



**PERBAHATHAN
PARLIMEN
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA
PENGKAL KEEMPAT
PENYATA RASMI
KANDONGAN-NYA**

PEMASHHORAN² OLEH TUAN YANG DI-PERTUA:

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Memperkenankan Rang Undang² [Ruangan 2569]

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The Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2620]

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The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2623]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2624]

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 14) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2629]

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The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2639]

The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2640]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2641]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2642]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2643]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2644]

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2645]

The Customs Ordinance, 1952: The (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2646]

The Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33): The Surtax (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2647]

The Sarawak Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26): The Surtax (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967 [Ruangan 2647]

ACT KUMPULAN WANG PEMBANGUNAN, 1966—PENYATA SEMENTARA KEPALA² PERBELANJAAN YANG DI-CHADANGKAN BAGI TAHUN 1968 MENGIKUT SEKSHEN-KECHIL (5) SEKSHEN 4 [Ruangan 2648]

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA
PENGGAL YANG KEEMPAT

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Ithnin, 13hb November, 1967

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10.00 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kewangan, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian dan Menteri Ke'adilan, DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kewangan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Teluk Anson).
- „ Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH (Raub).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN HAJI 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 HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ 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, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

- Yang Berhormat TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- .. 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 HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- .. TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. 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., J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- .. TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- .. TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- .. TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- .. PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- .. TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (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.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- .. 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 HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- .. 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).

6. to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
7. to relieve the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat of the liability of repaying certain principal sums and charges thereon;
8. to amend the Finance Act, 1965;
9. to provide for the registration of accountants and matters connected therewith;
10. to amend the laws relating to stamp duty;
11. to amend and consolidate the law relating to Customs in the Federation;
12. to amend the Excise Ordinance of Sarawak;
13. to provide for the registration of Architects and for purposes connected therewith;
14. to provide for the registration of Engineers and for purposes connected therewith;
15. to provide for the registration of Surveyors and for purposes connected therewith;
16. to amend the Malayan Railway Provident Fund Ordinance, 1952;
17. to amend the Price Control Ordinance, 1946;
18. to make provisions as to the rights of the Government in the legislation relating to patents and for matters incidental thereto;
19. to amend the Municipal Ordinance (Extended Application) Ordinance, 1948;
20. to amend the Municipal Ordinance;
21. to amend the Municipal Act, 1963;
22. to amend the Town Boards Enactments of the Federated Malay States, Johore and Trengganu and the Municipal Enactment of Kelantan;
23. to amend the Town Boards Enactment of the Federated Malay States;
24. to amend the Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1965;
25. to provide for the control of factories with respect to matters relating to the safety, health and welfare of persons therein and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration and inspection of machinery and for matters connected therewith;
26. to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1965;
27. to make better provisions in the law relating to Commonwealth Fugitive Criminals and for other matters connected therewith;
28. to consolidate and amend the law of bankruptcy;
29. to provide for the establishment of the Malaysian Combined Cadet Force and for matters incidental thereto;
30. to make provision for the interpretation of written laws of the States of West Malaysia, for shortening the language used therein, for matters generally relating thereto and for other like purposes;
31. to make provision for imposing a uniform income tax throughout Malaysia in place of the taxes imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1956, of Sabah, the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1960 of Sarawak and the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, of West Malaysia; for specifying rates and allowances in connection with the tax; for ascertaining chargeable income; for assessing, collecting and recovering the tax; for the administrative care and management of the tax; and for incidental and related purposes;
32. to make provision for the imposition, collection and recovery of supplementary income tax and for incidental and related matters;
33. to impose a tax upon income from the winning of petroleum in Malaysia, to provide for the assessment and collection thereof and for purposes connected therewith;

34. to amend the Industrial Relations Act, 1967; without amendment.

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

MEMPERKENANKAN RANG UNDANG²

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak memaalumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah memperkenankan Rang Undang² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen baharu² ini seperti berikut:

1. Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1967.
2. Penal Codes (Amendment) Act, 1967.
3. Minor Offences (Malaysia) (Amendment) Act, 1967.
4. Police Act, 1967.
5. Supplementary Supply (1967) Act, 1967.
6. Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Act, 1967.
7. Excise (Amendment) Act, 1967.
8. Petroleum (Income Tax) Act, 1967.
9. Supplementary Income Tax Act, 1967.
10. Income Tax Act, 1967.
11. Loans Funds (Allocation to RIDA—1953 to 1956) Act, 1967.
12. Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Act, 1967.
13. Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1967.
14. Trade Unions (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1967.
15. Price Control (Amendment) Act, 1967.
16. Patents (Rights of Government) Act, 1967.
17. Commonwealth Fugitive Criminals Act, 1967.
18. Bankruptcy Act, 1967.

19. Municipal Ordinance (Extended Application) (Amendment) Act, 1967.

20. Interpretation (States of West Malaysia) Act, 1967.

21. Malayan Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Act, 1967.

22. Finance (Amendment) Act, 1967.

23. Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1967.

24. Municipal (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1967.

25. Customs Act, 1967.

26. Accountants Act, 1967.

27. Factories and Machinery Act, 1967.

28. Architects Act, 1967.

29. Registration of Engineers Act, 1967.

30. Registration of Surveyors Act, 1967.

31. Malaysian Combined Cadet Force, Act, 1967.

32. Town Boards (Amendment) Act, 1967.

33. Town Boards (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1967.

34. Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1967.

KEMATIAN ALLAH YARHAM YANG BERHORMAT TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dengan sedeh-nya saya memaalumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah, Ahli bagi Kelantan Hilir, telah meninggal dunia. Bagi pehak Majlis ini, saya suka melafazkan perasaan kehilangan kita dan belas kasehan terhadap keluarga Yang Berhormat Allah Yarham itu.

KEBENARAN CHUTI BAGI TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka memberitahu Majlis ini ia-itu pada menjalankan kuasa² yang di-berikan kepada saya oleh ketetapan Majlis ini pada 25hb April, 1961, saya telah membenarkan Yang Berhormat Tuan Abdul Rahman

well abroad. On the other hand, in a troubled area or spot, like the Middle East, we feel that the person best suited to represent us is the person who understands a lot about what is happening here, what is happening there, and who has got political acumen, and it is from such persons that we can get a good report which we always like to see coming from that part of the world. I am prepared to give him a chance and I think he will do well there. If I am convinced that he is not the right person to be sent there, he can always be recalled.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware of the fact that, when the announcement was first rumoured, rather than substantively reported, on October the 11th, and following upon that announcement which appeared in the Press, the students in the University of Malaya did write to the Press to protest against this then possible appointment?

The Prime Minister: As Honourable Members are aware, some section of the students—not all the students—were much against the payment made by the Government in respect of the cost of legal proceedings in that case and they were most vociferous against it. So, I am not surprised that the students started this opposition then. I am the Chancellor of the University, and they had not communicated their opposition to me at all. Therefore, I do not think they take it seriously.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that it was not a section of the University students protesting against this appointment, but that it was the University of Malaya Students' Union, the Union that represents 4,500 students in the University of Malaya, that protested in no uncertain terms against this appointment?

The Prime Minister: Yes, I am aware of that and I am also aware that the Honourable Member gets very close to this Union himself (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, when the announcement was made, I was far away in Seoul and I had nothing to do with it (*Laughter*).

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I think this question calls, perhaps, for a further question. Will the Honourable Prime Minister let this House know what is required of an ambassador and what are the qualifications for an ambassador? He did mention just now that political acumen is important in the Middle East. First of all, perhaps, he might not think that the present appointee has very much political acumen in bringing up a libel suit which he lost; he knew he was going to lose it, and he should not have brought the libel suit; but having brought it and lost, he should accept the decision, although it is a civil suit. However, apart from this political acumen, will the Honourable Prime Minister inform this House what are the qualifications and credentials required of an ambassador?

Mr Speaker: This is a separate question. It is a different question.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I thought that arose out of an answer given by the Honourable Prime Minister, who said that the Middle East was a very troubled area and that he was prepared to give the present appointee a chance, because of his political acumen. So, I am asking him whether there are other qualifications and credentials required.

The Prime Minister: If he wants to know all the qualifications, I think I can write and tell him, that is if he is really seriously anxious to know about them, but I do not think he is (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that in the case of one previous appointee, one of the qualifications put forward in his favour was that he prayed seven times a day. Can the Honourable Prime Minister tell us that, in the case of the present appointee, he also is in the habit of praying seven times a day?

The Prime Minister: As far as I know, no Muslim prays seven times a day. They only pray five times a day! (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Honourable Prime Minister began his reply by saying that he was unaware of any dissension towards this appointment except from this Opposition, and in a subsequent reply to a supplementary question he says that he is aware that the Students' Union is also dissatisfied with this appointment, the Honourable Prime Minister probably misjudged the actual situation and, therefore, there are sections in this country probably larger than he thinks who are dissatisfied with this appointment.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would not like to say any more, except that none of these protests or so-called objections have been ever communicated to me. Even this protest by the students, I was told so by the Honourable Member from the Opposition of this House just now—I did not hear about it before. As I said, I am the Chancellor of the University and they had not taken the trouble to communicate their protest, objection or whatever they have against the appointment, to me at all. That is why I do not take it very seriously.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister tell this House whether or not the Cabinet, the Government, consider that the post of an ambassador of this country is equivalent to that of a post of Minister?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think so. He is addressed as "His Excellency" and this is more than what a Minister here is entitled to (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister inform this House whether he can recall that on December 10, 1964, he informed the people of this country through a press conference that it was his opinion that the Government would not interfere with the course of justice.

The Prime Minister: We have never interfered with the course of justice,

and the Honourable Member knows about that. The appointment of Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib as Ambassador to the U.A.R., is not a matter which can be considered as anything having been done to interfere with the course of justice.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, this press conference, which was reported on December 10th, was actually held on the 9th December, 1964, and it was a press conference on the part of the Honourable Prime Minister to rebut his use of the term "innocence" with regard to the decision of the court on Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib and also in consequence of his resignation as a Minister. Under the circumstances, the Honourable Prime Minister in 1964 indicated that in accepting the resignation of the plaintiff in that libel suit, who was then the Minister of Education, he would not interfere with the course of justice.

The Prime Minister: No answer is required.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that it is relevant, or warranted, to cast insinuations about motives of Members in asking questions in this House. My question was what the credentials and qualifications of an ambassador are supposed to be, and I have been given the answer that the Honourable Prime Minister will give it to me in writing. I do not know whether I am supposed to take it for an answer, but I do not think that it is relevant to say that the matter was not raised before this House because this House is the place where such matters are to be raised. We represent sections of the public and, I think, it is to this House that the Government is responsible mainly. So, I repeat my question: Will the Honourable Prime Minister, leaving aside motives, inform this House whether or not he is prepared to let this House know what the credentials of an ambassador are supposed to be?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not have to make a long study in order to tell the Honourable Member what the qualification of a man who is

mandat kepada Perdana Menteri Singapura mengenai keselamatan negara kita dan negara di-dalam Asia.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (Ketawa).

MENGGUNAKAN ALAT² KERAJAAN DALAM PILEHANRAYA KECHIL PARLIMEN BAGI KAWASAN KELANTAN

3. Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah (Pasir Mas Hilir) [under S.O. 24 (2)] bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa alat² Kerajaan telah di-gunakan untuk mempengaruhi pengundi² dalam Pilehanraya kechil Parlimen bagi kawasan Kelantan Hilir baharu² ini, dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah yang telah di-ambil terhadap mereka yang terlibat.

The Prime Minister: Jadi yang mana saya tahu berkenaan yang di-tudoh di-sini ada-kah kita ini sedar bahawa alat² Kerajaan telah di-gunakan untuk mempengaruhi pengundi² dalam Pilehan raya. Bagaimana yang saya tahu, alat² Kerajaan itu tidak di-gunakan bagi mana² pehak dalam pilehan raya, chuma-nya alat² itu, penerangan itu, diberi di-serata² tempat sa-bagai penggunaan semua orang. Kita pun tahu di atas keputusan pilehan raya pehak Pembangkang sudah menang. Jadi tentu-lah kalau ada di-gunakan alat ini di-gunakan untuk pehak Pembangkang sahaja-lah.

Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Ada-kah Tunku Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa ada Pegawai Tinggi Penjara Malaysia ini yang datang karumah bekas² orang yang keluar daripada penjara meminta supaya mengundi Perikatan dan merayu kepada pengundi² di-kawasan Kelantan Hilir supaya mengundi Perikatan.

The Prime Minister: Kalau ada pehak Parti Islam tidak bagi tahu pada saya pun.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa pehak Kerajaan Negeri

PAS ada menggunakan alat² Kerajaan kerana membantu pilehan raya Kelantan Hilir dan Pasir Mas Hulu seperti menggunakan land rover² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah dan ada-kah Perdana Menteri mengarahkan supaya Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan mengambil tindakan atas perbuatan salah itu?

The Prime Minister: Ada juga ternyata (Ketawa). Ini pun tidak diberi tahu kepada saya pada waktu itu, lepas kejadian baharu bagi tahu. Jadi tidak upaya-lah saya hendak buat apa². Jadi kalau kira², dua pehak ini sama salah-lah (Ketawa).

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Masaalah tudoh-menudoh menggunakan alat Kerajaan di-dalam pilehan raya Kelantan Hilir baharu² ini, ada-kah Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa sa-buah helicopter di-gunakan dan diturunkan di-dalam kawasan pilehan raya mengundi di-Banggol dan apa-kah ada hubungan-nya dengan pertahanan atau pun dengan pilehan raya itu?

The Prime Minister: Saya fikir Timbalan Perdana Menteri menggunakan helicopter kerana bekerja Rural Development, sebab itu dia menggunakan helicopter (Ketawa).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that far from the Deputy Prime Minister making use of the RMAF helicopter in connection with rural development, it was a blatant attempt of going there—as the newspapers put it—he went there for four days—to campaign on behalf of the Alliance Party. Will the Honourable Prime Minister see to it that whenever there is either a by-election or an election, there should be a very clear-cut distinction between party interest and Government interest, in that, if there is an election, no Minister should use any Government property to campaign?

The Prime Minister: From my information, the Deputy Prime Minister was only trying to kill two birds with one stone (Laughter). In actual fact, he was

going on his round which had been fixed months ahead. While he was there as Deputy Prime Minister he did his work in the matter of rural development, and while he was there he might as well talk about the by-election, as after all, he is the No. 2 head of the Alliance.

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad: Soalan tambahan. Berhubung dengan jawapan daripada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri bahawasa Tun, Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang juga menjadi Ketua Perhubungan UMNO negeri Kelantan itu melawat dengan helicopter waktu itu kerana ada maksud untuk pembangunan, tetapi sa-panjang yang kita dapati dan kita melihat tingkah laku daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun, Tun tidak pernah melihat jalan² atau pun parit² hanya sa-kadar berjumpa dengan orang² pengundi sahaja, sabanyak itu sahaja yang kita tengok, sebab tidak jauh dia pergi kawasan itu dia jalan pun sudah ada, apa pun sudah ada, jadi di-situ tidak pernah ada ranchangan yang tertentu—itu sebab saya bertanya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Jalan raya tidak ada, sebab itu dia naik kapal terbang (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad: Ada-kah Tunku Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa di-masa kempen pilihan raya di-Kelantan Hilir baharu² ini, bahawa orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Penchegah Jenayah di-bebas-kan sementara untuk datang ka-kawasan Kelantan Hilir untuk merayu undi kapada parti Perikatan.

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

THE SUFFIAN COMMISSION REPORT—RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister:

- (a) to state if the Government has since considered the recommendation of the Suffian Commission and whether the Government has now made arrangements for commencement of negotiations

on its conclusions with the two Whitley Councils, and if so, the dates;

- (b) whether he will give an assurance that negotiations on the recommendation of the Suffian Commission with the two Whitley Councils would be speeded up.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Committee of Officials of the Government and the Staff Sides of the Whitley Councils and the Police Council are now examining in detail the recommendations of the Report of the Suffian Commission on the salaries in the Public Service. Negotiations in the two Whitley Councils and the Police Council on the recommendations contained in this Report have not yet been completed, and I can assure the Honourable Member that the Government had been urging upon them to speed up these negotiations between the Official and the Staff sides. Also, I know that the Committee of Officials has been working, something like two-and-a-half hours a day to try and get this work completed in good time, but they have not been able to do it. I have been asked if they could be allowed another month to work on this Report because they say that it is not possible to complete it in time. So far only the I.M.G. workers have completed their Report but the others have not yet done so.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that far from negotiations being carried out, negotiations, I gather, have not even started and that what has been done so far has been preliminary talks and preliminary discussions and examination of the document? The other supplementary question that I wish to ask is this: in view of the fact that the Suffian Report is no longer the top secret that the Government fondly hopes it is, will the Honourable Prime Minister consider releasing that Report to the public, because the public are as much interested in the Suffian Report as the Government servants, and, as the Prime Minister knows well, it is the public which will foot the bill, whatever it may be?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have told the Honourable Member before that until the Staff Side and the Official Side have had a chance to discuss the Report, it would not be right for the public to get possession of it and try to influence the Staff Side or the Official Side. Therefore, I would ask the Honourable Member to be patient, because we are really working hard to try to get this done, and when they have made a full study of the Report, they will then negotiate with one another. Given time, I think they will do it in good time.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

5. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Prime Minister to state why he has not given an assurance to this House that any Federal citizen is entitled to be a Prime Minister of this country irrespective of race or religion.

The Prime Minister: I do not know what assurance the Honourable Member wants from this House, because there is the Constitution which lays down in clear terms that anybody can be a Prime Minister so long as he has the support of the House. That is as it stands and there has been no attempt to change that part of the Constitution.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, was the Honourable the Prime Minister asking me a question because he did not know what assurance I wanted?

The Prime Minister: I cannot say anything else. What assurance can I give the Honourable Member? The Constitution is there and it is quite clear. He is a lawyer and he can read it for himself.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I was merely asking a question, in order that this statement may be made public. In the recent controversy in the papers, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister did say that it was only a private quarrel between the Alliance members and that a Chinese could be a Deputy Prime Minister. So, it did give the impression that perhaps the

office of Prime Ministership was out of the hands of the Honourable Minister of Finance. Sir, I just want a clarification (*Laughter*).

THE HONOURABLE TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K.—APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR TO U.A.R. AND MOROCCO

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to state that if he is aware that the announcement of the appointment of Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib as Ambassador to Morocco has caused a great deal of indignation to honest people in this country, and that the appointment of defeated, discredited and disgruntled politicians to plums in the foreign service is not in the interest of the service or the country; if so, whether he will consider revoking this appointment.

(Please see answer to Question No. 1)

TANGGA GAJI TENTERA² MALAYSIA

7. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah beliau sedar gaji tentera² kita yang berjalan sekarang, terutama sekali daripada pangkat Keptan ka-bawah, tidak menchukupi, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang sedang atau yang akan di-ambil bagi mengatasi kegelisahan dan kesulitan hidup mereka.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tangga gaji pegawai² tentera daripada peringkat Keptan ka-bawah ada-lah di-fikirkan berpatutan jika dibandingkan dengan tangga gaji pegawai² 'awam Kerajaan. Sa-lain daripada gaji, mereka juga mendapat kemudahan² dan elaun² yang lain seperti perumahan, elaun kahwin dan sebagainya. Mereka juga dapat pergi dengan keretapi, atau kapal terbang atas perbelanjaan Kerajaan apabila mengambil chuti tahunan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that the allowances, in particular the

housing allowances, paid to military personnel in the lower ranks are far below that of the allowances paid, for example, to personnel of comparable rank in the police force? Is he aware of this and that the housing allowances given to a military personnel, if he were to have to find accommodation in Kuala Lumpur in particular would be totally inadequate for that purpose?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It is not a supplementary question arising from this, but I can answer that. We are looking into the question of allowances to other ranks and we are doing as much as we can to try and build accommodation, either houses or flats, and the question of their salaries and allowances is now under investigation. In fact, the Report of the Committee is ready now for consideration by the Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Minister of Defence is also Minister for Home Affairs, in any revision of salaries, will he see to it that at least the other ranks in the Armed Forces will enjoy the same housing allowances as those of comparable ranks in the Police force.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I shall try to be fair to all officers under my jurisdiction but we cannot take one item alone, i.e., the salary. We must take other privileges too because in some cases the Police do not get a ration allowance while the Army do get it, but all these are being considered, Sir, and the report is now ready for consideration by the Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister of Defence give an assurance that if and when the report is ready and presented to the Government and, we hope, accepted by the Government, it will be tabled in this House for debate.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: That is a matter for the Government to decide when the time comes.

TANGGA GAJI TENTERA— BERAPA LAMA PATUT DI- ULANG KAJI

8. Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud [S. O. 24 (2)] bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan sudah berapa lama-kah tangga gaji tentera² kita berjalan hingga sekarang, dan berapa lama-kah tempoh yang sa-patut-nya di-adakan untuk peninjauan sa-mula atas tangga gaji yang tersebut.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tangga gaji anggota tentera kita yang ada sekarang ini telah berjalan semenjak tahun 1957. Semenjak tarikh itu satu tambahan gaji sementara telah di-buat pada 1hb Januari, 1965. Sementara itu sa-buah jawatan-kuasa telah mengkaji sa-mula gaji dan elaun anggota² lain pangkat dan juga elaun² bagi pegawai² tentera. Penyata ini baharu sahaja siap dan akan di-kemukakan kepada Kerajaan dalam sadikit masa lagi. Tidak ada tempoh yang tertentu bagi meninjau sa-mula tangga gaji tentera dan perkara ini boleh-lah di-semak bila² sahaja di-fikirkan mustahak.

PERUMAHAN UNTUK TENTERA² MALAYSIA

9. Wan Hassan bin Wan Daud [S. O. 24 (2)] bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa sa-bahagian besar daripada tentera² kita yang berpangkat rendah yang telah berumah tangga, tidak di-beri rumah tempat tinggal yang sa-wajarnya terutama mereka² di-Kuala Lumpur dan terpaksa mereka menyewa rumah² burok yang sa-padan dengan elaun rumah yang terlalu kecil yang di-berikan kepada mereka, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan beliau berchadang hendak ambil untuk memperelokkan keadaan ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah pun jawab tadi kepada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu bahawa ada-lah di-perchaya² ahli² tentera yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ini ia-lah other ranks atau pun ahli² lain pangkat ia-itu bukan pegawai² Keptan atau Leftenan ka-bawah ia-itu lain² pegawai yang

tidak ada mempunyai pangkat ia-tu ahli² yang bukan pegawai. Kerajaan ada-lah menjalankan usaha² dengan sa-berapa boleh untuk mengadakan rumah² kelamin dan juga rumah² pangsa bagi ahli² tentera dan pada mereka² yang terpaksa juga menyewa rumah di-luar ada-lah elaun yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan. Saperti yang saya katakan tadi juga masaalah elaun ini sedang di-semak oleh Kerajaan dan dengan sa-berapa boleh Kerajaan akan memberi juga apa² bantuan kepada pehak other ranks atau pun pegawai² lain yang di-fikirkan berkeadaan ke-susahan terutama sa-kali terhadap rumah.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in his reply has stated that low-cost housing will be one of the things that will be provided for other ranks in our Armed Forces. Can the Honourable Minister of Defence tell us what plans the Ministry of Defence has for erecting low-cost housing for other ranks in the Kuala Lumpur area?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, we have plans subject to availability of funds. We are doing that because we have our troops not only in Kuala Lumpur but in other parts, and I think at the moment priority is given to those who serve in outlying areas where private accommodation is difficult to find.

MENGGUNAKAN KAPALTER-BANG DAN HELIKOPTER P.T.U.D.M. OLEH MENTERI² DAN PEGAWAI PARTAI PERIKATAN UNTUK RAPAT UMUM PILEHAN-RAYA

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah kena pada tempat-nya sa-saorang Menteri dan pegawai dalam Partai Perikatan menggunakan kapalterbang dan helikopter² P.T.U.D.M. untuk membawa mereka ka-rapat² umum pilehan-raya dan ka-majlis² jamuan partai. Ada-kah patut menggunakan kenderaan² Kementerian Pertahanan untuk maksud² demikian, jika tidak, dapat-lah beliau merentikan perbuatan meng-

gunakan harta orang ramai kepada jalan yang salah saperti itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Menteri² Kerajaan ada-lah di-benarkan meng-guna kapal²terbang dan helikopter² Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia untuk menjalankan kerja² rasmi mereka sa-bagai Menteri.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tamba-han. Ada-kah Menteri Pertahanan sedar pada masa Alliance Party Con-vention di-Kuching yang lalu Menteri² Kerajaan Pusat telah pergi ka-Kuching dengan kapalterbang R.M.A.F.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya tahu sebab saya sendiri beri kebenaran-nya kerana Menteri² ini mustahak berada di-Kuching bukan sahaja sa-bagai menghadhiri Convention itu bahkan menjalankan tugas² mereka itu sa-bagai Menteri².

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tamba-han. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Menteri Pertahanan memberitahu ka-pada Dewan Yang Berhormat ini sa-lain daripada Menteri Pertahanan, lain Menteri yang pergi ka-Kuching, apa tugas²-nya apabila mereka pergi ka-Kuching.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tugas Menteri² ada-lah bermacham². Jadi Menteri²—tiap² orang Menteri—ada jawatan² khas, jadi dalam melawat ka-tempat² mereka itu menjalankan tugas sa-bagai Menteri.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tamba-han, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Boleh-kah Menteri Pertahanan memberitahu Dewan Yang Berhormat ini apa tugas Menteri Kewangan ada di-Kuching pada masa itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tugas Menteri Kewangan ada-lah banyak dan sangat berat (*Ketawa*).

11. Tuan Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Home Affairs whether Government will return the guns which were surrendered by the Chinese in Sarawak for safe custody during confrontation; if not whether the Government is prepared to buy up these guns from those owners who are willing to sell their guns to the Govern-ment.

The Assistant Minister of Home Affairs (Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the security situation in Sarawak at the moment, whereby the communist organisation is still posing a militant threat to Sarawak, it is not yet possible generally to release private firearms surrendered for safe-keeping. The question of compensation, as asked by the Honourable Member, does not arise in this case, Mr Speaker, Sir, because the arms kept in custody by the Police were never confiscated—they were merely surrendered for safe-keeping, and they will be returned to the owners as and when the security situation permits. However, there have been some applications for the return of the firearms so kept in custody and some of these applications have been favourably considered.

KESALAHAN² YANG MEMBOLEHKAN POLIS MENAREK BALEK LESEN² SENJATA API

12. Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad [*bawah S. O. 24 (2)*] bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah kesalahan² yang membolehkan pehak polis menarek balek lesen² senjata api daripada pemegang² lesen tersebut.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Undang² Senjata Api, tahun 1960, Ketua Pegawai Polis di-tiap² negeri ada di-beri kuasa membatalkan atau menggantung tiap² satu lesen senjata api atau pistol dengan sebab keselamatan 'awam, atau pun sebab² yang lain yang di-chatitikan oleh pegawai yang berkenaan. Daripada ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah dapat di-jelaskan sebab² dalam mana senjata api boleh di-tarek balek, tetapi mengikut penarekan² yang telah di-lakukan dahulu maka sabilangan sebab² yang pernah di-jadikan alasan ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (1) Jikalau menggunakan senjata api untuk melakukan kesalahan jenayah.
- (2) Tidak chermat menjaga keselamatan 'awam sa-masa menggunakan senjata api umpama-nya ter-tembak kawan masa memburu.

(3) Melanggar syarat² yang tertentu di-dalam lesen², umpama-nya sa-kira-nya senjata sa-saorang itu apabila telah di-beri senjata api untuk menggunakan-nya bagi target practice di-bawa-nya senjata api itu ka-mana² ia pergi dengan tidak kebetulan tujuan-nya menggunakan senjata api itu untuk sa-bagaimana di-tentukan di-dalam syarat ia-itu menembak pada masa target practice.

(4) Meminjamkan senjata api kepada orang lain tanpa kebenaran.

(5) Sebab yang boleh di-tarek balek senjata orang yang mempunyai lesen itu ia-lah sa-kira-nya sebab² asal di-keluarkan lesen itu di-dapati tidak berbangkit lagi. Mithal-nya kalau sa-orang itu di-beri lesen kerana menjaga kebun getah yang baharu di-tanam, lepas beberapa tahun kalau sa-kira-nya getah itu sudah besar di-dapati tidak mustahak ia-nya di-benarkan menyimpan lagi pistol itu, pehak yang bertanggung-angan ia-itu Pegawai Polis Negeri boleh menarek balek senjata api itu.

(6) Lagi satu sebab boleh di-tarek ia-lah melakukan kesalahan jenayah atau sa-barang perbuatan yang menunjukkan perangai dan kelakuan bersifat tidak layak lagi di-amanahkan menyimpan senjata api itu.

DEPRIVATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF ENCHE' HAMID TUAH

13. Tuan Lim Kean Siew asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the Government is aware of the statement by the Menteri Besar of Selangor published in a certain newspaper that he will request the Central Government to deprive Hamid Tuah of his citizenship and will the Minister of Home Affairs inform this House whether or not such a request has been transmitted to the Central Government; if so, will the Government accede to the Menteri Besar's request.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has not

received any request, and if and when it is received, the matter would be considered on its merits.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Assistant Minister of Home Affairs aware that this question of deprivation of the citizenship of Hamid Tuah is a very serious matter and the Government, if and when it should receive such a request, should take into serious consideration that there is a great *pergadohan* between the Dato' Menteri of Selangor and Hamid Tuah and should not listen just to the version of the Dato' Menteri of Selangor?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can give the Honourable Member the assurance that the question of the deprivation of citizenship is, in our view, a very serious matter which must always be looked into very carefully before the power of deprivation is exercised by this Ministry.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May we have an assurance from the Assistant Minister of Home Affairs that political considerations would not colour such a decision, if and when it is made on a request for the deprivation of the citizenship of Enche' Hamid Tuah?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: As the Honourable Member is fully aware, there are laid down in our Constitution various grounds whereby a citizen can be deprived of his citizenship, and I can give the assurance to the Honourable Member that the Minister will exercise his discretion, having regard to all these grounds that are fully set out in the Constitution, and will not take into consideration any political ground.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Assistant Minister of Home Affairs aware—as I am aware—that many such decisions in the past to deprive citizens of their citizenships have been taken purely on political grounds and that is why my anxiety with regard to Enche' Hamid Tuah?

Mr Speaker: That is a different question.

RESERVE FUND OF STATE OF SARAWAK HANDED OVER BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT

14. Tuan Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Finance to state whether there was any reserve fund from the State of Sarawak handed over by the British Government to the Malaysian Government when Sarawak joined Malaysia, and if so, how much.

The Minister of Finance (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, no reserves belonging to the State were handed over by the British Government.

PENANG UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GRANTS BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

15. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) what is the sum which the Central Government will provide to the State of Penang by way of capital grant for the establishment of the University of Penang;
- (b) to what extent the Central Government will subsidise the annually recurrent expenditure of this University; and
- (c) when the initial grants will be made.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, matters connected with the proposed Penang University College project, including its financial implications, are being considered by a Working Committee. The Government, therefore, is not in a position to give any information until the report of the Working Committee has been received and studied.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Finance aware that from time to time there has been certain Delphic pronouncements from Penang regarding the starting of this University College in Penang? One statement made very recently was that classes would be started next year. All these have financial implications. Will he confirm that no such commitments have been made

to the establishment of the University College or the University in Penang and that such Delphic pronouncements have no basis where the Ministry of Finance is concerned?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of those pronouncements. In any case, whatever pronouncements had been made will obviously have to be considered in the light of our financial position.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Minister of Finance is unable to make an announcement just now, will the Honourable Minister of Finance inform this House whether or not discussions are on the way between the State Government of Penang and the Central Government (with the Minister of Finance) with regard to the financing of this University? Otherwise, if the Minister of Finance is reluctant to give some kind of assurance or aid, then the planning cannot go on.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, we are committed to this project of starting a University College in Penang. But as far as the Treasury is aware, and certainly as far as I am aware, the financial commitment has not yet been accepted and certainly it has not yet been fixed.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR STABILISATION OF NATURAL RUBBER PRICE

16. Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, arising out of question 16, I have the Member for Bungsar's permission to ask that questions 19 and 20 be taken also at the same time.

Mr Speaker: What questions?

Dr Lim Chong Eu: 19 and 20—they are related, I think.

Mr Speaker: I think you better leave 19 and 20 for the Honourable Member for Bungsar to ask.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: So what question you want me to answer?

Dr Lim Chong Eu: 16.

16. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) on what occasions the Central Government had intervened in the Rubber Market to stabilise the fall in the price of rubber;
- (b) on each of these occasions how much rubber was purchased by the Government's agents and at what price level; and
- (c) how much of the rubber thus purchased have been resold, and at what price.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, it would not be in the public interest to divulge the information asked for by the Honourable Member. To do so would utterly destroy the effectiveness of the operation and defeat its very purpose.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, while I totally agree with the Honourable Minister of Finance that it is not in the public interest to divulge the occasions when the Central Government intervened to stabilise the price of rubber, will he give an assurance that the Central Government will consider very seriously whether the Malaysian Government can afford to go it alone in this business of entering into, or getting out of, the rubber market without the co-operation of other rubber producing countries? It does seem to us on this side of the House and the taxpayers that it is a very dangerous practice for the Government to go it alone.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, both as the Custodian of the nation's purse and the Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Rubber Industry, which has been set up for this purpose, I can give an assurance that the Government will act responsibly and with discretion.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. DY. ASST. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN EAST ASIA (MR. ROBERT BARNETT) AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MALAYSIA

17. Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Finance to state

what was the outcome of his discussions with Mr Robert Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in East Asia during his recent visit to U.S. to stabilise the world price of natural rubber.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to add to the statement which was issued from the White House as a result of my recent meeting with President Johnson in Washington. In regard, however, to the general question of rubber prices, I would ask the Honourable Member to await the statement which I shall make when moving a motion which has been put down on the Order Paper asking this House to approve the setting up of a "Government Rubber Trading Trust Account".

RAISING OF ADDITIONAL TAXES AND ABOLITION OF DEVELOPMENT TAX IN SARAWAK

18. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance:

- (a) whether it is the only intention of the Government to raise additional taxes in view of the deteriorating rubber and tin prices as stated by he himself recently; and
- (b) if not, whether he will consider to abolish the Development Tax in Sarawak or postponement to another five years' time in order to lighten the burden of the present hardship of the people there.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member wishes to know whether the Government will be raising additional taxes or not in view of the declining prices of rubber and tin. It is obvious that he will have to contain his impatience a little longer since I clearly cannot divulge the 1968 Budget proposals to him now. I can be more explicit in replying to the second part of his question. The Government is not considering the abolition of the Development Tax in Sarawak or in the other States of Malaysia. The question of a postponement does not arise as the tax is already in force.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE RUBBER MARKET

19. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance:

- (a) in view of the concern and hopes raised by the Government's intervention in the rubber market, would the Minister—
 - (i) make a statement on the effects of that intervention on the country's financial resources and economy, and on the people involved in rubber, namely the merchants, the estate owners, the smallholders and the tappers;
 - (ii) state, in particular, what reliefs have been afforded to the smallholder by way of increases in prices in rubber of lower grades;
- (b) to state whether the Government would consider it desirable that a cash aid scheme be implemented immediately for those described as having only one meal a day.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to the general question of the Government's decision to intervene in the rubber market, I would ask the Honourable Member to await the statement which I shall make when moving the motion to seek the approval of this House to set up a "Government Rubber Trading Trust Account." The motion is already on the Order Paper and will be taken later on in this session. For the moment, I would say that if, as a result of the Government intervention in the rubber market, the price of rubber were to rise by even a few cents a pound, there would clearly be beneficial effects not only for those directly engaged in the industry, there would be indirect benefits for others as well as a result of the higher level of economic activity engendered thereby. While the prices of lower grade rubbers may not have benefited much by the Government's intervention in the market, it should also be borne in mind that this intervention was never at any time designed to be a magic cure for the ills of the industry arising from its prevailing low price.

The second part of the question urges the Government to consider a cash aid scheme to be implemented immediately for smallholders who have been badly hit by the present level of prices. It should be emphasised that a cash aid scheme will not remove the root causes of the said problem. It would only be palliative and a dangerous palliative at that, because the cost will be astronomical and would far outweigh its advantages. In any case, the Government cannot afford the prohibitive cost of such a scheme, apart from the dangerous precedent that such a scheme will create.

A more helpful approach in the long term would be for the State Governments concerned to alienate land to such smallholders on easy terms to enable them to switch to food crops and thus diversify their holdings to the advantage of themselves and the country. In this way the present recession could be a blessing in disguise, if the challenge and opportunity thus presented are met squarely vigorously and with imagination.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Would it be true to say, Sir, that the Government's intervention in the rubber market has not meant any purchase of rubber produced by the smallholders, generally the rubber produced by the smallholders is not of the Grade I variety—it is of Grade II or III?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, smallholders do produce Ribbed Smoked Sheet No. 1, if that is what the Honourable Member is referring to, although I do agree that the percentage of No. 1 rubber produced by the smallholders is not as high as it should be, or as high as that produced by the estate sector of the industry.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Finance aware that his statement that giving cash aid, would not solve the problem of poverty of the smallholders, in as much as that perhaps may or may not be true, it certainly is true that Government's intervention in the rubber market will not solve long-term-wise any stability

in price in the prices of rubber which this Government should seek to have. Consequently, in as much as this intervention in the rubber market also benefits the capitalist, those who have efficient rubber estates which can survive even when the price is 46 cents per pound, is he aware that far from the smallholder benefiting a little as he said, I think it is true to say that the smallholder has not in any way benefited from the Government's intervention. Will the Government consider some form of aid whatever it may be to the smallholder who, as the Member for Bungsar has described has only one meal a day?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member, I think, has made a statement which rather contradicts what he himself has said. If the sole purpose of the Government's recent intervention in the rubber market was to help the capitalist and he himself contends, although there is some truth in that contention that some of the large units are low-cost producers, and thus well able to survive the present level of prices, it is the smallholders who are worst hit by the present level of prices, and hence the purpose of the Government's intervention, certainly the objective of the Government's intervention, is not only to help one section of the industry but to help every section of the industry, and the section of the industry which stands most to gain would be that section of the industry which is the highest cost producer.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister, perhaps be able to disclose the proportion of rubber which the Government has purchased from the smallholders as distinct from the big estates.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member, probably, is not aware that it is not possible when buying rubber to distinguish between what has come from the estate sector of the industry and what has come from the smallholder sector of the industry.

**SISTEM PEMBAHAGIAN BAJA
KAPADA PETANI² DI-NEGERI
PERAK, SEBERANG PRAI,
KEDAH DAN PERLIS**

25. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bagaimana-kah sistem pembahagian baja kepada petani² di-negeri Perak, Seberang Perai, Kedah dan Perlis dijalankan.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Pertama 1966-1970, sajumlah sa-banyak \$10 juta telah diperuntukkan bagi Rancangan Bantuan Baja Padi di-Malaysia Barat. Jumlah ini di-bahagikan di-antara 11 buah Negeri mengikut luas kawasan persawahan-nya. Tiap-tiap Negeri diberikan peruntukan-nya dan masing-masing akan mengator rancangan pembahagian-nya sendiri.

Prinsip-prinsip yang terlibat dalam gerakan Rancangan Bantuan Baja Padi ini ada-lah sama pada garis besarnya di-semua Negeri-Negeri. Prinsip-prinsip ini ia-lah :

- (a) hanya penanam-penanam padi yang benar-benar jujur sahaja yang akan di-beri baja dengan harga yang di-perbantukan; ini akan di-jalankan dengan mengeluarkan kebenaran jualan (sales permit) kepada petani-petani itu oleh Jabatan Pertanian;
- (b) oleh kerana kekurangan kewangan maka petani-petani itu hanya di-benarkan membaja seluas-luas-nya sa-banyak 5 ekar sahaja;
- (c) pelaksanaan bagi seluruh Rancangan ini ada-lah di-bawah pengelolaan sechara langsung Jabatan Pertanian di-Negeri masing-masing;
- (d) stokis-stokis di-lantek di-dalam kawasan-kawasan persawahan; lantekan-lantekan itu di-buat dengan kelulusan Jabatan Pertanian;
- (e) sa-bagai stokis-stokis, keutamaan ada-lah di-beri kepada badan-badan terutama sekali Per-

satuan-Persatuan Peladang dan Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama.

Pelaksanaan di-Kedah.

Bagi negeri Kedah peruntukan bantuan tahunan-nya ia-lah sa-banyak \$600,000 tetapi jumlah ini hanya cukup bagi bantuan baja untuk satu-pertiga jumlah luas kawasan persawahan dalam Negeri itu sahaja.

Pembahagian baja dalam Negeri itu ada-lah melalui tiga saluran :

- (a) melalui Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang—di-mana ada Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang, mereka di-lantek menjadi wakil-wakil. Semua-nya ada 46 buah pusat pembahagian baja di-jalankan oleh Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang di-Daerah-Daerah persawahan dalam negeri Kedah;
- (b) di-mana tiada Persatuan Peladang, wakil-wakil sendiri ada-lah di-lantek;
- (c) Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama hanya bertanggung-jawab membekalkan baja bagi sa-buah kawasan persawahan kecil sa-luas lebih kurang 3,000 ekar sahaja.

Baja-baja ini bukan-lah boleh di-dapati sa-panjang tahun melainkan bagi masa tiga bulan sahaja. Petani-petani di-beri penerangan lengkap berkenaan dengan Rancangan Bantuan Baja Padi dan bagaimana chara-chara mendapatkan-nya dengan harga yang di-perbantukan itu. Penerangan-penerangan ini di-sampaikan kepada petani-petani melalui beberapa saluran seperti Jabatan Penerangan, Penghulu-penghulu atau melalui Kenyataan-Kenyataan yang dipaparkan di-tempat-tempat yang senang di-lihat.

Pelaksanaan di-negeri Perlis.

Satu banchian di-jalankan pada tiap-tiap tahun berkenaan dengan semua petani-petani yang berkehendakkan bantuan baja padi. Banchian ini di-jalankan oleh Ketua-Ketua Kampong di-bawah arahan Penghulu-penghulu.

Bantuan ini di-hadkan untuk persawahan sa-luas-luas-nya 5 ekar sahaja. Petani-petani yang layak mendapatkan bantuan baja padi ini akan di-beri

karchis (coupon) oleh Pembantu Pertanian Muda. Karchis ini di-beri untuk membolehkan petani-petani itu membeli baja padi dengan harga yang diperbantukan dan juga untuk mendapat kembali daripada Kerajaan ganti harga baja yang di-perbantukan oleh badan-badan perniagaan yang berjaya mendapat tawaran membekal baja.

Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang telah di-lantek sa-bagai pembahagi-pembahagi tunggal baja tahun 1967. Wakil-wakil rendah atau pusat-pusat pembahagi ada-lah di-lantek dengan kelulusan Jabatan Pertanian. Semuanya ada sa-banyak 22 buah wakil-wakil pembahagi dalam negeri Perlis.

Pelaksanaan di-Perak.

Penjualan baja ada-lah dengan *kebenaran jualan* yang di-tandatangani oleh pembeli dan di-sahkan oleh Penghulu dan sa-orang pegawai dari Jabatan Pertanian. Peratoran ini di-buat untuk menjamin bahawa pembeii itu betul-betul penanam padi yang jujur. Kebenaran-kebenaran jualan ini mengandongi penerangan-penerangan seperti nama dan 'alamat pembeli. Nombor Lot dan luas sawah, jenis baja dan banyak-nya di-kehendaki.

Stokis-stokis di-lantek di-pusat-pusat yang senang di-datangi dalam semua kawasan-kawasan persawahan. Semuanya ada 12 stokis di-Perak Tengah, 12 stokis di-Perak Utara dan 3 stokis di-Perak Selatan.

Pelaksanaan di-Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Perai.

Pembahagian bantuan baja kepada petani-petani ada-lah di-jalankan melalui stokis-stokis yang terdapat di-kawasan-kawasan penanaman padi. Semuanya ada 20 stokis berselerak di-kawasan-kawasan persawahan—tiap-tiap satu untuk kawasan sa-luas lebeh kurang 2,000 ekar. Ada-lah menjadi amalan dalam negeri Pulau Pinang melantek stokis-stokis daripada pegawai-pegawai atau ahli² Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang.

Selain daripada 20 stokis itu, Bank Persatuan Kerjasama, Seberang Perai ada-lah juga di-lantek sa-bagai stokis semata-mata dengan tujuan mengurus-

kan bekalan baja kepada Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama dalam Negeri itu.

Ahli-ahli Sharikat² Kerjasama dan Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang ada-lah di-beri keutamaan mendapatkan bantuan baja ini; petani-petani yang bukan ahli hanya akan mendapat bekalan bantuan baja ini apabila bekalan untuk Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama dan Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang telah di-penuhi.

Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama, Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang dan petani-petani yang bukan ahli sa-telah menerima karchis-karchis bantuan baja daripada Jabatan Pertanian, akan pergi mendapatkan bekalan baja itu daripada stokis-stokis masing-masing. Mereka hendak-lah memberikan karchis-karchis masing-masing. Mereka hendak-lah memberikan karchis-karchis bantuan baja kepada stokis-stokis itu dan membayarkan 70 peratus daripada harga biasa, ia-itu bahagian harga yang baki daripada harga di-perbantukan, atau memberi surat jaminan (Guarantee Chits) yang di-keluarkan di-bawah Rancangan Kredit Baja Padi Negeri—sa-bagai jaminan bahawa jumlah wang yang terchatet dalam surat jaminan itu akan di-bayar oleh Kerajaan Negeri di-bawah Rancangan Kredit.

Rancangan Kredit Baja Padi Negeri ini telah di-lancharkan dalam tahun 1961 dan Kerajaan Negeri telah menguntokkan sa-banyak \$300,000 sa-bagai modal pusingan bagi mengeluarkan pinjaman jangka pendek kepada Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama dan Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang untuk membeli baja padi.

Di-bawah Rancangan ini Sharikat-Sharikat Kerjasama di-beri 100 peratus pinjaman dan Persatuan-Persatuan Peladang 50 peratus pinjaman dengan faedah perchuma, di-bayar balek dalam tempoh sa-bulan selepas menuai. Persatuan Sharikat Kerjasama Seberang Perai telah di-lantek oleh Kerajaan Negeri menjadi Wakil untuk membayar balek hutang-hutang dan bertanggung-jawab mengutip segala baki-baki hutang itu.

SARAWAKIAN FOR THE POST OF CONTROLLER OF BROADCASTING IN SARAWAK

26. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting when a Sarawakian will fill the post of Controller of Broadcasting in Sarawak.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): The present Controller of Radio in Sarawak is a State Officer and has been in the Department long before the formation of Malaysia. When Malaysia came into being and the expatriate head of the department left, the present incumbent was promoted to the post, being the most senior local officer.

It must be understood that the Department of Radio in Sarawak is a Federal Department and as such appointment to the service is opened to all Malaysians and not restricted to residents of a particular State. My Ministry however gives preference to local people with the necessary qualifications.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SABAH AND SARAWAK ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF BERNAMA

27. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to state whether there are any newspaper representatives from Sabah, Sarawak sitting as members of the Board of Governors of BERNAMA news agency, and if not, why.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: The Constitution of BERNAMA provides for the appointment of six newspaper representatives to sit as members of the Board of Governors. At present only 5 of those appointments have been made and it is my intention to invite a newspaper representative from East Malaysia to be also on the Board when BERNAMA becomes fully operational.

PERUSAHAAN FILEM WAYANG GAMBAR MALAYSIA

28. Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran ada-kah beliau

sedar bahawa Perusahaan Filem Wayang Gambar Malaysia pada masa ini hampir² di-monopoli oleh badan² perusahaan yang tertentu sahaja: jika sedar:

- (a) ada-kah beliau bersedia menolong badan² perusahaan yang kecil untuk mengatasi tekanan² luar, berupa modal, pasaran dan lain², atau pun
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang menghapuskan sistem monopoli dalam Perusahaan Filem Wayang Gambar dengan menjadikan Filem Negara sa-bagai satu Perbadanan Filem Wayang Gambar dengan di-modali oleh Kerajaan serta orang² ramai, jika tidak, mengapa.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Saya memang sedar bahawa Perusahaan Filem Wayang Gambar Malaysia hampir² di-monopoli oleh badan² perusahaan yang tertentu seperti yang dikatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu:

- (a) Saya memang bersedia menolong badan² perusahaan yang kecil untuk mengatasi apa yang dikatakan “tekanan² luar, berupa modal, pasaran dan lain²” itu. Kementerian saya dan saya sendiri telah mengkaji perkara perusahaan filem ini. Hingga masa ini yang boleh saya terangkan ia-lah bahawa saya telah berhubung dengan kedua² sharikat pengeluaran Filem yang terbesar untuk mendapatkan kerjasama mereka. Suka saya menegaskan bahawa mereka telah memberi jaminan untuk menolong perusahaan² kecil ini sa-berapa yang dapat.
- (b) Mengenai sama ada Kerajaan akan menimbang untuk menjadikan Filem Negara sa-bagai satu Perbadanan Filem dengan di-modali oleh Kerajaan dan orang ramai, perkara ini Kementerian saya sedang membuat kajian² tentang bagaimana Filem Negara yang ada sekarang dapat memainkan peranan yang lebih besar dengan mengeluarkan bukan sahaja filem² “documentary” tetapi juga filem² “feature” yang

pada masa ini sangat² berkurangan. Dengan itu juga kita dapat membantu artist² kita yang tidak mendapat peluang di-tempat lain meneruskan bakat dan kebolehan mereka.

Sitting suspended at 11.30 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

LEAVE FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18

(MOTION)

(Appointment of Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib as Ambassador)

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, under Standing Order 18, I rise to move that this House do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. In view of the fact that the Honourable Prime Minister, in his reply to my oral question, has announced that the Government has no intention of rescinding the appointment of Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib as Malaysia's Ambassador to the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Morocco, I consider that a definite matter of urgent public importance has arisen, particularly also in view of the fact that the Honourable Prime Minister did not satisfactorily reply to other aspects of my question.

Such an appointment, Sir, will be detrimental to our national interests both at home and abroad. At home, in Malaysia, this appointment will be equivalent to interfering with the course of justice as well as making a mockery of our Judiciary, and it will suborn our people's national effort to make a better society, in particular in their fight against corruption. Abroad, this appointment will be tantamount to insulting our friends, the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Morocco, and it will also make our diplomatic service a subject of ridicule throughout the world.

Mr Speaker: As Honourable Members are aware, this question has been the subject of two oral questions this morning. Be that as it may, the Honourable Member has the right to raise this under Standing Order 18. However, the subject must be definite, of public importance and urgent. I am of the opinion that these three criteria set out under the Standing Order are not complied with, being that it is not so urgent, leaving the other two. In view of the fact that notice has also been given by the Honourable Member to bring a motion on the same subject, I am not prepared to give him leave to proceed with this motion. He will have the opportunity to raise the matter again in the ordinary course by way of a motion under Standing Order 27.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I crave your indulgence to ask that the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper will indeed be discussed during this meeting of the House before, at least, the Honourable appointee, our Ambassador-designate, is sent abroad?

Mr Speaker: Well, it is on the Order Paper. I am not so entirely in control of the time of Parliament as to be able to assure you, but it is on the Order Paper and in the normal course of event it will come up.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE TERRITORIAL WATERS BILL

Rang Undang² bagi membuat peruntukan berkenaan dengan Persempadanan Perayeran Wilayah Malaysia; di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan; bacaan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua pada masa yang akan datang.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the National Service Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE BANKING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Banking Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Asian Development Bank Act, 1966; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1966) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1968; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Income Tax Act, 1967; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE PETROLEUM (INCOME TAX) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Petroleum (Income Tax) Act, 1967; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE REGISTRATION OF BUSINESSES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Registration of Businesses Ordinance, 1956; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Assistant Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Rang Undang² pindaan Lalu-Lintas, 1958; di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Pengangkutan; bacaan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua pada masa yang akan datang.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION (SARAWAK) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, Cap. 112, of Sarawak; presented by the Minister of Health; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

MOTIONS

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) Order, 1967

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. 108 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah Kastam ini meminda kadar² chukai yang di-kenakan di-atas barang²

yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 655 500, 841 410 dan 899 399. Kadar² cukai bagi barang² ini telah di-pinda apabila sahaja Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1967 di-terbitkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan* dan oleh kerana kesuntokan masa, maka tidak dapat-lah di-masokkan barang² ini yang juga menjadi barang² tarif bersama ka-dalam Perintah tersebut. Perintah yang sekarang di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini hanya membetulkan kadar² cukai bagi barang² itu dan ini berkuatkuasa mulai daripada tarikh Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1967 berjalan kuatkuasa ia-itu 10hb Ogos, 1967.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister (Tuan Chen Wing Sum): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. 108 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 2), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. 124 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Satu penyiasatan awam telah di-lakukan oleh Lembaga Penasihat Tarif awal tahun ini untuk menyiasat dan melaporkan sama ada "samsoo" termasuk "medicated samsoo" dan lain² minuman yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah

Tarif Kod 112 411 dan 112 418 patut di-keluarkan daripada Jadual Pertama kapada Perintah Cukai Kastam (Kechualian) (Barang² asal daripada Malaysia), 1966. Mengikut penyata yang di-terbitkan oleh Lembaga Penasihat Tarif, kemasokan "samsoo" daripada Malaysia Barat ka-Malaysia Timor dengan tiada membayar cukai tidak-lah boleh di-buat pada masa ini, kerana kadar² cukai eksais ada-lah berbeza di-Malaysia Barat, Sabah dan Sarawak.

Penyiasatan itu juga menunjukkan bahawa perlindungan tarif yang di-beri sekarang sa-banyak perbezaan daripada kadar cukai impot, dan kadar cukai eksais tidak-lah begitu chukup terutama sa-kali di-Malaysia Barat dan Lembaga Penasihat Tarif mengeshorkan bahawa kadar cukai impot di-naikkan hingga \$40 pada tiap² satu gelen bagi seluroh Malaysia. Barang² yang di-impot di-bawah Tarif Kod 112 303 dan 112 412 juga di-kenakan kadar cukai ini. Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah untuk melaksanakan shor² Lembaga Penasihat Tarif.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Chen Wing Sum: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 2), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 124 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 13) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 10, Undang² Kastam, 1952, Perintah Cukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan

ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 125 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² penyata Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan "samsoo" dan lain² minuman, khas-nya pada barang² yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 112 411 ia-itu "samsoo", satu minuman yang telah pun di-jadikan barang tarif bersama. Kadar chukai bagi minuman ini telah pun di-naikkan daripada \$34.00 hingga \$40.00 pada tiap² satu gelen kerana kadar yang ada sekarang ini di-fikirkan tidak memberi perlindungan yang chukup kepada per-usahaan minuman keras.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 10, Undang² Kastam, 1952, Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 125 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE SABAH CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33)

**The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment)
(No. 13) Order, 1967**

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan :

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sabah (Bab 33), Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 126 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 13), 1967 bagi Malaysia Barat melainkan ia di-kenakan pada negeri Sabah sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sabah (Bab 33), Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 126 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE SARAWAK CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26)

**The Customs (Import and Export) Duties
(Amendment) (No. 13) Order, 1967**

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan :

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26), Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 127 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No 13), 1967 bagi Malaysia Barat, melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada negeri Sarawak sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26), Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 13) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 127 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1961

**The Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 3)
Order, 1967**

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan :

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 7, Undang² Eksais, 1961, Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 128 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² penyata Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan "samsoo" khasnya shor² berkaitan dengan chukai eksais. Kadar chukai eksais bagi "samsoo" telah pun di-turunkan daripada \$31.00 kepada \$30.00 pada tiap² satu gelen. Ini ada-lah merupakan ganti rugi sa-bahagian bagi penarekan kechualian chukai di-atas gula yang di-buat tidak lama dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Chen Wing Sum: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 7, Undang² Eksais, 1961, Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. 128 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, SABAH NO. 18 OF 1959

**The Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2)
Order, 1967**

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 3, Undang² Eksais, Sabah No. 18 tahun 1959, Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 129 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² penyata Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan "samsoo" khasnya berkaitan dengan chukai eksais di-negeri Sabah. Kadar chukai eksais telah pun di-naikkan daripada \$18.00 kepada \$20.00 pada tiap² satu gelen. Chukai ini akan di-samakan dengan chukai Malaysia Barat sa-banyak \$30.00 tiap² satu gelen pada satu masa kelak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 3, Undang² Eksais, Sabah No. 18 tahun 1959, Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 129 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE EXCISE ORDINANCE, SARAWAK (CAP. 27)

**The Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2)
Order, 1967**

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 3, Undang² Eksais, Sarawak (Bab 27), Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 130 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² penyata Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan "samsoo" khasnya shor² berkenaan dengan chukai eksais di-negeri Sarawak. Sa-bagaimana tuan ma'alum, chukai eksais telah pun di-naikkan daripada \$17.00 hingga \$20.00 pada tiap² satu gelen. Chukai ini akan di-samakan dengan chukai di-Malaysia Barat pada satu masa kelak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 3, Undang² Eksais, Sarawak (Bab 27), Perintah Chukai² Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 130 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan:

Bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah diberi kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 131 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini di-buat untuk mengumpul semua barang yang kadar² chukai-nya telah di-samakan di-Malaysia baharu² ini. Oleh kerana barang² itu telah di-samakan kadar chukai-nya maka sekarang barang² ini di-senaraikan di-bawah satu Perintah Kastam Tarif Bersama Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah diberi kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 131 tahun 1967.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak.

Mr Speaker: Kalau chakap Melayu boleh-lah.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai Bill ini, jika saya berchakap dalam bahasa kebangsaan saya minta-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

Mr Speaker: Hendak chakap atas apa ini, atas usul yang mana? Usul yang telah di-sahkan tadi?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Boleh di-champor²kan sadikit.

Mr Speaker: Usul yang sudah di-sahkan tak usah lagi-lah berchakap; usul yang akan datang-lah chakap.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Usul ini belum di-sahkan lagi.

Mr Speaker: Usul yang akan datang belum di-bentangkan lagi oleh Menteri Muda. Nanti dahulu, sabar-lah, dudok.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan:

Bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah diberi kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 132 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini di-buat untuk mengumpul semua barang² yang mana kadar² chukai²-nya telah di-lanjutkan kepada Pulau Pinang melalui pemberitahu Undang² No. 216 bertarikh 18hb Mei, 1967. Barang² ini telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Perintah ini kerana barang² ini ada-lah barang² yang di-kenakan chukai bersama di-seluruh Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in respect of "Tariff Code No. 719 226—Fans, blowers, and the like, whether or not having an integral electric motor, not designed for domestic use". Could the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary please oblige

me with a clarification on the exact type of equipment or parts this refers to, before I speak on the other subjects?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang dihadapi kita ini ia-lah meletakkan semua barang² yang telah sama chukainya itu ka-dalam satu senarai dan perkara yang di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-bentar tadi tidak timbul di-dalam usul ini.

Mr Speaker: Macham mana, dia kata tidak timbul, Yang Berhormat kata timbul, baik chakap Melayu-lah senang sedikit, chakap orang puteh itu susah, dia itu pun tidak faham nampaknya.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir,

Mr Speaker: Chakap Melayu-lah.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Parliamentary Secretary is an Economics graduate and I think he is quite proficient in English. As a matter of precautionary measure, I seek your permission to speak in English in order to put the record straight in respect of what I enquired of him. I only seek clarification as to whether fractional motors come within this prescription. Fractional motors mean motors with smaller horse-power.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, item 719 421 is not included in the motion for debate at the moment. It is included in Statute Paper 131 which has already been approved. What we are dealing with is Statute Paper 132, and 719 421 is not included there.

Mr Speaker: Faham-kah?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, then I wish to speak under the item "pencils" on which an import duty of 3 cents has been imposed. I am speaking on this subject in general, not only protesting against the import duty being imposed on these pencils on their importation into the island of Penang. Sir, you all must be aware,

especially the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, that when restriction was imposed on the importation of pencils there was a hue and cry by school children, especially from parents who have got to dish out the money to pay for the pencils. Sir, "B" type pencils suddenly went under the counter and there was a shortage in the market and the price went up due to black-marketing. I understand that at that time the manufacturers could not even produce sufficient "B" type pencils and the graphite had to be imported by air freight in order to meet the local demand, because at that time the school children were sitting for their examinations, and the L.C.E. Examination was such that they had to have "B" type pencils to shade the answers for the electronic computer. Therefore, in view of what we have experienced in this country and because of the thousands of school-going children whose parents have got to foot the bill, may I request the Minister, especially under the item of "Pencils", to reduce the import duty in general from 3 cents to one cent, because of their educational value? The pencils contribute to the progress of the intelligence of the children, so that they can make a better contribution towards the country when they grow up, and these pencils form an essential part in their education.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya berucap dalam bahasa Inggeris?

Mr Speaker: Ya.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of pencils, even though brought up at this point, I would like to point out to the Honourable Member from Penang Utara that there are sufficient pencils going around in this country. If the various traders wish to stock them and not to release them for sale in the hope of getting prices up that is business to them. I can assure the Honourable Member from statistics that there are enough pencils both in Malaysia and in Penang. However, once there is a Tariff increase, somebody stocks the

pencils and refuses to sell, hoping that the price will go up. But, this is not the situation. From our statistics, there are sufficient pencils in the whole of Malaysia and in Penang. The question is whether the traders are going to stock or are going to sell them. I understand the position in Penang, but let us be fair to the traders as a whole and let us be fair to the manufacturers as a whole. Let us have faith in them.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Assistant Minister has informed the House that he has statistics to prove that there are ample stocks of pencils and manufacturers are producing sufficient pencils to cover the need of the school children in this country, may I have the pleasure of requesting for those statistics? As we have learnt through experience, when we have issued pioneer status to a factory, a form of monopoly has been created and the price of the commodity tends to go up in such a way that the parents are very adversely affected. Therefore, in this case, especially in pencils, I am asking whether the Assistant Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry can give us an assurance that any educational apparatus, articles, or stationery, which are used for education and used in enormous quantity by our school-going children, the prices would be under constant review and control, in order to prevent monopolistic trade exploitation of the school-going children in particular. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I would like to assure this House that it is not the intention and policy of the Government to encourage monopoly in manufacturing or monopoly in business. We believe in free enterprise. However, when a factory seeks protection it appears before the Tariff Advisory Board who examines the situation carefully and on this Tariff Advisory Board are members of the public, members of the consuming agencies and even the Member for Batu is one of the temporary members on this Board. So, this Tariff Advisory Board does look into all the angles before they make any advice or recommendation to the Government,

and this question of tariff protection of 3 cents per pencil has been the result of such an investigation and has been accepted by the Government. However, we do know that sometimes, owing to unforeseen circumstances, as has happened recently in the case of "B" pencils, because of the sudden demand there could be the possibility of a sudden shortage, and hence this question of exploitation by certain distributors. I can assure the Honourable Member and this House that the Government is always on the look out for unjustified manipulations in the retail prices of products manufactured in this country, and I can assure this House too that Government will take action to take away such protection, if it is abused, as has happened in the case of cement.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: May I seek a clarification again from the statement of the Minister of Commerce and Industry? The Minister of Commerce and Industry gave an assurance that he would see that there is no exploitation and that he would not hesitate to recall the pioneer certificate granted to a factory. Now, arising out of the Minister of Commerce and Industry's statement in opening factories, he used to give assurance that the price would be stabilised. However, at the recent opening of a factory in Prai, i.e. the Malaya-wata Steel Factory, the Minister repeated that assurance, but what has happened since then? The price of steel has gone up from \$320 to \$390 a ton and it is expected to go up to beyond \$440 per ton. Thank you.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: In the case of the price of steel, that depends on the cost of production in that if the cost of production is high, then the retail price is high. But before any company is given pioneer status the Ministry as well as the Government, all the Ministries concerned, do go into what is the projected cost of production, and if it is considered that that factory contributes to the national interest, then it gets the pioneer status, even though its retail price may be slightly higher than the imported price. Otherwise, we will never get any industries in this country.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 132 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 14) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 10, Undang² Kastam 1952, perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 145 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Rayuan telah di-terima oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan daripada sa-buah sharikat memohon supaya kechualian chukai di-beri di-atas "bulk cod liver oil" yang di-gunakan untuk membuat "cod liver oil capsules".

"Cod liver in bulk" yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 411 100 di-kenakan chukai sa-banyak 25% ia-ini Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa di-Malaysia Barat. Minyak ikan yang di-gunakan untuk perubahan mithal-nya dalam "capsules" di-perjeniskan dalam Tarif Kod No. 541 700 dan di-kenakan chukai sa-banyak 25% ia-ini Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa. Ada-lah di-fikirkan baharu "re-packing of cod liver oils in capsules" patut di-galakkan di-negeri ini dan Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini yang menurunkan kadar chukai di-atas barang² di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 411 100 daripada 25% kepada 10%, ada-lah di-buat untuk melaksanakan ketetapan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, arising out of this Bill I am going to make a request to the Minister of

Finance in particular. I notice that in introducing this Bill the Parliamentary Secretary gave a description of fish oil, but according to this Paper here we see only the code numbers. So, I am going to make a particular request whether we could be issued with these Code Tariffs like other documents supplied to Members of Parliament, so that we can follow.

Mr Speaker: What Bill you are talking about? This is a Motion.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Sir, I mean this Motion. The items concerned are all in Tariff Code numbers. So, we do not know what is going on, except at the introduction when we know the article that the Minister is referring to.

Mr Speaker: I am afraid I cannot follow you at all. Will you please be explicit? What is your objection?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: I have no objection, but I am commenting on the Statute Papers that are presented to us.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if you read Statute Paper No. 132, they are all in Tariff Code numbers. The numbers have been supplied, but not the definition of the items. So, I am requesting, for simplification of the matter for debate in the House whether we could each be given a Tariff Code Book, so that the Ministers could save time in introducing the subject, as by seeing the Codes in there we could participate in the debate if we so wanted.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: The Honourable Member is talking about Statute Paper No. 132, but we are now discussing Statute Paper No. 145, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker: I am putting the question to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 10, Undang² Kastam 1952, perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 145 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan,

“Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 133 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.”

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² Penyata Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan basikal dan barang² bahagian-nya yang telah pun di-luluskan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Mengikut Penyata itu, beberapa kemajuan telah pun di-chapai dalam lapangan membuat basikal tempatan. Ada-lah di-jangka dalam masa hadapan, dua buah kilang basikal akan di-dirikan.

Kadar² cukai yang ada sekarang di-Malaysia Barat ada-lah memberi perlindungan yang cukup bagi perusahaan basikal.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini yang kuasa-nya meliputi seluruh Malaysia, melainkan Labuan dan Pulau Pinang, hanya menyamakan kadar² cukai bagi basikal dan barang² bahagian-nya dengan kadar² cukai di-Malaysia Barat. Penyamaan ini akan membolehkan perusahaan itu bertanding dengan lebih baik lagi di-Malaysia Timor, terutama sa-kali terhadap basikal dan bahagian² yang di-impot dari negeri China dan Jepun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak on this Motion and refer to Statute Paper No. 133 of 1967.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the introducing of duty on bicycle parts and bicycles, I think, is causing a lot of hardship to

the lower income group, and these items once imported paid duty and imported into Penang or any part of the country also will cause inconvenience and hardship to the lower income group. The Minister, I am sure, will be able to inform the House as to the number of bicycles being used in this country. The number of people using this means of transportation belong to the lower income group and by the introducing of this Motion imposing various Customs duties, a lot of people will be affected. Therefore, I am asking the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance to study this matter and find out whether the import duty could be reduced, because a lot of people in this country using this mode of transportation are rural people. The country has been complimented for its rural development programmes and the uplift of the standard of living in the rural areas and the country in general. With the construction of roads, the means of transportation have improved, and for this we compliment the Government, because some of the people in the rural areas are using motor cars, motor vehicles as a means of transportation. But the fact still remains that the greater percentage of the lower income group still use bicycles as their means of transportation, and if a reduction of duty, in general, could be considered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, I think the people would welcome this news and would be grateful. However, the main point still remains as to what proportion of these articles are being produced in Malaysia today. Do we have the tubes and the other facilities, and are we making sufficient parts and bicycles to warrant this protection, which are the means of transportation of the lower income groups of this country? Thank you, Sir.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, hundreds of thousands of bicycles have been used in this country, and there is sufficient room in the home market to set up at least three factories manufacturing bicycles for home consumption. So far, one factory has already been in existence for the last so many

years but, unfortunately, because of lack of protection, this factory has not been able to expand due to the import of cheap bicycles and parts from abroad. Sir, two other factories are coming up and unless there is adequate protection there would not be sufficient inducement or ability to produce bicycles for home consumption. However, when the Tariff Advisory Board examined this problem they were given an assurance that the prices of bicycles manufactured locally would not be higher than the imported bicycles, which means to say that although there is protection the prices, or the retail prices, would not be higher than the present imported bicycles.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: May I seek clarification again from the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry? Speaking of the only one factory that has been here for many years, if I am not mistaken, they are only assembling, importing the parts and assembling them at Kuala Lumpur. What I am trying to inquire is this: with this protection, the point that we have got to consider would be, will the quality of the finished product be improved, in order to warrant the price in respect of the cheaper bicycles that we are paying for today. Now, will we know that because of this motion the cost of bicycles as usual has gone up? Bicycles for children, school-going children and for tiny tots who are learning how to cycle

Mr Speaker: I should like to know on what point you wish to seek for clarification. Do not make a second speech.

Mr Geh Chong Keat: Sir, for the quality—the assurance that the price will be under control.

Mr Speaker: Yes, then put that question and sit down.

Mr Geh Chong Keat: Yes, but I am going further than that, Sir.

Mr Speaker: You cannot make a second speech.

Mr Geh Chong Keat: I am cutting it short, Sir. While the Minister has said that we are producing bicycles, because a factory has been assembling

for many years, would he also consider, as I have brought up in this House many times, the many types of factories in Penang Island—the biscuits factory the dietician factories—producing local products from local foods and local flours with local raw materials, such as sugar for our local factory, the beans seed curd, which are not being considered. They have been there for generations, and some of them have been producing local foods with materials, but yet have not been considered. Therefore, in protecting this assembling plant and the other two factories coming up, will we be assured of the price control and the quality of the product, and also will he consider the other factories that have been existing in the Island of Penang? Thank you, Sir.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope you will rule in future, as you have done just now, that the Honourable Member will make all his points in one speech and not drag it out as if we were in the committee stage. This is not a committee but this is a House in full.

Mr Speaker: I am fully aware of that. That is my duty.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I have told the Honourable Member that this factory has been in function for several years. It is not purely assembling. It has manufactured parts, and some of the items here are in fact manufactured in the Island of Penang, and that is why we are seeking protection for this factory. Secondly, on the question of quality, naturally unless these factories produce articles of sufficient quality and standard, they will not be able to sell it; and thirdly the Honourable Member is very concerned that protection has not been given to some manufacturers in Penang Island. I hope he has done his home work, because several Papers here will give protection to factories in Penang as we go along with today's agenda. There are several Papers here which deal with sugar products and preserved fruits which will be given protection—those manufactured in Penang.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 133 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan :

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 134 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967, yang telah pun di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini tadi, melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada negeri Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to put in the right perspective what I was speaking about just now under Statute Paper No. 132. I am making the same request, Sir, in respect of Statute Paper No. 134. Now, Sir, Paper No. 134 in respect of which the Parliamentary Secretary has introduced all the items concerned are in Tariff Codes, and I think he is doing that to save time. However, in Statute Paper No. 133, we have the Tariff Code numbers and description of goods. Therefore, to simplify matters I am putting a request to the Honourable Minister of Finance as to whether we could be given a book of the Tariff Codes, so that we could

follow the matter on the introduction of duties on the various commodities. As I understand it, the Minister is trying to save time. Sir, we would like to help him to save time, but we would like to know what are the items in respect of which duties are introduced, as we go from time to time. As it is, we are in the dark, unless we are informed by the Minister of Finance. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Member for Penang Utara is so interested in Tariff Codes, I suggest that he can buy one from the Government Printer—it is always available. Secondly, the numbers given in the Tariff Codes are similar to the ones given in Statute Paper No. 133, with some other exceptions which were already mentioned previously. If the Honourable Member from Penang wishes to debate on this Motion, he should have taken the trouble to refer himself. I agree that he does not want to take the trouble to refer, he wants everything done for him—spoon-fed. We cannot spoon-feed everybody in this House of Parliament. So, I would say to the Honourable Member for Penang Utara that before he stands up on a point of clarification, he should do his home work before coming to this House.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: I am obliged to the reply of the Assistant Minister.

Mr Speaker: Is this seeking clarification?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Yes, Sir, I would like to seek further clarification from him. It is not a case of Members of Parliament having to be spoon-fed by the Minister of Finance. It is our duty to know what is going on in this House. It is also our duty to know that the matter

Mr Speaker: I am afraid that is not seeking clarification. That is answering

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: That is a preamble. I am coming to it, Sir. (Laughter).

Mr Speaker: You cannot. Please sit down.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Yes. I feel that it is as much

Mr Speaker: Please sit down. Other than clarification on any point which is made, you cannot make a second speech.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 2) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 134 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 5) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 135 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah melaksanakan shor² Pennyata Lembaga Penasehat Tarif berkenaan dengan lampu dan kelengkapan yang serupa di-dalam rumah. Barang² ini di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod Nombor 812 425-2 dan Kod ini sekarang di-bahagi dua, ia-itu 812 425-2 dan 812 425-3. Barang² di-bawah Tarif Kod 812 425-2 di-kenakan cukai sa-banyak 30% (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa) manakala barang² di-bawah Tarif Kod 812 425-3 di-kenakan cukai sa-banyak

15% (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa). Perlindungan Tarif ini adalah mustahak kerana kadar² cukai yang ada sekarang tidak memberi chukup perlindungan kapada perusahaan² ini yang sekarang menghadapi pertandingan yang kuat daripada negara² yang sangat maju terutama sa-kali negara Taiwan dan Jepun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 5) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 135 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang), (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 136 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Pindaan ini ada-lah sama juga dengan Pindaan Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967 yang telah pun di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini tadi, melainkan ini di-kenakan kapada Negeri Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 136 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 137 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini melanjutkan ka-negeri Pulau Pinang kadar² cukai di-Malaysia Barat di-atas "durian pulp" dan juga barang² yang serupa yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 053 301, 053 302, 053 610, dan 053 620. Kadar² cukai yang di-kenakan di-atas barang² ini ia-lah 25 sen tiap² satu pound.

"Durian pulp" ada-lah di-buat di-dalam Pulau Pinang daripada durian dan gula yang di-bawa masuk daripada Kawasan Besar Kastam (Principal Customs Area). Barang² ini dalam tin di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 053 302 dan di-kenakan cukai sa-banyak 25 sen satu pound apabila di-bawa balek masuk ka-Kawasan Besar Kastam. Oleh kerana sekarang barang² ini di-buat di-Pulau Pinang dan sa-harus-nya di-galakkan, maka ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa barang² itu tidak-lah patut di-kenakan cukai apabila di-bawa masuk balek ka-Kawasan Besar Kastam. Barang² yang sa-umpama itu seperti jem dan lain² yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 053 301,

053 610, dan 053 620 hendak-lah juga tidak di-kenakan cukai apabila di-bawa masuk balek ka-Kawasan Besar Kastam. Apabila kadar cukai ini di-lanjutkan kepada negeri Pulau Pinang maka barang² itu dapat-lah di-bawa masuk daripada Pulau Pinang ka-Kawasan Besar Kastam dengan tiada membayar cukai.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini hanya melanjutkan kadar cukai bagi Tarif Kod No. 053 301 "jams, fruits jelly, seedless jams, marmalades and lemon card" kerana barang² ini ada-lah barang² Tarif Bersama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 137 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 143, Undang² Kastam, 1952, Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 2), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 138 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 4) 1967 yang telah pun di-sahkan, melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada negeri Pulau Pinang khas-nya barang² yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 053 302, 053 610, dan 053 620. Barang² ini ada-lah barang² Tarif Bersama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (2) sekshen 143, Undang² Kastam, 1952, Perintah Chukai² Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 2), 1967, yang telah dibentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 138 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 6) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 139 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini menaikkan kadar cukai di-atas "rolled oats" yang tiada ber-cukai hingga \$30.00 pada tiap² satu ton (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa). "Rolled oats" ini di-gunakan untuk makanan binatang ternakan dan di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 081 904. "Rolled oats" untuk makanan manusia di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 048 111. Kenaikan cukai bagi "rolled oats" untuk makanan binatang ada-lah di-buat kerana hendak melindungi perusahaan tempatan daripada turun-naik harga "oats" di-pasaran dunia dan juga melindungi daripada "dumping" daripada negara² yang mengekspot seperti negeri China. Kenaikan cukai di-atas "rolled oats" untuk makanan manusia pula ada-lah bertujuan menghapuskan kesulitan yang sekarang di-dapati mengenai pengenalan "oats" yang di-masak dengan tiada di-masak ia-itu "rolled oats" yang hanya

di-kukus untuk makanan binatang dan "rolled oats" yang di-masak atau di-kilang lagi untuk makanan manusia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 6) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 139 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE CUSTOMS (MALAYSIAN COMMON TARIFFS) ACT, 1966

The Customs (Malaysian Common Tariffs) (Extension to Penang) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 5) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 140 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 6), 1967 yang telah pun di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini tadi, melainkan ini di-kenakan hanya kapada negeri Pulau Pinang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (4) sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif

THE SABAH CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33)

The Surtax (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sabah (Bab 33), Perintah Chukai Tambahan (Import) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 149 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Chukai Kastam (Import) (Pindaan) (No. 3), 1967 bagi Malaysia Barat yang telah pun di-sahkan tadi, melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada negeri Sabah sahaja. Dengan lain² perkataan barang² yang chukai tambahan-nya telah di-bayar di-Malaysia Barat atau di-Sarawak tidak akan dikenakan chukai tambahan lagi jika barang² itu di-importkan ka-negeri Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sabah (Bab 33), Perintah Chukai Tambahan (Import) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 149 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

THE SARAWAK CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26)

The Surtax (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26), Perintah Chukai Tambahan (Import) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-

bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 150 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah sama juga dengan Perintah Chukai Tambahan (Import) (Pindaan) (No. 3), 1967, bagi Malaysia Barat yang telah pun di-sahkan tadi, melainkan ia di-kenakan kepada negeri Sarawak sahaja. Dengan lain² perkataan barang² yang chukai tambahan-nya telah di-bayar di-Malaysia Barat, atau di-Sabah tidak akan dikenakan chukai tambahan lagi jika barang² itu di-impot ka-negeri Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kepada-nya di-bawah pechahan-sekshen (3) sekshen 8, Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26), Perintah Chukai Tambahan (Impot) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 150 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

ACT KUMPULAN WANG PEMBANGUNAN, 1966—PENYATA SEMENTARA KEPALA² PERBELANJAAN YANG DI- CHADANGKAN BAGI TAHUN 1968 MENGIKUT SEKSHEN KECHIL (5) SEKSHEN 4

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan usul yang di-buat atas nama Menteri Kewangan di-majukan kepada Jawatan-Kuasa penoh Dewan ini oleh kerana Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1968 tidak akan di-binchang dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini hingga lewat bulan Januari atau Februari, 1968, maka perlu-lah peruntukan sementara di-sediakan untuk membiayai perbelanjaan pembangunan bagi 3 bulan yang pertama dalam tahun yang baharu itu sa-hingga Anggaran Pembangunan bagi tahun 1968 itu di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini kelak. Peratoran ini ada-lah mengikut

sekshen 4 dalam (5) Act Wang Kumpulan Pembangunan 1966 yang berbunyi demikian :

Yang di-Pertuan Agong boleh membentangkan di-Dewan Ra'ayat dalam sa-suatu tahun kewangan kenyataan sementara menunjukkan jumlah² wang yang di-perlukan untuk membiayai perbelanjaan² segera sahingga kenyataan yang tersebut di-dalam sekshen kecil 1 dalam (1) di-bentangkan di-Dewan Ra'ayat dan memadai-lah kenyataan sementara itu mengandongi kepala² perbelanjaan yang di-chadangkan itu sahaja. Jumlah yang di-perlukan bagi 3 bulan ialah \$253,125,300 seperti yang di-terangkan dalam Kertas Perintah bilangan 45/1967.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini, menurut sekshen 4, Act Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan, mengambil ketetapan ia-itu, wang sa-jumlah \$253,125,300 hendak-lah di-keluarkan daripada Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan tahun kewangan 1968 untuk membiayai perbelanjaan mustahak kerana maksud² yang di-tentukan dibawah kepala² yang di-terakan dalam kenyataan sementara yang terbentang diatas Meja Meshuarat sa-bagai Risalat Titah No. 45 tahun 1967, dan bahawa hendak-lah di-untokkan jumlah² wang yang di-tetapkan bertentangan dengan kepala² seperti yang tersebut dalam ruangan ketiga kenyataan itu bagi menepati belanja yang berkenaan sahingga di-luluskan Anggaran Belanja Pembangunan tahun 1968 yang sa-benar-nya.

MENAREK BALEK USUL

(SPORTS POOL (M) SENDIRIAN BERHAD)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan, ia-itu menurut peratoran meshuarat 34 usul No. 27 di-atas nama Menteri Kewangan di-tarek balek daripada Atoran Urusan Meshuarat pada hari ini sebab-nya ia-lah Rang Undang² yang berkaitan dengan usul ini belum lagi di-bahathkan dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini.

(Usul di-tarek balek dengan izin Majlis Meshuarat).

USUL

THE GOVERNMENT RUBBER TRADING TRUST ACCOUNT

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

That this House resolves that in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto a new item entitled "Government Rubber Trading Trust Account".

The purpose of this motion is to seek the approval of this House to add to the Second Schedule a new trust fund entitled "The Government Rubber Trading Trust Account". The creation of this account will enable the Government to operate in the rubber market whenever it considers it appropriate to do so. It is not desirable, however, to reveal the extent of the Government's operations as such a revelation will utterly destroy their effectiveness and defeat their very purpose. For this reason, therefore, we are not in a position to give any figures relating to the size of this account. If such figures were given, it would be a very easy matter for the trade to determine the scale of our operations by the simple process of doing a little arithmetic.

The Government has appointed the Malayan Rubber Fund Board as its agent for the purpose of buying and selling this rubber. The choice of the M.R.F.B. as agent is obvious, as it is neither possible for the Government to handle this operation itself nor prudent to entrust it wholly to the private sector. The M.R.F.B. is fully assisted by a high-powered and knowledgeable committee which includes Government officials, and this committee makes all the operational decisions.

The price of rubber has been steadily though gradually declining since 1960, due largely to the rapid development of the synthetic industry, though it is also necessary to add at the same time that while there is excess synthetic capacity—in fact the excess capacity

is of the order of 20%-25%, or around one million tons of rubber per annum—every pound of natural rubber produced has been sold. At least that was the position until 1966. However, more recently a combination of factors has caused the price of rubber to fall more sharply than expected. Some of these factors are:

- (a) The general economic recession in the major consuming countries of Western Europe and North America.
- (b) Strikes at major rubber manufacturing and motor car firms in the United States of America.
- (c) General Services Administration stockpile releases.
- (d) Closure of the Suez Canal which affects the turn around of ships and Russian purchases of natural rubber from Asian producing countries.
- (e) Greater availability of Indonesian rubber.
- (f) Reduced off-take by mainland China resulting from unsettled conditions there.

On top of this, the International Rubber Study Group which met in Lagos last year estimated that consumption would exceed production by 25,000 tons this year whereas the exact opposite is likely to happen. In other words, production is likely to exceed consumption, and the excess is now estimated at 32,000 tons, if not more.

This miscalculation on the part of the International Rubber Study Group might have been caused by its inability to take into account the bearish factors to which I have already referred. In any case, the results have been adverse, because world stocks of natural rubber rose for the first time in history to a record level of 920,000 tons in July of this year, equivalent to 4.4 months' consumption at the current level. This is 150,000 tons more than the amount held at the end of July 1966.

As if this were not enough, the market had also to contend with excessive speculation in paper rubber.

This tended to depress the price further. It was in these circumstances that the Government decided, on 13th September last, to intervene, as by this time the price had fallen to its lowest level in eighteen years. As I have stressed in another context, the Government had a very limited objective, viz. to curb this excessive speculation, and nothing more. It was certainly not our intention to reverse long term price trends as this would have been foolhardy in the extreme, bearing in mind that it cannot even begin to make any impact until at least 150,000 tons of excess stocks had been skimmed off the market, and this would have involved an outlay of something like \$150 million, not taking into account the U.S. rubber stockpile. Further, a reduced flow of natural rubber might only encourage a greater flow of synthetic rubber, bearing in mind that there was excess capacity in the synthetic industry, and this excess capacity was, as I have already stated, by no means insignificant. Last but not least, although Malaysia is the largest producer of natural rubber in the world, it accounted in 1966 for only 41% of total natural rubber production, and only 17% of total world production of all rubbers, i.e., both natural and synthetic.

It is, therefore, clear that any action to stabilise rubber prices must be concerted action on an international scale, if the operation is to have any chance of success. By the same token, it is equally clear that Malaysia on its own, or even Malaysia and the United States together, are not in a position to act effectively. It is in this light that we must evaluate my recent talks in Washington with President Johnson and his advisers. While those talks were useful and went a long way towards clarifying our respective positions and possible objectives, by the very nature of things, it was too much to expect that those talks by themselves could produce a panacea for all the ills arising from the present level of prices. What is important, however, is that contact has been established

and agreement has been reached to continue the dialogue and substitute this dialogue for the previous confrontation. It is in this light, too, that we must look at the decision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund at their annual meetings in Rio de Janeiro last September to initiate for the first time in their history a study of the stabilization of the prices of primary products at a remunerative level. Although only the word "study" has been used, this decision nevertheless represents a radical departure from the past policies of these two institutions. Hitherto, they had steadfastly refused to have anything to do with this question. The very fact that they have now, for the first time, agreed that this subject is also their concern, could well lead to something much bigger in the not too distant future. In any case, their report should be forthcoming by the time the next annual meetings take place in September, 1968.

The most promising feature of this development, however, is that if such a study—and let us bear in mind that this study will be conducted by financial experts and economists of unquestioned international standing and integrity—should produce concrete proposals, such proposals would at least stand a more than sporting chance of being implemented, because these proposals will not only bear the stamp of authority and authenticity behind them, their authors also have the financial resources to implement them, and this is by no means an inconsiderable advantage. In fact, if the World Bank and International Monetary Fund cannot find the finance, no other institution or set of institutions can possibly do so.

At the same time, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (more commonly known as UNCTAD for short) is meeting shortly in New York to look into the desirability of calling an international meeting of experts to study the question of price stability for rubber. This exercise, which has our full

backing, could be regarded as one prong of a multi-pronged attack on this problem. The discussions which will be held there should lead to something useful if those rubber-producing countries which are attending can put forward constructive proposals. Malaysia for its part will certainly attend and participate in this meeting in that spirit.

The operation which is the subject of the motion before this House must, therefore, be regarded as part of a larger whole. There may be controversy as to whether this operation has been worthwhile. It is the view of the Government that the answer to this question should be in the affirmative, although only time will tell whether our hopes have been justified. In any case, bearing in mind that the cost is likely to be small, and the situation desperate, the Government could do no less, and it is in this light that I would ask the House to give this motion the support that it clearly deserves.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Motion by the Honourable Minister of Finance will no doubt receive very careful consideration from this House. Since the institution of the rubber purchase scheme by the Government, a good deal of comments have been made—some favourable, some unfavourable—but certainly when the scheme was announced there was a good deal of hope, in Sarawak particularly, that this might lead to an improvement in the world price for rubber.

Sir, I think the Honourable the Finance Minister himself has stated that we are producing about 40% of the world production of rubber. Now, that being the case, as one Honourable Member pointed out this morning, the need for getting the co-operation of rubber-producing countries in the world today is very important.

I was not here when the Honourable the Minister put forward this Motion and I did not hear what all he had to say, Sir, but if I am incorrect, I hope you will correct me. Sir, we do not know how successful he had been in getting the co-operation of other countries in stabilising the price of rubber, not only in the rubber producing countries but also in the consuming countries, particularly the United States, where he had been to recently. I do not know what he had been able to get from our principal consumers and also what progress has been made in getting other countries, such as Russia and, perhaps, even China, interested in buying our rubber. The point I wish to make is that, as far as rubber producers in Sarawak are concerned, there is a good deal of concern about the price. Everywhere one goes, one finds that rubber is in the minds of the people who produce it; they comment that prior to the formation of Malaysia the price of rubber was so and so, and now, three years after Malaysia, the price of rubber has gone down very much, whereas in the other direction the cost of living has gone up and up, largely due to the Finance Minister putting on more and more taxes. In the minds of the simple people in the Ulu this sort of argument carries a good deal of weight and we, therefore, had hoped that when the Finance Minister announced his scheme, this immediate measure would stabilise the price for the good of all concerned. Unfortunately, it has not yet had that effect. I think, soon after the announcement of the scheme, the price rose a bit, but since then it had not gone any further up and one could only hope it had now reached rock-bottom and would not go down any further. That being so, the people in Sarawak also question whether or not it is wise for the Government to spend so much of our money and our resources in carrying on with the rubber planting scheme. I think the Honourable Minister for Sarawak Affairs himself has doubts on this score and had on one occasion advocated that the large

sums of money spent on the planting of rubber might perhaps be diverted and more profitably used in the encouragement of other schemes, such as padi planting and some assistance to padi planters, in view of the very adverse comments which have been made by the simple people in the Ulu on the present economic position today, i.e. the price of rice has gone up, the price of rubber has gone down. It is very difficult, try as one may, to explain this away to simple people in the Ulu who are not familiar with world economic conditions. Therefore, we hope that the remedy suggested by the Honourable Finance Minister will have the desired effect.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak mengambil bahagian sedikit di-dalam perkara usul yang telah di-bawa ka-hadapan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kerana getah dan juga bijeh ia-lah dua daripada punca kekayaan negara kita dan sa-kira-nya jatuh-lah harga kedua² barang yang keluar daripada negeri ini, sudah tentu-lah tidak dapat di-nafikan bahawa ra'ayat jelata yang menumpukan kehidupan mereka itu kepada getah dan juga bijeh akan merosot kehidupan-nya.

Mengikut arahan masa yang telah berjalan, saya berasa ia-itu Yang Berhormat ahli daripada Sarawak tadi mengatakan barangkali juga keadaan dan harga getah pada masa yang ada ini telah sampai chukup ka-bawah dan tidak boleh ka-bawah lagi, tetapi kalau kita bandingkan ka-belakang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun 1930, 1931 ia-itu 36 tahun dahulu harga getah ada jatuh sa-hingga 2 sen satu paun. Jadi dengan itu saya tidak berapa yakin dan perchaya, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Sarawak itu tadi mengatakan sudah chukup bawah, barangkali boleh jadi lagi ka-bawah, maka dengan ada-nya ranchangan yang telah di-bawa oleh Menteri Kewangan kerana memberi pertolongan kepada perusahaan getah ka-seluruhannya di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah harapan ia-itu ra'ayat jelata

tidak-lah begitu susah, kerana Kerajaan sendiri akan menolong mereka itu.

Tetapi apa yang telah di-kesalkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kerana pada masa yang sudah² ini walau pun harga-nya tidak berapa naik, tetapi mereka² yang boleh mengeluarkan getah² tingkatan yang pertama dan tingkatan yang kedua sahaja telah merasai nikmat-nya, walhal getah peringkat yang ketiga dan keempat yang di-keluarkan oleh orang² kampung—pekebun² kecil—tidak berhasil langsung, sa-hinggakan pembeli² getah sendiri pun tidak mahu hendak membeli getah yang bertaraf kecil itu. Maka di-sini kami berharap kepada pehak Kerajaan ia-itu jangan-lah ditumpukan pertolongan ini kepada pehak pekebun² besar sahaja—estate yang mengeluarkan taraf getah tingkatan pertama dan kedua sahaja, kerana orang² kampung pada hari ini chukuplah merosot kehidupan-nya. Saya sendiri mengerti, ia-itu pada hari ini ada banyak yang lapar dan terpaksa mengetatkan tali pinggang hendak menahankan perasaan lapar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali tidak tahu di-tepi² tebing Sungai Perak ada penduduk² di-situ yang pergi ka-kedai membeli beras dengan chara bukan-nya sa-gantang bukan-nya sa-chupak hendak membeli 20 sen sahaja, kerana hendak memberi anak makan dan kalau sa-kira-nya kita insaf akan kebuloran yang sekarang ini ada di-dalam negeri ini yang kita banggakan² saperti sa-buah negara yang mewah dan kaya, maka patut-lah kita insaf sedikit ada di-dalam negeri yang kaya itu orang² yang merosot kehidupan-nya dan meliset. Jadi dengan itu saya harap-lah kalau Kerajaan sendiri memberi pertolongan kepada pengeluar² yang terbesar yang terkaya yang barangkali ada mempunyai wang² simpanan reserve untuk melalui satu masa getah itu turun harga-nya supaya dapat pertolongan itu di-terima oleh orang² yang miskin di-peringkat bawah.

Satu lagi perkara yang bersangkutan di-sini, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Sarawak tadi mengatakan

Kerajaan telah menggunakan banyak wang kerana menanam sa-mula kebun² getah yang kecil² dan yang besar² di-seluruh negara ini. Sa-benarnya pada masa yang telah lalu kita telah mendengar chogan kata daripada Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula, tanam baru kalau tidak mampus atau mati—ini yang sa-benar-nya. Dan saya perchaya, walau sa-kali pun ada getah tiruan pada hari ini mengambil tempat yang kuat dan yang banyak di-dalam usaha² perniagaan dan mengeneipkan getah asli, tetapi saya perchaya getah asli ada tempat-nya. Ini satu chara yang telah di-datangkan oleh negeri yang kaya² yang mempunyai getah yang banyak mengeluarkan getah yang ada di-dalam simpanan dan itu-lah menjadi kurang harga-nya. Saya tidak perchaya harga getah boleh turun macham yang telah turun dalam tahun 1931 dan 1932 dahulu.

Sekian sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berterima kaseh banyak kerana memberi peluang kepada saya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'aid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Di-samping itu saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat dan juga kepada Kerajaan yang telah pun mengambil satu langkah yang baik untuk membeli getah supaya menahan daripada lebeh-nya jatuh harga getah. Dengan langkah yang bagini maka pada masa sekarang ini boleh di-katakan harga itu stable buat sementara dan di-harap beberapa langkah lagi patut di-buat untuk memperbaiki lagi kedudukan harga getah ia-itu dalam pasaran dunia.

Saya ingin mengeshorkan pada pehak Kerajaan, oleh kerana kita sedar bahawa pasaran getah antarabangsa ada-lah satu chengkaman atau pun satu pakatan yang sengaja di-buat untuk menahan negara² yang mengeluarkan getah daripada mendapat harga pasaran yang baik. Oleh yang demikian, saya mengeshorkan supaya

pehak Kerajaan menyelidek dan menyiasat dengan sa-halus-nya kemungkinan mengadakan beberapa perusahaan² atau kilang² perusahaan yang besar² yang boleh menjadikan getah kita kepada barang² penggunaan hari². Mithal-nya kita adakan—baharu sekarang ini kita ada sa-buah sahaja kilang tayar, kita adakan sa-buah lagi atau dua buah lagi. Kita adakan kilang untuk mengeluarkan tilam dunlopilo yang lebeh baik lagi. Ada barang² penggunaan bagaimana tapak kasut. Baru² ini saya terlihat ia-itu motobot di-buat dengan getah dengan chara di-pamkan angin dan di-pasang injin dan boleh berjalan dalam laut.

Saya berharap pehak yang berkenaan akan menyiasat perkara ini supaya dapat kita mengeluarkan barang² yang di-buat daripada bahan mentah kita, ia-itu getah dan dengan banyak-nya kita keluarkan barang² ini, maka kita dapat bertanding dengan pasaran dunia, ia-itu bertanding bukan getah asli bahkan barang yang siap yang di-buat daripada getah asli. Saya yakin dan perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana gaji buroh kita disini tidak begitu tinggi, kalau dibandingkan dengan Amerika, atau pun di-Eropah di-sana satu jam sampai \$5 atau pun \$3. Kita boleh bertanding dengan mana² juga negara dalam dunia ini jikalau kita adakan fekteri² yang besar² untuk mengeluarkan barang² yang berasal daripada getah. Dengan chara ini-lah dapat kita menahan atau menentang pehak yang mengancham harga getah oleh pehak² yang berkuasa atau oleh pehak² yang ada komplot dalam hal pasaran harga getah sa-dunia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengshorkan lagi oleh kerana sa-bagaimana saya dengar penerangan tadi kita berlebehan pengeluaran getah daripada biasa. Dengan ini saya mengshorkan ia-itu pehak Kementerian Pertanian akan menyiasat di-mana juga yang ada ladang² getah yang boleh di-jadikan tanah sawah maka di-jadikan tanah sawah supaya dapat kita tanam padi daripada kita tanam getah. Ada tempat² yang sesuai kita tanam kelapa sawit, ada tempat² yang lain yang sesuai kita tanam kelapa,

kita tanam sayor, tanam tembakau, tanam tebu dan apa juga jenis bahan makanan yang boleh kita tanam, kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini padi ada-lah satu perusahaan yang chukup baik pendapatannya, kerana satu ekar tanah sawah di-kawasan saya berharga \$4,000 sekarang. Tetapi kalau kita dapat tanah ladang getah yang boleh Kerajaan sendiri beli dengan harga \$1,000 barangkali sa-ekar atau pun \$1,200 sa-ekar kita belanjakan menebang pokok² getah pakai tractor dan tanam padi dan kita keluarkan padi, kita ekseptot padi, gantikan ekseptot getah. Ini satu chara yang saya berharap dapat pertimbangan daripada pehak Kementerian supaya ini-lah satu chara yang kita ber'azam hendak mengeluarkan bahan makanan khas-nya beras untuk menchukupi penggunaan negeri kita ini.

Pada masa sekarang ini kita berusaha dengan mengadakan Rancangan Sungai Muda, tetapi disamping itu oleh kerana terancham-nya harga getah, maka saya berharap pehak² yang berkenaan akan mengkaji supaya kita ubah daripada ladang² getah itu jadikan-lah ladang² yang boleh dapat faedah sama banyak, kalau tidak silap saya, kalau di-bandingkan dengan perolehan daripada getah. Yang mustahak ia-lah beras ia-itu tanam padi, yang kedua saya katakan tanam tebu kerana kita ada kilang menapis gula, tetapi tidak ada gula yang hendak di-keluarkan oleh negeri kita sendiri. Jadi kalau kita boleh tanam tebu sa-hingga beratus² ekar bahkan beribu² ekar dapat di-keluarkan gula yang nombor dua di-hantar kepada kilang penapis kita di-jadikan gula nombor satu. Masa-nya sudah tiba yang patut kita berikhtiar untuk memberi satu jaminan kepada ra'ayat jelata di-atas kehidupan.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah lihat usaha² chara besar²an di-atas binatang ternakan chuma ada satu tempat atau dua tempat perchubaan sahaja yang di-adakan dalam negara kita ini. Oleh yang demikian, tanah² bukit yang sesuai di-tanam dengan rumput, boleh kita jadikan kebun² getah sa-bagai satu tempat ternakan yang terbesar, ternakan lembu,

kambing, kerbau dan lain² dan sa-lain daripada kita dapat memberi makanan daging kepada warga-negara yang lebeh-nya dapat kita eksept ka-luar negeri dengan chara mengtin atau pun chara apa yang boleh. Ini satu usaha yang belum lagi kita atau warga-negara kita berusaha dengan chara sharikat atau pun dengan chara ramai². Ini adalah satu peluang yang chemerlang boleh beli ladang yang besar itu, tebang dan tanam rumput yang baik, boleh kita berusaha menternak dengan chara besar²an. Saya perchaya dengan ternakan chara besar²an ini ada-lah satu hasil atau pendapatan yang chukup lumayan, kerana negeri kita ini bukanlah sa-bagaimana di-Australia pada musim kemarau—kemarau sa-hingga tidak ada rumput langsung kerana kita sangat sesuai tidak boleh kemarau, rumput akan tumbuh dengan baik.

Yang keempat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merayu-lah kapada pehak Kerajaan khas-nya oleh kerana pendapatan negara kita ini yang terbanyak sa-kali ia-lah puncia-nya daripada getah yang kedua barangkali bijeh saya merayu-lah sa-belum lagi kita dapat memperbaiki kedudukan getah pehak Kerajaan kenalah memikirkan dengan sa-halus-nya dan amalkan dasar chermat dan jimat. Dengan chara amalanan chermat dan jimat daripada pehak Kerajaan sendiri, daripada pehak Kementerian, juga pejabat² dan khas-nya kaki-tangan² Kerajaan, maka dapat-lah kedudukan ra'ayat jelata baik sadikit. Jika Kerajaan sendiri tidak mengamalkan jimat dan chermat maka ra'ayat jelata terus menjadi boros dan di-samping itu Kerajaan patut-lah membuat beberapa sekatan di-atas barang² yang masuk ka-dalam negara kita ini yang mana kita rugi pertukaran matawang. Jika kita sendiri buat sekatan kapada barang² yang kita fikiran tidak perlu masuk dalam negara kita ini, maka kita selamatkan pertukaran matawang kita kapada negara yang lain.

Jadi ini ada-lah sudah tiba masa-nya yang pehak Kerajaan kena bersikap tegas sadikit dengan Kerajaan² yang menghantar barang² mereka itu kapada negara kita, kita tidak perlu menerima barang² mereka kerana barang² ini yang

saya maksudkan ia-lah barang² yang kita fikiran tidak perlu. Mithal-nya, saya sebutkan beberapa perkara macham buah²an daripada luar negeri. Kita ada banyak buah²an kerana apa di-masokkan ka-negeri kita lagi sa-bagaimana sayor²an dan saya lihat dalam pasar ada jual kacang goreng daripada China Kominis, walhal orang² kita dalam negara ini banyak berusaha menanam kacang goreng, tetapi malang-nya ada di-masokkan daripada negara Kominis melalu² Hong Kong barangkali. Jadi kalau kita tidak sekatkan bagaimana hendak menggalakkan penanam² kacang goreng daripada berusaha lebeh lagi? Kalau kita sekat boleh kita eksept kacang goreng ka-Hong Kong, ka-negeri² yang lain, atau pun ka-Eropah dan barang² perhiasan dan hiboran. Ini sa-bagaimana benda² yang kita menghebat barang² ini kita sekat daripada masuk dalam negeri kita. Apa yang ada kita gunakan, kalau tidak ada kita buatkan barang itu supaya dapat kita adakan barang² itu. Barang² perhiasan ini ada-lah chuma hendak menunjokkan sahaja, tetapi tidak boleh makan dan tidak boleh beri kesedapan apa² bahkan chuma sa-bagai pertunjukan sahaja dan juga sa-bagaimana barang² minuman keras, ini pun patut di-tahan daripada masuk dalam negara kita ini macham tembakau buatan daripada luar negeri, rokok, cherut dan lain². Ini tidak akan memberi faedah kapada siapa juga barangkali ada sa-tengah—saya sendiri pun menghisap rokok juga—tetapi memandangkan kedudukan kewangan negara kita ini patut-lah nasihatkan kapada warga-negara kita jangan memboros dengan menghisap rokok terlampau banyak daripada yang patut, membeli barang², atau pun minuman keras yang tidak memberi faedah bahkan merosakkan kesihatan. Ini satu perkara yang patut Kerajaan ambil langkah untuk menyekat.

Berkenaan dengan kenderaan, saya lihat dalam negara, sa-orang yang mendapat gaji \$100 boleh mengadakan motosikal, sa-orang yang bergaji \$200 boleh adakan motokar, tidak ada sekatan langsung. Jadi dengan ada-nya banyak kenderaan yang berjentera, maka kita terpaksa beli banyak petrol

dan petrol yang kita beli itu kita hantarkan wang pertukaran matawang ka-negara lain, sunggoh pun orang kita boleh menghebat dengan ada motokar sendiri, basikal sendiri, tetapi di-sabalek-nya matawang, pertukaran wang pergi kepada negara lain. Jadi ini satu perkara yang kita harus memikirkan chara² yang hendak memperbaiki supaya pertukaran matawang kita tidak begitu banyak keluar, kerana harga getah yang ada sekarang ini terlampau tidak begitu memuaskan.

Buat sementara waktu manakala harga getah telah naik melambong tinggi, ra'ayat pun ma'amor, pada masa itu boleh-lah di-buka balek, beri kebebasan kepada ra'ayat kalau dia hendak seronok, hendak bersuka mengadakan kenderaan dan apa juga yang dia boleh. Jadi ini satu perkara saya harap Kerajaan sendiri juga warga-negara khas-nya kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang hendak meminjam wang untuk membeli motokar yang besar², mithalnya, di-beri nasehat atau pun tahan langsung jangan di-beri, kerana dia kena beli minyak petrol, dan minyak petrol, saperti mana saya sebutkan tadi, ia-lah hak orang lain. Jadi sa-takat itu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tangohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Sitting suspended at 5.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.48 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, the move by the Central Government to go into the rubber market has been described by apologists for the Central Government as a bold, imaginative step that is going to save this country, that is going to save the rubber industry in this country, and we have heard a few sycophantic backbenchers saying, "Saya hendak menguchapkan ribuan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan dan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan."

Mr Speaker, Sir, far from being very proud of its achievement, the Government stands indicted for being overwhelmed by events. Instead of taking time by the fore-lock, instead of anticipating the events that are inevitable in the commercial world, the Government has not even hasten slowly the Government has done exactly nothing until the rubber price fell down, and then it woke up and decided that we should do something. Mr Speaker, Sir, far from patting itself on the back, I would say that the Government should do some soul-searching.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is evident that the Malaysian Government cannot go it alone in this business of going in and getting out of the rubber market, because we have not the financial capacity. Unfortunately I was not in this House when the Minister of Finance introduced this Resolution and I stand corrected: I think he mentioned a figure of may be \$10 million, or so, that the Government is prepared to float. I see the Minister of Commerce and Industry shaking his head—as I said, I was not in. I suppose this is going to be a top secret that the Minister of Finance told us this morning. But it is evident that one does not need to be a financier or an economist to know that at a time when revenue from rubber is zooming down the Government is in no position to go into the rubber market in a really big way. The Government has not the capacity, with due deference to the egg-heads sitting behind the Ministerial benches, neither have they the knowhow also, inspite of the fact that they have the egg-heads sitting behind them and those in the industry to help them.

The other thing of course, is that the Government has not the capacity to store rubber. Now, much has been said very recently about storage space and we have heard Ministerial statements, "Oh, there is nothing to worry, we have enough godown space to store whatever rubber we buy". Now, with due deference to what the Ministers say, I say that in view of these two factors, (1) funds and (2) storage space—obviously, of the two the more

important is funds—the Government is in no position to go into it in a really big way and to carry on for long, because at best the Government knows this is a palliative measure and, as a palliative measure it has not really done much good. Has it? The Government intervened, the price of rubber went up to 51 cents, 52 cents, 53 cents and then it slid back to 46 cents—and Mr Speaker, Sir, the kind Press in this country did not say a word of it. Only a chap like me, who is really concerned over the economy of the country and I do not have any rubber shares or rubber estates. Mr Speaker, Sir, I look at the rubber price everyday and I was shocked one day to find that it was 46 cents—the lowest it has touched so far. The Press said not a word, neither did the Minister, Sir. If the bold, imaginative, courageous move by the Government has really any effect, why should the rubber slide down? I dare challenge the Ministerial benches to tell us why they are moving in and coming out if they cannot keep the price of rubber from sliding further down. That is one thing.

The other thing, of course, is that it is evident that, despite what the Minister of Finance wants to tell us that it is top secret, I at least know that up to September 30th, 1967, the Government did make a margin—I think I am correct in saying it—of \$30,000 by moving in and out of the market up to the end of September 1967. Now, it is fortunate that they did make money by going into the rubber market. But the Government can get its fingers burnt very badly, so badly that there may be a clamour for the resignation of the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and of Finance because you get your mass media to play up that these two are the saviour of the country and then if the Government gets its fingers very badly burnt, naturally from being the hero and saviour of the country, the ra'ayat will want to know why do you waste \$20 million down the drain. Mr Speaker, Sir again, I submit that the Government stands indicted for

not taking measures or of thinking about the fall of the price of rubber before being overwhelmed by the course of events.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, let us see what effect the Government's moving in and out of the rubber market has. There is a rumour in town—I am not the originator of the rumour—and it behoves the Government to listen very carefully to what I say that only three or four people are benefiting from this Government moving in and out of the rubber market. I do hope that the Government will contradict or deny what I have heard—in other words, only three or four people are able to unload the rubber into the hands of the Government. Now, let them come and deny it. I am not the originator of this rumour, but it is a very strong rumour that rubber is being unloaded by a select number of people—talk of manipulation from foreign sources. There is this manipulation of the interested parties, and they are very powerful interested parties, unloading the rubber into the rubber market and being bought up by the Government. Obviously, if this is true then it poses a very serious problem, because then only a selected few benefit although rubber is taken away from the rubber market and, perhaps, rubber may go up one or two cents, but only a select few, as opposed to a large number of people, benefiting from it.

The other thing I wish to seek is a statement from either the Minister of Commerce and Industry or the Minister of Finance or the top secret mission of Senator Gan Teck Yeow to Hong Kong. Now, he went in complete secrecy, but the Press soon got on to his trail and you cannot evade the Press either in Hong Kong or here. But when he came back he kept a tight lip. He refused to say a word, but it is no secret what he did there, or what had been told to him in Hong Kong. I am reliably informed that he went there to meet emissaries of the Communist government and that the emissaries of the Communist government told Senator Gan Teck Yeow a very simple thing,

a big stake in seeing that the rubber we produce is sold at an economic price. We should, for example, see to it that there is a proper marketing system. Now, I do know that "marketing" is a very bad word—the former member for Tanjong had asked for the marketing of rubber and he was turned down without a second thought by the Minister of Finance. I myself way back in 1964 had asked the Central Government to consider the setting up of marketing boards for our two big primary commodities, namely, rubber and tin. Of course, when it comes from the Labour Party or the Socialist Front, it is a very bad word—this "marketing" but now I see the Minister of Commerce and Industry saying, "You know, there are big tycoons abroad, they are manipulating prices; we cannot allow this to go on and, consequently, we must think of marketing boards, if they are feasible, to eradicate such manipulations." I submit, Sir, that the time has come, not because of these manipulations, when the Government must be bold enough and say, "We will set up marketing boards to regulate the sales of our rubber, because we cannot entrust it too much into the hands of the business tycoons." This marketing board is nothing new. In Australia—it is not a Socialist Government—they have marketing boards. I notice that the Deputy Chairman, I think, of the Rubber Research Council, Enche' Liew Sip Hon, himself has come out now with the proposal that there should be marketing boards, and I ask the Government to seriously consider this and get on with this job of setting up a marketing board for our rubber.

Apart from that, we should try and promote the greater use of rubber all over the world.

Sir, I think despite all that the Government has done, I do not think the Government has gone out in a big way to convince the consumer countries that they can use rubber in this field and that field—roads for example. I think some years back there were experiments with rubberised roads, but now—I stand corrected, Sir—I think I

am correct in saying that rubberised roads have all been forgotten. Why cannot we go on in a big way with rubberised roads? Why should we use tar only? You say that tar is now produced in Port Dickson, but again it needs foreign exchange; it comes from the Middle East, you got to pay for the oil, you got to pay for the transport charges; oil is not produced from our soil. Consequently, why should not we promote greater use of rubber in all its forms?

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, may I say that the Government instead of patting itself on its back, and instead of being complacent—and I think it is still complacent—should now be alive and should not blame manipulations from abroad and call up a tycoon by plane from Singapore and give him a dressing down because, perhaps, if that is done too often, Enche' Harry Lee will want to say "Apa macham, why should Dato' Ng Quee Lam be telephoned up to Kuala Lumpur? He is a citizen of this country". So, he may want to flex his muscles a bit, seeing that he now has the Indonesian market open to him. So, instead of blaming the tycoons, instead of blaming everybody but ourselves, let us get cracking with the job of trying seriously to solve this very serious problem and financial crisis that faces the nation today. Thank you.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan sambil menyokong pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu tadi. Saya hanya hendak menyentoh sedikit perkara sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan kejatohan harga getah kita ini, dua tiga perkara kejadian yang berlaku. Pertama telah di-ambil kesempatan oleh parti² Pembangkang—Parti Buroh yang konon-nya mengatakan kejatohan harga getah ini berpuncha daripada Kerajaan Perikatan. Yang kedua dengan kejatohan harga getah ini juga menjadikan satu keuntongan kepada orang² tengah yang menghisap darah penduduk² kampung

yang mempunyai getah atau pekebun² kecil. Apa yang saya hendak kemukakan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini saya mengemukakan tahniah dan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan yang mengambil champor tangan dengan segera bagi mengadakan perundingan sama ada dalam negeri dan luar negeri supaya dapat satu masa harga getah ini dapat dengan harga yang adil. Yang ketiga menandatangani satu kesedaran kepada ra'ayat di-luar bandar yang mempunyai kebun getah supaya dapat mereka berfikir tidak-lah hidup mereka itu hanya bergantung kepada getah saja.

Jadi saya kata kejatohan harga getah ini, pada saya ada dia punya baik-nya. Dengan sebab itu kita nampak ra'ayat di-luar bandar yang mempunyai kebun mereka telah mengubah chara berfikir hendak bertanam barang² makanan dan lain² daripada getah. Di-samping usul ini di-kemukakan tentu-lah Kerajaan masa akan datang kelak akan membeli getah mutu-nya yang baik—kelas A. Saya harap Kerajaan tidak melupakan kepada pekebun² kecil di-kampong² yang mempunyai taraf mutu getah yang rendah, walau pun usaha² telah di-buat dan di-beri kemudahan oleh Kerajaan kepada mereka, tetapi tidak dapat kejayaan, getah mereka kena taraf yang rendah. Ini-lah juga yang menjadi satu hisapan kepada orang tengah waktu harga getah ini turun.

Apa yang saya harapkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula chara memperoses getah, chara berkeping itu hendak-lah di-hapuskan dari masa ka-samasa. Dengan digantikan memperoses getah chara baharu *heveacrumb* ya'ani getah yang bergentil. Getah yang bergentil ini memang di-sukaï oleh ra'ayat, walau pun telah ada di-usahakan oleh Kerajaan, tetapi belum meliputi. Jadi kalau ada kewangan usaha ini-lah yang lebeh kita utamakan supaya dapat Kerajaan membeli getah bukan sahaja daripada ladang yang besar², Kerajaan akan membeli getah daripada pekebun² kecil, orang² miskin, tetapi mutu getah-nya itu sama dengan taraf yang di-keluarkan oleh

ladang² yang besar. Dengan ada-nya peroses *heveacrumb* yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan saya nampak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau perengkat yang pertama ini Kerajaan hendak mengambil usaha ini, kilang getah yang di-buat oleh MARA 13 buah dalam Malaysia Barat ini hendak-lah dengan segera sekarang di-ambil di-jadikan chara memperoses getah yang baharu bagaimana yang saya katakan itu. Getah itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, melalui peroses baharu ini mengurangkan kerja ra'ayat, harga getah ini pada satu hari mereka toreh hari itu juga boleh di-jual, tetapi Kerajaan sayugia ingat perlawanan akan di-jalankan oleh peniaga² tempatan kira-nya Kerajaan kurang mengawasi akan jadi-lah kedua kali-nya kilang getah yang di-anjorkan oleh MARA.

Oleh itu saya nampak atas pandangan saya kalau chara getah baharu ini hendak di-lanjutkan, Kerajaan hendak-lah membuat satu kawasan, kawasan memperoses getah chara baharu, di-kawasan itu di-tarek balek pembeli² getah chara berkeping dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Negeri, walau pun negeri kita demokrasi dalam perniagaan, kalau chara hendak membaiki harga getah, chara hendak meneruskan usaha Kerajaan, ini-lah yang saya nampak. Segala lesen membeli getah keping di-kawasan itu di-tarek balek dengan kerjasama daripada Kerajaan Negeri bagaimana yang telah kita buat di-mana ada Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Padi yang di-anjorkan oleh FAMA di-situ-lah sharikat persendirian—Lesen Persendirian itu di-tarek balek.

Ini sahaja-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang kami harapkan bahawa dengan pindaan ini akan memberi keuntungan sejajar dengan ra'ayat² di-luar yang mempunyai kebun² kecil. Terima kasih.

Tuan Lee Seck Fun (Tanjong Malim): Dato' Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Minister of Finance "That this House resolves that, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to

fact paying residents of these flats may be helping to subsidise the Municipality to house its own employees. It is submitted that arrangements should be made as early as possible to house Municipal workers in proper Municipal quarters.

(d) Poor facilities in the flats and poor Municipal services

The safety railings in the flats are too low to ensure the safety of children and the residents request that these railings should be raised higher.

In the Melor, Mawar and Merak flats there are no doors to the bedrooms and the absence of privacy this entails is a cause of embarrassment to the residents.

Another crying need is for public telephones. There must be over 4,000 residents in these flats, but there are no public telephones in any of them.

The lifts have no attendants, and breakdowns are not attended to if they occur on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

The complex of flats in Jalan Loke Yew surely requires a community centre, but nobody seems to have thought about this vital social need. In Sungei Besi, I understand, a community centre has been provided, and I hope the same thing will be done in Jalan Loke Yew too.

There is a small, ramshackle, unfenced and totally inadequate children's playground. The see-saws and swings are in a dilapidated state, never having been properly maintained. The residents request the provision of a larger playground in the vicinity, where football and other games might be played.

On 22nd September, 1967, I wrote a letter to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur on the subject of bulbs at Loke Yew Flats. The letter reads:

"Tuan,

In reply to a question by Dr Tan Chee Khoon at the last sitting of Parliament, Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh stated that no allegation of theft of bulbs was made against any specific residents of the Loke Yew Flats.

I am to point out, however, that in his letter of 12th April, 1967, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Low Cost Flats Occupants' Association, the Municipal Treasurer did refer to "the frequent thefts of the bulbs by some residents for their own use." The tenants of Loke Yew Flats have been justifiably aggrieved by this irresponsible charge derogatory to the reputation of the residents by the Municipal Treasurer.

It is clear that the Municipal Treasurer is not in possession of any facts to prove that some residents had been responsible for the thefts, in which case it would have been possible to name them and to take the necessary action.

I hope you will agree that in the absence of such proof, the Municipal Treasurer's reference in his letter of 12th April, 1967 was quite uncalled for.

I trust you will see your way to instruct the Municipal Treasurer to withdraw the offending remark. I also hope that it will be possible to replace bulbs in the corridors for the convenience of the residents as early as possible."

Mr Speaker, Sir, to-date, I have not yet received even an acknowledgement from the Federal Commissioner to my letter. The Government had of late been giving a lot of publicity about the need for Government officials to reply swiftly and to attend promptly to public complaints. We would like to know what is the Government's attitude towards this case of throwing a letter from a Member of Parliament into the waste-paper basket. We would also like the Minister concerned to give an assurance that he would instruct the Municipal Treasurer to withdraw the offending remark.

Sale of Flats to tenants

Sir, last but not least, the tenants are waiting for the Flats to be offered for sale. This was promised some time ago, but nothing has happened to-date. I understand that most residents are eager to buy.

I plead, Sir, that the Honourable Minister will go through the grievances and complaints of the residents of the Jalan Loke Yew Flats and instruct the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to remove them as far as possible with expedition. Thank you.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun

untuk menjawab Uchapan Tanggohan Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Bungsar. Beliau telah merujuk kepada keganjilan² pada kadar sewaan Ranchangan Perumahan harga murah di-Jalan Loke Yew ia-itu Tun Tan Cheng Lock Mansion. Pertama sa-kali biarkan-lah saya menyatakan kadar² sewaan-nya. Jadual kadar² sewaan Tun Tan Cheng Lock Mansion di-dalam perengkat pertama: 2 bilek \$39.00 sa-bulan. Perengkat kedua: 2 bilek \$36.00 sa-bulan, 3 bilek \$46.00 sa-bulan. Perengkat ketiga: 1 bilek \$33.00 sa-bulan, 2 bilek \$47.00 sa-bulan. Ada pun sebab kadar sewaan yang lebeh tinggi pada perengkat ketiga daripada perengkat pertama dan kedua ia-lah kerana ia-nya di-biaya² daripada pinjaman 'awam sa-banyak \$10 juta; dalam lain² perkataan kadar sewaan yang lebeh tinggi ada-lah di-kenakan di-atas pinjaman 'awam. Soalan untuk mengadakan kadar sewa yang sama atau sa-laras telah di-kaji sa-chara teliti oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota oleh kerana masaalah ini satu perkara yang rumit ia harus-lah di-kaji dengan teliti.

Mengenai kenaikan 100% kadar sewaan bagi rumah² pangsa yang di-duduki oleh penyewa² kedai lock-up sebab-nya ia-lah bahawa penyewa² itu bukan-lah dari golongan pendapatan rendah. Penyewa² yang melakukan perniagaan yang menguntongkan dan memperolehi pendapatan yang melampaui batasan kelayakan berasaskan kepada jumlah anggota keluarga tidak-lah harus menikmati kadar sewaan yang di-perbantu sa-bagaimana di-kenakan kepada penyewa² yang pendapatan kechil. Penyewa² sa-patut-nya berterima kaseh kepada pehak Perbandaran yang telah memberi keistimewaan membolehkan mereka menginap berdekatan dengan tempat perniagaan mereka dan kerana pendapatan mereka yang lumayan mereka tidak patut mengadu terhadap kadar² sewaan perdagangan tersebut.

Mengenai penyewa dari golongan pendapatan kechil, kadar sewaan mereka tidak di-naikkan dan mereka akan terus membayar kadar sewaan yang di-perbantu.

Mengenai penggunaan sa-tengah² rumah pangsa sa-bagai quarters kepada buroh² Perbandaran, kedudukan-nya ia-lah bahawa pemberian tersebut di-buat kerana quarters Perbandaran telah di-rubohkan di-Jalan Shaw untuk membolehkan Ranchangan Perumahan Harga Murah Jalan Shaw yang baharu. Semua sa-kali 40 buah rumah pangsa dalam perengkat ketiga sekarang sudah di-duduki oleh buroh² Perbandaran. Di-bawah peratoran² dan sharat² perkhidmatan mereka buroh² Perbandaran berhak mendapat quarters perchuma, tetapi sewa ada-lah di-bayar oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota ka-dalam housing account. Sewa rumah² pangsa yang di-duduki oleh buroh² Perbandaran dalam perengkat ketiga Tun Tan Cheng Lock Mansion akan di-tanggung oleh ranchangan tersebut yang akan di-kira wang pokok. Adalah kurang jelas tentang apa yang dimaksud oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat apabila beliau menyatakan bahawa kemudahan² yang burok dan perkhidmatan Perbandaran yang tidak baik wujud di-Tun Tan Cheng Lock Mansion. Perkara yang tunggal yang tidak di-sediakan ia-lah balai raya. Perkhidmatan² Perbandaran yang biasa serta kemudahan² telah pun di-sediakan apabila Ranchangan Perumahan Harga Murah Jalan Shaw itu selesai kelak ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa kemudahan² lanjut saperti balai raya akan di-sediakan kepada penduduk² Tun Tan Cheng Lock Mansion dan juga ranchangan Jalan Shaw.

Berkenaan dengan soal tadi tidak dapat jawapan dari Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota, perkara itu-lah saya hendak periksa.

Lagi berkenaan dengan perkara yang akhir sa-kali ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Perikatan untuk menchipta satu demokrasi pemilek² rumah dan usaha ka-arrah matlamat ini-lah, maka tujuan Kerajaan akhirnya ia-lah untuk menjual rumah² pangsa harga murah kepada penghuni²-nya, jualan rumah² pangsa tidak dapat di-jalankan di-bawah undang²

tanah lama. Untuk maksud ini beberapa perubahan telah di-buat terhadap undang² tanah yang telah disatukan dalam Undang² Kanun Tanah Negara.

Sa-buah jawatan-kuasa telah di-bentok untuk mengkaji soal rumah² pangsa di-bawah Land Code baharu tentu-lah ada kesukaran² yang sa-memang-nya pada menjual rumah pangsa, tetapi kesulitan² ini akan di-atasi. Chadangan-nya ia-lah mula² menyewakan rumah² pangsa tersebut dan sa-telah di-dudoki buat berapa lama rumah² pangsa itu akan kemudian-nya di-jual kapada penghuni²-nya.

Berkenaan dengan ada dua tiga perkara berkenaan dengan railing dan pintu² ini di-dalam rumah pangsa. Ini dua perkara ada di-masokkan dalam ranchangan yang lepas, tetapi ranchangan yang baharu ini dua perkara telah mendapat nasehat.

Berkenaan dengan Public Telephone, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sekarang ini dapat timbangan, sebab kita telah dapat surat daripada penduduk² di-dalam ranchangan rumah murah ini.

Berkenaan dengan football field, ini satu perkara yang susah sedikit, sebab untuk hendak mendapatkan satu tempat macham Kuala Lumpur ini kita tidak dapat tanah di-dalam satu tempat macham Kuala Lumpur, tetapi padang permainan untuk kanak², jikalau ada tanah, Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota mesti timbang dan buat.

Terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Majlis Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga pukul 10.00 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 6.55 p.m.

Officers Co-operatives Housing Society called on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to discuss and seek clarification on matters concerning the Society's multi-million dollar housing project at Sungei Way, and if so, what steps his Ministry has taken to sweep clean the Augean Stables of this Society.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: I am aware that five members of the Malaysian Government Officers Co-operatives Housing Society called on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 6th October, 1967, to discuss certain matters pertaining to the Society.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies had caused the accounts of the Society to be audited, even before the allegations against the Society were made in Parliament. These accounts had been tabled at the Society's General Meeting held on 5th November, 1967 and passed. However, certain clarifications on the accounts are still being sought by the Registrar. It is understood that the Anti-Corruption Agency is now in the course of investigating into the allegations made against the Society.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Perchetakan Eastern/Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if it is true that the firm of Far Eastern Publishers owes the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka the sum of \$200,000, if so, whether he would state how this debt was incurred and what steps the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has taken to recover this debt.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): No, it is not true.

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education the TOTAL transaction between the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and Far Eastern Publishers since the latter was formed, and the reasons why the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka do so much business with the Far Eastern Publishers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I do not know when Far Eastern Publishers Limited were formed. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka first did business with them in 1960. The total transaction done between Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and Far Eastern Publishers Limited from 1960 to the end of September, 1967, amounted to \$10,781,266.00.

All books submitted to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka by publishers, both local and foreign, for publication in the National, English and other languages are referred to the Publication Committee of the Board of Control of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka for its consideration and approval. The reason that much more business has been done with Far Eastern Publishers Limited is that the said publishers have submitted to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka more books than the other publishers. Further, in the opinion of the Publication Committee, the terms offered by the Far Eastern Publishers Limited, were reasonable and that the contents, illustrations, layout, format and binding of their books were better than those of the other publishers.

Perangkaan Pelajaran

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that educational statistics are fairly easy to collect and collate, and if so, whether he will undertake to have them issued regularly, as they will be of tremendous value to those interested in education in this country.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I do not agree that educational statistics are "fairly easy to collect and collate". However, I wish to inform the Honourable Member that selected statistics are published periodically and these are made available to the public on request.

Enche' Foo Yeow Yoke

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if the former Registrar of the University of Malaya,

Mr Foo Yeow Yoke is still the Secretary of the Penang University College Working Committee, and if so, whether he should not be replaced since he is no longer the Registrar of the University of Malaya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Mr Foo Yeow Yoke is still the Secretary of the Penang University College Working Committee. His appointment as the Secretary is in his personal capacity and not as the Registrar of the University of Malaya. As such the question of his replacement does not arise.

Penchegah Penghamilan

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that with the fall in price of rubber the Alliance Government should encourage the use of natural rubber and therefore he should not encourage Malaysian females to use the PILL but instead encourage Malaysian males to make use of condoms made of natural rubber, and to state whether he will consider encouraging the setting up of a factory to manufacture condoms from natural rubber not only for local consumption but for export as well.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The National Family Planning Board encourages the use of all contraceptive methods including oral pills and condoms. Oral contraceptive pills seem to be the most popular in Malaysia today. Theoretically it is 100% safe against pregnancy and the failure rates, if any, have been the result of the woman either not taking enough doses or not following instructions. The rate of failure of the condoms is about 15%. Moreover for reasons peculiar to Muslims, I am told that the condoms have proved to be failures among a number of Muslim users.

Taking into account the amount of condoms now being used and what can be expected in the future, the high cost of production—needing a highly skilled labour, the amount of rubber latex required and the stiff competition with other producing countries, it would appear to be highly uneconomical for the Board to set up a factory for the manufacture of condoms from

natural rubber. However, as early as in 1960 when I was in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry I had called upon private enterprise to look into the possibility of putting up such a project. In fact one company has already come forward to apply for pioneer status and has been given such a status for the manufacture of condoms, prophylactics and nipples from natural rubber. The factory, which is sited in Klang, is expected to be in production in April 1968 and I understand that in addition of catering for the local market it will also probe into the possibility of export markets.

Sistem Ejaan Bersama Yang Baharu

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the call by Prof. Syed Hussein Alatas for a public debate by representatives from Malay-speaking countries to thrash out the pros and cons of the new common spelling system announced recently by the Malaysian Government, that the Government or for that matter the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka cannot ram any system of spelling down the throats of the people and that the development of any language depends on carrying along the people with it and its usage by the people, if so, to state whether the Government welcomes the suggestion, and if not, why.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) I am not aware of such call by Prof. Syed Hussein Alatas. I am however aware that Prof. Syed Hussein did issue a challenge to the Malaysian Spelling Committee for a public debate with him on the new spelling system. This challenge has been publicly rejected by the Committee for the reason that there have been considerable debates and discussions since the nineteen fifties not only on the need to reform the present Romanized spelling system of the National language but also on the form and structure of the new spelling. Both expert and public opinions have been gathered and carefully studies

in formulating the new spelling system. Therefore a further public debate would serve no useful purpose. Perhaps I may add that the professor had made it clear in his public statements that he "agreed with many of the agreements reached by the Committee".

- (ii) Neither the Government nor the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has any intention of ramming the new spelling system down the throats of the people.

Buku² Teks Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he will clarify whether the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka's future textbooks will be sent to the Textbook Bureau for approval along with those of other publishers, or whether they will (and thus any publisher working through them) get special treatment.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka's future textbooks will be evaluated by the Textbooks Bureau. It is wrong to suggest that these books are submitted to the Bureau "for approval". The second part of the question does not arise.

Sekolah² Persediaan masuk ka-Universiti di-Sarawak

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the call made by Penghulu Tawi, Chief Minister of Sarawak, at Kananil in Third Division on 5-10-1967 for the establishment of a pre-university school in Sarawak and also of the great need for such a school. If so, whether he will state when he will establish one in Sarawak.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes. As the Honourable Member is aware the primary purpose of a Pre-University School is to prepare students for admission to Universities or other institutions of Higher Education. In this respect there are already at present 5 secondary schools in Sarawak having Pre-University or Sixth Form classes. The number of Sixth Form

pupils in Sarawak has increased steadily during the past few years, as shown below—

Year	No. of Sixth Form pupils
1963	199
1966	306
1967	428

I am pleased to inform the Honourable Member that there will be one more additional Sixth Form class in Sarawak in 1968.

Penuntut² Kurang Chekap

17. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that the automatic promotion system up to Form III is the cause of students reaching Form I not being able even to write their names properly, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to help such backward students and whether he will allow retention of the really backward students before being promoted.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: It is not fair to state that the automatic promotion system is the cause of pupils reaching Form I not being able to write their names properly. It is an established fact that in any large school group, there will always be a number of backward pupils. Since Government policy is to offer a school place to every child up to the age of 15, it follows that there must necessarily be some backward pupils in our total school admissions.

A two-year pilot scheme commencing in January 1967 on remedial teaching for backward pupils in primary schools is now being carried out in a few schools in Selangor. Based on the results, it is hoped to be able to devise a suitable programme for this category of pupils on a wider scale in the future. This programme however may not necessarily involve retention of such pupils.

Sekolah² dan Kelas² Khas

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of special schools and classes that have been established for the educationally sub-normal children.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No special school has been established in the country for educationally sub-normal children. However, classes for backward pupils have been formed in a few schools in Selangor under a 2-year pilot project (1967-1968).

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether he is aware that very little progress has been made with the establishment of special schools and classes for the teaching of backward students, in order that they may benefit something from their years at school instead of merely occupying valuable school places and learning nothing at all after their years at school, and the action he proposes to take in this matter.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The teaching of backward children in special schools is not at present considered an urgent priority due to more pressing demands in other educational fields. This aspect of education is however being pursued on an experimental basis in some ordinary schools.

Tempat² dalam Tingkatan IV

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education of the estimated 40,204 places in Form IV next year how many will be allocated to:

- (1) academic;
- (2) technical; and
- (3) vocational streams.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: This will depend on the performance of pupils in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination, 1967.

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how many of the 40,204 places for Form IV next year are in West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak; how many of these are for academic, technical and vocational streams.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The 40,204 places for Form IV next year refer to West Malaysia alone. As to how many will be in the academic, technical and vocational streams, this will depend on the performance of pupils in the Lower

Certificate of Education Examination in 1967.

22. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the present Form IV enrolment;
- (b) explain the Education Ministry's plans, if any, to increase the number of Form IV places in 1968, and Form V places the year after;
- (c) give a breakdown of the estimated 40,204 places in Form IV next year in terms of properly staffed and equipped classrooms, and also in terms of academic, technical and vocational places; and
- (d) to state the estimated increase in teacher output to meet the target increase in Form IV places.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Bilangan murid² dalam Tingkatan IV di-Malaysia Barat pada 31hb Januari, 1967 ia-lah 33,465.
- (b) Ada-lah di-chadangkan dengan bergantung kepada keputusan murid² dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, 1967 bilangan tempat² dalam Tingkatan IV akan di-tambah kepada 40,204 pada tahun 1968. Peruntukan bagi tempat dan kakitangan telah pun di-sediakan untuk menampung tambahan tahun 1968 dan tahun² yang berikutnya.
- (c) Dukachita saya menyatakan bahawa ada-lah terlalu awal untuk memberikan satu persatu butir² bilangan tempat di-Tingkatan IV itu dengan tepat, hingga keputusan peperiksaan S.R.P. di-ketahui.
- (d) Anggaran tambahan bilangan pengeluaran guru² ada-lah lebeh kurang 200.

- (a) The present Form IV enrolment in West Malaysia as at 31st January, 1967 is 33,465.
- (b) It is intended, dependent on pupils' performance in the

I am aware that in certain outlying districts where halls are not available for meetings some political parties have used school buildings for political meetings. This is done after permission has been obtained from the Registrar in accordance with the requirements of the law as stated above.

Kumpulan Wang Pelajaran di-Sarawak

27. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Education to state whether his Ministry will increase funds for Secondary School Education in Sarawak for 1968 programmes.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Satu tambahan keseluruhan sa-banyak lebih kurang 5% dari peruntukan tahun ini bagi perbelanjaan pelajaran berulang tiap² tahun di-Sarawak, termasuk pelajaran di-Sekolah Menengah telah dimasukkan untuk ranchangan² bagi tahun 1968.

An overall increase of about 5% over and above this year's provision in respect of annually recurrent expenditure on education in Sarawak, including Secondary School Education, has been entered for the 1968 programmes.

Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Parit Buntar

28. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran memandang kepada ramai-nya bilangan pelajar² yang sedang belajar di-dalam Tingkatan V di-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Parit Buntar, sekarang ini, maka ada-kah pehak Kementerian ini berchadang hendak mengadakan Kelas Tingkatan VI di-Sekolah tersebut pada tahun 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Walau pun murid² dari dua buah kelas di-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Parit Buntar, mengambil Peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia pada tahun ini, tidak-lah di-ketahui berapa ramai-kah dari mereka yang akan berjaya masuk ka-Tingkatan Enam. Walau bagaimana pun, dengan berdasarkan kepada pengalaman yang telah lepas dari sekolah² yang sama besar-nya, mungkin bilangan itu tidak akan menchu-

kopi untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Tingkatan Enam Rendah. Akan tetapi, tempat² dalam Tingkatan Enam akan di-adakan bagi semua murid² yang berkecayakinan di-pusat² Tingkatan Enam yang besar dan yang telah sedia ada di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang lain.

Although there are two classes of pupils from the Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Parit Buntar, entering for the Malaysian School Certificate Examination this year, it is not yet known how many of them will eventually qualify for Sixth Form education. Based on previous experience dealing with schools of similar size, however, it is not likely that sufficient pupils will be available to form a Lower Sixth Form. Places in the Sixth Form, however, will be found for all qualified pupils in the large and well established Sixth Form centres in other Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Guru² Sains Pertanian

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education if he is aware that qualified agricultural science teachers have been sent to teach in schools which have no facilities for teaching agricultural science and whether this is not a wanton waste of scientific manpower.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I know that a number of Agricultural Science teachers are not at the moment teaching agricultural science in the schools of their assignment. It must be noted that these teachers on qualifying are equipped to teach five subjects including the subject they have majored in. As the number of agricultural science classes increases they will be required to do more teaching of agricultural science in addition to cognate subjects such as General Science, etc.

Bahasa Kebangsaan

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to clarify the statement made by the Prime Minister that the National Language will become the medium of instruction for selected subjects in fully-assisted

3. *Ekonomi*—

Pengarang	Tajok
Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz	Renchana ² Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan. Istilah Ekonomi.
Dr Lim Chong Yah ...	Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pentadbiran, Universiti Malaya (Renchana).

The books are as follows:

1. *History*—

Author	Title
Professor Wang Gangwu	<i>Latar Belakang Kebudayaan Penduduk² di-Tanah Melayu Bahagian Kebudayaan China</i> , Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur, 1962, 65 pp. Memperkembangkan Bahasa Kebangsaan: Peranan Perseorangan dan Badan ² Kesusasteraan, <i>Bahasa</i> , Kuala Lumpur, 1960. Kehidupan Intelek di-Malaysia, <i>Dewan Masharakat</i> , Kuala Lumpur, Jd. V, Bil. 8, 15 Ogos 1967, pp. 23-27.
Enche' Zainal Abidin bin Abdullah Wahid	<i>Manusia dan Kemajuan</i> (Man and Progress) Language and Literature Agency, Kuala Lumpur, 1961. Wrote six articles on History and Politics in Malaya, in the Journal <i>Dewan Bahasa</i> and the magazine <i>Dewan Masharakat</i> .
W. R. Roff ...	<i>Sejarah Surat² Khabar Melayu</i> (Monograf Persekutuan Bahasa Melayu, Universiti Malaya, No. 1, Saudara Sinaran Berhad, Pulau Pinang, 1967), 41 pp. illustrated. "Perayaan Kenang ² an Seruan Azhar pada tahun 1927", <i>Bahasa</i> .
Enche' Mohd. Amin bin Hassan (<i>translation</i>)	<i>Sejarah Eropa</i> oleh H. A. L. Fisher (to be published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka).

In addition to the above the History Department publishes a bilingual journal, *Peninjau Sejarah*, in every issue of which articles on Historical subjects appear in the National Language.

Numerous articles have been published by members of the Department in the National Language, principally in the Journal *Dewan Bahasa* and the magazine *Dewan Masharakat*.

2. *Science and Technology*—

A group of Professors and Lecturers have written a new series of books on Science and Mathematics for use in Secondary Schools. These textbooks are being translated into the National Language for use in Schools by Dr H. T. Chio.

The authors are:

Science—

Professor A. J. Berry
Professor Kiang Ai Kim
Dr Francis Morsingh
Mr S. Na Nagara
Professor Thong Saw Pak

Mathematics—

Professor C. J. Eliezer
Professor Teh Hoon Heng

Editor—

Professor Thong Saw Pak

Translator—

Dr H. T. Chio.

The New Series of Science published by Pan Asian Publications will have the

following textbooks on sale by the end of this year:

1. General Science I for Form I.
2. General Science II for Form II.
3. General Science III for Form III.

General Science, Book I is being translated into the National Language; the rest will follow. The remaining texts in this series will be published in 1968 and are expected to cover all textbook requirements in science teaching from Form I to School Certificate.

The New Series of Mathematics will begin publications in 1968 and will introduce the new mathematics to schools. This series will also be translated into the National Language.

The Faculty of Agriculture has written a booklet in the National Language on Internal Combustion Engines for Government Tractor-drivers used in short courses (but not published) by Mr J. M. Beeny and Enche' Anuwar bin Mahmud. Several textbooks and notes are being prepared in English and are designed for easy translation into the National Language.

3. Economics—

Author	Title
Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz	Renchana ² Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan. Istimlah Ekonomi.
Dr Lim Chong Yah ...	Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pentadbiran, Universiti Malaya (Article).

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Pusat Kesihatan Kechil

37. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan berapa buah pusat kesihatan kechil (kelinik kampung) yang telah di-dirikan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dalam tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia Barat dalam tahun 1967.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Bilangan pusat kesihatan kechil (kelinik kampung) yang telah di-dirikan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dalam tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia Barat dalam tahun 1967 ia-lah seperti berikut—

Negeri ²	Pusat kesihatan kechil yang telah di-dirikan dalam tahun 1967
Perlis	—
Kedah	—
Pulau Pinang	1
Perak	2
Selangor	1
Negeri Sembilan	1
Melaka	1
Johor	3
Kelantan	1
Trengganu	3
Pahang	1
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 14

The number of sub-centres set up under the Rural Development Project in each State of West Malaysia in 1967 is as follows—

States	Sub-centres set up in 1967
Perlis	—
Kedah	—
Penang	1
Perak	2
Selangor	1
Negeri Sembilan	1
Malacca	1
Johore	3
Kelantan	1
Trengganu	3
Pahang	1
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 14

Malaria

38. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) the number of cases of malaria that has been reported for the years 1960 to 1966, giving the figures separately for each year;
- (b) whether he is aware that despite the millions spent on the eradication of malaria, the disease, far from being eradicated, is actually on the increase particularly in the rural areas and in F.L.D.A. Schemes, and if so, whether he will press more

Rumah Sakit Telok Anson telah di-perbaiki dan di-perbesarkan semenjak tahun 1961 dengan memakan belanja kira² sa-tengah juta ringgit.

There is no proposal for a new hospital at Telok Anson under the First Malaysia Development Plan.

Many improvements and extensions have been made to the Teluk Anson Hospital since 1961 at a cost of about half a million dollars.

Penyakit² Kepialu, Berak Darah, Kura dan Chaching

45. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health what programme the Government has adopted to eliminate the incidence of typhoid, dysentery, malaria and worm infestation in the rural areas.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Penyakit² kepalu, berak darah, demam kura dan chaching ada-lah penyakit² yang di-bawa oleh ayer dan oleh itu ada-lah berkaitan dengan bekalan ayer dan keadaan kesihatan di-sekeliling di-kawasan Luar Bandar.

Kerajaan ada rancangan untuk membekalkan ayer paip bagi kawasan Luar Bandar. Kementerian Kesihatan ada rancangan kesihatan yang bertujuan untuk membasmi penyakit² ini di-Luar Bandar dengan mengadakan kemudahan² untuk mencegah penyakit itu dan mengubati-nya di-Pusat² Kesihatan dan Klinik² di-seluruh negeri ini.

Satu Projek perchubaaan khas telah di-tubuhkan di-tiap² negeri di-Malaysia Barat untuk membekalkan ayer perigi dan menyediakan jamban², membersehhkan kampong² dan juga kampen untuk membasmi kanak² daripada chaching di-sekolah² di-kawasan itu.

Sekarang ada rancangan untuk membasmi panyakit malaria di-seluruh negeri ini, termasuk-lah kawasan Luar Bandar, yang akan memakan masa 10 tahun dan menelan belanja kira² \$85 juta.

Typhoid, dysentery and worm infestation are waterborne diseases and therefore related to wholesome water supply and adequate environmental sanitation in the rural areas.

The Government has a programme of providing piped water supplies to the rural areas. The Ministry of Health has a rural health programme designed to eliminate these diseases in the rural areas by providing curative and preventive services in the various health centres and clinics established throughout the country.

A special pilot project has also been established in each State in West Malaysia to provide well water supplies, and latrines, to carry out the cleanliness of kampongs and also a campaign to deworm all school children in the area.

There is now a programme to eradicate malaria throughout the country including rural areas which will take about 10 years at a cost of about \$85 million.

Tangga Gaji Pegawai² Perubatan

46. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Health to state whether the Central Government will accept a proposal from the Sarawak State Government in respect of salary scale for all her Medical Officers in order to bring this to the level that has been enjoyed by the similar Officers in West Malaysia.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tugas² Surohanjaya Khas Gaji ada-lah meliputi Sabah dan Sarawak. Oleh yang demikian, sebarang chadangan yang sa-demikian akan di-kaji terlebih dahulu berdasarkan kepada shor² Surohanjaya Khas Gaji itu.

The terms of reference of the Special Commission on Salaries covered Sabah and Sarawak. Any such proposal, therefore, will have to be studied in the light of the recommendations of the Commission.

Doktor² Prebet di-Perak

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

(a) the reasons why he has divided private practitioners in Perak into good doctors and bad doctors;

(b) whether he is aware that if he has reasons to believe that there

are bad doctors he should report such doctors to the Malayan Medical Council which can deal with such cases; and

- (c) whether he is also aware that such an arbitrary generalization is unethical and is totally unacceptable to the medical profession.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Ini ada-lah pernyataan yang benar; ini ada-lah meliputi sechara umum di-dalam semua perkara.

- (b) Apabila saya mendapat keterangan bahawa doktor² telah melanggar undang² dan peratoran Undang Pendaftaran Perubatan (The Medical Registration Ordinance) saya akan melaporkan-nya kepada Majlis Perubatan (Medical Council).

- (c) Jawapan-nya saperti di-dalam (a).

- (a) This is a statement of fact; this applies generally in all matters and subjects.

- (b) When I have the evidence that doctors infringe the rules and regulations of The Medical Registration Ordinance, I will report such cases to the Medical Council.

- (c) The answer is at (a).

Demam Kepialu

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to give details of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the Tampin and Rantau areas in September, and the measures his Ministry has taken to contain and stamp out that outbreak.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Di-dalam pertengahan bulan September, 1967, demam kepialu telah berlaku di-Kampung Linsum, Mukim Rantau, Negeri Sembilan.

- (b) 16 kejadian (cases) telah dimasukkan ka-Rumah Sakit Umum, Seremban, 12 daripada-

nya di-dapati menghidap penyakit itu (positive).

- (c) Daripada 12 kejadian itu 5 daripadanya ia-lah daripada keluarga yang tinggal berjiran.

- (d) Mereka menggunakan perigi yang sama yang mengandongi kekotoran yang banyak sekali (contaminated).

- (e) Punca merebak-nya penyakit itu tidak dapat di-tentukan betul² tetapi sa-orang kanak² perempuan yang berumur 3 tahun telah mati 2 minggu sa-belum merebak-nya penyakit itu ada-lah di-shaki menghidap penyakit itu. Dia mati di-sebabkan "demam panas".

- (f) *Langkah² yang telah di-ambil—*

Penduduk kampung itu berjumlah 341 orang. 60% daripadanya telah di-beri ubat T.A.B. untuk menahan daripada mendapat penyakit itu. Semua perigi² telah di-bersehhkan dengan ubat "chlorine". Penduduk² telah di-nasihatkan supaya membena jamban² siram.

Semua budak² sekolah di-Rantau telah di-suntek untuk menahankan daripada serangan penyakit itu.

- (a) In mid-September 1967, an outbreak of enteric fever occurred at Kampung Linsum, Mukim Rantau, Negeri Sembilan.

- (b) 16 cases were admitted into General Hospital, Seremban, 12 cases were reported positive.

- (c) The 12 cases came from 5 families living next door to one another.

- (d) They use the same well which was highly contaminated.

- (e) The source of the outbreak has not been pin-pointed but a 3 year old child who died about 2 weeks prior to the outbreak is suspect. She died of "demam panas".

- (f) *Measures taken—*

The kampung inhabitants total 341 persons. 60% of them had

24. Bong Kim Lee
25. Lee Fang
26. Chong Wai Sang
27. Chong Vui Siong
28. Shum Shu Moi
29. Yeong Tat Sau
30. Yeung Naau Fa (f.)
31. Chong Hin Hup
32. Lau Pit Shing
33. Loh Suk Khim (f.)
34. Tsoi Mei Mei (f.)
35. Yeung Chin Sau
36. Tsoi Nyuk Hiong (f.)
37. Lo Shuk Ming (f.)
38. Yu Pui To (f.)
39. Yu Pui Yuk (f.)
40. Wong Kam Yip (f.)
41. Loh Suk Wan (f.)
42. Yong Chou Chuen
43. Li Yuk Sang
44. Lai Tse Man
45. Yong Ching Siew
46. Lee Jew Kien *alias* Li Yau Kuen (f.)
47. Jong Cho Kong (f.)
48. Lee Ah Cheok *alias* Lee Chi Yin
alias Lee Tze Shyan *alias* Lee Ceh
Cheok *alias* Lee Ah Shek
49. Lee Kui Him *alias* Li Kwai Hing

The number of detainees released from the Taiping Prison, Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp, Muar Detention Camp and the Centre of Protective Custody Kuching during the period 1st August, 1967-15th October, 1967, are as follows:

Place of detention—

(a) Taiping Prison	4
(b) Batu Gajah Special De- tention Camp	28
(c) Muar Detention Camp ...	43
(d) Centre of Protective Cus- tody, Kuching	49
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The names of the detainees who were released are as follows:

Taiping Prison—

1. Lee Siew Yap (f.)
2. Chan Tai Mooi *alias* Chan Chat Yau (f.)
3. Lee Ying *alias* Lee Muk Ying (f.)
4. Wong Chin Wha *alias* Wong It Siew (f.)

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Chan Chin Loy
2. Bong Nget Lan
3. Hasnol bin Abdul Hadi
4. Ang Teng Tee
5. Goh Boon San
6. Manacadu Kumar Rajakumar
7. Lim Chee Hock
8. Lau Kam Hong
9. Sia Kwee Song
10. Lee Kim Soon
11. Chia Poh Soon
12. Nai Tee Kia *alias* Lai Beng Hong
13. Salwi bin Hamid
14. Loh Ah Meng *alias* Loh Ah Kim
15. Lim Cheng Kooi
16. Lim Chin Chai
17. Lee Ban *alias* Lee Kong Lin
18. Chong Long Chee
19. Loh Ah Peng *alias* Loh Goh Sin
20. Kong Yook Khen
21. Lam Kam Hon *alias* Lam Kam Onn
22. Chan Kwai Fong
23. Yeoh Kim Hai *alias* Yeoh Ah Poh
24. Ng Lam Beng
25. Tan Ah You
26. Yusof bin Abu Bakar
27. Chong Yew Thiam
28. Lee Tee Tong *alias* Lee See Chung

Muar Detention Camp—

1. Tay Guan Soon
2. Lim Baba *alias* Lim Teik Boon
3. Yee Kim Swee *alias* Ip Boon Kia
4. Tan Keng Goh *alias* Tan Min Hoe
5. Ong Kian Seng
6. Kang Cheok Nguang
7. Mizan bin Puteh
8. Eon Beng Koon
9. Lye Tin Fatt *alias* Lai Cheng Fah
10. Abdul Hadi bin Mohd. Yunus
11. Wahab bin Hj. Bachik
12. Teo Hock Cheng
13. Koh Nai Sim
14. Abdul Rahman bin Rais
15. Kastor bin Hj. Taib
16. Bakin bin Samati
17. Hamid bin Kumpol
18. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdul Rahim
19. Tan Kim Kan
20. Hj. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdullah
21. Go Poon *alias* Wu Urn
22. Teh Ah Kau *alias* Teh Ah Tek
23. Lee Nam Seng

24. Mohd. Ali bin Salleh
25. Selamat bin Bakri
26. Mohamed bin Said *alias* Ahmad Lori
27. Lau Kok Seng *alias* Lau Kok Kuan
28. Tan Chin Seng *alias* Tee Chin Sen
29. Abdul Mohetd Yussof/Aswan
30. Hashim bin Amin *alias* Lisot
31. Tuan Mat bin Tuan Kechik
32. Abdul Rahman bin Awang
33. Mahasini bin Hj. Noor
34. Abdul Kahar bin Abdul Hamid
35. Osman bin Zainal Abidin
36. Yap Ser Jin
37. Fong Swee Suan
38. Tan Teck Wah
39. Hang Cheng *alias* Lee Teow Ming
40. Lim Oon Chai
41. Shiry bin Mamin
42. Awang bin Said
43. Ong Kee Heng *alias* Ong Kim Seng
33. Loh Suk Khim (f.)
34. Tsoi Mei Mei (f.)
35. Yeung Chin Sau
36. Tsoi Nyuk Hieng (f.)
37. Lo Shuk Ming (f.)
38. Yu Pui To (f.)
39. Yu Pui Yuk (f.)
40. Wong Kam Yip (f.)
41. Loh Suk Wan (f.)
42. Yong Chou Chuen
43. Li Yuk Sang
44. Lai Tse Man
45. Yong Ching Siew
46. Lee Jew Kien *alias* Li Yau Kuen (f.)
47. Jong Cho Kong (f.)
48. Lee Ah Cheok *alias* Lee Chi Yin *alias* Lee Tze Shyan *alias* Lee Ceh Cheok *alias* Lee Ah Shek
49. Lee Kui Him *alias* Li Kwai Hing

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Hui Sung Sang
2. Yap Chung Fong
3. Liew Tan
4. Chan Fah
5. Lee Cho Whatt
6. Ngu Choo Yiik
7. Cheung Sui Tak
8. Lee Seng Nam
9. Lee Thian Choi
10. Kung Sai Hing
11. Hu Teh Hsing
12. Khong Yew Ming
13. Chin Muk Lim
14. Tsoi Kah Yung
15. Fan Yun
16. Thien Chian
17. Chong Kin Thun
18. Voon Yang Ching
19. Bong Shian Phin
20. Bong Boon Kee
21. Jong Kim Fatt
22. Then Sian
23. Tsoi Ka Pan
24. Bong Kim Lee
25. Lee Fang
26. Chong Wai Sang
27. Chong Vui Siong
28. Shum Shu Moi
29. Yeong Tat Sau
30. Yeung Naau Fa (f.)
31. Chong Hin Hup
32. Lau Pit Shing

- (a) the age, names, address and occupation of detainees who have been detained between 1st August, 1967, and 15th October, 1967, at Taiping, Batu Gajah, Muar and Kuching, giving the names separately for each detention camp;
- (b) whether he is aware that the last time I asked a similar question *vide* question 126 of 21-8-1967 written answers to questions, only the names were given and the other details that I enquired were left out.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 30 orang telah di-tahan dari 1hb Ogos, 1967 hingga 15hb Oktober, 1967, seperti berikut:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Penjara Taiping | 1 |
| (b) Tempat Tahanan Khas Batu Gajah | 13 |
| (c) Tempat Tahanan Muar... | 8 |
| (d) Tempat Tahanan Perling-dongan Kuching | 8 |

Nama² orang² tahanan itu ada-lah seperti berikut—

Penjara Taiping—

1. Ang Ah Nya

Tempat Tahanan Khas, Batu Gajah—

1. Tan Hock Hin
2. Tse Sze Leung
3. Ang Sim Hup

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh):

The average cost of erecting one unit of Industrialised Low-Cost Housing Scheme at Jalan Pekeliling is \$4,400. This excludes the land and site development costs which vary from scheme to scheme.

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware that the cost of erecting the same unit, by the traditional method employing local skill and labour would be 30% less. If the answer is negative would the Minister give comparative figures.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The super-structure cost per square foot by industrialised method of construction at Jalan Pekeliling is \$9.27 as compared to \$8.70 per square foot by the conventional type of construction at Jalan Loke Yew—Phase III which was the latest completed project by conventional method. It will be seen that the industrialised method of construction is about 6.2% more than the conventional type of construction but having regard to the better quality flats including the provision of glazed tiling to the kitchens and bathrooms of all flats and the faster speed of construction resulting in lesser interest and less contributions to the sinking fund as the scheme is partly financed from a Public Loan Issue to be capitalised during the period of construction with regard to the Jalan Pekeliling flats it can be said that the cost by industrialised method of construction is comparable with conventional building cost.

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware, that more units can be built by the traditional method in the same time as that done by the Industrialised method. If the answer is negative would the Minister give comparative figures.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The speed of construction of any given project is dependant on many factors, such as:

- The size or magnitude of the project.
- The number of contractors.
- Weather condition.
- Availability of labour and materials, etc.

All factors being equal the speed of construction by industrialised system is faster than that by conventional method.

The reasons being:

- (1) Mechanical plants and equipments are employed for the prefabrication of components of a dwelling unit in factory and assembling such components at the site to form a complete structure. Thus erection time is shortened.
- (2) A larger proportion of work can be carried out beforehand in the factory irrespective of weather condition and also if necessary by shifts round the clock.

The answer to the second part of the question is again dependant on many factors. But it is anticipated that on any given project, all factors being equal, the saving in time can be between 30-40%.

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the reasons why such Low-Cost Housing Schemes cannot be given to contractors employing the traditional method of building.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The employment of industrialized building methods in other countries reveals that construction time can be reduced by as much as 50% and secondly that building costs can be reduced in the long run. Moreover the supply of skilled workers in the building industry like masons, bricklayers, plasterers, etc., was getting short and expensive and therefore by industrializing building methods it was possible to overcome this problem. It is for these reasons that the Ministry of Local Government and Housing wished to introduce industrialized building methods and launched two pilot projects one at Jalan Pekeliling and one at Rife Range, Penang. It is not intended that industrialized building methods should supplant traditional methods of construction—in fact the intention is that both should be complementary to each other. The introduction of industrialised housing in

Malaysia, which we believe to be the first country to have successfully done so in Asia, has been favourably commented upon recently by the visiting delegates of the Afro-Asia Housing Conference as a major step forward in housing.

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware that by employing the Industrialised Housing Scheme he is depriving local labour of earning a living and utilising its skill while encouraging the expenditure of vast sums on imported machinery and technical know-how and expertise.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is not aware that by employing industrialized building methods, "local labour" is being deprived of "earning a living and utilizing its skill". The Jalan Pekeliling pilot project employs 459 Malaysian workers in a variety of jobs. Only 3 foreign workers are employed for their specialized knowledge and skills. Three Malaysians are understudying them and these specialized workers it is expected will eventually be replaced.

It is not true to say that vast sums of money have been spent on imported machinery and technical know-how and expertise. For the Jalan Pekeliling project the contractors spent \$1,500,000 on the purchase of tower cranes, moulds and other imported items which represents about 10% of the total cost of the project. The expenditure should be regarded as an investment in new skills and building technology which will benefit the building industry as a whole in the country.

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether he is aware that the units being erected do not make provision for adequate ventilation in a tropical country like ours and whether he is aware that it would be impossible to live in such houses.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: It is not true to say that the flats now under construction at Jalan Pekeliling do not

make provision for adequate ventilation and that it would be impossible to live in such houses. The flats are designed by the Municipal Architect to suit local conditions and the flats are built according to the design. Instead of raising question based on hear-say I would suggest the Honourable Member for Batu, when he has the time, to visit the scheme and see for himself the design of the flats.

Undang² Mengawal Harga Tanah

67. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether the Government is aware of the need and urgency to prevent speculators from manipulating land prices in towns, which benefits individuals as against social interests, and whether the Government would introduce legislation to control prices of land in towns to eliminate speculation.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Article 13 of our Constitution which comes under Part II entitled fundamental liberties provides that no person shall be deprived of property save in accordance with law. Sub-section (2) of the same Article further stipulates that no law shall provide for the compulsory acquisition or use of property without adequate compensation. Because of these provisions, before any legislation to control prices of land in towns, (and for that matter, anywhere in Malaysia) can be introduced, the Constitution would first have to be amended. I do not consider that manipulations of land prices in towns are of such serious proportion as to warrant the taking of such a drastic step to alter one of the most important fundamental rights of the people.

As far as acquisition of land by the Government for certain public purposes are concerned there already exists a procedure by which the Government may freeze the price of the land intended to be acquired. This is by recourse to a notice under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act 1960, the effect of which will be that the owner of the property acquired becomes entitled only to compensation at the market value of the land as at the

date of that notice and that dealings which might take place after that date would be disregarded for the purpose of determining the compensation to be paid.

Housing Development (Control and Licensing) Act

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

- (a) the reasons for the delay in implementing the Housing Development (Control and Licensing) Act;
- (b) whether the snags have been ironed out or is the Government giving in to pressure for developers; and
- (c) when the Act will come into force.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh:

- (a) The main reasons for the delay in implementing the Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Act is the framing of the Rules and Regulations necessary for bringing the Act into force. The Rules and Regulations have to be consistent with the Constitution and the National Land Code particularly where they affect State Governments. The Ministry did not have its full complement of senior staff until August this year and this together with an officer on study leave slowed down action on the drafting of the Rules and Regulations.
- (b) The snags are being ironed out. There is no question of the Government giving in to any pressure whatsoever.
- (c) Every effort will be made to bring the Act into force at the earliest possible time.

Messrs Mahendra and Hee

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware that the Town Planner, Kuala Lumpur, has received a letter dated 19th October, 1967, from Messrs Mahendra and Hee

acting on behalf of Mr Goh Lai Huat protesting against the proposed erection of one 16-storey block of flats with 60 flats on Lot 2,285 Section 86, Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur; if so, whether he will investigate the objection and see that justice is done.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: I am fully aware that a letter of objection dated 19th October, 1967, has been received by the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota.

The letter from Messrs Mahendra and Hee, acting on behalf of Mr Goh Lai Huat was received in response to a Notice issued to Mr Goh by the Administration on 4th October, 1967, asking if he had any objections to the proposed development on Lot No. 2,285, Section 86, Jalan Pahang. The latter procedure is legally prescribed, and under it, the Minister responsible for the Federal Capital is bound to consider the submissions of the Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota together with any objections and all other evidence before any final decision is made.

**KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN
NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR**

**Bantuan Serta-merta ka-Kawasan²
Pilehanraya**

70. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar berapa jumlah bantuan serta-merta yang di-beri kepada kawasan² pilehanraya, yang berikut dalam masa pilehanraya kecil yang di-adakan dalam kawasan² tersebut masing²-nya dalam tahun 1967:

- (a) Pasir Mas Hulu, Kelantan;
- (b) Tampoi, Johor; dan
- (c) Kelantan Hilir, Kelantan.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Saya telah berkali² menyatakan di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa bantuan serta-merta itu di-beri mengikut mustahak-nya satu² rancangan itu bagi satu² kampung yang berkenaan. Jika ada bantuan telah di-beri kepada kawasan² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, maka bantuan itu ada-lah di-berikan dari masa

Enche' Tan Khee Hon was informed of the position by the Commissioner for Road Transport *vide* his letter RSL/AP. 492 dated 11-10-67. The letter was returned by the Postal Authorities undelivered with the remark "Tidak ada nama".

Lapangan Terbang Subang

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware that the Subang Airport has no G.C.A. i.e. ground control approach, and if so, when this navigational aid will be introduced to make the airport safer for planes taking off and landing there.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: As the term G.C.A. (Ground Control Approach) indicates, the facility is used only for aircraft approaching for landing. No attempt is made to use it for taking off aircraft as stated in the enquiry by the Honourable Member. Kuala Lumpur International Airport Instrument Landing System has recently been flight tested to fine standards and this enables it to be used to a standard comparable with G.C.A. Surveillance Radar is included in the First Five-Year Malaysia Plan and in setting up this aid, advisory talk down has been considered. With the number of aids that will be available G.C.A. is not considered necessary at this state.

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware that the roof of the terminal building at the Subang Airport leaks, and if so, what are the causes of the leak and why a new building should leak, and how much has been spent on repairing the leaks so far.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am indeed aware of the leaks in the roof of the Terminal Building at Kuala Lumpur International Airport. The leaks occur generally when exceptionally heavy rain accompanied by strong winds occur resulting in the rain being driven in under the plastic skylights.

The leaks have no structural significance and the J.K.R. in consultation with the Architects are taking remedial

measures the results of which can only be assessed after the worst conditions have occurred. The roof is under a ten year guarantee period and no expenditure has so far been incurred on repairing the leaks, but a total of \$795 has been spent on the replacement of some of the plastic skylight sheeting some of which were blown off and others damaged by exceptionally strong winds during a heavy storm.

Nombor Pendaftaran

79. Tuan Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Transport whether he will take steps to give different registration numbers for motor-car of doctors in Malaysia as is done in the United States of America.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Setahu saya, tidak ada nombor² pendaftaran sedemikian yang di-beri untuk motokar doktor² di-Amerika Sharikat, tetapi motokar² ini ada menggunakan tanda² khas (emblems) bagi kemudahan doktor² melayani panggilan² chemas dari orang ramai yang memerlukan rawatan segera. Sekira-nya ada permintaan untuk di-adakan peratoran sedemikian dari Kementerian Kesihatan atau Malaysian Medical Association, satu jawatan-kuasa boleh di-tubuhkan bagi mengkaji perkara ini.

As far as I am aware, there are no such registration numbers being assigned to motor-cars of doctors in the United States of America, but special emblems are displayed on motor-cars of doctors for the convenience of answering urgent calls from public seeking immediate medical attention. Should there be a request for such an arrangement from the Ministry of Health or the Malaysian Medical Association, a committee can be set up to look into this matter.

Tali-pinggang Keledar

80. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Transport to make a progress report of his campaign announced early this year to get all Cabinet Ministers to wear safety belts while driving to set an example to other motorists.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Saya telah merayu kepada semua Kementerian², Jabatan² Kerajaan serta orang ramai supaya melengkapkan kenderaan² motor mereka dengan tali-pinggang keledar dan memakai-nya. Saya juga telah merayu kepada sharikat² kenderaan supaya menggalakkan orang ramai melengkapkan kenderaan² motor mereka dengan tali-pinggang keledar apabila mereka membeli kenderaan dari sharikat² itu.

Setahu saya motokar² yang telah di-lengkapkan dengan tali-pinggang keledar, telah bertambah bilangan-nya, dan sharikat² kenderaan telah melaporkan ia-itu penjualan tali-pinggang keledar mereka telah juga bertambah.

Pusat Piaiwaian Malaysia (Standards Institution of Malaysia) sedang merangkakan taraf kebangsaan (national standards) bagi tali-pinggang keledar dan apabila kerja² ini selesai dan apabila alat² untuk menguji tali²-pinggang itu telah di-sediakan, tindakan boleh di-ambil untuk mengadakan undang² supaya kenderaan² motor yang tertentu dan yang baru di-daftarkan mesti di-lengkapkan dengan tali-pinggang keledar. Dengan demikian pada akhir-nya semua kenderaan² motor yang sederhana akan di-lengkapkan dengan tali-pinggang keledar.

I have been appealing to all Ministries, Government Departments and members of the public to fit safety belts in their motor vehicles and to use them. Appeals had also been made to motor firms to encourage members of the public to fit safety belts in their motor vehicles when purchasing their vehicles.

As far as I am aware more and more motor cars had been fitted with safety belts and motor firms have reported increase in sales of safety belts.

When the Standard Institution of Malaysia has finalised its national standards for safety belts and could carry out the testing of this safety device, legislation could be introduced to make safety belts a compulsory fitting in certain types of newly registered motor vehicles. By this we would ultimately have all medium sized motor vehicles fitted with safety belts.

Malaysia-Singapore Airways

81. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan :

- (a) boleh-kah beliau mengambil tindakan untuk memasokkan sa-kurang²-nya satu atau dua orang Melayu Malaysia dalam Juma'ah Pemilih M.S.A. supaya orang Melayu tidak di-ketepikan langsung dalam pemilihan itu;
- (b) boleh-kah beliau berikan senarai nama dan Sijil² kewarganegaraan ahli² Juma'ah di-Singapura.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) tidak ada ahli² tetap di-dalam Lembaga Pemilih M.S.A. melainkan Pengarah Kakitangan. Ahli² Lembaga tersebut terdiri daripada pegawai² di-suatu bahagian yang sama kepada yang hendak di-ambil. Dengan ini maka ada-lah tidak dapat diterima chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi saya dapat menjamin Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa setiap kesempatan akan di-ambil supaya warganegara Malaysia (walau Melayu atau bukan Melayu) mendapat kesempatan yang sama untuk bekerja dengan M.S.A. dari sa-siapa pun;
- (b) sa-bahagian dari soalan ini telah di-jawab dalam (a), tetapi saya ingin menambah bahawa kelaziman-nya Lembaga Pemilih terdiri seperti berikut :
 - (1) Pengarah Kakitangan atau wakil-nya.
 - (2) Ketua Jabatan atau wakil-nya.
 - (3) Sa-orang wakil dari Kesatuan yang tertentu sebagai pemerhati.

Temuduga di-adakan di-merata tempat² di-Malaysia dan Singapura dimana kekosongan itu berlaku.

- (a) there is no permanent members in the interviewing Board of M.S.A. except the Director of Personnel. The members of the Board vary from one category of staff to be recruited to another. It is therefore not possible to do as the Honourable Member

- (c) Berapa luas simpanan tanah Pajak Galian yang maseh dipegang-nya.
- (d) Ada-kah pemohon itu saorang Pelombong atau Shari-
kat Lombong yang giat.
- (e) Chadangan pemohon ber-
kenaan dengan melombong
tanah yang di-pohon. Misal-
nya jika pemohon itu sa-
orang Pelombong yang sudah
di-beri 2,000 ekar tanah tetapi
telah mengerjakan chuma 500
ekar sahaja, dan memohon
lagi 1,000 ekar tanah Pajak
Galian maka selalu-nya Kera-
jaan Negeri meluluskan per-
mohonan-nya itu.
- (3) Bayaran² dan chukai² tanah galian
ada-lah berlainan daripada satu
negeri ka-satu negeri.
- (4) Syarat² yang di-kenakan di-atas
tanah Pajak Galian ada-lah ber-
lainan juga sedikit daripada satu
negeri ka-satu negeri. Syarat² tetap
yang terkandung dalam Undang²
Galian Negeri, boleh di-katakan
sama daripada satu negeri ka-satu
negeri.

Oleh kerana perkara ini ada-lah per-
kara Kerajaan Negeri, Kementerian
Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian tiada
menyimpan rekod angka² keluasan
tanah perlombongan yang di-beri milek
dan nama² shari-
kat bagi tahun 1966
dan 1967 seperti yang di-kehendaki.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

Jambatan²

86. Tuan Toh Theam Hock asks the
Minister of Works, Posts and Telecom-
munications to state if he intends to
replace the two wooden bridges along
Kuala Dipang Road, Kampar with per-
manent bridges, and if so, when.

**The Minister of Works, Posts and
Telecommunications (Tun V. T. Sam-
banthan):** The two wooden bridges in
question are not yet due for replace-
ment. This will be reviewed in 1969.

87. Tuan Lee Seck Fun asks the Minis-
ter of Works, Posts and Telecommuni-
cations whether he is taking steps to

construct a wider Railway-Line over-
head bridge to replace the existing
narrow one in front of the Hindu
Temple which is approximately one
mile before arriving at Tanjong Malim
from Kuala Lumpur to avoid the
numerous motor-vehicle accidents which
usually occur in this locality.

Tun V. T. Sambanthen: This item is
included in the First Malaysia Plan,
but due to restrictions of funds, it has
had to be deferred. However, this
matter is now subject to the transporta-
tion study currently being undertaken.

Perkhidmatan Talikom

88. Tuan Toh Theam Hock asks the
Minister of Works, Posts and Telecom-
munications if he is aware of the very
poor telecommunication service between
Kampar and Ipoh, and if so, what
steps he intends to take to improve the
service.

Tun V. T. Sambanthen: I am aware
of reports of congestions on the Ipoh-
Kampar route some time early this year.
This was due to shortage of circuits.
Since May this year 6 additional circuits
have been provided thereby increasing
the total to 26. The situation has con-
sequently improved. Moreover, a
micro-wave radio scheme has been
planned and the equipment is expected
to arrive in 1968. Additional circuits
will then be installed to take care of
increases in the number of calls.

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Melawat Sambil Belajar

89. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah
bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

(a) berapa ramai penduduk² dalam
kawasan Pilehanraya Kelantan
Hilir yang telah di-bawa mela-
wat sambil belajar ka-Pantai
Barat dalam masa kempen Pile-
hanraya dalam kawasan tersebut
dalam bulan Oktober, 1967, dan
berapa banyak peruntukan wang
yang di-sediakan bagi maksud
itu;

(b) berapa bilangan penduduk²
dalam kawasan Pilehanraya
Pasir Mas Hulu yang telah di-
bawa melawat sambil belajar

dalam masa kempen Pilihanraya kawasan itu dalam bulan Ogos, 1967.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Dalam bulan Oktober, 1967 sa-ramai 40 orang dari Jajahan Kota Bharu dan Tumpat telah di-bawa dalam satu rombongan lawatan "Civic Course" ka-Ibu Kota. Rombongan ini di-biayaï oleh Jabatan Penerangan dengan perbelanjaan berjumlah \$5,000 di-bawah peruntukan civic tahunan Jabatan tersebut.

Note: Sa-bahagian daripada Jajahan Tumpat dan Kota Bharu *kebetulan* ada-lah dalam kawasan Pilihanraya Kelantan Hilir.

- (b) Dalam bulan Ogos, 1967 satu rombongan yang mengandongi 40 orang peserta dari Negeri Kelantan, *termasuk beberapa peserta* dari kawasan Jajahan Pasir Mas, telah membuat lawatan sambil belajar ka-Kuala Lumpur. Rombongan ini ia-lah satu daripada lima rombongan lawatan sambil belajar dari negeri² Perlis, Trengganu, Sabah, Sarawak dan Kelantan yang telah di-bawa melawat ka-Kuala Lumpur untuk menyaksikan Perayaan 10 Tahun Merdeka.

"Islam Liberal"

90. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah minta kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) terangkan dengan ringkas dasar "Islam Liberal" Kerajaan Perikatan sa-bagaimana yang di-ulang²-kan oleh Y.B. Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran, Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman, yang mengikut kata-nya sedang di-jalankan seka-rang;
- (b) ada-kah dasar "Islam Liberal" itu bermazhab Shafie atau bermazhab "Ahlil Sunnah" seperti yang berjalan di-Perlis sekarang ini, yang memakai terus Quran dan Hadith dengan tidak terikat kepada mana² Mazhab (atau School of Thought); jika ya, terangkan sama ada perdirian

yang baik ini akan di-bawa kepada suatu Jawatan-kuasa untuk di-kaji dan kemudian di-bentangkan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat untuk pengetahuan umum.

Perdana Menteri: Konsep "Islam Liberal" seperti yang pernah di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Senu itu bukan bermaksud amalan Islam yang longgar atau pun terlepas dari rukun²-nya.

Apa yang di-maksudkan oleh beliau ia-lah sikap kita yang toleran terhadap ugama² lain yang di-anuti oleh warga-negara Malaysia yang bukan Islam. Mereka bebas mengamalkan keperchayaan mereka yang berbeza² sama ada mereka itu Keristian atau Hindu atau Buddha maupun apa jua yang di-katakan ugama.

Rumah² Ibadat

91. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah Kerajaan Perikatan yakin bahawa mendirikan rumah² ibadat seperti berhala dan lain², selain daripada mendirikan masjid² dan gereja, seperti yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini lulus di-sisi hukum Shara'; jika ya, terangkan dalil Shari'e yang meluluskan perbuatan demikian, dan jika tidak, terangkan sama ada Kerajaan akan merentikan perbuatan seperti itu.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Perikatan merasa yakin memberi bantuan kepada semua rumah ibadat yang memohon bantuan untuk memperbaiki atau menyempurnakan tempat itu tidak bersalahan dengan hukum Shara', yakni, Kerajaan di-beri keluasan melakukan muslihat dan Ke'adilan kepada semua ra'ayat-nya.

Dalam Kitab "Samahat Al-Islam," karangan Doktor Ahmad Mohammad Al-Haufi yang di-terbitkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa "Lajnatut Al-Ta'arif bil Islam" Majlis tertinggi Hal Ehwal Islam Republik Arab Bersatu dalam muka (65) ada menerangkan sa-orang panglima, Al-Khalifah Al-Mu'tasim (218-223) (833-842) (M) telah menjatohkan hukum sebat kepada sa-orang Imam dan Bilal kerana mereka menolong meruntuhkan berhala Majusi.

Rumah² Berhala dalam kurun yang ka-sepuloh, sa-telah tiga kurun pemerintahan Islam di-dapati banyak berselerak di-Iraq, di-Persia, di-Karman Sajastan, Khurasan dan Azzabijan dan di-mana² sahaja bandar² kechil di-negeri Persia ada sahaja rumah² berhala.

Dalam muka (74) pula ada menyatakan: dalam Empire Islam banyak gereja² di-bangunkan dan di-bina dengan persetujuan Kerajaan dan ada kala-nya dengan bantuan Kerajaan.

Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan Perikatan yang mempunyai dan memerintah ra'ayat yang berbilang Ugama, dan mereka ta'at setia kepada Kerajaan pula, menunaikan tanggungan² yang di-kenakan di-atas-nya—ia-itu ada-lah sangat patut Kerajaan bersikap 'adil dan menjalankan muslihat memberi bantuan kepada mereka yang memohonkan bantuan untuk memperbaiki dan menyempurnakan bangunan² atau tempat² ibadat masing². Kerajaan bukan mendirikan rumah² ibadat ini tetapi ia sekadar membantu-nya sahaja.

Wang yang di-gunakan untuk memberi bantuan kepada Masjid², Gereja² dan Berhala² itu ia-lah wang Kerajaan yang di-pungut daripada seluruh penduduk Negeri ini yang menganut berbagai-bagai ugama. Dengan kerana itu ada-lah adil bagi Kerajaan menimbangkan juga permintaan² daripada orang² yang beragama lain daripada Islam.

Penduduk² yang berbilang keturunan ini menganut berbagai² Ugama. Kemamuran dan keselamatan negeri ini di-pikul bersama oleh semua ra'ayat dari berbagai² penganut Ugama itu. Dan sebagai sebuah Kerajaan yang berdasarkan Demokrasi dan sentiasa bertindak adil sudah selayak-nya-lah pula semua golongan mendapat perhatian yang sama dari Kerajaan. Allah tidak melarang daripada berbuat baik dan berlaku adil kepada orang² yang bukan Islam yang tidak memerangi kita dan Ugama Islam, sa-nya Allah kasehi orang² yang berlaku adil.

Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan yang ada pada hari ini untuk mempertahankan kebebasan beragama dan membantu dan meluaskan kebebasan itu

kerana Kerajaan yakin yang Ugama itu ada-lah satu² senjata utama yang boleh menentang dan mengalahkan fahaman Komunis dan Parti Komunis hendak membasmiikan keperchayaan manusia kepada Allah dan yang sudah berpuluh tahun chuba dan sedang menchuba hendak memerintah Negara Malaysia ini.

Orang² Islam di-dalam Perikatan sentiasa sedar bahawa usaha menyam-paikan seruan Islam kepada semua golongan itu ada-lah suatu kewajipan tetapi tidak-lah pula kerana kewajipan itu kita menchuaikan kewajipan Kerajaan berlaku adil kepada semua golongan.

"Allah-Mohamed"

92. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri memandang kepada apa yang di-tegaskan-nya dalam jawapan bertulis pada bulan Ogos, 1966 bahawa "Ugama tidak boleh di-pisahkan dari Politik", terangkan mengapa Kerajaan melarang Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu menggunakan simbol bendera "Allah-Mohamed" pada hal "Allah-Mohamed" itu ada-lah chogan perjuangan Islam yang menjadi Ugama Rasmi negara Malaysia kita.

Perdana Menteri: Penggunaan perkataan "Allah" dan "Mohamed" di-bendera parti P.A.S. mungkin akan mengelirukan ra'ayat yang tidak bagitu terpelajar dan mengangap parti P.A.S. itu se-bagai parti Allah.

Kerajaan perchaya juga bahawa mungkin chogan ini di-salah gunakan untuk kepentingan politik.

Peranchangan Keluarga

93. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri oleh kerana Peranchangan Keluarga ia-lah satu perkara kebangsaan yang ada kaitan-nya dengan hukum Shara' Islam, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa yang ahli²-nya terdiri, antara lain², daripada Ahli² Ugama Islam dalam negeri ini; jika ya, bila, dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Perdana Menteri: Ada-lah di-fikirkan tidak perlu menubuhkan Jawatan-kuasa untuk maksud tersebut oleh

kerana perancang keluarga ada-lah di-jalankan di-dalam negara² Islam lain seperti Pakistan, Republik Arab Bersatu, Turkey dan lain².

Simpanan Getah Pentadbiran Perkhidmatan Awam

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Prime Minister to state whether he is aware of the suggestion from the United States that we buy over the G.S.A. Stockpile of rubber and whether he does not consider this is rubbing salt into our wounds at a time when the price of rubber is falling to a dangerous level.

The Prime Minister: I am not aware that the United States Government has made the suggestion that we buy over the G.S.A. rubber stockpile. I am not sure, however, that I can accept the Honourable Member's contention that such a suggestion is tantamount to rubbing salt into a wound at a time when the price of rubber is falling to uneconomic levels. One would think that much would depend on the terms of such a transaction. If the rubber is sold to us very cheaply, or let us say, given to us free, then we would be in a position not to release any rubber at all from the stockpile if prices are too low, or to regulate the rate of release according to the prevailing price level. Under such circumstances, ownership and control of the stockpile would clearly bring distinct advantages to us.

Penyata Surohanjaya Gaji² Suffian

95. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister why the Suffian Salaries Commission Report has not yet been made public, and to state when the Cabinet can take a decision on the recommendations of the Report.

The Prime Minister: As was already stated at the last meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat, the Report of the Suffian Salaries Commission will be released to the public as soon as agreement has been reached between the Official and Staff Side. Limited copies of the report have been released to the Committee of Officials of the Government and the Staff Side of the Whitley Councils and the Police

Council and they are still examining this report. The Cabinet will only be able to make its decision after it has received the report from the Committee.

Buro Bantuan Guaman

96. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether the Government would establish a legal aid bureau to give free assistance to the poor and needy in legal proceedings and representations.

The Prime Minister: As the Honourable Member is aware, Cabinet had already appointed a Committee to enquire into the need for the establishment of a free legal aid service to give free assistance to the poor and needy in legal proceedings and representations. However, in view of the financial implications involved and having regard to the current financial situation of the country, it has been found necessary for the Committee to re-examine its recommendations. It is hoped that after study of the revised report, it would be possible to introduce a legal aid service some time next year.

Penchen

97. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri hitong panjang berapa-kah penchen yang diterima oleh tiap² orang penchen.

Perdana Menteri: Oleh kerana gaji yang di-dapati oleh pegawai² dalam perkhidmatan awam berlain-lainan banyak-nya, dan oleh kerana lain² hal lagi, tiada-lah dapat hendak di-sebutkan angka yang tepat bagi menunjukkan penchen hitong panjang yang di-terima oleh tiap² sa-orang pegawai yang telah bersara daripada perkhidmatan awam. Walau bagaimana pun, oleh kerana pegawai² dalam perkhidmatan awam pada 'am-nya bersara sa-telah berkhidmat hingga chukup masa-nya, banyak penchen yang di-dapati mereka lebeh kurang $\frac{2}{3}$ daripada gaji yang di-terima mereka pada masa mereka bersara.

Melanjutkan Perkhidmatan Kakitangan Kerajaan

98. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah

Kerajaan berpuas hati ia-itu melanjutkan perkhidmatan kakitangan Kerajaan daripada 55 tahun kepada 60 tahun dengan sa-benar-nya menguntungkan Kerajaan atau sa-balek-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Sebab yang utama kenapa pegawai² Kerajaan di-benarkan meneruskan perkhidmatan-nya sa-lepas berumur 55 tahun itu ia-lah supaya Kerajaan dapat menggunakan pengalaman pegawai² yang berkenaan itu terutama dalam chawangan² perkhidmatan Kerajaan yang kekurangan pegawai² yang mempunyai kelayakan² dan pengalaman yang mustahak bagi menjalankan kewajipan² itu dengan sempurna dan cekap oleh sebab persaraan pegawai² dagang mengikut kehendak dasar Perwarganegaraan. Kerajaan maseh berkuasa menyuruh sa-saorang pegawai itu bersara apabila sampai umur-nya 55 tahun atau dahulu daripada itu bagi sa-tengah² peringkat pegawai² yang tertentu mengikut Undang² Penchen, 1951. Oleh sebab² yang di-sebutkan di-atas tadi, perkara mengekalkan perkhidmatan pegawai² Kerajaan sa-lepas mereka berumur 55 tahun ada-lah, pada keseluruhannya, mendatangkan faedah kepada Kerajaan.

Orang² yang Bersara daripada Perkhidmatan Kerajaan

99. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapakah bilangan orang² mengikut bangsa yang telah bersara daripada perkhidmatan Kerajaan yang menerima penchen daripada Kerajaan sa-takat ini.

Perdana Menteri: Dalam masa yang sangat terhad ini tidak-lah dapat hendak memberi keterangan yang tepat mengenai berapa banyak pegawai² Kerajaan yang telah bersara, yang sedang menerima penchen sekarang ini mengikut bangsa. Rekod² yang di-simpan mengenai pegawai² Kerajaan yang bersara tiada membahagi²kan mereka mengikut bangsa.

100. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah Kerajaan sedar bahawa orang² yang bersara pada keseluruhannya, menderita dalam kehidupan-nya, oleh kerana harga barang² keperluan semua-nya

telah melambong tinggi, pada hal penchen mereka tinggal di-tingkat yang sangat rendah.

Perdana Menteri: Rayuan² telah dibuat oleh sa-kurang²-nya dua Persatuan Pegawai Yang Bersara dalam negeri ini bagi mendapat tambahan penchen dan elaun untok pegawai² yang berpenchen. Rayuan² itu telah di-timbang-kan dengan halus. Sa-telah menimbang-kan antara lain² perkara, perubahan² yang telah di-buat kepada gaji pegawai² yang berkhidmat, Kerajaan pada masa yang lalu telah menchari jalan untok menambah penchen² yang di-bayar kepada pegawai² Kerajaan yang Bersara dengan membayar elaun mengikut kadar penchen yang di-bayar kepada mereka. Elaun² ini berdasarkan berapa banyak penchen yang mereka dapati dan di-kira mulai daripada tarikh berjalan-nya kuatkuasa mereka bersara daripada perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Kerajaan berpendapat itu-lah sahaja yang dapat di-buat-nya untok mengurangkan kesulitan pegawai² Kerajaan yang berpenchen yang di-tanggung oleh mereka, jika ada, dengan tidak mengubah bentuk susunan penchen dan elaun penchen yang di-bayar kepada mereka serta tidak menambah lagi beban kewangan Kerajaan yang sudah berat kerana membayar penchen serta lain² faedah.

Ahli Parlimen

101. Tuan Edmund Langu anak Saga asks the Prime Minister to state whether a Member of Parliament is allowed to be a member of two political parties.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-saorang ahli Parlimen yang mewakili sa-sabuah Parti Politik ada-lah orang yang di-pilih oleh parti-nya. Ahli Parlimen yang mewakili Parti Perikatan di-Malaysia Barat ada-lah menjadi ahli Parti Perikatan itu sama ada ia-nya menjadi ahli UMNO, M.C.A. atau M.I.C.; ahli Parlimen dari Sarawak yang mewakili Perikatan ada-lah menjadi ahli sama ada dalam Parti Pesaka, Parti Bumiputra atau pun S.C.A.; dan ahli Parlimen dari Sabah yang mewakili Perikatan ada-lah menjadi ahli sama ada dalam Parti

USNO atau pun S.C.A. Sa-kira-nya ahli Parlimen Perikatan itu datang ka-Malaysia Barat dan masuk campur dalam Parti Perikatan di-sini, maka ia-nya tidak-lah terkeluar dari maksud itu kerana Parti Perikatan di-Malaysia Barat dan Parti Perikatan Malaysia Timor itu ada-lah satu Parti sahaja. Sa-balik-nya kalau sa-saorang ahli Parlimen itu masuk dua parti politik yang berlainan ideology-nya, maka kena-lah dia memilih antara satu dari dua parti politik itu. Mithal-nya sa-saorang ahli Parlimen Sarawak yang menjadi ahli Parti SNAP yang diketuai oleh Dato' Kalong Ningkan tidak-lah boleh masuk menjadi ahli UMNO kerana SNAP sudah keluar dari Parti Perikatan. Ahli itu mesti-lah pilih antara satu sama ada hendak jadi ahli Parlimen mewakili SNAP atau pun Perikatan.

Dalam undang² tidak ada ketegahan bagi sa-saorang ahli Parlimen itu menjadi ahli beberapa buah parti politik sekali pun. Chuma-nya bergantong-lah kepada Undang² Tuboh parti itu sendiri sama ada membenarkan sa-saorang ahli parti lain menjadi ahli-nya atau pun tidak.

A Member of Parliament representing any Political Party is the person selected by his party. A member of Parliament, representing the Alliance in West Malaysia is a member of the Alliance Party regardless of whether he is a member of the UMNO, M.C.A. or M.I.C.; a Member of Parliament from Sarawak representing the Alliance is a member of either the Pesaka Party, Bumiputra Party or of the S.C.A.; and a member of Parliament from Sabah representing the Alliance is a member of either the USNO or the S.C.A. If the Alliance Member of Parliament goes over to West Malaysia and intervenes in the Alliance Party here, he is not to be taken as an exception because the Alliance Party in West Malaysia and the Alliance Party in East Malaysia are one and the same Party. On the other hand, if a Member of Parliament belongs to two political parties of different ideologies, he must choose to be a member of either one of the political parties. For example, a Member of Parliament from Sarawak

who is a member of the SNAP, led by Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan cannot be accepted as a member of the UMNO because the SNAP had disassociated itself from the Alliance Party. The Member must choose whether to be a member of Parliament representing either the SNAP or the Alliance.

By law, there is no objection to a Member of Parliament becoming a member of any number of political parties. It all depends on the basic Constitution of the party itself whether or not to accept one from another party to be its member.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak

102. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Prime Minister to state what action has been taken by the Central Government in respect of the charge made by the Honourable the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs against the two Sarawak State Ministers and the Honourable Federal Minister of Lands and Mines in the presence of the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister during his last visit to Kapit of the Sarawak Third Division.

The Prime Minister: The Central Government has not received any report on the incident, therefore it is not deemed necessary to take action on it.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

Bank Negara Malaysia, Khabaran \$2,000

103. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Finance to state if it is true that recently \$2,000 was lost at the Currency Sub-Centre of Bank Negara Malaysia at Ipoh, and if so, whether the loss was due to inefficiency on the part of the staff, and what steps Bank Negara Malaysia has taken to prevent such a loss.

The Minister of Finance (Tun Tan Siew Sin): In the course of exchanging Board currency held by commercial banks in Perak for Malaysian currency, two Board currency notes of \$1,000 each were found to be missing at the Currency Sub-Centre in Ipoh. This shortage was reported to the Police

engaged in smuggling activities over the Causeway at Johore Bahru, but I have no evidence that such activities are on the increase. Such British servicemen as are arrested when attempting to smuggle, are subject to the same legal processes as anyone else who may be arrested in similar circumstances, and are prosecuted in court in the normal way. The attention of the relevant British military authorities has been drawn to this state of affairs and I am assured that they in turn take all possible measures to try and curb these illegal activities on the part of their servicemen.

Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja²

112. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state when he will amend the E.P.F. Ordinance to enable contributors to borrow money to buy or build houses for themselves and the reasons for such a long delay over this amendment.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The proposal to grant financial assistance from the Employees Provident Fund to its contributors for the purchase of houses involves complicated matters of detail. I am advised that, in order that a viable scheme may be formulated, the Employees Provident Fund Board requires to study similar schemes in other countries so that one suitable to Malaysia's needs may then be worked out. As soon as a scheme is recommended to Government it will be given every consideration. The apparent delay is not due to a lack of interest in this subject, but because of the need for extensive research on the part of the Board.

113. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state the necessity for requiring persons who have changed their occupation or profession and who draw a salary of more than \$500 per month to continue to contribute to the E.P.F.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The objective of the Employees Provident Fund is to provide for retiring benefits to be available to certain categories of employed persons. It is consistent with this objective to ensure that, once such an

employee is a contributing member of the Fund, he will continue to remain as such for the period of his working life until such time as he may be able to withdraw his credit with the Fund. In order that such credit may be accumulated and safely invested by the Fund with the interests of the contributor in mind, it is necessary that savings be set aside for this purpose regularly for as long as an employee is a member of the Fund. This objective will be defeated if the period of saving is shortened merely because a member's wages have increased to beyond \$500 per month. It should be remembered that the right to contribute to the Fund is one which also confers on the contributor the advantage of at least an equivalent contribution from his employer as well.

114. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether teachers who were under the Methodist Teachers Provident Fund Scheme, and who retired from teaching but whose funds were transferred to the E.P.F. would be allowed to withdraw the credits standing in their names as they could have withdrawn such amounts under the rules to which they originally subscribed.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: All provident funds declared as "approved funds" under the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance are required by sub-section (7A) of section 16 to permit their contributing members to withdraw their credits on attaining the age of 55 years or at any time thereafter. The Methodist Teachers and Clerks Provident Fund, to give it its proper name, being such an approved fund is statutorily bound to allow withdrawals when teachers who contribute to it attain their 55th birthday, whether or not they retire at that age. The age rather than the time of retirement is the criterion for withdrawal.

The contributions of such of those teachers who have ceased to be eligible to contribute to the Methodist Teachers and Clerks Provident Fund, and before they have reached the age of 55 years, are transferred to the Employees Provident Fund as required

by section (4) of section 16 of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance. These contributions are then held on their account until withdrawn on their attaining the age of 55 years or thereafter, or at any time on medical grounds, or because they are leaving the country permanently. This transfer of funds is required so that the contributor can be a member of the Employees Provident Fund, should he be further employed, in order that this retirement benefits can continue to be accumulated.

No teacher, even under the rules of the Methodist Teachers and Clerks Provident Fund, can withdraw from this particular Fund before he reaches the age of 55 years, unless he is leaving the country with no intention of returning, or has become medically, totally and permanently incapacitated for any employment.

Bantuan Kewangan kepada Pekerja²

115. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether he would consider giving direct financial assistance to those workers concerned in the production of rubber in estates and small-holdings, instead of buying rubber on the market, which action assists not only the local estates huge and small but also the shareholders, the dealers in "paper-rubber" and the speculators as well as rubber producers in other countries including the share-holders and dealers in the United Kingdom and America.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: It is difficult to justify direct financial assistance to workers in any one industry merely because of adverse market conditions as this would inevitably lead to other workers in other industries asking for similar assistance when they are similarly affected. In any case, such assistance, which would be prohibitively expensive, will not help to remove the root causes of the trouble.

I should make it clear that the Government had only a limited objective when it decided on 13th September last to intervene in the rubber market, and that was to check what it believed to be excessive speculation

in paper-rubber. The Government is aware that, with the resources available to it, it would not be possible to reverse long term price trends. In any case, such an objective would be unrealistic and would militate against the long-term interests of the natural rubber industry itself, even if the required financial resources were available.

Chukai Pembangunan

116. Tuan Toh Theam Hock asks the Minister of Finance whether in view of the many representations made to Government particularly from the hawkers in respect of Development Tax, will the Minister raise the minimum development income for individuals above the present \$500, and if so, what new minimum level he intends to fix.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Government has been examining representations that the exemption limit for individuals of \$500 per annum for development tax purposes, should be increased. No decision has yet been taken on this question, though I should say that I am sympathetic to the plea that the exemption limit should be revised upwards.

Pengambilan Chukai Setem daripada Perjanjian² dan Surat Sumpah

117. Tuan Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Finance to consider reviving the services of Stamping of Agreements and Statutory Declarations by the Chief Clerk, Town Council Office, Tanjong Malim or by the Court Interpreter who is also the Commissioner of Oath, Court House, Tanjong Malim to save the poor people having to travel 22 miles to Slim River Treasury Office to stamp an agreement.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: With the transfer of the seat of administration of the Sub-District of Tanjong Malim from Tanjong Malim to Slim River in 1962, it has been administratively convenient for the stamping of documents, etc. to be performed at Slim River. However, the request for a similar service to be provided at Tanjong Malim as well will be considered after

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES—				
1964	...	3	...	\$ 11,723.00
1965	...	2	...	7,000.00
1966	...	5	...	17,971.00
1967	...	4	...	17,488.40

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT—				
1964	...	—	...	—
1965	...	14	...	\$ 45,489.95
1966	...	10	...	12,686.00
1967	...	5	...	26,972.00

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING—				
1964	...	—	...	—
1965	...	1	...	\$ 1,200.00
1966	...	2	...	4,261.00
1967	...	—	...	—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—				
1964	...	1	...	\$ 5,516.00
1965	...	—	...	—
1966	...	4	...	13,701.00
1967	...	—	...	—

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS—				
1964	...	—	...	—
1965	...	—	...	—
1966	...	6	...	\$ 8,443.00
1967	...	—	...	—

MINISTRY OF WELFARE SERVICES—				
1964	...	—	...	—
1965	...	2	...	\$ 8,855.90
1966	...	—	...	—
1967	...	—	...	—

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—				
1964	...	2	...	\$ 1,811.00
1965	...	3	...	8,236.00
1966	...	—	...	—
1967	...	—	...	—

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT—				
1964	...	14	...	\$ 50,427.00
1965	...	11	...	21,518.97
1966	...	19	...	42,137.78
1967	...	14	...	32,142.50

Matawang Lama/Baharu

124. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) the total amount of the old currency which had been withdrawn from circulation in

Malaysia and presented to the Currency Board for redemption, and the balance of the old notes still in circulation; and

- (b) the total value of new currency now in circulation.

Tun Tan Siew Sin:

- (a) The total amount of currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, which has been withdrawn from circulation in Malaysia by Bank Negara Malaysia as at 31st October, 1967, was \$597.9 million and the amount surrendered to the Currency Board for redemption as at the same date was \$597.3 million, the difference being held by the branches of Bank Negara pending redemption. According to the information available to the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, the amount of its currency in circulation in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, as at 31st October, 1967, totalled \$621 million. As the currency of the Board circulates in three countries, it is not possible to say how much of this outstanding amount of Board currency in circulation is in Malaysia.

- (b) Information on the amount of Malaysian currency issued by Bank Negara Malaysia in circulation is given in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities published twice monthly by Bank Negara Malaysia. According to the latest statement relating to the position as at 31st October, 1967, the total value of Malaysian currency in circulation there was \$568.8 million.

Ranchangan² Prestige

125. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to define his Ministry's use of the phrase "prestige projects" in its present campaign to cut down development expenditure, and to give three examples of the most

extravagant "prestige projects" which the Government had completed since independence, under the Ministry's own definition.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am not aware that any prestige project has been proceeded with, if such expression is defined to mean a project which does not promote the national interest in any way.

Penchen

126. Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan sa-takat ini berapa banyak wang yang telah di-bayar sa-bagai penchen pada tiap² tahun semenjak Hari Merdeka.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Jumlah penchen awam yang telah di-bayar pada tiap² tahun semenjak Hari Merdeka ada-lah seperti berikut:

(i) 1958	...	\$53,634,579.08
(ii) 1959	...	53,954,821.40
(iii) 1960	...	57,769,386.27
(iv) 1961	...	58,110,833.66
(v) 1962	...	44,542,883.49
(vi) 1963	...	44,562,580.71
(vii) 1964	...	44,082,944.75
(viii) 1965	...	45,947,550.15
(ix) 1966	...	55,494,195.95

Jumlah penchen dalam tahun 1967 tidak dapat di-nyatakan sekarang oleh kerana tahun itu maseh belum tamat dan kira² maseh belum di-tutup, tetapi ada-lah di-jangka sa-hingga 31hb Disember, 1967, jumlah penchen itu ia-lah lebeh kurang \$53,548,000.

Angka yang tersebut di-atas ia-lah mengenai penchen pegawai² awam Kerajaan yang bersara di-Malaysia Barat sahaja. Oleh sebab masa yang sengkak, tidak-lah dapat di-beri jumlah penchen pada tiap² tahun semenjak Hari Merdeka mengenai pegawai² yang bersara di-Malaysia Timor.

Membahagi²kan Ekonomi Malaysia

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state in view of the alarming decline in the price of rubber on the world's markets, what crash plans for diversification of Malaysia's economy he has under

consideration to shock-absorb the economy of Malaysia and if he would announce the details.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member seems to have suddenly awakened to the need for diversifying the Malaysian economy as a result of the fall in the price of rubber. He should, however, take note that one of the stated objectives of the First Malaysia Plan is "to stimulate new kinds of economic activity, both agricultural and industrial, so as to reduce the nation's dependence on rubber and tin." It was generally expected that the price of rubber would decline over the years, although the extent of the fall in 1967 has been more severe than was generally anticipated. It is not helpful to speak in terms of a crash plan to reduce our dependence on rubber, but the various measures that have been adopted by the Government to promote industrial development and other agricultural activities should bear fruit in the fullness of time.

Pembayar² Chukai Berdaftar

128. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give details of the number of registered taxpayers under the following two heads for 1967:

- (a) Commercial;
- (b) Salary earners.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Required details of individual taxpayers for 1967 are as follows:

(a) Business—

West Malaysia	...	60,000
Sabah	12,000
Sarawak	10,000
		82,000

(b) Salaried Employees—

West Malaysia	...	115,000
Sabah	16,500
Sarawak	9,000
		140,500

the debate now in progress in the U.S. Congress regarding certain proposals to impose protective tariffs on a wide range of products imported into the U.S.A. It is understood that the products which will be affected will be those which are mainly imported from other developed countries. We have not made any representations in view of the fact that most of our export items to the U.S.A. do not attract any duty. Tin and Natural Rubber are the two important Malaysian exports to the U.S. constituting approximately 85% of total Malaysian exports to that country in 1966. However, the Ministry is seeking more information as to whether the proposals may affect any product of interest to Malaysia. If so, appropriate representations will be made.

Peladang² Kechil Getah

138. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry in view of the present depressed price of rubber what action he has taken to give some form of direct relief to rubber smallholders to alleviate their hardships.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Generally, it is not the policy of Government to render direct assistance to any industry which has found itself in difficulties because this will make it difficult for Government to refuse similar assistance to other industries which might find themselves in the same plight. However, in view of the importance of the rubber industry to the national economy of Malaysia, the Government regards the present low price for NR as one of importance and therefore has taken a series of measure aimed at solving this problem.

139. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that although the Government entered the rubber market as a purchaser to raise the price of rubber such intervention did not really benefit the smallholders whose main crops are RSS Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and if so, whether he would consider subsidising the price of rubber for smallholders.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The primary purpose of Government intervention in the rubber market is to counteract the depressive action of certain manipulators and in so doing bring about more equitable and remunerative levels of rubber price. The Government's action in entering the market is not to raise the price of rubber but to counteract manipulation. The decline in the price of rubber was due largely to the economic conditions prevailing in other parts of the world and this decline affected not only RSS 1 but all other lower grades as well. As regards the subsidising of rubber for smallholders, it is generally not the policy of the Government to provide any form of subsidy to the smallholders. As far as helping the rubber smallholders directly is concerned, this is done through providing them with assistance in the form of replanting grants, facilities for improving product preparation and presentation in order to upgrade the quality of the smallholders rubber and other advisory services.

Kenaikan Harga Barang² Mustahak

140. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the action which he has taken to combat price increases of essential commodities which in June 1967 topped 108.5 total weighted index over the 1959 base of 100.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: This Ministry has taken the following steps to combat profiteering and unnecessary increase in the prices of essential commodities:

1. In January 1967, an Advisory Committee on Prices of Essential Commodities was set up to advise the Government of ways and means to combat price increases of essential commodities.
2. In June 1967, an Order was introduced under the Price Control Ordinance, 1946, requiring every retailer to affix a tag on the bag or container to show the grades and retail prices of the following articles:
 - (i) Rice of all types.
 - (ii) Sugar.

(iii) Wheat Flour.

(iv) Cooking Oil.

3. Supplies Inspectors are making surprise checks on all retail shops in the country to see that all essential commodities are sold at a reasonable price.
4. The public are invited to lodge complaints with this Ministry through P.O. Box 8000.

Mengkokohkan Harga Getah

141. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to make a factual statement on Government's efforts to reach an understanding with the U.S.A. Government for stabilisation of the price of rubber.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Minister of Finance had talks with the President of the U.S.A. In view of the complexity of the problem, no agreement was reached on the method of stabilising the price of NR. The Malaysian Government and the U.S. Government have agreed to study this problem more closely from time to time.

Kesatuan Pekerja² Lambaga Letrik Negara

142. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that the 4,500-strong National Electricity Board Employees Union has threatened to go on strike if the N.E.B. does not start negotiations on their wage claims and the reason for the N.E.B. dragging its feet over this wage claim.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am fully aware of the position with regard to the wage claim submitted by the N.E.B. Employees Union. As the Honourable Member is aware, the Government has set up the Suffian Commission to examine the salary and structure and conditions of service of Government employees. The Government has received the Report of the Commission and is now actively examining it. I do not consider it opportune for N.E.B. to start negotiations with the Union whilst the Government is still considering the report of the Commission, the result of which would inevitably affect the salaries and condi-

tions of service of Government and quasi-Government employees.

Jabatan Perdagangan Luar

143. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware of the recommendation by Haji Sujak bin Abdul Rahman, Chairman Tariff Advisory Board to set up a department of foreign trade in his Ministry to assist manufacturers to export local goods and whether he consider setting it up as soon as possible.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes, I am aware of the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board that my Ministry should set up a department of foreign trade to assist local manufacturers to export local goods. This suggestion came to my knowledge through newspaper reports and I have not officially received any specific recommendations from him. It should be realised that, at the moment, most of our industries are primarily import substitution industries while only a limited number are producing for exports. For the present, I consider that the newly established Trade Commissioners' Service will be sufficient for export promotion purposes and manufacturers are advised to make full use of these Trade Commissioners Service to help them export their products to foreign markets. In addition, the Government has participated in International Trade Fairs and encouraged selling missions to go abroad for the purpose of promoting exports of local products.

If and when circumstances warrant it, consideration will be given to the establishment of a more formal and specialised export promotion department in my Ministry.

Secretariat Melayu

144. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) ada-kah Jabatan Setia-usaha bagi Orang² Melayu dalam lapangan Perdagangan itu maseh ada lagi atau tidak;
- (b) jika ada lagi boleh-kah beliau beritahu Dewan bahawa dengan

kerana pelancharan mogok terdahulu-nya. Dengan nasihat Peguam Negara, soal pemberhentian kerja pekerja² tersebut telah, pada 4hb Oktober, 1967, di-rojokkan kepada Mahkamah Perusahaan.

The matter was referred to the Attorney-General. The possibility of taking any further action appeared to hinge on the alleged termination of employment of the workers concerned on their calling a strike earlier. On the advice of the Attorney-General, the question of termination of employment of these workers was, on 4th October, 1967, referred to the Industrial Court.

150. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour in view of his reply to question No. 111 of 21st August, 1967, in regard to section 8 of the Employment Ordinance, 1955 if he would now consider instituting proceedings against the Management of Dolomite Industries Co. Ltd, Batu Caves under the Penal Code for deliberately obstructing its workers in actively associating in trade unionism and, if not, the reasons. (Industrial Court Cases Nos. 1 and 12 of 1967 are relevant.)

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Sebagai mana yang di-nyatakan dalam jawapan kepada soalan No. 111 pada 21hb Ogos, 1967, pertikaian dalam hal ini bukan-lah di-atas soal hak pekerja² untuk memasoki atau mengambil bahagian dalam pergerakan² Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja² Lombong, Malaya, tetapi di-atas soal pengi'tirafan Kesatuan tersebut oleh Pengurus Perusahaan Dolomite Berhad. Soal mengambil tindakan terhadap pehak Pengurus Sharikat ini di-bawah Kanun Keseksaan (Penal Code) tidak-lah, kerana itu, berbangkit.

As indicated in the reply to question No. 111 of 21st August, 1967, the dispute in this case is not over the question of the right of the workers to join or participate in the activities of the National Mining Workers Union of Malaya, but over the question of the recognition of this Union by the Management of Dolomite Industries Ltd. The question of instituting pro-

ceedings against the Management of this Company under the Penal Code does not, therefore, arise.

151. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the action which he has taken under Section 43 (2) of the Industrial Relations Act, No. 35 of 1967 to institute proceedings against the Management of Dolomite Industries for enforcing an illegal lock-out of its workers.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Soal sama ada terdapat tutup-pintu yang tidak sah di-segi undang² untuk di-adakan pendakwaan di-bawah sekshen 43 (2) Act Perhubungan Perusahaan, 1967, bertumpu kepada soal pemberhentian kerja pekerja² Sharikat ini sebagai akibat daripada mogok pekerja² terdahulu-nya. Perkara pemberhentian kerja pekerja² tersebut telah pun di-rujokkan kepada Mahkamah Perusahaan.

The question whether there has been an illegal lock-out to sustain a prosecution under Section 43 (2) of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, hinges on the termination of employment of the workers of this Company as a result of workers having called a strike earlier. This issue of termination of employment of the workers concerned has since been referred to the Industrial Court.

Act Perhubungan Perusahaan tahun 1967

152. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour whether he is aware of the deep sense of frustration among Malaysian workers, since the passing of the Industrial Relations Act, 1967, as the new labour legislation is being used by the employers to delay the dispensing of industrial justice.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Walaupun saya sedar tentang beberapa perbezaan pendapat di-kalangan pehak² tertentu pergerakan kesatuan sekerja di-atas sedikit perbekalan Act Perhubungan Perusahaan, saya tidak ber-setuju bahawa ada terdapat rasa hampa yang amat sangat di-kalangan pekerja² di-Malaysia di-atas Act ini. Pada 'amnya, Act tersebut telah membawa

rangka dan peratoran bagi penyelesaian pertikaian perusahaan yang lebeh baik dan berkesan dan membolehkan penyelesaian beberapa soal yang lebeh rumit di-dalam lapangan perhubungan perusahaan kita.

Though I am aware of some difference of opinion among certain sections of the trade union movement over some of the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act, I cannot agree that there is a deep sense of frustration among Malaysian workers over this Act. By and large, the Act has brought about a better and more effective frame work and procedure for the settlement of trade disputes and enabled the solution of some of the more difficult problems in our industrial relations scene.

153. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour in view of the unsavoury turn of events in the dispute between Dolomite Industries Management and the National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya—Industrial Court Cases Nos. 1 and 12 of 1967—what action he has taken to plug all the loop-holes in the Industrial Relations Act, No. 35 of 1967 to prevent unscrupulous employers from resorting to a Court of Law to frustrate proceedings in the Industrial Court. This also has relevance to the reply by the Minister that “the Industrial Relations Act, 1967 contains sufficient powers to deal with such questions” to my question No. 109 of 21st August, 1967.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Kementerian ini sedang berhubung dengan Peguam Negara di-atas soal ini.

The Ministry is in consultation with the Attorney-General on this matter.

Perbekalan Ayer

154. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the action

Meshuarat²

MAJLIS PENOH:

15hb Mei, 1967

which he has taken to make available the provision of a wholesome water supply for the workers and their families housed in the Batu Village Area, and whether he is aware that the workers there draw their water supply from the Sungei Batu where the water is turbid at all times.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Kementerian Buroh hanya mempunyai kuasa berkenaan perkara² di-mana terdapat buroh² yang diam dalam kawasan² pekerjaan yang terletak di-luar kawasan² Pehak Berkuasa Tempatan. Dalam hal ini, Kampong Batu termasuk ka-dalam kawasan Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur. Ada-lah di-faham dari Pehak² Yang Berkuasa Ibu Kota bahawa bekalan ayer di-Kampong Batu sedang di-perbaikki dengan pemasangan pam² tambahan.

The Ministry of Labour only has jurisdiction in respect of such matters where there is resident labour in places of employment situated outside the Local Authority areas. In this case, Batu Village comes within the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur. It is understood from the Municipal Authorities that the water supply in Batu Village is being improved with the installation of additional pumps.

N.J.L.A.C.

155. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour whether the N.J.L.A.C. is in fact functioning and, if so, to give the dates of meetings of the full Council and of Committees held during the first ten months of 1967 indicating separately the subjects discussed at each meeting.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: N.J.L.A.C. maseh berjalan.

Perkara² yang di-bincangkan

Rang Undang² Perhubungan Perusahaan Perluasan Bidang Kuat-kuasa Undang² Pekerjaan, 1955
Pindaan² Undang² Pekerjaan, 1955
Pindaan Ordinance Chuti² Mingguan, 1950

161. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the workers employed by Gammon-Larsen and Neilson are given free medical facilities by the said firm, and if not, why.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: Yes.

162. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if he is aware that when the workers employed by Gammon-Larson and Neilson fall sick and their illness is supported by medical certificates they still do not get paid for the days that they are on sick leave, and if so, what steps he has taken to put an end to such an exploitation of workers by the said firm.

Tuan V. Manickavasagam: I am aware that the workers employed by this Company are not provided paid sick leave facilities. This is a matter which normally could be discussed between the parties concerned.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Helikopter Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia

163. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence if he is aware of the complaints by residents of Petaling Hill, Kuala Lumpur about the RMAF helicopters flying over their roof tops at night, so, to state what steps he has taken over these complaints.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Kerajaan ada-lah sedar tentang aduan penduduk² Bukit Petaling, Kuala Lumpur mengenai helikopter Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia terbang di-atas kawasan mereka pada waktu malam. Latehan terbang malam biasa-nya di-adakan sa-kali sa-minggu selama di-antara satu sa-tengah hingga dua jam dan biasa-nya latehan itu berakhir dalam pukul 9.00 malam. Oleh kerana sebab² yang tidak dapat di-elakkan latehan itu ada sa-kali berjalan hingga lewat malam. Harus aduan itu berbangkit oleh sebab kejadian yang sa-kali itu. Perlu di-tegaskan bahawa latehan terbang malam ada-lah sa-bahagian daripada latehan asas yang

perlu bagi juru² terbang helikopter dan bagi latehan lanjutan bagi juru² terbang yang telah terlatah. Ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia supaya sentiasa bersedia pada waktu siang atau malam bagi bertindak atas panggilan dzarurat baik mengenai gerakan atau pun penerbangan² untok menyelamatkan jiwa. Ranchangan untok menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai Malaysia ada-lah sekarang berjalan dengan lancar-nya dan ini menghendaki juru² terbang Malaysia mendapat latehan² terbang yang lebeh banyak daripada yang biasa-nya di-kehendaki. Dalam pada itu tindakan telah di-ambil untok mengurangkan kesusahan kepada orang ramai terbit daripada latehan terbang ini. Helikopter² telah di-arahkan supaya terbang mengikut satu ruang penerbangan yang di-sediakan yang mengurangkan sa-berapa boleh helikopter itu terbang di-atas kawasan² yang ramai penduduk-nya.

Oleh kerana perkara penerbangan ada-lah untok faedah negara dan untok faedah keselamatan penerbangan 'am-nya di-harapkan orang ramai tidak membangkang sangat akan latehan terbang malam oleh kapal² terbang Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia.

Kilang Peluru

164. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence to give details of the ownership and production of the proposed small arms ammunition plant, and to name the members of the board of directors of the two local partners of the enterprise, viz. Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan and Sharikat Jaya Raya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kilang Peluru itu akan di-bena oleh satu Sharikat Awam yang akan di-tubuhkan oleh Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan dan Sharikat Jaya Raya. Kerajaan akan mengambil 40% daripada saham Sharikat itu. Banyak-nya pengeluaran peluru akan bergantung kepada keperluan Tentera dan Polis dan juga kehendak pasaran jikalau peluru itu dapat di-pasarkan. Tidak-lah dapat di-nyatakan sekarang ini berapa banyak

keperluan Tentera dan Polis itu, dan juga berapa banyak kehendak pasaran. Berkenaan dengan ahli² Lembaga Pengarah kedua² Sharikat itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat di-minta memereksa-nya di-Pejabat Pendaftaran Sharikat.

Angkatan Tentera Malaysia

165. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Defence to provide a full list of the officers of the Malaysian armed services, according to the ranks, viz. General, Lieutenant General, Major-General, Brigadiers, Colonels, etc., and also according to the scale of seniority in each rank.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kementerian Pertahanan memang ada mengeluarkan tiap² tahun, satu senarai Angkatan Tentera Malaysia dalam mana ada butir² yang penoh mengenai Pegawai² Angkatan Tentera, tetapi senarai ini di-anggap sulit dan tidak di-fikirkan patut di-siarkan untuk pengetahuan am.

Perkhidmatan Perubatan yang Berasingan bagi Pasokan² Bersenjata

166. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Defence to state if he is aware that in view of the expansion of our defence forces it is necessary to establish a separate medical service for the armed forces with its own personnel, hospital etc., and if so, when he proposes to start such a medical service so that the young doctors can make a career for themselves in the armed forces.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sa-benarnya satu Pasokan Perubatan dan Pergiangan Angkatan Tentera yang mempunyai pegawai² dan anggota² perubatan dan pergiangan-nya sendiri sudah pun di-tubuhkan. Sa-lain dari itu sa-buah hospital Angkatan Tentera sudah juga di-tubuhkan di-Kinrara dan ini akan di-perbesarkan sa-chara beransor².

Elaun Harian

167. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa-kah elaun sa-harian yang di-beri kepada Tentera² kita yang sedang ber-

khidmat di-Malaysia Timor sekarang bagi yang berpangkat Kapten (Captain) ka-bawah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kadar elaun khas yang di-bayar kepada anggota² Angkatan Tentera untuk perkhidmatan di-Sabah atau Sarawak bagi sa-hari ada-lah saperti berikut:

(a) Kapten dan atas	...	\$10.00
(b) Leftenan Muda dan Leftenan	8.00
(c) Pegawai Waran Kelas I dan II	7.00
(d) Setaf Sarjan dan Sarjan		6.00
(e) Koperal	5.00
(f) Las Koperal dan Perebet		4.00

Warga² Negara Asing Dalam Angkatan Tentera

168. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) berapa bilangan warga² negara asing yang sedang berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Tentera sekarang, dan berapa orang-kah daripada mereka yang sedang bertugas di-Kementerian Pertahanan dengan memberikan senarai nama² mereka, pangkat², negeri² asal mereka dan tarikh² tamat kontrak² mereka masing²; dan
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menyambong sa-mula kontrak mereka, dan jika ya, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Bilangan warga² negara asing yang sedang berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Tentera sekarang ialah sa-ramai 665 orang. Daripada bilangan ini sa-ramai 94 orang bertugas di-Kementerian Pertahanan. Butir² lanjut mengenai mereka tidak di-fikirkan perlu di-beri tetapi jika sekira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan keterangan² itu bagi tujuan munasabah beliau bolehlah datang ka-Kementerian Pertahanan berunding mengenai-nya.
- (b) Kerajaan hanya akan menyambong sa-mula perkhidmatan

mereka jika pegawai² dan anggota² tempatan tidak di-perolehi untuk memegang jawatan yang berkenaan.

Askar Melayu di-Raja

169. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah beliau sedar dan dapat-kah beliau mengesahkan kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri bahawa Pasokan Askar Melayu Di-Raja terbuka bukan sahaja kepada orang² Melayu tetapi juga kepada semua Bumiputera, dan jika sedar ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang memberikan suatu nama yang lain kepada Pasokan Askar Melayu Di-Raja; jika ya, apa-kah nama yang di-chadangkan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Di-sahkan bahawa Pasokan Askar Melayu Di-Raja terbuka kepada semua bumiputera seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Perdana Menteri. Nama pasokan itu akan tetap tinggal Askar Melayu Di-Raja.

Tradisi Dalam Angkatan Tentera Bersenjata

170. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa banyak

tradisi yang maseh berjalan dalam Angkatan Tentera Bersenjata kita, terutamanya di-Mes² Ashkar Melayu di-Raja, seperti mengadakan parti² dimana minuman keras menjadi syarat wajib dan yang nyata menjadi suatu bebanan dalam kehidupan pegawai² tentera kita, lebeh² lagi kerana ia berlawanan dengan ajaran Islam yang menjadi Ugama Rasmi negeri kita, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil untuk menghapuskan-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mengadakan jamuan dan minuman keras di-dalam Mes tentera tidak dan belum pernah di-anggap sa-bagai adat oleh mana² Pasokan Rejimen atau Kor atau Chawangan² Angkatan Tentera. Walau bagaimana pun Mes² Angkatan Tentera ada menyediakan berbagai jenis minuman keras kepada sa-siapa yang berkehendakkan-nya. Tetapi dengan berkurangan anggota tentera pinjaman, Mes² telah bertambah banyak menggunakan minuman ringan daripada minuman keras. Di-dalam majlis jamuan rasmi pula pada masa sekarang Mes menggunakan ayer sejok sahaja bila membuat toast kepada D.Y.M.M. Raja² Negeri. Ada-lah di-tegaskan bahawa minuman keras tidak-lah sa-kali² di-paksa di-dalam Mes.