 1966, sa-banyak \$1,385,530.

Pechahan²-kepala yang di-kurangkan ia-lah Pechahan-kepala 2, Pentadbiran Pejabat, daripada \$127,310

bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$121,550 bagi tahun ini. Pechahan-kepala 3, Lampu, Kuasa Letrik dan Ayer daripada \$291,000 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$271,474 bagi tahun 1967. Pechahan-kepala 6, Penyenggaraan Pesawat Alat Pendingin Udara, daripada \$25,000 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$23,000 bagi tahun ini. Pechahan-kepala 10, Bayaran kepada Kereta Api dan Kapal Terbang kerana tambang perchuma untuk Ahli², daripada \$300,000 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$250,000, ia-itu kurang \$50,000 bagi tahun ini.

Pechahan²-kepala yang di-tambah pula ia-lah Pechahan-kepala 5—Pemberian kepada Persatuan Parlimen Commonwealth sa-banyak \$32,320 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$27,320 bagi tahun yang lepas. Pechahan-kepala 12—Perchetakan dan Alatulis, daripada \$6,500 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$9,000 bagi tahun 1967, disebabkan banyak peruntokan tahun yang lalu di-dapati tidak menchukupi. Pechahan-kepala 16, Penyenggaraan Lip di-Bangunan Parlimen, daripada \$5,000 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$8,000 bagi tahun ini. Satu Pechahan-kepala baharu 17, Pekerja² Perusahaan dan Buroh Kasar sa-banyak \$10,675 diadakan bagi tahun ini, tetapi peruntokan itu tidak di-sediakan bagi tahun 1966 di-sebabkan oleh perbelanjaan itu dapat di-bayar daripada simpanan.

Perbelanjaan Khas O.C.S.E.—Pechahan² yang bertambah ia-lah Pechahan-kepala 18, Buku² Perpustakaan sa-banyak \$7,000 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan \$3,750 bagi tahun 1966, sa-bagai sambutan kepada pandangan² yang di-beri oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam persidangan yang lepas. Pechahan-kepala 19, Perkakas² dan Kelengkapan² Pejabat, sa-banyak \$3,000 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$1,000 bagi tahun 1966, disebabkan oleh pembelian mesin kira dan sa-bagai-nya untuk bahagian kewangan. Pechahan-kepala 20, Perwakilan Parlimen ka-Luar Negeri, sa-banyak \$25,000 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$15,000 bagi tahun 1966, di-sebabkan oleh mustahak-nya di-hantar lebeh ramai lagi Ahli² Parlimen pergi ka-negeri² sahabat dan juga

menemui perbelanjaan menghantar Ahli² Parlimen ka-meshuarat Persatuan Parlimen Asia dan sa-bagai-nya.

Pechahan²-kepala baharu ia-lah Pechahan-kepala baharu 22 ia-itu Kereta² Rasmi untuk Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara dan Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Ra'ayat, sa-banyak \$31,000. Peruntokan ini di-pohonkan bagi membeli kereta² rasmi untuk Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara dan Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Ra'ayat oleh sebab kereta² rasmi mereka yang ada sekarang sudah lapok, ia-itu sudah berumur lebeh daripada lima tahun, dan tidak sesuai lagi serta tidak menjimatkan. Pechahan-kepala baharu 23, Chemara—sa-banyak \$500 ia-itu bagi membeli chemara bagi Timbalan Setia-usaha Parlimen.

Kepala S. 2, Majlis Raja²—Tuan Pengerusi, peruntokan sa-banyak \$142,760 di-bawah Kepala S. 2, Majlis Raja², di-pohonkan saperti butir² di-bawah ini. Pechahan-kepala 1, Gaji—peruntokan sa-banyak \$60,460 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$55,366 bagi tahun 1966. Tambahan ini disebabkan oleh kenaikan gaji biasa bagi pegawai² dan kakitangan² pejabat Majlis Raja², perubahan tangga gaji Penolong Setia-usaha Majlis Raja² dan mengadakan satu butiran baharu (13), Elaun Khas kepada Pegawai² Bahagian IV, yang telah di-luluskan dalam tahun 1966 yang mana bayaran-nya telah digunakan daripada simpanan.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Tiap² Tahun—O.C.A.R. jumlah di-bawah perkara ini di-kurangkan bagi tahun 1967, ia-itu daripada \$86,000 bagi tahun 1966 kepada \$82,300 bagi tahun ini.

Kepala S. 3, Juru Odit Negara—Tuan Pengerusi, jumlah yang di-peruntokkan yang di-pohon di-bawah Kepala S. 3, Juru Odit Negara bagi tahun ini ia-lah \$3,237,649 berbanding dengan \$3,110,325 bagi tahun 1966. Daripada jumlah ini \$2,939,104 ia-lah bagi Gaji; \$279,148 bagi Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun; dan \$19,397 ia-lah bagi Perbelanjaan Khas.

Berkenaan dengan Pechahan-kepala 1, ia-itu Gaji, daripada jumlah sa-banyak \$2,939,104 itu, maka \$2,447,259

ia-lah bagi Malaysia Barat, dan \$239,558 bagi Sarawak dan \$252,287 bagi Sabah. Jumlah bagi Malaysia Barat bertambah sa-banyak \$73,164 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966—tambahan ini ia-lah di-sebabkan satu, tambahan tiga jawatan Juru Odit, dua jawatan Pemereksa Kira² Kanan dan sembilan jawatan Pemereksa Kira² dan yang kedua-nya ia-lah kenaikan gaji biasa, elaun² belanja hidup, elaun rumah dan sa-bagai-nya. Jumlah gaji bagi chawangan di-Sarawak bertambah sa-banyak \$27,247 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966 di-sebabkan (a) ia-lah satu jawatan Pengarah Odit tambah-sentara hingga 16hb Mei, 1967, satu jawatan Ketua Juru Odit tambah-sentara dan satu jawatan Pemereksa Kira² Kanan. Dan (b) ia-lah kenaikan gaji biasa, elaun tanggungan kerja, elaun rumah dan sa-bagai-nya. Jumlah gaji bagi chawangan di-Sabah pula bertambah sa-banyak \$17,837 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966. Tambahan ini di-sebabkan oleh satu jawatan Pemereksa Kira² dan satu jawatan perkhidmatan Kerani 'Am dan kenaikan gaji biasa, elaun tanggungan kerja, elaun rumah dan sa-bagai-nya.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang² Tiap² Tahun, O.C.A.R.—jumlah perkara ini bertambah sa-banyak \$8,266 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966. Tambahan ini ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh tambahan kepada Pechahan-kepala 4, Pengangkutan dan Perjalanan bagi menyesuaikan tambahan² dalam jumlah pegawai² dan kakitangan di-bawah Jabatan Juru Odit Negara.

Perbelanjaan Khas—jumlah bagi perbelanjaan khas pula bertambah sedikit daripada jumlah tahun 1966 oleh kerana pembelian perkakas² pejabat bagi tambahan² dalam bilangan pegawai² dan kakitangan² bagi tahun 1967.

Kepala S. 4, Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya—peruntokan yang di-pohonkan sa-banyak \$1,408,703 bagi tahun ini ada-lah berkurangan daripada yang diluluskan bagi tahun 1966, sa-banyak \$1,663,115. Ini di-sebabkan banyak Pechahan-kepala yang dapat di-kurangkan. Sunggoh pun ada sedikit tambahan di-beberapa Pechahan-kepala

saperti yang saya terangkan di-sini, ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 1, Gaji—Malaysia Barat, sa-banyak \$674,909 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$650,244 bagi tahun 1966. Tambahan ini di-sebabkan oleh kenaikan gaji biasa bagi pegawai² dan kakitangan² di-Malaysia Barat. Tambahan kapada elaun belanja hidup, elaun rumah dan hotel, elaun khas kapada pegawai² Bahagian IV dan juga satu elaun khas ia-itu *inducement allowance* dan *disturbance grant* kapada Pegawai² Pilehan Raya yang dipinjamkan daripada Malaysia Barat kapada Malaysia Timor.

Di-Sarawak—dalam perkara Gaji sa-banyak \$46,129 dan elaun² saperti elaun² belanja hidup, elaun rumah, elaun tambahan dan lain² lagi Penyelia Pilehanraya Kanan, tambahan Timbalan Penyelia Pilehanraya, satu kerani besar dan beberapa jawatan lain.

Di-Sabah pula sa-banyak \$59,425 bagi tahun 1967 berbanding dengan \$46,923 bagi tahun 1966 di-sebabkan oleh wujud-nya dua jawatan Timbalan Penyelia Pilehanraya dan tambahan² kebiasaan.

Lain² Perbelanjaan—O.C.A.R. Jumlah \$611,421 yang di-pohonkan bagi tahun 1967 ada-lah berkurangan sa-banyak \$311,071 di-bandingkan dengan peruntokan tahun 1966. Ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun bagi chawangan² di-Malaysia Barat yang telah di-satukan di-bawah tadbiran Ibu Pejabat Surohanjaya Pilehanraya dan ini telah menjimatkan perbelanjaan.

Perbelanjaan Khas sa-banyak \$16,819. Tambahan di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 13 ia-lah kerana ada tambahan perbelanjaan kapada pejabat baharu di-Sarawak. Tambahan sa-banyak \$4,964 di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 14 ia-lah kerana membeli alat² kelengkapan pejabat untuk beberapa Pejabat Pilehanraya.

Sa-lain daripada itu peruntokan baharu sa-banyak \$1,030 di-minta di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 20, Persempadanan Bahagian² Pilehanraya Parlimen dan Negeri di-Sarawak ia-itu untuk perbelanjaan iklan dan pemberitahu² pejabat itu.

Peruntukan syarat sa-banyak \$10 di-pohonkan bagi Pechahan-kepala 12 ia-itu membuat tempat simpan barang², dan Pechahan-kepala 17 Mengkaji sa-mula Bahagian² Pilehanraya Parlimen dan Negeri di-Malaysia Barat.

Pechahan-kepala 18—Pilehanraya Umum Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negeri Sabah dan Pechahan-kepala 19—Perchetakan Penyata Pilehanraya Umum Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negeri Sabah tahun 1967. Peruntukan syarat ini di-pohonkan ia-lah disebabkan peruntukan tetap di-bawah pechahan²-kepala ini belum di-ketahuī lagi. Keseluruhan-nya Perbelanjaan Khas bagi tahun 1967 ini di-minta \$16,819 sahaja berbanding dengan tahun 1966 yang lepas sa-banyak \$43,356.

Kepala S. 5—Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam. Tuan Pengerusi, peruntukan yang di-pohonkan bagi tahun 1967 ia-lah sa-banyak \$784,416 berbanding dengan \$721,430 bagi tahun lepas. Daripada perkara² ini ia-lah Gaji. Anggaran perbelanjaan gaji adalah menunjukkan tambahan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$53,827. Peruntukan tambahan ini ada-lah perlu, oleh kerana beberapa jawatan baharu telah di-wujudkan. Dua jawatan kerani Perkhidmatan 'Am dan dua jawatan jurutaip baharu telah di-wujudkan, manakala satu jawatan juru trengkas Tingkatan Khas telah di-naikkan taraf-nya kepada Pembantu Khas.

Juru trengkas Tingkatan Tinggi C. Berwujud jawatan² di-atas ini ada-lah sa-laras dengan perluasan jabatan ini dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang² Tiap² Tahun. Di-bawah Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun, peruntukan yang di-pohonkan bagi tahun 1967 adalah menunjukkan tambahan sa-banyak \$7,098 sahaja. Di-perhatikan bahawa perbelanjaan bagi Bantuan Guaman kepada kakitangan Kerajaan; Penyenggaraan Kereta dan Penyenggaraan Bangunan Pejabat telah di-kurangkan. Kekurangan ini di-buat sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak menjimatkan perbelanjaan. Sunggoh pun begitu perbelanjaan² lain seperti Pentadbiran

Pejabat, Penyenggaraan Kawasan, Perchetakan dan Alatulis, Pengangkutan dan Perjalanan dan Pekerja² Perusahaan dan Buroh Kasar bagi Surohanjaya ini serta belanja pengambilan dan pengangkutan perjalanan bagi chawangan di-Sarawak dan Sabah telah di-tambah. Tambahan perbelanjaan ini ada-lah perlu untuk membayar sewa² Talipon PABX yang baharu di-pasang di-pejabat baharu itu, tetapi talipon PABX ini mempunyai 49 sambongan dan 10 talian keluar.

Ini juga perlu untuk perbelanjaan untuk kegunaan pejabat biasa bagi pejabat² itu.

Perbelanjaan Khas (O.C.S.E.). Pechahan-kepala 20—Perkakas dan Kelengkapan Pejabat, \$4,965. Perbelanjaan bagi perkakas dan kelengkapan pejabat ini telah juga di-tambah. Ini ada-lah perlu untuk membeli alat² dan perkakas² baharu dan juga untuk menggantikan alat² dan perkakas lama di-pejabat itu yang telah ta' boleh di-pakai lagi.

Kepala S. 6—Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Keretapi. Jumlah yang di-pohonkan di-bawah Kepala S. 6 ia-lah \$110,031 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan \$110,918 yang di-luluskan bagi tahun yang lampau.

Kepala S. 7—Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Tuan Pengerusi, jumlah sa-banyak \$6,583,389 di-bawah Kepala S. 7—Jabatan Perdana Menteri, ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$1 juta daripada yang di-luluskan dalam tahun 1966. Daripada angka itu ia-lah \$3,054,308 untuk Gaji, \$1,917,209 untuk Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun dan \$1,611,872 untuk Perbelanjaan Khas. Berkenaan dengan gaji bagi tahun 1967 ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak \$650,239 daripada yang di-luluskan dalam tahun 1966. Tambahan ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh wujud-nya beberapa jawatan² baharu sa-bagaimana yang termaktub dalam buku perbelanjaan ini.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang² Tiap² Tahun (O.C.A.R.). Jumlah sa-banyak \$1,917,209 di-bawah perkara ini bagi tahun 1967 ada-lah berlebeh sedikit

daripada jumlah sa-banyak \$1,905,419 yang di-luluskan bagi tahun 1966. Sa-tengah daripada sebab² tambahan itu ada-lah tambahan kepada Pechahan-kepala 2—Pentadbiran Pejabat, Pechahan-kepala 5—Penyenggaraan Rumah dan Kawasan, Pechahan-kepala 6—Hadiah² Rasmi, Pechahan-kepala 8—Pengangkutan dan Perjalanan, Pechahan-kepala 9—Pertandingan Membaca Koran Tahunan yang di-sediakan bagi tahun 1966, 1967 dan 1968.

Pechahan-kepala 37—Penyenggaraan Kawasan dan Bangunan Masjid Negara dan satu Pechahan-kepala baharu 40—Perayaan Hari² Ugama yang mana tidak di-sediakan peruntukan dalam tahun 1966. Sebab-nya tambahan² kepada pechahan²-kepala itu di-pohonkan ia-lah oleh kerana mengikut pengalamanan tahun sudah, peruntukan yang di-luluskan tidak mencakupi dan sa-terus-nya berkehendakkan tambahan, atau pemindahan peruntukan. Peruntukan di-bawah perkara ini bagi Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran dan juga Pentadbiran Pejabat dan Perche-takan dan Alatulis sa-banyak \$76,420 telah tidak di-sediakan pada tahun 1966 oleh kerana bahagian ini hanya wujud dalam pertengahan tahun 1966. Peruntukan sa-banyak \$6,160 di-bawah kepala ini bagi sa-bahagian penerangan sarap telah tidak di-sediakan di-bawah Kepala S. 7 oleh kerana bahagian ini di-pindahkan di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri mulai daripada awal tahun ini. Sa-balek-nya ada beberapa pechahan-kepala yang di-kurangkan bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan yang di-sediakan bagi tahun 1966 seperti Pechahan-kepala 12—Lawatan Sambil Belajar sa-banyak \$400,000 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan \$500,000 bagi tahun 1966.

Pechahan-kepala 36—Pentadbiran Pejabat Masjid Negara sa-banyak \$55,500 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan \$60,000 bagi tahun lepas, dan juga Pechahan-kepala 21, Pechahan-kepala 22, Pechahan-kepala 23, Pechahan-kepala 24 di-bawah perkara Surohanjaya Khas Gaji di-kurangkan semua-nya lebih kurang sa-paroh daripada yang di-luluskan dalam tahun 1966. Sebab-nya Pechahan-kepala 12

di-kurangkan ia-lah bagi mengikut arahan Kerajaan supaya Lawatan² Sambil Belajar Keluar Negeri di-hadkan kepada wilayah² Tenggara Asia dan tempat² yang tertentu. Sebab-nya Pechahan-kepala 36—Pentadbiran Pejabat Masjid Negara di-kurangkan ia-lah kerana mengikut pengalaman tahun 1966 kekurangan perbelanjaan bagi perkara ini dapat di-lakukan. Sebab-nya Pechahan²-kepala 21, 22, dan 24 di-kurangkan sa-banyak sa-paroh ia-lah kerana Surohanjaya Khas Gaji di-jangka akan menghabiskan kerja-nya sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

Perbelanjaan Khas. Pada keselu-rohan-nya ada tambahan kecil di-bawah perkara ini berbanding dengan peruntukan yang di-sediakan bagi tahun 1966. Pechahan²-kepala yang bertambah ada-lah seperti Pechahan-kepala 58, 60 dan 62.

Pechahan-kepala baharu ada-lah seperti Pechahan-kepala 55—Permaidani Kuning, Pechahan-kepala 56—Mesin Letrik Menulis 'Alamat, Pechahan-kepala 70—Elaun Pakar Malaysia, di-bawah Rancangan Colombo dan sa-bagai-nya. Pechahan-kepala 71—Tambang Pengajar² Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-banyak \$42,300 ada-lah bagi tambang pengajar² Bahasa Kebangsaan itu dan Pechahan-kepala 72—Elaun Pakar² di-bawah Rancangan Biasa Bangsa² Bersatu sa-banyak \$35,850 ada-lah bagi perbelanjaan Pakar² Bangsa² Bersatu yang akan berkhidmat di-Malaysia.

Pechahan-kepala 59—Pemberian kepada Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga Kebangsaan, sa-banyak \$900,000 adalah bagi bayaran gaji, elaun kaki-tangan Lembaga itu: perbelanjaan dan pentadbiran pejabat dan juga perbelanjaan mengadakan satu kajian Peranchang Keluarga yang akan di-jalankan di-Jabatan Perangkaan.

Pechahan-kepala 77—Buku² Kutub-Khanah sa-banyak \$5,000 ada-lah bagi membeli buku² bagi Kutub Khanah di-Masjid Negara, yang mana peruntukan telah tidak pernah di-sediakan.

Kepala S. 8—Pejabat Setia-usaha Persekutuan. Jumlah di-bawah kepala

ini, bagi tahun 1967, ia-lah sa-banyak \$775,282, berbanding dengan \$606,433 bagi tahun 1966.

Kepala S. 9—Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia. Jumlah yang di-berikan di-bawah Kepala S. 9—Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia, bagi tahun 1967 ada-lah sa-banyak \$8,710,445, berbanding dengan \$8,461,759 bagi tahun 1966. Daripada jumlah itu, sa-banyak \$3,378,140 untok Gaji, \$5,300,560 bagi Lain² Perbelanjaan Tiap² Tahun dan \$31,772 bagi Perbelanjaan Khas. Jumlah gaji bagi tahun 1967 bertambah sa-banyak \$270,000 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966 dan ini di-sebabkan oleh :

- (a) Jawatan baharu, ia-itu satu Setiausaha Rendah, P.D.L.N.M., tingkatan-tertinggi;
- (b) Satu Jawatan Pegawai Urusan China di-tambah sementara, satu Jawatan Khidmat Kerani 'Am dan lain² lagi.

Yang kedua-nya, ia-lah kerana kenaikan² gaji dan lain² perkara kebiasaan. Beberapa peruntokan syarat sa-banyak \$10 bagi Butiran (77) hingga (86) di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 1, Gaji, ada-lah bagi pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan kepada jawatan² bukan khidmatan dalam dan luar negeri Malaysia, saperti badan² berkanun. Butiran (87) yang di-tunjokkan dengan peruntokan syarat sa-banyak \$10 ia-lah bagi jawatan berpenchen dalam negeri² yang di-penuhi oleh Pegawai² Persekutuan, tetapi gaji mereka di-buat dalam anggaran negeri² masing². Dengan chara tersebut, jawatan ini dapat di-kawal supaya tidak melebihi had-nya dan juga membolehkan pehak yang berkenaan menyediakan senarai yang menunjukkan kedudukan Perkhidmatan 'Awam pada tiap² tahun.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun, jumlah di-bawah perkara ini bagi tahun 1967 bertambah sa-banyak \$234,680 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966. Dan sa-tengah² daripada keterangan bagi tambahan ini ada-lah :

- (a) Tambahan kepada Pechahan-kepala 2, Pentadbiran Pejabat. Pechahan-kepala 5, Perchetakan dan Alatulis; Pechahan-kepala 6, Latehan Pegawai dan Bakal Pegawai. Pechahan-kepala 13, Perbelanjaan

Tambang dan Tahanan—Pegawai yang tidak khas.

(b) Sebab² pechahan-kepala : sebab-nya pechahan²-kepala itu bertambah oleh kerana mengikut pengalaman tahun lalu. Peruntokan yang di-sediakan tidak menchukupi dan berkehendakkan beberapa tambahan, sa-chara tawaran simpanan dan sa-bagai-nya. Sa-balek-nya, Pechahan-kepala 3, Hadiah Latehan² oleh Malaysia.

Pechahan-kepala 16, Latehan dalam Kerja dan Biasiswa Luar Negeri Sarawak dan Pechahan-kepala 21, Latehan dan Biasiswa untok Jabatan Persekutuan Sabah. Bagi tahun ini di-kurangkan daripada yang telah di-untokkan bagi tahun lalu-nya, oleh kerana mengikut pengalaman tahun lalu, perbelanjaan yang sa-benar-nya di-dapati berkurangan.

Perbelanjaan Khas O.C.S.C.: Jumlah di-bawah perkara ini bagi Ibu Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia dan Dewan Latehan Pegawai², kedua²-nya bertambah daripada jumlah yang di-untokkan bagi tahun 1966.

Jumlah bagi Dewan Latehan Pegawai² ia-lah sa-banyak \$25,750 bagi tahun ini berbanding dengan \$9,070 bagi tahun 1966. Dan sa-bahagian besar daripada tambahan ini ia-lah bagi Pechahan-kepala 26, Perbelanjaan Pakar Ranchangan Colombo, ia-itu Perbelanjaan berhubung dengan sa-orang pakar Colombo yang telah di-tempatkan di-Dewan Latehan Pegawai².

Kepala S. 10, Arkib Negara. Tuan Pengerusi, peruntokan yang di-pinta bagi tahun 1967 ini, yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$368,115 ia-lah lebeh sa-banyak \$44,950, daripada peruntokan tahun 1966. Daripada jumlah ini, \$264,715 bagi Gaji, \$68,400 bagi Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun dan \$35.00 bagi Perbelanjaan Khas gaji. Jumlah gaji bagi tahun ini bertambah sa-banyak \$27,930 daripada jumlah bagi tahun 1966 di-sebabkan oleh wujud-nya satu jawatan baharu: Pegawai Kerja Tinggi Arkib, satu Jawatan Pegawai Arkib, satu Jawatan Penolong Penyelamat Arkib, satu jawatan Tukang Gambar dan satu

jawatan Juru Trengkas. Dan kedua-nya ada-lah kenaikan gaji dan elaun² yang biasa.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun. Jumlah di-bawah perkara ini bertambah sa-banyak \$7,230 daripada jumlah tahun lalu dan ini di-sebabkan oleh bertambah-nya pegawai baharu, dengan ada-nya pertimbangan tugas² jabatan itu. Perbelanjaan khas berjumlah sa-banyak \$35,000 di-bawah perkara Perbelanjaan Khas, termasuk harga membeli satu jentera process Micro Film jenis "Prostar", berharga \$15,000 untuk jabatan itu.

Kepala S. 11, Perangkaan. Tuan Pengerusi, peruntukan yang di-pohonkan di-bawah perkara ini bagi tahun 1967, berjumlah sa-banyak \$3,506,836, berbanding dengan \$2,515,210 yang diluluskan bagi tahun 1966. Daripada jumlah besar itu, sa-banyak \$2,648,229 bagi Gaji, \$757,577 bagi Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun dan \$101,000 bagi Perbelanjaan Khas. Berkenaan dengan gaji bagi tahun ini, bertambah sa-banyak \$792,984 daripada jumlah bagi tahun lalu. Dan tambahan ini di-sebabkan oleh Jawatan² baharu, ia-itu seperti satu Pegawai Perangkaan Kanan Tingkatan Tinggi; S. 9 Jawatan Perangkaan dan lain² lagi, bagaimana yang tertulis di-dalam buku perbelanjaan.

Yang kedua-nya ia-lah berkenaan dengan tambahan gaji tahunan, elaun sara hidup dan lain². Yang ketiga-nya, ia-lah gaji bagi pegawai² dalam bahagian Electronic Computer yang baharu sahaja di-bentok dalam pertengahan tahun 1966 dan yang mana peruntukan gaji tidak di-sediakan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1966.

Jumlah jawatan bagi jabatan ini dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah 434, tetapi bagi tahun 1967, jumlah-nya bertambah sa-banyak 608 yang mana 490 akan di-tempatkan di-Ibu Pejabat di-Kuala Lumpur, 64 di-Sarawak dan 54 di-Sabah.

Penubuhan bahagian Electronic Computer yang di-jangka akan sempurna dalam tahun ini akan membolehkan Jabatan ini menjalankan tugas² yang

bertambah. Tambahan, tugas² yang tersebut ada-lah seperti kajian Perancangan Keluarga, sample exploitory studies, dan kajian Pertanian Negara.

Di-Sabah dan Sarawak, beberapa ranchangan akan di-lakukan termasuk kajian perbelanjaan rumah, household expenditure survey, penyelesaian retail prices, kajian tentang perusahaan dan pembenaan dan lain² lagi. Tambahan lagi, kajian² yang di-jalankan sekarang, seperti kajian Perancangan Keluarga Malaysia, penuaian padi, perusahaan melombong dan lain² akan di-teruskan.

Lain² Perbelanjaan Tiap² Tahun. Jumlah sa-banyak \$757,577 di-bawah perkara ini, bagi tahun ini ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak \$200,942 daripada jumlah tahun 1966. Sa-tengah daripada keterangan bagi tambahan tersebut ia-lah tambahan kepada Pechahan-kepala S. 2 Pentadbiran Pejabat, Pechahan-kepala 3. Perchetakan dan Alatulis dan sa-bagai-nya.

(b) Pemindahan kerja pengeluaran Daftar Pengundi daripada Pejabat Suruhan Jaya Pilehan Raya. Jabatan ini—dan ini menambahkan Pechahan-kepala 4; alat tulis, mesin kira².

Perbelanjaan Khas OCSE di-bawah perkara ini berjumlah sa-banyak \$91,000.00 bagi Malaysia Barat di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 13, 14 dan 15 ada-lah perbelanjaan memindahkan sa-bahagian daripada Ibu Pejabat Jabatan itu ka-bangunan lama Juru Odit Negara. Perbelanjaan sa-orang pakar International Monetary Fund berbuhong dengan kajian *Balance of Payment*, perbelanjaan berhubung dengan kajian² pendapatan padi. Tambahan dalam perbelanjaan khas bagi chawangan Sabah dan Sarawak ia-lah bagi membeli kelengkapan pejabat dan perkakas² untuk pegawai² baru di-chawangan² yang tersebut. Tuan Pengerusi, demikian saya usulkan.

Tuan Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon izin hendak mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan ini. Yang pertama sa-kali saya hendak menguchapkan tahniah kepada Tuan Pengerusi sendiri kerana pada pagi ini saya lihat ada memakai

kupiah yang agak berdarjat sedikit dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, tuan telah menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua Dewan ini semenjak beberapa lama tetapi saya berseru-lah kepada Kerajaan sudah sampai-lah masa-nya Kerajaan mengurniakan pangkat Tan Sri kepada Timbalan Yang di-Pertua kita (*Tepok*).

Tuan Pengerusi, muka surat 25, Butiran (17) di-bawah Pemberita. Di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini ada tersebut 14, tetapi saya dapat tahu ada Pemberita Tetap hanya 8 orang sahaja, yang lain itu semua pegawai² sambilan atau pun *part time*. Mengapa-kah tidak di-penohkan jawatan² ini pada hal bagaimana kita tahu dalam perbincangan *Budget* empat lima tahun yang sudah perkara pengeluaran *Hansard* ada-lah ketinggalan jauh ka-belakang, jika saya silap tolong betulkan—saya dapati *Hansard* tahun 1965, 1966 belum keluar, barangkali harus juga sa-paroh daripada *Hansard* tahun 1964 belum lagi Ahli² dapat menerima.

Bagitu juga dalam persidangan *Budget* tahun 1965, saya ada menyebutkan ia-itu pegawai² yang bekerja dalam Jabatan Parlimen ini hendak-lah di-jadikan satu Jabatan Closed Department. Saya dapati pegawai² yang bekerja di-Jabatan ini telah di-jadikan Jabatan *Closed Department*, maka di-harapkan Kerajaan menimbangkan segala kakitangan yang ada bekerja dalam Jabatan Parlimen kita ini di-jadikan jawatan² tetap ia-itu jawatan yang berhak menerima penchen dan harus di-gazetkan mereka itu menjadi pegawai² tetap yang menerima pension dalam Jabatan Parlimen ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Pengerusi, muka surat 35, Pechahan-kepala 13, Peta Pilehanraya di-dalam Surohanjaya. Bagaimana dalam kawasan saya, ada sa-buah Mukim dalam daerah Lipis yang jauh di-Ulu Pahang telah masuk dalam kawasan Pilehanraya daerah Raub. Maka sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat mewakili tempat itu banyak-lah kesusahannya terutama sa-kali jalan raya belum siap dan terpaksa memakai motor boat atau perahu memudek yang memakan masa berjam². Maka tugas

sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat untuk menemui pengundi² sa-ramai 300 orang dan penduduk dekat dua ribu orang kecil dan besar. Maka saya shorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya tempat ini, ia-itu Mukim Ulu Jelai, biar-lah di-letakkan balek dalam kawasan Pilehanraya Daerah Lipis.

Lagi satu, Tuan Pengerusi, muka surat 54, Pechahan-kepala 12, Lawatan Sambil Belajar. Nampak-nya telah ada di-kurangkan perbelanjaan bagi tahun ini daripada \$500,000.00 di-jadikan \$400,000.00. Saya bersetuju-lah sebab Kerajaan kita hendak mengurangkan perbelanjaan atau hendak menjimatkan perbelanjaan.

Saya mohon izin, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak menyentoh sambil lalu dalam *Item* ini. Pada bulan sa-belas saya telah mengetahui satu rombongan sa-ramai 13 orang, termasuk tiga ahli Pembangkang daripada Parti Islam sa-Malaya pergi melawat Bangkok, Phnom Phen, Saigon, Manila, Jesselton, Kuching dan Singapura. Jadi, sambutan terhadap kami oleh wakil² kita yang ada di-sana dan juga wakil² Kerajaan yang ada di-sana ada-lah sangat memberikan puas hati, tetapi sayang lawatan kami ka-Phnom Phen dan ka-Saigon terpaksa di-tanggohkan oleh kerana Kerajaan Cambodia tidak dapat membuat persediaan untuk kami datang ka-sana di-sebabkan mereka sebok dengan *GANEFO* Game. Maka telah di-ubah tempat kami lawati terpaksa-lah kami pergi ka-Chengmai. Lawatan di-Filipina, rombongan saya sangat bertuah kerana telah dapat menemui President Marcos, mula² di-jadualkan 15 minit sahaja tetapi kami dapat berbual hingga sampai sa-tengah jam tetapi apa yang mendukachitakan saya apabila kami di-jadualkan hendak balek ka-Malaya daripada Jesselton hendak tidor di-Kuching sa-malam dahulu, kapalterbang kami tidak dapat mendarat di-Kuching di-sebabkan kerosakan *Hydraulic system*, terpaksa-lah kami terus ka-Singapura. Di-situ Malaysian Airways telah menempatkan kami di-sabuah hotel yang burok boleh berharga \$4.00 sahaja di-Batu Road sa-malaman. Kami telah merayu kepada wakil² kita, Pesuruhjaya Tinggi

kita di-Singapura, mereka tak layankan kami, kalau hendak hotel elok, chari sendiri. Jadi, perkataan bagini-lah sampai sekarang tersemat di-hati saya. Apa salah-nya di-jemput untuk menjaga maruah Ahli Parlimen Malaysia ini datang ka-rumah Persekutuan di-Singapura itu, tetapi mereka ambil indah tidak indah sahaja, tambahan pula rumah hotel yang kami tumpang itu berdekatan dengan satu pembesar yang tertinggi di-Singapura, malu-nya malam itu Allah sahaja yang mengetahui. Jadi, oleh sebab kepanasan hati, saya pun mengarahkan pegawai yang menjaga kami terpaksa kami balek ka-Kuala Lumpur besok pagi-nya dengan apa daya sa-kali pun mudah²an kami dapat balek dahulu daripada rakan² kami yang ada tinggal di-kota.

Sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, pandangan saya.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tangguhkan hingga sampai pukul 4.00 petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.05 p.m.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY (1967) BILL

The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 1, S. 2, S. 3, S. 4, S. 5, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8, S. 9, S. 10 and S. 11—

Debate resumed.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun bagi menyokong peruntokan yang di-minta dan saya suka menyentoh beberapa perkara di-bawah Kepala² yang berkenaan.

Di-bawah Kepala S. 1, Parlimen, saya suka menyentoh Pechahan-kepala 18, Buku² Perpustakaan. Tuan Pengerusi, memang kita berasa bertuah mendapat Perpustakaan bagi Dewan Ra'ayat bagi Parlimen ini. Dan pada tahun

ini di-beri peruntokan tambahan untuk membeli buku² yang baharu bagi Perpustakaan ini. Dan saya rasa Perpustakaan satu perkara yang sangat mustahak bagi Ahli² Parlimen untuk mengkaji dan mutala'ah segala perkara² yang bersangkutan paut dengan hal² yang di-binchangkan dalam Parlimen ini. Tetapi memandang kepada Perpustakaan yang ada di-Parlimen kita pada masa ini mungkin tiada orang yang berpuas hati chukup dengan Perpustakaan yang ada ini. Buku²-nya kurang, penyusunan-nya barangkali memang banyak lagi yang dapat di-perbaiki. Saya suka menchadangkan supaya suatu Jawatan-kuasa daripada Ahli² Parlimen dalam kedua buah Dewan ini di-bentok untuk mengawasi Perpustakaan ini, sa-bagaimana di-lakukan oleh Parlimen² di-lain² negeri, supaya dengan demikian ada hubungan yang rapat antara Ahli² Parlimen Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara mengetahui akan perkembangan Perpustakaan kita ini dan untuk menchukupkan segala kekurangan² dan menchadangkan apa² yang patut di-jalankan untuk menutupi segala kekurangan yang di-dapati dalam Perpustakaan kita ini.

Saya sendiri merasa pegawai² untuk Perpustakaan ini pun kurang apa-tah lagi buku²-nya. Dan memang banyak perkara yang dapat di-susun dalam Perpustakaan kita ini. Kita hendak sa-buah Perpustakaan yang betul² dapat menchukupi akan kehendak² Ahli² Parlimen yang boleh di-tumpu² pada sa-genap masa di-masa Parlimen bersidang apa-tah lagi di-masa Parlimen tidak bersidang, bagi Ahli² Parlimen ini mengkaji segala² perkara yang hendak di-bawa dan hendak di-fikirkan-nya dalam menghadapi persidangan Parlimen nanti.

Jadi, bila di-adakan Jawatan-kuasa Parlimen—Jawatan-kuasa Kechil daripada Ahli² Parlimen untuk mengawasi Parlimen ini, saya perchaya banyak lagi perubahan² yang baik dapat di-chadangkan bagi kesempurnaan Perpustakaan yang ada ini. Saya rasa kita agak malu sadikit, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau Ahli² Parlimen yang lain datang melihat Perpustakaan kita yang ada, yang ala kadar sahaja itu sa-kadar

menchukupi nama ada Perpustakaan sahaja.

Kemudian saya suka hendak menyentoh S. 2 tentang Penyimpan Mohar Besar Raja². Dan dalam perkara ini saya rasa usaha dan tugas yang dijalankan oleh pejabat ini yang ada di bawah-nya, Jawatan-kuasa Ugama bagi Raja² yang telah menyamakan hari raya dan puasa di-semua negeri² di-Malaysia ini satu usaha yang baik. Tetapi saya rasa ada suatu perkara lagi yang patut di-timbangkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Ugama Majlis Raja² yang di bawah Penyimpan Mohar Besar Raja² ini, ia-itu tentang menyamakan suatu espek lagi daripada perkara yang di-amalkan oleh orang² Islam di-Malaysia ini, ia-itu tentang bayaran zakat fitrah. Bayaran zakat fitrah yang ada sekarang ini berlain²an antara sa-buah negeri dengan sa-buah negeri. Di-Selangor ini, Tuan Pengerusi, fitrah-nya \$1.00 pada sa-orang, di-Kelantan \$1.10, di-Trengganu \$1.20. Zakat fitrah, zakat fitrah itu juga, hukum yang di-pegang hukum itu juga, tetapi perhitongan pembayaran-nya tentang harga beras yang di-katakan sa-gantang Baghdad itu berlain²an antara sa-buah negeri dengan sa-buah negeri, dan ini perkara tidak patut di-biarkan berjalan terus dengan demikian, dengan tiada di-beri pertimbangan oleh pehak Pejabat Mohar Besar Raja² bagi mengarahkan Majlis Ugama Tetap Raja² supaya dapat menyamakan segi zakat fitrah ini bagi negeri² di-seluruh Malaysia ini. Amat menghairankan dan mena'jubkan perkara hukum yang sama di-jalankan tetapi berlain²an pembayaran-nya antara sa-buah negeri dengan sa-buah negeri. Bila-kah lagi masa-nya? Perkara yang kecil sa-bagai ini pun tidak dapat kita hendak satukan, apa-tah lagi perkara yang lebih besar.

Pada masa ini kita dengar langkah yang baik yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-itu supaya di-satukan pentadbiran agama di-seluruh Tanah Melayu. Ini satu chara yang tidak menyentoh kedudukan Raja². Ini akan di-jalankan dan kita menunggu masa-nya, chuma kita hendak tahu bila-kah masa-nya dan kita harao perkara ini di-segerakan. Ini perkara baik di-jalankan. Barang-

kali sa-belum ini di-jalankan ada lebih baik perkara yang kecil sa-bagai fitrah ini dahulu di-beri perhatian supaya dapat di-satukan chara pembayaran-nya dan jumlah pembayaran-nya bagi tiap² negeri di-seluruh Malaysia ini, Tuan Pengerusi.

Kemudian, bila saya menengok—mutala'ah S. 3 tentang Pejabat Auditor-General. Satu perkara yang menarik perhatian saya ia-itu perkara yang luar biasa yang tidak saya dapat dalam semua jabatan² Kerajaan yang ada di-bawah mana² Kementerian ia-itu jabatan ini mempunyai 3 orang Pengarah. Tiga orang Pengarah mengendalikan sa-buah pejabat. Kalau macham sa-buah kapal ada tiga nakhoda, bagaimana kapal ini dapat berjalan dengan baik? Ketua pejabat atau kepala pejabat biasa-nya sa-orang. Kalau hendak timbalan-nya atau penolong-nya atau naib-nya 10 orang pun tidak mengapa, tetapi di-bawah S. 3 ini Pengarah Odit ini tiga orang ramai-nya, Superscale D ketiga²-nya dan kita bayar tahun ini \$60,000. Apakah keperluan memakai tiga orang Pengarah bagi sa-buah jabatan? Ini yang chukup menghairankan.

Saya perchara orang ramai berserta dengan saya bahawa Pejabat Odit satu pejabat yang menjadi pergantungan harapan orang ramai yang mengodit segala perbelanjaan Kerajaan. Dan biasa-nya banyak perkara² yang di-timbulkan—di-bongkarkan oleh Pejabat Odit ini, tetapi kita sekarang dapat ksilapan Pejabat Odit itu sendiri, siapa-kah yang mengodit Pejabat Odit itu, sa-hingga ada tiga orang Pengarah-nya. Saya tengok sekarang peruntukan untuk Pejabat Odit ini peruntukan untuk transport and travelling tahun ini bertambah, kalau kena pada pejabat lain tentu di-odit-nya dan di-marah-nya tetapi oleh kerana barangkali Pejabat Odit tiada siapa hendak mengodit-nya. Peruntukan untuk transport and travelling bagi tahun ini bertambah \$20,000 atau lebih kurang bagitu-lah. Jadi kita mahu kesempurnaan odit tetapi biar-lah pejabat yang menjadi harapan kita untuk membongkar segala kelemahan² perbelanjaan Kerajaan ini dapat menjaga

kedudukan pejabat ini sendiri supaya tidak timbul sungutan² tentang pejabat ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sekarang beredar kepada S. 4 tentang Surohanjaya Pilehanraya. Bila berchakap tentang Surohanjaya Pilehanraya ini, kita akan teringat terus peristiwa yang baharu berlaku pada 7 haribulan January yang baharu lepas pada masa pilehanraya-kecil Kampong Bharu berjalan di mana hanya tidak sampai separoh pengundi² yang keluar mengundi, dan kita dapati di-kawasan Kampong Bharu itu sahaja, Kampong Bharu Malay Settlement itu sahaja yang kita anggarkan ada 38,000 orang penduduk hanya ada 6,000 orang sahaja yang mendaftarkan diri mejadi pengundi dan 6,000 orang lagi dalam kawasan itu daripada undi² yang bukan Melayu. Kalau daripada 38,000 penduduk hanya 6,000 yang mendaftar menjadi pengundi, di-mana-kah silap-nya perkara ini dan bagaimana kedudukan dengan tempat², kawasan² mengundi yang lain di-seluruh Malaysia ini? Saya rasa perkara ini timbul di-sebabkan terutama sa-kali ia-lah tentang jentera Surohanjaya Pilehanraya ini dalam masa mendaftar pengundi².

Dalam kawasan saya sendiri, Tuan Pengerusi, saya banyak berjumpa dengan orang² yang pada masa yang lepas dapat mengundi, pada masa sekarang tidak dapat mengundi, nama dia di-potong, nama di-potong orang itu duduk di-rumah itu-lah, di-alamat itu-lah, tetapi entah buku pengundi yang baharu nama dia ada orang tidak ada. Jadi, kita boleh dapati sebab barangkali orang² yang menjalankan kerja mendaftar ini tidak pergi ka-tiap² rumah orang duduk dalam kawasan itu, dia hanya pergi ka-kedai kopi tanya² khabar!—si-Ahmad itu apa khabarnya, si-Salleh itu apa khabarnya—orang itu sudah pindah, potong, si-Ali sudah mati, di-potong, kawan itu hidup lagi, dia ta' pergi sendiri. Jadi, jentera ini-lah yang harus di-perkuatkan oleh Surohanjaya Pilehanraya bagi menutupi perkara ini. Kalau kita berhadapan dengan keadaan macham ini chukup-lah susah bagi demokrasi itu hendak berjalan penoh di-negara kita ini. Jadi

orang² yang bekerja kerana mendaftarkan pengundi ini hendak-lah di-pilih orang yang boleh memberi sa-penoh masa; kadang² dia ambil hanya guru sekolah—orang yang sa-mata² hendak menchari tambahan elaun sahaja, orang² yang biasa dengan pilehanraya ini tanya dengan Pegawai Daerah—Pejabat D.O., jadi beri-lah orang yang baik dengan dia di-beri nama ini, orang ini, orang ini pun dapat elaun untuk mendaftarkan, sa-bulan sekian² elaun dapat. Bukan-lah betul dia pergi mendaftarkan orang itu dan menyiasat, ada-kah si-anu ini ada atau tidak ada sa-bagai pengundi yang duduk dalam kawasan itu. Jadi ini perkara yang sangat besar—semua dapati perkara ini sangat besar yang harus di-beri timbangan yang lebeh teliti lagi oleh Surohanjaya Pilehanraya bagi menutupi kekurangan ini.

Saya perchaya jikalau kena pilih orang² yang menjalankan pendaftaran pengundi² ini, terutama sa-kali daripada orang² yang boleh di-tunjuk oleh Kerajaan Negeri atau oleh mana² pihak yang ada kepentingan dalam perkara ini, saya rasa bahawa kedudukan ini dapat di-atasi.

Saya perchaya satu perkara lagi di-beri masa menyemak terlalu sengkat—katakan-lah sa-bulan. Sa-bulan letakkan-lah nama daftar baharu pengundi ini di-Pejabat² Daerah, di-Pejabat Pilehanraya, dua tiga tempat yang orang² kampung bukan boleh pergi—kapada Penghulu-nya. Saya rasa kalau Pejabat Surohanjaya Pilehanraya dapat mengadakan suatu kerjasama dengan Jabatan Penerangan sa-hingga kereta penerangan ini datang ka-kampong² dan membachakan nama² itu kapada orang² kampung, supaya tengok nama awak ada-kah atau tidak, kalau tidak ada dalam daftar pengundi ini, daftar sa-mula. Ini pakai melepaskan batok di-tangga sahaja asal sudah di-daftar di-Pejabat Surohanjaya Pilehanraya atau District Office—sudah, awak pergi tidak pergi menyemak itu awak punya salah. Mana boleh kita hendak berhadapan dan berkira bichara dengan orang² kampung perkara yang sa-macham ini. Kerana orang ini semua kurang bagitu

gemar hendak bersusah payah dalam perkara ini hendak pergi, harus kita mengambil initiative dari pihak yang berkenaan serta menarek orang ini datang melihat nama dia, ada-kah nama dia dalam daftar pengundi. Kalau tidak ada, daftar sa-mula supaya menjadi pengundi. Saya rasa dengan kerjasama yang rapat yang ada di-Jabatan Penerangan di-jalankan kempen yang besar—agak panjang, 2 bulan umpama-nya—maka dapat ditimbulkan dan di-chapai hasil yang lebeh baik dalam perkara ini.

Di-bawah S. 4 muka 35 Pechahan-kepala 17 ada di-beri peruntukan \$10—Token, untuk perbelanjaan Mengkaji Sa-mula bahagian² Pilehan-rraya Parlimen dan Negeri (Malaysia Barat).

Saya bersetuju sangat, Tuan Pengerusi, atas usaha mengkaji sa-mula pembahagian kawasan² pilehan-rraya ini terutama sa-kali kawasan² pilehan-rraya di-luar bandar. Kawasan di-luar bandar ini menjadi satu masaalah yang besar kepada wakil² yang menjadi wakil di-kawasan² itu. Ada kawasan di-luar bandar yang hendak habiskan kawasan daripada hujung ka-hujung mengambil masa empat hari. Kawasan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, dua hari mudek baharu habis sampai ka-hujung. Kawasan yang dekat dengan bandar dalam keliling itu sahaja, dalam masa dua jam dia boleh pusing habis. Kawasan bandar orang pengundi-nya pun tidak banyak beza berbeza tiga empat ribu orang sahaja—barangkali kawasan² di-beberapa tempat di-bandar² saperti Kuala Lumpur ini pun dalam 30,000 orang sahaja pengundi-nya tidak begitu banyak beza sedangkan beban yang kita pikul untuk menyelia kawasan ini memakan masa dan tenaga dengan wang yang dua tiga empat kali ganda lebeh besar daripada tenaga dan masa di-tentukan oleh kawasan² yang berhampiran dengan bandar. Jadi saya rasa, walau pun umpama kawasan di-dalam bandar 30,000 pengundi-nya, kawasan di-luar bandar 15,000 pengundi pun sudah memadai memandangkan kepada faktor² lain yang bersangkutan dengan kedudukan kawasan yang luas dan sukar hendak di-masoki

dan sukar hendak di-lawati, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi saya setuju sangat-lah supaya di-kaji sa-mula perkara ini supaya lebeh keadaan di-beri kepada kawasan² luar bandar saperti kawasan saya dan ramai lagi rakan² saya dalam Dewan ini.

Saya beredar, Tuan Pengerusi, kepada S. 7—Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Pertama sa-kali dua perkara kecil yang saya hendak timbulkan di-sini. Saya tengok ada peruntukan Penolong Setia-usaha bagi Sokan dari Kebajikan Kakitangan, Butiran (25). Yang saya faham soal sokan sudah di-serahkan kepada Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, mengapa-kah perlu-nya ada lagi Setia-usaha bagi Sokan ini untuk Jabatan Perdana Menteri? Tidak-lah lebeh ekonomi—kalau betul² hendak menjalankan ekonomi—pegawai ini di-serahkan sahaja tanggung-jawab-nya ka-Pejabat Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan?

Kemudian satu perkara yang saya lihat beberapa tahun akhir ini, sa-lepas Malaysia terdiri, ia-lah terus-nya wujud lagi Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Jabatan Hal Ehwal Malaysia ini suatu Jabatan di-tubuhkan pada masa hendak di-wujudkan Malaysia bagi menjalankan segala urusan² penubuhan Malaysia—sekarang Malaysia sudah wujud dan Kementerian² yang berkenaan bagi Sabah dan Sarawak sudah ada. Saya merasa dan saya hendak bertanya, apa-kah lagi perlu-nya wujud suatu bahagian yang agak besar juga di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri yang di-namakan Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia ini, kerana segala tanggung jawab-nya sudah ada di-jalankan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan dan tidak lagi hal² yang memerlukan wujud-nya sa-buah Bahagian Khas di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri tentang Hal Ehwal Malaysia kerana kita sekarang sudah ada mempunyai Malaysia dan tidak ada lagi soal jawab.

Tuan Pengerusi, pada muka 51—Masjid Negara. Saya berasa megah juga dengan keadaan Masjid Negara pada masa ini. Megah dengan keadaannya pada masa ini menjadi simbol perpaduan ra'ayat Malaysia ini sendiri.

Telah berulang² kali saya pergi ka-Masjid Negara dan tiap² kali saya ka-sana pelawat² yang datang tidak putus² dan perkara yang menarek hati saya, kebanyakan pelawat² yang lebeh dari separoh ia-lah berwarganegara yang bukan Melayu. Mereka sudah merasakan bahawa Masjid Negara di-tubohkan untok menjadi sa-bahagian batu kemerdekaan negara kita, sudah merasa bahawa Masjid Negara bukan merupakan tempat ibadat orang Islam sahaja, merupakan suatu simbol perpaduan bagi ra'ayat kita ini dan mereka merasa megah hendak melihat, bagaimana indah Masjid Negara ini dan bagaimana patut-nya Kerajaan mendirikan dan mengeluarkan belanja untok membena Masjid Negara ini dan pada masa itu juga, Tuan Pengerusi, Masjid Negara telah menjalankan kegiatan² yang baik pada masa ini. Saya rasa tiap² bulan ada-lah cheramah² yang baik dan membena di-adakan di-Masjid Negara ini dengan ada pula pegawai Penyelidek yang khas menjalankan kerja ini dan ada pula kelas menghafal Qur'an yang di-panggil penuntut²-nya daripada segala chalun² dari seluruh Tanah Melayu ini—kechuali negeri Kelantan yang saya faham tidak menghantar chalun untok menghafal Qur'an di-situ—dan saya rasa pula tertarek hati sangat dengan chadangan yang baharu sahaja dalam Estimate tahun ini untok membeli buku bagi mengadakan suatu Perpustakaan (Kutub-khanah) di-Masjid Negara.

Saya suka mengeshorkan supaya Masjid Negara ini merupakan suatu pusat kegiatan yang baik bagi penerbitan saperti yang pernah di-lakukan oleh Masjid Woking di-England, umpama biar-lah Masjid Negara ini mengeluarkan penerbitan² yang akan dapat faedah orang² Islam yang berpengetahuan Ingeris, yang tidak berpengetahuan Ingeris, terutama orang di-Kuala Lumpur ini untok berpengetahuan Islam terlalu kurang bahan² bacaan untok perkara tentang Islam dan lain² perkara lagi yang bersangkutan-paut dengan perkara itu dan menjadi panduan kepada mereka itu sakalian. Kita tahu perkara ini mustahak, segala orang cherdek pandai kita ini harus di-beri semangat Islam, di-beri semangat agama

rapat² dengan ugama supaya lebeh kuat mereka ini menjadi orang² yang menjadi benteng dengan mempertahankan demokrasi dalam negeri kita ini. Sa-lagi sebatu mereka itu dengan pengajar²an Islam dan kuat mereka itu akan menjadi benteng bagi demokrasi kita, maka sebab itu-lah saya menganjorkan Masjid Negara, sa-lain daripada apa yang di-jalankan dengan ini yang saya boleh memberi pujian, mengadakan penerbitan² yang boleh memberi panduan jiwa kepada orang² Islam di-luar dan di-dalam Malaysia.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya beredar kepada muka 54 Pechahan-kepala 12—Lawatan Sambil Belajar, yang tahun ini di-kurangkan sa-banyak \$100,000 menjadi \$400,000. Saya sendiri bersetuju-lah barangkali di-kurangkan peruntokan ini kerana saya sendiri merasa bahawa Lawatan Sambil Belajar ini satu rancangan yang baik dan telah di-jalankan beberapa tahun. Chuma satu yang saya minta di-beri perhatian oleh pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu supaya di-kaji sa-jauh mana-kah Lawatan Sambil Belajar itu telah mendatangkan hasil kepada orang² yang telah di-beri peluang mengambil kesempatan mengadakan Lawatan Sambil Belajar itu. Ada-kah pernah di-adakan kajian sa-telah orang ini semua balek, dua minggu tiga minggu melawat negeri² yang berkenaan dan tempat² yang patut di-lawat, dapat pandangan² baharu, dapat fikiran² baharu—apa-kah yang telah di-beri sumbangan oleh orang² ini kepada masharakat di-sa- keliling-nya? Ada-kah pernah kajian ini di-buat—kalau tidak, sudah sampailah masa-nya kita mengadakan kajian sadikit, supaya dapat kita tahu sa-takat mana-kah lawatan belajar ini telah memberi sumbangan dengan nyata kepada kemajuan negara kita sendiri. Kerana, tujuan rancangan ini baik, sudah tentu orang² ini sudah ada sadikit sa-banyak mendapat pelajaran, mendapat faedah yang dapat di-churahkan-nya kepada masharakat, tetapi kita tidak chuba mengukur—tidak chuba menghulur timba, mengukur sa-jauh mana-kah ayer yang telah di-churahkan oleh orang² ini supaya dapat lebeh melempahkan telaga yang ada pada kita sekarang.

Kemudian saya suka hendak menentoh tentang Pertandingan Membacha Koran Pechahan-kepala 9. Pada tahun lepas saya pernah menhadangkan supaya peraduan Koran yang makin sa-tahun sa-makin berjaya, sa-makin baik dan sa-makin menjadi tali yang lebeh mengukuhkan hubungan kita dengan negara² Islam di-Asia dan Afrika seluroh-nya, saperti chontoh pada tahun ini, sambutan lebeh² besar dari masa yang lepas—saya telah chadangkan supaya di-adakan satu seminar mengkaji segi² Koran ini yang patut di-kaji dan kita panggil peserta² daripada luar untuk mengambil bahagian bersama. Saya perchaya chadangan itu di-sambut dan di-terima oleh pehak Kerajaan, tetapi hanya senyap sahaja bagitu sa-telah lepas sa-tahun. Saya suka hendak membawa sa-mula chadangan ini, supaya kita fikirkan seminar ini patut-lah kita adakan pada bulan Ramadhan, sa-belum pertandingan itu di-adakan, kita adakan seminar ini. Siapkan topic² yang berkenaan—kita boleh gunakan University Malaya, kita boleh gunakan orang² University Malaya, orang² Kolej Islam dan para cherdek pandai kita yang banyak lagi, dan orang² yang bukan Melayu, yang bukan Islam juga yang ada interest dalam perkara ini membinchangkan dalam perkara ini—terutama orang luar. Saya ingat ada banyak faedah yang dapat kita chapai daripada seminar sa-bagai itu—menyertai dan membesarkan dan memeriahkan lagi akan pertandingan bachean Koran yang kita adakan tiap² tahun itu. Apatah lagi pada masa ini, chadangan Kerajaan pula hendak mengadakan Pusat Mengajar Membacha Koran bagi semua negara Asia, Afrika dan tentulah dengan ada-nya perkara ini, maka kita lebeh mustahak lagi mengadakan seminar ini bagi kebaikan kita bersama.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak beraleh kapada muka 57, tentang Pechahan-kepala 59, Pemberian kapada Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga. Sekarang ini Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga ini sudah berjalan—sudah mula berjalan, dan ada-lah sambutan sa-tengah pehak barangkali mengalu²kan, ada pehak yang kurang mengalu²kan ranchangan

ini. Saya hanya hendak memberi satu shor, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu segala ranchangan Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga ini patut-lah di-pusatkan ka-dalam bandar, di-tumpukan ka-dalam bandar—kapada kawasan sa-keliling bandar, kerana ada pada saya sekarang beberapa angka² yang agak menyedehkan tentang keadaan di-luar bandar. Keadaan di-luar bandar sekarang ini sudah ada ranchangan keluarga mereka sendiri. Kerana, menurut angka yang ada sekarang ini, anak² di-luar bandar yang berumor di-antara satu hingga lima tahun, yang mati 42 orang dalam sa-ribu—42 atau 43 orang dalam sa-ribu. Anak² antara satu dan lima tahun ini juga, di-dalam bandar hanya 15 orang dalam sa-ribu. Jadi, angka kematian anak² kechil ini tiga kali ganda besar-nya di-luar bandar daripada dalam bandar. Ini sudah merupakan satu peranchang keluarga yang tidak sengaja yang di-adakan oleh keadaan² yang ada dalam kawasan luar bandar itu sendiri. Ibu² di-luar bandar, ibu² yang bersalin—tiap² satu ibu dalam bandar yang mati kerana bersalin, enam orang ibu luar bandar yang mati kerana bersalin—enam kali ganda tentang ibu yang mati kerana bersalin—lebeh besar di-luar bandar daripada di-dalam bandar. Angka² ini, Tuan Pengerusi, memaksakan kita supaya dalam melaksanakan ranchangan peranchang keluarga ini lebeh menumpukan perhatian kapada dalam bandar, kerana anak yang hendak biak banyak pun dalam bandar—anak yang kurang mati dalam bandar, dia akan biak banyak. Ini tempat yang harus kita beri, tumpukan perhatian.

Di-luar bandar anak² yang mati terlalu banyak—kita harus, bukan dari segi peranchang keluarga di-jalankan sahaja, segi kesehatan mereka itu—segi kesehatan anak², kesehatan ibu itu yang perlu di-pentingkan, dan di-tumpukan di-luar bandar. Peranchang keluarga kapada dalam bandar, kerana anak² ini banyak yang akan hidup dan biak dan ini akan menjadi beban kapada negeri kalau tidak di-adakan ranchang keluarga. Ini perkara yang saya hendak tarek perhatian tentang peranchangan

keluarga ini. Jadi, bila kita ada target dan chara yang demikian, maka dapatlah kita menumpu kepada matalamat yang tepat dengan maksud pembangunan negara.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak beredar sekarang kepada S. 9 tentang Pejabat Perjawatan Kerajaan. Saya hendak berchakap tentang perkara yang telah di-chakapkan berpuluh kali oleh berpuluh orang di-dalam Dewan sejak beberapa tahun yang lepas, tentang General Orders Perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Tiap² tahun Ahli Dewan ini bangkitkan soal ini, pehak Kerajaan berkata, insha Allah kita sedang timbangan dan akan jalankan. Tahun ini, saya perchaya sekarang saya timbulkan perkara ini, pehak Kerajaan akan mengatakan Pejabat Perjawatan Kerajaan belum lagi dapat memulakan chara hendak meminda akan General Orders yang telah kita puskai semenjak zaman penjajahan. Sekarang kita ada bermacam² langkah; ada pejabat yang baharu di-dirikan di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri untuk hendak streamlinekan jawatan Kerajaan, ada jawatan-kuasa yang di-tubuhkan untuk hendak mengkaji kedudukan pegawai Kerajaan—ini semua langkah yang baik, tetapi puncha, tapak tempat berpijak Perjawatan Kerajaan ini, pegawai² Kerajaan ini, ia-itu General Orders-nya sendiri belum di-ubah. Akhir-nya tersangkut segala perkara itu pada General Orders semua—tergalang pun kerana General Orders, dan General Orders dengan ada-nya keadaan² yang lalu yang di-wujudkan sa-masa kita sa-belum merdeka tidak sesuai lagi dengan masa ini, maka pokok ini dahulu-lah, akar ini dahulu-lah, yang harus kita baiki.

Saya merayu-lah supaya pehak Perjawatan Kerajaan tidak-lah menjadi membawa cherita² kira² dalam zaman jet ini. Saya merasa pehak Pejabat Perjawatan Kerajaan ini lebeh lambat daripada kura² berjalan—orang pakai jet, pakai kapal terbang, kura² di-Perjabat Jawatan Kerajaan—macam itu-lah juga, makin lambat lagi. Jadi, tidak-lah sesuai dengan segala pembangunan yang ada, dengan segala

hasrat yang berapi² dari pehak Kerajaan hendak memajukan service, hendak memajukan perkhidmatan Kerajaan, hendak memajukan usaha dan bakti Kerajaan kepada ra'ayat, jikalau General Orders ini tidak di-baiki lagi. Perkara ini tidak boleh di-lengahkan lagi—pada tahun ini juga mesti-lah di-mulakan langkah bagi menyemak sa-mula akan General Orders yang ada sekarang ini yang sudah basi. Saya minta-lah Setia-usaha Tetap, Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan pehak Pejabat Perjawatan kedua²-nya sa-kali bekerjasama bagi mencheptakan langkah, bagi menyemak sa-mula akan General Orders yang ada sekarang ini.

Dan saya suka hendak mengulang lagi dalam perkara ini, bersangkutan dengan Pejabat Perjawatan Kerajaan ini, ia-lah tentang sukatan pepereksaan bahasa Melayu yang di-sebut pada masa *general debate estimate* ini pada minggu yang lepas. Saya minta supaya di-adakan-lah pindaan kepada sukatan pepereksaan bahasa Melayu pegawai Division I dan Division II ini, yang sampai sekarang maseh pakai buku Sang Kanchil yang di-pakai oleh kita masa mengaji—ayah kita pun bacha buku itu juga—Sang Kanchil dengan bahasa Melayu yang lama itu dengan Nakhoda Tenggara. Habis, pada hari pepereksaan itu pereksa-lah—terjemah Melayu Inggeris, Melayu Inggeris atas buku itu. Bila sampai ka-pejabat, pegawai ini tidak dapat gunakan ma'alumat bahasa Melayu itu kepada bahasa Melayu yang berjalan sekarang. Bahasa sekarang bahasa moden—dengan surat menyurat, buat memo dan sa-bagainya, tidak pakai Sang Kanchil punya bahasa.

Bila-kah boleh Kerajaan mengeluarkan belanja \$50.00 kepada sa-orang Munshi pada satu bulan untuk mengajar, Munshi untuk guru bahasa untuk mengajar pegawai² Kerajaan ini, tetapi bahasa Melayu yang dapat yang ada pada-nya ta' dapat di-gunakan. Habis pereksa, dia pun lupa-lah bahasa Melayu itu, balek macham keadaan lama juga.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak mententoh dua point sahaja lagi. Yang pertama berkenaan dengan S. 10 tentang Arkib Negara. Saya ingin hendak bertanya sa-takat ini sa-jauh mana-kah Pejabat Arkib Negara ini sedang dapat mengambil buku², document² yang bersangkutan-paut dengan sejarah negeri kita ini yang ada tersimpan di-luar negeri, di-England-kah, di-New York-kah, di-Amsterdam-kah, yang disimpan di-sana. Hak itu kepunyaan kita, bersangkutan dengan negeri kita. Sa-takat mana-kah sudah dapat dijalankan oleh pehak Arkib Negara bagi mengambil document² ini untuk simpanan Arkib kita? Ini perkara yang mustahak. Ini perkara yang bersangkutan-paut dengan kepentingan sejarah kita, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak boleh kita biarkan bahan² sejarah bagini kekal dan di-punyai dan di-gunakan dan dijadikan alat oleh negara² yang lain di-luar Malaysia ini.

Berthabit dengan ini, saya suka hendak mengshorkan satu perkara ia-itu sejarah negara kita ini banyak ditulis oleh orang² yang bukan warga-negara. Maka oleh orang² ini Inggeris kebanyakan-nya dan kenyataan sejarah ini yang kita sekarang jadikan asas kajian sejarah kita, banyak selam-nya, banyak di-pusing untuk faedah penjajah² itu pada masa itu. Saya merasa sejarah tanah ayer kita ini patut dikaji sa-mula, patut di-commissionkan satu lembaga, satu gulongan ahli² sejarah Malaysia dengan di-bantu oleh lain² pakar yang kita fikir bersikap sama tengah untuk mengkaji sejarah tanah ayer kita dari pada mula sampai sekarang untuk menjadi kajian anak² kita di-masa yang akan datang. Kita patut dan perlu dan wajib menulis samula sejarah negeri kita ini dengan kacha mata yang neutral, yang sama tengah, yang tidak berat sa-belah, yang tidak miring ka-sana, atau miring kapada pusat di-sana, yang dapat memberi tafsiran kapada segala kejadian sejarah itu dan tafsiran yang betul, bukan tafsiran daripada London, bukan tafsiran daripada Raffles, bukan tafsiran daripada Maxwell. Ini yang harus kita buat untuk menjaga akan muslihat negara kita ini pada masa hadapan.

Point yang akhir, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas S. 11, Pejabat Perangkaan. Pada tahun ini ada tambahan peruntokan Pejabat Perangkaan, tetapi saya hendak sebut satu perkara sahaja. Perangkaan bagi tahun 1964 baharu keluar tahun 1967—baharu tahun ini, awal tahun ini, samasa kita bersidang di-terima perangkaan beranak mati dan jumlah pendudok pada tahun ini untuk tahun 1964. Kita kalau orang tanya berapa pendudok Malaysia dalam tahun 1967, kita boleh jawab sahaja menurut angka yang ada pada kita tahun 1964. Kenapa begitu lambat? Apa kurang-nya? Perkara ini sangat mustahak. Perkara saperti ini, angka² yang sa-umpama ini, sangat mustahak up to the standard kapada kita, dan saya harap-lah Pejabat Perangkaan akan dapat menjalankan usaha supaya tidak lagi berlaku perkara saperti ini—perangkaan tahun 1964 keluar pada tahun 1967. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas S. 1 daripada Butiran (1) sampai (23). Saya memberi sa-tinggi tahniah kapada pegawai² Parlimen yang telah berusaha menjalankan tugas-nya dapat memuaskan saya, tetapi dalam mereka menjalankan tugas² ini, ada satu perkara yang terpendam di-hati pegawai² ini, ia-itu pegawai² ini tidak di-letakkan dalam bahagian pensionable. Saya tahu banyak pegawai² ini telah lama bekerja dan mereka merasa risau apa-kah kedudukan mereka ini, sebab belum lagi di-rasmikan yang jawatan mereka itu, yang mereka dudok dalam bahagian pensionable. Jadi, saya berharap dapat di-segerakan perkara ini, kalau kita tidak segerakan, saya perchaya besok, barangkali mereka berasa buntu, lemah dan boleh menyebabkan pekerjaan² mereka akan tidak memuaskan hati. Itu-lah saya harap dapat di-baiki kedudukan mereka² ini.

Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas S. 1 juga muka 27, Pechahan-kepala 4—Belanja Berkaitan dengan Meshuarat Parlimen. Saya hendak mengulang perkara ini, perkara yang telah saya ucapkan pada

masa ucapan dasar perbelanjaan, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Parlimen ini menjalankan chara perbahathan dan sabagai-nya. Pada masa itu, saya tidak di-beri peluang memberi perkara detail, chuma sa-bagai sa-pintas lalu sahaja. Jadi, pada hari ini, saya mengambil peluang supaya dapat di-pertimbangkan. Sebab saya berkata bagitu kerana chara² yang lama ini, pada pendapat saya, sa-telah bertahun² kita jalankan patut kita pinda. Pada meshuarat ini saya memerhatikan, Tuan Pengerusi, selalu merayu² kepada Ahli², tolong-lah pendekan ucapan, tiga empat kali satu hari, saya tengok. Bagitu juga Ahli² kita berebut² hendak berchakap, masing² berdiri sa-umpama budak² kechil hendak merebut manisan—sweet. Jadi, ini-lah rasa saya, tentu-lah sa-siapa yang datang daripada luar negeri memandang Dewan kita ini, pada pendapat saya-lah, maruah kita tidak-lah baik. Jadi, saya chadangkan supaya diadakan satu perkakas electronic² yang sedang ada di-gunakan di-Amerika, atau pun yang dekat di-Taiwan di-mana Ahli² itu, jikalau dia hendak berchakap, dia press button sahaja di-atas meja-nya dan tiap² Ahli semua boleh press button, tetapi dengan satu system electronic, dia sendiri boleh mengatorkan satu² Ahli yang hendak berchakap. Dekat papan electronic ini, ada satu attendant yang menggunakan lever, bila dia tolak lever itu, siapa yang press button dahulu, dengan sendiri-nya naik nama²-nya dan terus dia boleh berchakap tetapi dia ada atekat (etiquette), kalau dia meninggalkan kerusi-nya dan keluar, dia terpaksa menarek lever atau dia pun press button tadi, supaya nama-nya di-tarek balek, kerana dia tidak dudok atas kerusi lagi. Jadi, ini rasa saya satu kebaikan pada Dewan kita, kerana saya perhatikan, ada Ahli² yang hendak berchakap chuma 5 minit, dia menunggu 4 hari, dia ta' bergerak pada tempat-nya. Ada Ahli² yang ta' dudok langsung, dia mari 5 minit, dia berdiri, kerana apa, Standing Order kita mengatakan bagitu, ia-itu siapa yang di-pandang pertama oleh Tuan Speaker sendiri, dia-lah boleh berchakap. Ada ahli yang tunggu dudok ta' bergerak 4 hari kerana hendak berchakap 5 minit, tetapi ada Ahli yang datang 5 minit sahaja, dia dapat peluang ber-

chakap. Jadi, rasa saya ini tidak mententeramkan hati ahli² kita. Tetapi dengan chara yang macham ini akan memakan belanja wang yang banyak.

Dalam masa lawatan saya di-Taiwan dahulu, saya telah bertanya, dari satu Dewan (Assembly) yang besar yang mana Ahli²-nya lebeh kurang 650 orang, ia-itu chara ini akan memakan belanja ta' kurang daripada sa-tengah million ringgit harga apparatus atau perkakas-nya itu. Chara yang lain ia-lah diadakan borang², di-tempat ahli² sabagaimana di-jalankan di-United Nations. Jikalau ahli² hendak berchakap, dia tulis di-borang nama-nya, berapa lama masa dia akan berchakap dan apa perkara yang ia hendak berchakap, dan di-beri kepada Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi, di-sini dan Tuan Speaker boleh menetapkan satu peratoran membolehkan ahli beruchap, oleh kerana kita ada banyak ahli² yang hendak berchakap maka, Tuan Pengerusi, akan menetapkan masa-nya. Apabila masa-nya habis Tuan Speaker akan menggunakan ketol di-atas meja, tang bunyi-nya, maka Ahli yang beruchap berhenti. Jadi, rasa saya dengan chara yang macham ini, Dewan kita sentiasa penoh, perchakapan kita terator, dan tidak-lah kita tengok Tuan Pengerusi, merayu² kepada Ahli². Jadi rasa saya chadangan saya ini kalau dapat di-timbangakan akan memberi kebaikan kepada Dewan kita. Jadi, itu-lah dua perkara. Saya mengulang balek berkenaan dengan pensionable ini. Saya tahu, saya ada ma'alumat² daripada pegawai² ini, yang mereka pendam dalam hati-nya atas perkara penchen. Ada pegawai² satu dua tahun lagi akan pension (bersara) tetapi mereka itu belum tahu boleh-kah pension itu atau pun tidak. Jadi, saya merayu sa-kali lagi dalam perkara ini supaya dapat di-pertimbangkan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad (Kemaman): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyentoh dalam satu dua perkara: pertama dalam S. 9, Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia, ia-itu Dewan Latehan Pegawai. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, pegawai², sama ada yang baharu atau pun yang lama, sama ada di-perengkat Negeri atau pun Federal, telah di-beri

kursus dan latehan dari satu masa ka-satu masa untuk melinchinkan pentad-biran mengikut kehendak masa dan keadaan negara.

Tetapi, yang menjadi satu tanda tanya kapada saya, kenapa-kah satu jabatan, ia-itu Jabatan Pegawai² dari Jabatan Ugama, tidak di-beri latehan yang sa-rupa sa-bagaimana pegawai² dari jabatan² lain? Jadi, saya rasa, dengan ada-nya Pusat Latehan ini, saya harap, pehak Kerajaan memberi latehan yang sama dengan tidak ada kechuali, latehan kapada pegawai² yang dari Jabatan Ugama juga, supaya dapat mengikut kursus² atau latehan² yang telah di-beri kapada pegawai² dari Jabatan² lain. Dan jika perlu, mereka mengambil kursus keluar negeri patut-lah juga di-hantar supaya perjalanan Jabatan Ugama ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa menjadi bertambah baik. Saya pula tidak-lah menafikan yang ada ini baik, tetapi supaya lebeh lichin lagi daripada masa² yang ada.

Menyentoh soal S. 7, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, ia-itu pertandingan Koran. Sa-bagaimana kita tahu, pertandingan Koran yang di-adakan pada tiap² tahun itu, bukan sahaja mendapat sambutan yang hangat dan perhatian istimewa dari ra'ayat negeri ini, bahkan menarek perhatian juga dari negeri² luar, terutama negara² Islam di-Asia-Afrika, di-mana mereka memberi pujian tinggi di-atas mutu bacaan qari² dan qariah² dari Malaysia ini.

Jadi, saya harap untuk menyebarkan bacaan² yang baik dari qari² dan qariah² kita itu, patut-lah pehak Kerajaan membuat satu peruntokan bagi membuat rakaman² untok di-judal kapada orang² ramai supaya tiap² sa-orang yang ada minat dalam bacaan Koran ini dapat mengikut dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Juga rakaman² ini dapat di-hantar ka-negara² sahabat supaya negara itu dapat mendengar bacaan² dari qari² dari Malaysia ini.

Sa-kejap tadi, kita telah dengar wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Utara mengusulkan supaya pehak Masjid Negara mengadakan, ia-itu penerbitan. Dengan ada-nya perpustakaan di-situ, maka saya rasa dengan ada-nya per-

tandingan Koran yang kita adakan pada tiap² tahun ini, munasabah-lah juga kalau pehak Jawatan-kuasa ini menganjorkan satu pertandingan karang-mengarang mengenai makalah² ilmiah ugama supaya dengan ini boleh membanyakkan makalah² yang bakal di-terbitkan oleh majallah yang telah di-chadangkan oleh saudara Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara itu. Jadi, itu-lah yang dapat saya sampaikan dan di-samping itu saya sokong peruntokan bagi Kementerian ini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to touch, firstly, on Head C. 3 in respect of the number of judges—page 5 of the Estimates. Sir, one does not need to be a lawyer in this country to know that there is always a backlog of cases before the High Court, and I do hope that the Honourable Prime Minister will see to it that the number of judges is increased, so that justice will not only be done but also seen to be done.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Pengerusi, Head C. 3 ini tidak di-binchangkan sekarang. Kita binchangkan dari Head S. 1 sampai Head S. 11.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I am very well aware that these are all charged expenditure. Seeing that the Honourable Prime Minister is in this House, I just want to make some passing reference. I am not trying to debate the charged expenditure.

Mr Chairman: But we are now discussing Heads S. 1 to S. 11.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If it will make the Honourable Assistant Minister a little happier that I should start from Head S. 1, I shall do so.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Head S. 1, Item (7) and the rest deal with the Common Parliamentary Staff, and here I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Assistant Minister of the tardy work that is being done by the Parliamentary staff, and I do not think the fault lies with them. For example, in regard to

the written answers to the questions that we have asked, normally they are always tabled on the first day of the meeting.

For some reasons best known or unknown to the parliamentary staff, the written answers were tabled exactly one week late. I gather that the delay lies not with the staff here but that the delay lies with the various Ministries who—I do not know whether it is because of red tape or otherwise or shortage of staff—delay sending the answers back to the parliamentary staff, with the result that we received these written answers one week late. I need not say that if it were a one week session then, of course, the value of these written answers to those of us, who filed those questions, would have been completely lost. We would have come here, met, and gone home, and then these answers will possibly be posted to us. So it is an absolute waste of time not only to the Ministries concerned but also to those of us who filed in those questions because, depending on the type of answers that we get from the various Ministries, we would perhaps frame different types of oral questions or discuss these Estimates differently. And I commend to the various Ministries concerned, through the Honourable Prime Minister that they should buck up and get on to work the moment they get the questions from the Clerk of the House, so that we on this side of the House at least can have the answers to questions as early as possible.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, the other thing, of course, is that there are various appointments like Editor, Parliamentary Debates, Assistant Editor, Parliamentary Debates, and the like. I know that I am flogging an old horse, but it is a matter of great importance to those of us again on this side of the House. Those of us on this side of the House read these verbatim reports, and the earlier the *Hansard* is out, the better it is for all of us. For example, only a few days ago I received the 46th and the last issue of the Budget Session of 1964, exactly two years late.

Mr Chairman, Sir, from time to time I knock into political scientists from all parts of the world. Sometimes they come here and listen to debates, sometimes I meet them outside this House, and when they ask me for the *Hansard*, I am really ashamed to tell them that our *Hansard* comes two or three years late. What sort of a democracy is this? Elsewhere, if they can produce their *Hansard* one day later, why cannot we? Mr Chairman, Sir, if it is because the Government Printer cannot cope with the work, then may I suggest to the Honourable Prime Minister that the work then should be farmed out to private printers on a tender basis, so that we can get the *Hansard* not two years late but at a reasonable time, for example, two or three months' late. I do not think that we can ever achieve the result elsewhere where the *Hansard* is out the next day.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to Sub-head 2, *Pentadbiran Pejabat*. I notice, that *Menchuchi Bangunan Parlimen* got \$60,000 last year and this year it gets \$50,000. Now, I believe that the Member for Bungsar, who is not here today has asked a question for written answer regarding the expenditure spent on cleaning the Parliament House—and, indeed, he got it from the Auditor-General, who has commented on the fact that vast sums of money have been literally thrown down the drain. By the simple expedient of asking for tenders to clean this building, the Government has saved \$48,000 a year and if the Government needs the Auditor-General to high-light these sins of omission and of commission, then I think if the Minister of Finance wants to heap more taxes on this country, then I say the Government has got no business to heap taxes on the poor tax-payers of this country, unless they show us that every cent that is spent by Government is properly spent.

Now, Sir, under this Head also there are other items of expenditure. May I draw the attention of this House to this: that as one comes up the driveway here, one sees a golf course or a miniature golf course being prepared. Sir, I do know there are lots of

important golfers in this House and outside this House as well. With due respect to them, I say that there is a time and there is a place for golf, and I respectfully submit that disfiguring the gardens here with a golf course is not the best way of providing recreation for anyone concerned, and I do hope that the Honourable Prime Minister will look into this.

The other expenditure, Mr Chairman, Sir, I notice is under Sub-head 5, Grants to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Under this one, I notice there is an increase. And since the Prime Minister is here, may I commend to him that while I do not oppose an expenditure of this sort, I do hope that he will make the composition of these delegations to the various C.P.A. meetings more representative? I do know that, for the first time last year, I believe two or three Members of the Opposition were included. If I am not mistaken, in the past hardly any Members of the Opposition were included in such C.P.A. delegations—I notice that the Minister for Health is shaking his head. Although I do not have the time to go on such jaunts overseas, Sir, I do look at the composition of these delegations very carefully.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Sub-head 12 is for \$9,000 in respect of printing and stationery. I wish to point out that with all these verbatim reports being prepared, I think, there is an underestimate, and we should provide more for this item, so that if those of us who want extra copies of these verbatim reports, we can have them just in case visitors from abroad ask us, and I do hope that the Government is not ashamed if I give visitors abroad copies of these verbatim reports as evidence of the democracy that prevails in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to the other item of Special Expenditure of library books. I think this is an item that those of us in the Opposition have banged away time and again. It does not make sense to me last year that we had allocated \$3,750 for books for the

library, and this year only a paltry \$7,000. Now, in view of the fact that Parliamentarians so gaily vote for themselves of \$400,000 to go on *pusing*², *makan angin*, I do not see any reason why we should not increase this expenditure to double, and those of us, who are lovers of books and have to go to the Library to consult various authorities can have a better selection of books when we go down there. As it is, I regret to say that the books down there, at least most of the books that we wish to consult, are not down in the Library at the basement.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, concerning trip grants to the C.P.A., particularly Sub-head 20—Parliamentary Delegations Overseas—again, I would like to see if these are really necessary that the Prime Minister, or whoever is responsible, see to it that these delegations are more representative of the composition of this House and that the Opposition does not come out a poor third in these trips abroad.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to page 32, S. 4 Sub-head 1—the Secretary to the Election Commission. Now, I wish to point out that the electoral rolls in this country as has been proved by the Kampong Bharu by-election are totally inaccurate. The fact that less than half of the voters of Kampong Bharu voted was due to the slack work of the Election Commission. Now, I suppose, that it is not generally known that during the one month that is allocated for the registration of voters, the Commissioner in his wisdom appoints, X, Y and Z to check up on the electoral rolls, to go to their homes and see whether A, B and C are actually living there. Now, I regret to say that, and I think this is fairly prevalent, instead of going to the homes—and it is no use going during the morning or during office hours, because A, B and C will not be there—they spend most of their time in the coffee-shops and hand in returns saying that A, B and C are living in Jalan Sultan, for example. What should be done, Mr Chairman, Sir, is to change the procedure of the registration of voters. I commend to

the Election Commission that, rather than the electoral rolls being opened for one month in a year, the electoral registers should be opened throughout the year, so that we can register new voters. We are told continuously that we are a young nation and that about 60 per cent of the population of this country is composed of youths. Consequently, I dare say that every year there are about 200,000 people attaining the age of 21 and therefore are eligible to vote. As such, Mr Chairman, Sir, I commend this idea to the Election Commission, so that they can keep the Electoral Register open throughout the year, and anyone who has attained the age of 21 can go to any office designated and say, "I want to register there as a voter"; or people can come to my dispensary, for example, and say "Dr., why can't I vote? You see these wretched people have deprived me of my vote. Why can't I vote in the Kampong Bharu by-election?" Then, next day I can take them to the Elections Office and get them registered. This is a very simple procedure that will save the Government actually a great deal of money. Instead of employing people to go out to look for the voters, why not get the voters, if they are interested, to go to the Election Offices up and down the country and register themselves as voters.

I come, Mr Chairman, Sir, to page 33—Sarawak—and we see here various items of expenditure for the various officials of the Election Commission in Sarawak. I do know that the Honourable Prime Minister has, in his reply to the speeches made on the Budget, given an assurance that elections will be held in Sarawak this year. I think the people of Sarawak will feel a little more reassured, if the Prime Minister, in addition to giving us an assurance that elections will be held in Sarawak, will also give us a rough time table as to when this is going to come about. I myself have made an adjournment speech on this matter last year and, as is usual, one gets some platitudes and assurances from the Government benches, but this does not help. If the

Prime Minister, for example, can tell us that for the electoral rolls the people will be registered by such and such a time, that the electoral rolls will be open for inspection at such and such a time: for example—a very important thing—the delimitation of constituencies has not yet taken place, and unless the constituencies are delimited I do not know how any potential candidate can ever go and nurse a constituency, and obviously Sir, in such a matter I do hope that the Government as well as the Opposition would like to nurse a constituency long before nomination day. Now, this is a matter, Mr Chairman, Sir, I commend to the Honourable the Prime Minister, so that he can tell us, as roughly as possible, the sort of time table he envisages that will be carried out for the elections in Sarawak. We do know that the plans for elections in Sabah are well advanced. Why should not at this late stage we get more details of the preparation for elections in Sarawak? And, as my colleague, the Member for Dato Keramat, has pointed out this morning, one of the reasons why—and this is the thing that the Government does not wish it to be generally known—Jakarta has not resumed diplomatic relations with us is that we have not held elections in Sabah and Sarawak and according to them, at least, this is part of the bargain for resumption of diplomatic relations.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to page 35, S. 4, Sub-heads 15 and 16. Both of them deal with the Local Council general elections and the Local Authority general election. Sir, I think it was in March, 1965, that the Prime Minister dramatically announced in this House that Local Town Council elections and Local Council elections had been suspended. At that time, when he made that announcement, he also gave us an assurance that these elections will be resumed as soon as confrontation was over; and, if I am not mistaken, quite a number of us on this side of the House did mention during the days of confrontation that it seemed to us that the Government had a vested interest in keeping confrontation going on, because then they could always stop

elections—Local Council elections and Town Council elections, Mr Chairman, Sir, now that confrontation is long over, in fact it ended on August 12, 1966, I call on the Honourable Prime Minister to honour that pledge that Government will now allow Local Council elections and Town Council elections to be resumed as early as possible, and let not the Government say that we are waiting for the Athi Nahappan report, before we hold these elections, because I believe the Athi Nahappan report should be out in another two or three months, and there is no reason why these elections should be delayed any longer.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, if I may comment a little on the money spent on the E.P.U. in the P.M's Department. I have earlier mentioned that the Departments seem to be mushrooming every year in the P.M's Department, and one really finds it very difficult to catch up with the nomenclature down there—there is the E.P.U. and then there is the D.I.A., or something of that sort, and I sometimes thought that with the Family Planning they would establish the IUCD unit, now the Family Planning Association, down there.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that what we want in this country is not the E.P.U., which acts merely as a post box to transmit the bids from the various Ministries to the Treasury, and from there to the Cabinet. What is needed in this country is a full fledged planning Ministry so that these chaps who are fulltime officers can be concerned all the year round, and can make their voices heard as well in the planning of the various projects in this country instead of now as I believe they are, merely post box for the various bids that are being made.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I notice on page 49, S. 7, Items (174), (175) and (176) that the salaries of all these chaps have been cut down by half. I take it that the Government and the Treasury in its wisdom thinks that the Salaries Commission will complete its work by the middle of this year and, consequently, these emoluments will not be

necessary for the second half of the year. If that is so, I must congratulate the Government on its foresight and sane thinking that the Suffian Commission will complete its work and, perhaps, make known its findings by the middle of the year, although I must warn the civil servants sitting behind the Ministerial benches that the day of reckoning is at hand. The agonising appraisal or reappraisal, that the Finance Minister speaks of is at hand, and I do not know whether this Commission will recommend a cut for the Superscale people, who are sitting behind the Ministerial benches as advocated by the Honourable Minister for Finance.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have already commented on the fact that the Malaysian Centre of Development Studies and the other one, the Development Administration Unit—the D.A.U.—are all top heavy; one has just mushroomed last year. I am told that in the D.A.U., for example, of the six superscale posts, not all have been filled. I do hope that the job freeze that has been announced by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister should also apply to this. Let it not be said that certain projects, which are pet projects of various people in this country, escape the job freeze announced by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I have already commented in my speech earlier on last week on how, to me at least, it is such a wanton waste to spend \$175,000 on Orders of Chivalry, \$400,000 on Study Tours abroad. For example, if you cut down a little bit of that and give it to the Library what a wonderful Library will we have at the basement, instead of some of these chaps going *pusing, pusing* round South-East Asia.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to S. 7, page 55, Sub-head 37. I notice that the vote "Maintenance of Compound and Building" which was about \$30,000 for last year has now shot up to \$86,500 for this year. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, since that is a new building, hardly three or four years old, why should we spend so much on the

maintenance of this building, unless during its construction something has gone wrong and somebody has covered it up.

Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, as one goes through these various Units in the Prime Minister's Department—the E.P.U., the D.I.U., and all the rest—one notices that there is a need of experts and more experts. I believe none other than the Member for Bukit Bintang has exposed this “experts” racket that is going round, and we are the suckers in this country; and he has told us that the so-called experts to the Penang Port Commission, although it has been denied they have been paid \$14,200 nevertheless these so-called experts have been sent abroad to gain further experience, before they can come back and advise us. Now, hardly a day goes by, Mr Chairman, Sir, without our opening the newspaper and seeing that this expert has come to this country, that expert has come, to advise on this and that and the other. Now, we have been independent since 1957, and we are spending enormous sums on Education, I believe the budget for this year is \$380 million plus, and if we spend this on Education, ranging from primary education right up to the University, then the need for experts and expertise, consequently, should be less and less as the years go by, instead of which as the years go by, we have more and more experts. Now, I begin to wonder whether it is a case of prophets are without honour in their own country, and that the experts in this country are being neglected in favour of the so-called experts we import from abroad. I am fairly certain that if the Prime Minister will set up a special committee to investigate the qualifications and experience of these so-called experts, then it will be very revealing that some of them, quite a number of them I dare say, are not what they purport to be, that quite a number of them may, perhaps, have been *tukang* this and *tukang* that in the United Kingdom, and then they come here and pose as experts. This is a matter, Mr Chairman, Sir, which is not a laughing matter—it is a very serious matter. First of all, we are palmed off with a third rate

rubbish that other countries are anxious to get rid off, and we are the suckers to welcome such people. Secondly, we do not get value for money, and thirdly, the prophets we have in this country are without honour in our own country. The experts that we have here are not recognised, and we go for the so-called experts from abroad.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I come to page 66, S. 9, Whitley Council Staff. I just want to ask the Honourable Prime Minister whether this Whitley Council or Whitleyism has collapsed these days. One sees the Minister of Labour slanging out with organised labour in this country, despite what he has told us in this House that the relations are very cordial—the day before he replied in this House, Friday, that he had a very cordial meeting with organised labour in this House. Now, I want to know whether Whitleyism is going to be revived, resuscitated, or that it is dead, and if so, will it be given a decent burial by the Government, because as far as I know it does not function at all; and if it does not function then, properly speaking, we should erase this expenditure of \$13,000 plus that is allocated.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I notice also that in the allocation for the F.E.O's office millions of dollars are being spent on training. There is no doubt that training is necessary, but I do hope that the Government will look into this matter of spending millions down there. I believe in the sum total of it, e.g. on page 68, we have a million over dollars for various expenditure like Leave, Overlap, Transfer and Secondment and elsewhere we have allocated millions for training. As I have stated before, training no doubt is necessary, but it can be carried out too far, and we are in no position to spend so much like millions of dollars on such items. I do hope that the Honourable Prime Minister will look into this matter and see whether we can make savings on this matter.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope that I have pointed out to this House, if the press publishes what I say, various items of wanton waste of the taxpayers'

money that are shown from S. 1 to S. 11. I do hope that the Government will take heed of what we say on this side of the House, that the Government will try and not only preach but practise what they preach—that is to save as much as they can—so that we can lighten the burden of the poor taxpayers in this country. Thank you.

The Prime Minister: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of explanation. The Honourable Member's question of a golf course here, around this Parliament, I have not seen one; neither has it formed any item in this Budget expenditure. Where did he get this idea from, I do not know. Could you tell me where is this golf course?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, afterwards we can have a little *cherita* with the Honourable Prime Minister.

Mr Deputy Speaker: The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 5.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Heads S. 1, S. 2, S. 3, S. 4, S. 5, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8, S. 9, S. 10 and S. 11—

Debate resumed.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil bahagian sedikit di-dalam perbahathan Meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa. Pertama-nya, S. 1 Pechahan-kepala 8, Penyenggaraan Alat Terjemahan Serentak. Saya dengan sedeh-nya menyebut bahawa di-bilek 704, ia-itu-lah bilek tingkat lapisan yang ketujuh yang di-untokkan bagi Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang terdiri daripada Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu tidak ada mempunyai alat terjemahan serentak ini semenjak bangunan yang mulia ini di-dirikan hingga sampai sekarang, wal hal perkara ini saya telah membuat rayuan kepada Setia-usaha Dewan Ra'ayat ini, tetapi nampak-

nya hingga sampai sekarang belum juga ada alat terjemahan tadi.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, S. 1 Pechahan-kepala 20—Perwakilan Parlimen Keluar Negeri. Nampak-nya pada tahun ini, atau pun di-akhir tahun 1966, baharu-lah ada wakil² daripada parti Pembangkang yang di-kirim ka-luar negeri di-dalam rombongan ini. Saya harap perkara ini dapat di-jalankan terus sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jalankan baharu² ini, kerana dua tiga tahun yang lalu daripada pehak parti Pembangkang belum lagi dapat menyertai di-dalam rombongan² yang sangat² berharga ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi, untok penjelasan.

Mr Chairman: Ya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Ahli Yang Berhormat ta' beri jalan.

Mr Chairman: Ta' beri jalan, ta' usah-lah.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh berchakap kemudian nanti. Muka 34, S. 4. Pechahan-kepala 5, perkara Pendaftaran Pemilihan dan Penyemak Daftar Pemilih. Saya dengan sedeh-nya mema'alumkan bahawa sa-nya banyak-lah pengundi² di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri yang nama mereka itu tidak termasuk di-dalam daftar² pengundi, wal hal banyak kakitangan daripada Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu hendak memberi kerjasama di-dalam perkara ini, tetapi nampak-nya maseh juga banyak ketinggalan² pengundi², lebeh² lagi pengundi yang terdiri daripada orang² PAS. Banyak daripada nama mereka tidak termasuk di-dalam Daftar Pengundi. Saya harap-lah perkara ini dapat di-atasi dan di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak yang berkenaan.

Demikian pula perkara Pechahan-kepala 10 ia-itu Pilihanraya Kecil Majlis Tempatan. Alhamdulillah di-dalam negeri kita ini, kita sedang mengamalkan democracy. Democracy, sa-bagaimana kita tahu, mengandongi pilihan²raya sama ada di-dalam tingkat pilihanraya buat

Majlis Tempatan, pilihanraya bandaran, pilihanraya Negeri dan Parlimen atau Federal dan dahulunya pilihanraya Majlis Tempatan dan pilihanraya bandaran tetapi sekarang digantungkan oleh Kerajaan dengan alasan ia-lah kerana confrantasi. Jadi, sekarang ini confrantasi sudah tamat dan riwayatnya telah di-tutup, maka saya sa-kali lagi meminta kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya pilihanraya kecil Majlis Tempatan ini, pilihanraya bandaran di-adakan balek dalam negeri kita.

Sekarang di-bawah S. 7, muka 54. Muka 54, Pechahan-kepala 4 ia-itu Wang Kumpulan Kerajian Kerajaan. Nampaknya pada tahun ini Kerajaan telah mengurangkan sedikit daripada tahun yang lalu untuk wang Kumpulan Kerajian yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan. Pada tahun yang lalu wang peruntukan ini ia-lah sa-banyak \$150,000 tetapi pada tahun ini dikurangkan menjadi \$125,000 sahaja. Saya minta kepada pehak Kerajaan bahawa sa-nya, oleh sebab kedudukan kewangan kita makin merusut, supaya perkara ini di-selideki balek dengan halus-nya dengan tujuan kalau dapat dikurangkan lagi wang Kumpulan Kerajian Kerajaan ini, maka sangatlah elok dikurangkan.

Demikian juga perkara Pechahan-kepala Nombor 6 ia-itu Hadiah² Rasmi sa-banyak \$30,000. Nampaknya tahun ini wang peruntukan untuk hadiah² rasmi ini bertambah lipattanda banyak-nya daripada tahun yang lalu. Pada tahun yang lepas, chuma peruntukan sa-banyak \$17,500 sahaja tetapi pada tahun ini \$30,000. Ini sangat-lah menyedehkan, kerana kita tahu kedudukan kewangan kita sangat merosot dan saya minta kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya di-kaji balek perkara ini dengan tujuan supaya dipotong sa-banyak yang boleh supaya bebanan pikulan ra'ayat itu dapat diringankan.

Lepas itu, saya berchakap sedikit dalam S. 11, muka 73 ia-itu perkara yang bersangkutan dengan perkara Perangkaan. Saya belum tahu lagi yang bahawa sa-nya pehak Kerajaan telah mengadakan perangkaan, atau

pun statistics, untuk mengetahui kedudukan ekonomi orang kampung sa-takat mana? Baharu² ini ada kita dengar bahawa sa-nya Kerajaan telah membuat perangkaan untuk mengetahui orang² yang dudok di-dalam lima enam bandar bagaimana-kah kedudukan buroh dan penganggoron bagi penduduk² ini, tetapi buat penduduk² di-luar bandar belum lagi dengar oleh kita bahawa sa-nya Kerajaan telah mengadakan satu perangkaan, atau statistics untuk mengetahui sa-banyak mana-kah penganggor—orang yang tidak mempunyai kerja—yang dudok di-dalam kampung². Oleh yang demikian, saya harap kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya di-adakan perangkaan, atau pun statistics yang bagini, kerana dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita satu gambaran yang penoh dan lagi terang untuk mengetahui kedudukan ekonomi di-dalam kampung² dan masalah² yang bersangkutan-paut dengan penganggoran.

Demikian juga tentang *per capita* income, atau pun wang pendapatan bagi tiap² sa-orang yang dudok dalam kampung belum lagi Kerajaan membuat satu perangkaan untuk mengetahui sa-banyak mana-kah tiap² orang yang dudok di-dalam kampung yang mendapat tiap² tahun, berapa ringgit. Jadi, dengan ada-nya gambaran yang terang bagini apabila pehak Kerajaan telah tahu *per capita* income bagi orang² kampung yang dudok jauh² daripada bandar, maka dapat-lah Kerajaan melancharkan ranchangan pembangunan mengikut keadaan ekonomi yang ada di-dalam kampung², tetapi sa-kira-nya kalau statistics yang bagini tidak ada, maka memang-lah ranchangan pembangunan itu ta' dapat memperbaiki, atau pun menyembuhkan penyakit kepapaan dan kemiskinan yang ada dalam kampung².

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil bahagian berchakap menyokong perbelanjaan Kementerian Perdana Menteri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap dalam bahagian S. 1, muka surat 25—Kakitangan Jabatan Parlimen. Butiran

(18) dan (21) ada menyebutkan Penterjemah Melayu Kanan. Tuan Pengerusi, dalam buku Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini, saya memerhatikan berhubung dengan penterjemah bahasa Melayu dari satu masa ka-satu masa di-kurangkan, umpama-nya gaji pada tahun 1966 \$9,012 tetapi tahun 1967 tinggal \$8,276 sahaja. Demikian juga Butiran (21). Saya berharap Menteri yang berkenaan dapat menilaikan bahasa Melayu ini, kalau-lah kerani² atau penterjemah² ini makin lama makin di-kurangkan, bagaimana hendak menjadikan bahasa Melayu bahasa kebangsaan dalam negeri ini, kerana nilai bahasa Melayu itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa bukan bertambah tinggi, bahkan bertambah² rendah lagi. Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap dalam hal ini, saya suka menhadangkan di-Parlimen ini patut ada sa-orang di-tambah sa-orang pegawai, yang menjaga khas berhubung dengan pelawat² yang datang hendak melawat Bangunan Parlimen ini.

Apa yang telah berlaku baharu² ini, sa-orang pegawai daripada Jabatan Keretapi telah menguji nasib-nya, menguji nyawa-nya di-Parlimen ini. Saya tak tahu-lah sama ada di-benarkan oleh Menteri Jabatan Keretapi. Tidak-kah ada lain tempat, tempat menguji? Di-bangunan Parlimen dia menguji. Dia hendak tunjukkan pada Member of Parlimen-kah atas apa yang telah di-lakukan-nya. Itu-lah sebab saya menhadangkan kira-nya ada pelawat² yang datang hendak melawat di-bangunan ini hendak-lah ada pegawai khas yang menjaga, menunjak dan memberikan penerangan² yang terator kepada pelawat² itu, lebeh² lagi menjaga keselamatan pelawat² yang datang hendak melawat di-bangunan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu, S. 7. Saya setuju dengan gaji Perdana Menteri, Butiran (1) (2) (3) (4) walau pun menjadikan agak saya marah atau risau kepada ra'ayat, tetapi saya menhadangkan gaji Perdana Menteri ini dan Menteri² yang lain dalam Kerajaan kita ini hendak-lah di-naikkan.

Saya tidak berpeluang dapat berchakap dalam ucapan dasar dahulu. Saya rengkaskan, Perdana Menteri umpama-nya patut-lah dia mendapat gaji sa-kurang² \$6,000 sa-bulan, Timbalan Perdana Menteri \$5,000, Menteri \$4,000 Menteri Muda \$3,000.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya memberi alasan yang telah pun di-sebutkan oleh salah sa-orang rakan saya dahulu. Kita sanggup memberi gaji sa-orang pakar sa-banyak \$14,000 sa-bulan. Pakar yang di-jemput ka-dalam negeri ini bukan-nya ratus, bukan-nya ribu duit Kerajaan habis, bahkan berjuta agak saya. Kalau di-tengokkan kepada Menteri, Kementerian Kerjasama sahaja umpama-nya, beberapa banyak pakar di-jemput ka-dalam negeri ini. Ini-lah sudah sa-patut-nya, umpama-nya bukan sahaja gaji² pegawai Kerajaan dalam negeri hendak di-kurangkan, patut di-naikkan lagi dan gaji Menteri ini juga di-beri layanan yang sa-penoh-nya.

Saya sungguh sedih memandangkan keadaan Perdana Menteri kita. Sampai dia jadi Pengarah Filem, hendak menchari lebeh sadikit-lah perbelanjaan agak saya! Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan chakap, ini bukti yang menunjukkan Perdana Menteri kita itu kekurangan. Saya tidak-lah hendak menyebut di-rumah dia itu di-datangi oleh ra'ayat; bagaimana wang-nya di-keluarkan daripada poket dia sendiri. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-nya jangan-lah kita semua, sama ada Ahli Parlimen, atau seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini yang kasehkan Perdana Menteri kita, jangan-lah kita beri dia jadi Pengarah Filem. Mari-lah kita sama² memikirkan, kita naikkan dia beramai² dan kita beri yang chukup.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengalehkan pula pandangan kepada kami, Member Parlimen. Saya tidak-lah hendak meminta supaya Ahli Parlimen ini di-beri gaji atau pun di-naikkan elaun-nya sa-ribu. Tetapi patut-lah di-kaji sa-mula berhubung dengan elaun datang meshuarat, yang di-beri sa-banyak \$35 itu, kalau dapat di-naikkan \$50 sa-hari dan teket Keretapi

ada dua Member Parlimen dapat. Satu, khas kerana sendiri, yang kedua itu potong, elaun-nya di-masokkan pada \$50. Tak payah teket keretapi yang nombor dua ini. Sebab, saya tak tahu-lah Ahli yang lain, teket yang nombor dua ini selalu tak ada dalam kocek. Tak di-beri salah, di-beri salah, kerana hendak memberikan hendak mengambat hati pengundi² dalam kawasan.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya, apabila Tuan Pengerusi tersenyum. (*Ketawa*) saya teringat kepada ucapan salah sa-orang rakan saya tadi. Bukan sahaja di-beri pangkat Tan Sri, tetapi saya merayu kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ini, ia-itu Perdana Menteri, kalau silap saya, Tuan Pengerusi betulkan. Tuan Pengerusi, datang ka-Kuala Lumpur chuma tidor di-Rumah Pengakap sahaja. Tak ada pun rumah khas yang hendak di-untokkan kepada Timbalan Pengerusi kita. Jadi, ini juga saya berharap mendapat perhatian daripada Perdana Menteri sa-bagai Timbalan Yang di-Pertua kita, patut-lah kita beri kehormatan. Kerana hendak hormatkan diri sendiri, sahingga songkok yang ada itu pun dia order daripada Kedah.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka memberi penerangan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah memberi rumah kepada saya, tetapi saya menolak dengan sebab keuzoran saya. Bukan Tunku tidak menimbangkan. Saya tinggal di-Rumah Pengakap itu, saya jadi Ketua Pengakap, dan banyak urusan dalam hal Pengakap dalam Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini. Saya terangkan.

Tuan Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau begitu-lah sudah Tuan Pengerusi sendiri tak sanggup, tak apa-lah pada saya.

S. 9, Pejabat Kedutaan Malaysia, muka 65, Butiran (25), Kerani Bahasa Melayu. Ini juga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap-lah kerani bahasa Melayu ini bukan sahaja di-banyakkan di-dalam Parlimen tetapi hendak-lah di-banyakkan di-seluruh jabatan² dalam

negeri ini, umpama-nya, di-negeri², di-daerah, kerana sa-tahu saya umpama-nya di-salah satu daerah ada sa-orang Kerani Bahasa Melayu, yang lain itu semua tidak tahu, jadi yang terok sa-orang itu-lah menterjemahkan surat tetapi gaji-nya lebeh murah daripada kerani² yang lain. Ini juga Tuan Pengerusi, patut Kerajaan menyelideki hal ini kalau kita hendak menjadikan bahasa rasmi negeri ini dalam tahun 1967 bahasa Melayu, bahasa kebangsaan, ini patut-lah kita beri nilai, Kerani² Bahasa Melayu bukan sahaja mesti di-kurangkan tetapi di-tambah lagi untok menyenangkan kerani² yang ada, kerani² Melayu ta' tahan ia sa-orang dua bekerja hendak menjawab soalan² daripada seluruh ra'ayat² dalam kawasan itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, S. 2 muka surat 28, Majlis Raja², Butiran (2).

Mr Chairman: Head S. berapa?

Tuan Karim bin Abu: Head S. 2, saya memberi sokongan kepada Ahli dari Kuala Trengganu tadi berhubung dengan ugama Islam patut-lah kepada Setia-usaha kepada Raja² Melayu ini mengshorkan kepada Raja² Melayu menchari jalan supaya dapat di-samakan Pejabat Ugama Islam di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini. Dan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, telah sesuai dengan ucapan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri masa Tunku beruchap dalam Peraduan Bachaan Koran dalam bulan puasa baru² ini, dia telah berkata dia berchita² hendak menyatukan pentadbiran ugama di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, ugama Islam telah 500 tahun tertekan. Kita patut meng-ucapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada alim² ulama' dalam negeri ini, kepada pegawai² shara' kepada pegawai² ugama yang telah mempertahankan ugama Islam sa-lama 500 tahun yang telah di-jajah dengan tidak mendapat satu sen pun duit Kerajaan. Masa itu kerajaan penjajah, tetapi hari ini kita telah merdeka maka pegawai², umpama-nya, kadzi². Imam² yang bertanggung-jawab menyatu padukan

ra'ayat di-dalam satu² kampong, dalam satu daerah, tidak mendapat layanan umpama-nya, sa-orang Imam tidak ada langsung dapat apa. Jadi, ini saya berharap supaya kalau dapat di-satukan Pejabat Ugama Islam di-seluruh negeri ini dapat-lah alim ulama' yang mempertahankan ugama Islam sa-lama 500 tahun itu mengechap nekmata perjuangan kemerdekaan kita bersama.

Tuan Pengerusi, apabila saya menyebutkan berhubung dengan hal ugama Islam ini bukan-lah saya memperkecilkan ugama yang lain, tetapi saya memandangkan kira-nya Pejabat Ugama Islam dalam negeri ini tidak dudok di-bawah satu pentadbiran, akan berlaku-lah kuchar kachir ugama Islam nanti seperti apa yang telah berlaku dalam negeri Kelantan, ugama Islam di-jadikan alat sa-orang berdua untuk dudok di-atas kerusi. Ini-lah yang saya bimbangkan kerana kita tidak mahu ugama Islam yang maha suci ini di-jadikan alat kepada orang² yang hendak dudok di-satu² kuasa.

Tuan Kadam anak Kiai (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head S. 4 Election Commission, page 33, Special Expenditure. Mr Chairman, Sir, in spite of the reply from the Honourable Prime Minister to a request from my colleague for an allocation to the Election Commission there is no adequate provision under this Head to indicate that general elections will be held in Sarawak this year. So, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to provide adequate provision for the general elections in Sarawak this year, so that we will have simultaneous elections to both the Council Negri and the House of Representatives.

Now, I refer to Head S. 8 Office of the Federal Secretary in Kuching. Sir, there is a Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs stationed in Kuching. Therefore, I think if Government wishes to save such unnecessary expenditure. I would suggest to the Government that it is not necessary to have a Federal Secretary and an Assistant Federal Secretary in Kuching, because we have the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs who can

take the place of them, so that Mr Chairman, Sir, we can save \$300,500 per year.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam perbahathan Belanjawan ini. Yang pertama, saya sokong-lah ucapan wakil daripada Melaka tadi mengenai pas keretapi, yang nombor dua itu supaya di-tarek balek kerana saya lihat di-sini ada wang sa-banyak \$250,000.00 ia-itu Pechahan-kepala 10, khas-nya bayaran kepada keretapi dan kapalterbang kerana tambang perchuma untuk ahli². Dengan di-tarek balek atau pun di-pindakan, dapat-lah wang itu di-beri kepada ahli sa-bagai tambah elauan kepada Ahli² Parlimen.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, mengenai muka surat 26 dan 27 ia-itu Peruntukan Berulang Tiap² Tahun bagi Pentadbiran Pejabat Parlimen. Saya dahulu sudah pun merayu kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri supaya bangunan yang bertingkat itu di-benarkan kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga Ahli² Dewan Negara untuk tumpang di-bangunan itu kerana kita sudah belanjakan wang berjuta² ringgit dengan memberi kemudahan² istimewa kepada Ahli² Parlimen menginap di-sana pada masa hadzir meshuarat, sebab bilek² itu sudah pun siap, chuma di-kehendaki alat perkakas tempat tidor sedikit sa-banyak yang sesuai dan boleh-lah di-kenakan bayaran kepada sa-siapa Ahli Parlimen yang ingin hendak tinggal di-sana. Dengan sa-chara yang sa-macam itu dapat-lah kita kumpulkan semua Ahli² Parlimen dudok dalam satu bangunan dan juga menjaga maruah Ahli² Parlimen daripada dudok berselerak dalam Kuala Lumpur ini, ada yang kemampuan dudok di-hotel nombor satu, yang tidak berapa berkemampuan dudok hotel nombor dua atau pun hotel yang kelas tiga. Jadi, nampak-nya dengan chara yang sa-macam ini, kehormatan sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Parlimen itu tidak-lah begitu sesuai dan elok. Oleh itu saya merayu-lah lagi sa-kali kalau boleh di-beri peluang kepada Ahli² Parlimen tinggal di-bangunan Parlimen ini.

Saya ingin menarek perhatian kepada S. 7 muka 54 bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi. Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin menhadangkan supaya Bahagian ini di-adakan satu bahagian khas Peranchang Ekonomi untuk orang Melayu bagi Malaysia Barat, dan Peranchang Ekonomi bagi Bumiputra Malaysia Timor. Kerana, sa-hingga hari ini belum lagi dapat dengan jelas-nya kedudukan ekonomi orang Melayu di-sini dan bumiputra di-sana. Mengikut Perlembagaan kita, Fasal 153, bagaimana yang di-rokemenkan oleh Surohanjaya Lord Reid yang telah di-maktubkan dalam Perlembagaan Fasal 153 itu, kerana pada masa itu Surohanjaya ini memandang orang² Melayu sangat lemah dalam ekonomi, maka sebab itu-lah di-masokkan sharat itu di-dalam Perlembagaan.

Dan Lord Reid juga telah pun membuat satu shor supaya di-kaji sa-lepas 15 tahun daripada tarikh merdeka. Jadi, sa-kira-nya kita tidak tahu sa-takat mana-kah maju-nya kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu di-banding dengan orang yang lain, tentu-lah tidak dapat di-kaji sa-lepas 15 tahun ini. Oleh itu saya merayu-lah supaya, yang pertama sa-kali di-adakan satu kajian, satu siasatan, mengenai kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu dari segi perniagaan, perusahaan dan perdagangan, sa-takat mana-kah yang di-mileki oleh orang² Melayu di-tanah Malaysia Barat dan bumiputra di-Malaysia Timor. Sa-takat mana-kah atau sa-luas mana-kah tanah di-mileki oleh orang² Melayu dalam kedua² kawasan itu dan juga permit², lesen², kemudahan² yang di-keluarkan daripada semenjak merdeka sa-hingga sekarang ini? Dengan perkara yang sa-macham ini dapat-lah di-buatkan satu kertas penyata supaya di-sibarkan kepada semua orang² Melayu. Oleh kerana memang-lah resmi orang Melayu, saya sa-bagai orang Melayu juga bukan-lah orang yang tidak mahu maju, hanya orang yang boleh di-katakan tidak begitu berjiwa mahu merebut kemajuan. Sa-kira-nya tidak ada satu risalat menunjukkan bahawa kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu bagini, maka tentu-lah akan membangkitkan satu semangat baharu supaya mereka ini berlumba² dengan warganegara

daripada bangsa lain, supaya dengan semangat berlumba², dengan semangat hendak bekerja, hendak menambahkan mata pencharian mereka itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa, supaya dapat-lah mereka itu mengubah sikap daripada biar begitu sahaja supaya daripada satu masa ka-satu masa dapat kita sa-imbangkan ekonomi orang² Melayu dengan ekonomi orang² yang bukan Melayu dalam jangka panjang.

Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang chukup penting, masaalah ini bukan-lah tanggong-jawab Kerajaan sahaja bahkan tanggong-jawab bagi seluroh warganegara. Kira-nya ada penyata yang demikian menunjukkan betapa rendah-nya kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu, maka dapat-lah orang² yang bukan Melayu itu sedar dan menolong kepada orang Melayu menunjok ajar dan memimpin orang² Melayu supaya orang Melayu dapat sa-imbangkan ekonomi mereka itu.

Saya terbacha dalam satu penyata mengenai milek ladang getah. Dalam kenyataan itu menunjukkan daripada jumlah 3,500,000 ekar ladang getah, yang menjadi hak milek orang Melayu chuma 2% sahaja, orang India 8%, orang China 30%, orang puteh 60%.

Getah ada-lah keluaran hasil yang terbesar sa-kali dalam negara kita ini, tetapi dukachita melihat milek ladang getah chuma 2% sahaja daripada 3½ juta ekar. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mendukachitakan dan dengan ada-nya kenyataan yang samacham ini dan kenyataan yang lain² di-sibarkan kepada semua orang Melayu kita, maka dapat-lah mereka itu satu pandangan baru untuk bekerja lebeh keras lagi memajukan kedudukan ekonomi mereka sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin-lah meneger wakil dari Kota Bharu Hilir tadi yang menyatakan bahawa dahulu-nya tidak ada Ahli² daripada Pembangkang yang di-pilih untuk mengunjongi negara² luar sa-bagai Ahli² rombongan. Untok pengetahuan beliau, rombongan yang mula² sa-kali melawat keluar negeri ia-lah pada bulan Mach, tahun 1961 ka-India, ia-itu rombongan itu, mengandongi Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Dewan Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Setia-usaha Dewan Ra'ayat, tiga orang daripada pehak Pembangkang ia-itu Enche' Ahmad Boestamam, Enche' Karam Singh dan Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah. Hanya dua orang sahaja daripada pehak Kerajaan pada masa itu. Jadi, Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan bahawa pada masa dahulu-nya tidak ada pehak pembangkang yang masok dalam rombongan, ada-lah perkara yang tidak benar. Yang mula² sa-kali tiga orang daripada pehak pembangkang di-hantarkan, pehak Kerajaan chuma dua orang sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu perkara lagi yang saya ingin berchakap ia-lah mengenai peruntokan bagi sewa rumah bagi kakitangan Kerajaan. Saya harap pehak Kerajaan akan mengkajikan masaalah membena bangunan² khas

bagi kakitangan Kerajaan supaya mengurangkan belanja untuk sewa rumah. Kerana, dengan chara yang sa-macam ini, bangunan² itu akan menjadi hak milek Kerajaan sendiri. Dan bagi kakitangan Kerajaan yang tinggal di-rumah itu tidak payah-lah Kerajaan rumah membayar sewa sa-hingga sa-tinggi²-nya \$450 sa-bulan. Ini satu chara untuk menjimatkan belanja bagi sewa rumah pada kakitangan Kerajaan.

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya ma'alumkan ia-itu Jawatan-kuasa Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1967 telah sampai kepada Kepala 11 bagi Jadual dalam Rang Undang² ini. Jawatan-kuasa ini akan bersidang pada hari besok.

House adjourned at 6.30 p.m.