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No. 22**



**Hari Selasa
23hb Januari, 1968**

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

KANDONGAN-NYA

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan
3541]**

**RANG UNDANG² DI-BAWA KA-DALAM MESHUA-
RAT [Ruangan 3572]**

RANG UNDANG²:

**Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1968 (Bachaa Kali yang
Kedua) [Ruangan 3572]**

**JAWAPAN² BERTULIS KAPADA PERTANYAAN
[Ruangan 3655]**

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KEEMPAT

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Selasa, 23hb Januari, 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat 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, Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO'
HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P.
(Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia 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 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 Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI
MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian dan Menteri Ke'adilan,
DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan,
ENGKU MUHSEIN, BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., D.P.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sepang).

- 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).
- .. NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH,
A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RENDEN,
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).
- Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Perang Utara).

Yang Berhormat TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
 „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
 „ 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 Bahru Hulu).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M.,
 P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

Yang Berhormat TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
 (Johor Tenggara).

Yang Berhormat PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S.
 (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
 „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
 „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
 „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
 „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
 „ DATO' HAJI 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).
 „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N.,
 J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
 „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
 P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bahru Hilir).

Yang Berhormat TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

asset-nya, kerana mereka tidak memegang kuasa yang boleh mendapatkan keuntungan daripada orang² ramai; mereka berkuasa menjaga bagaimana biasa seperti orang² lain juga. Jadi, bagi pehak orang yang bukan Menteri tidak-lah di-kehendaki *declare* dia punya asset.

Berkenaan dengan soalan (b), ia-itu ada-kah di-chadang hendak di-ambil tindakan di-atas orang² yang harta-nya berlebehan daripada apa yang di-declarekan, ini tidak berkuasa hendak menjalankan tindakan yang sa-umpama itu, melainkan terlebih dahulu kita ada sebab², atau terlebih dahulu kita ada *report* bahawa sa-saorang itu ada-lah tidak menjalankan kewajipan-nya dan menggunakan *office* dia atau jawatan dia untuk menchari faedah bagi diri dia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Perdana Menteri sedar beberapa Menteri dan juga Wakil² ra'ayat mempunyai bukan sa-buah rumah sahaja, tetapi lebih daripada sa-buah rumah, bukan di-Ibu Kota ini sahaja bahkan di-Petaling Jaya juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, sa-kira-nya sa-saorang Menteri yang bergaji \$3,000 sahaja bagaimana-kah beliau boleh mendirikan bukan sa-buah rumah sahaja tetapi lebih daripada sa-buah rumah?

Perdana Menteri: Ini, dia sudah memberi tahu sebab²-nya dan dengan sebab itu kita tidak menjalankan apa² tindakan kerana dia dapat berhutang mendirikan rumah itu. Jadi, sa-orang berhutang bukan ada salah, melainkan dia berhutang tidak di-bayar; dia *declare bankruptcy* baharu-lah salah. Yang Berhormat ini, dia suka hendak menchari salah pada orang sahaja.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu menchari salah sahaja, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menjaga nama baik Kerajaan Pusat (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat

Perdana Menteri sedar, ada Wakil² Majlis Undangan Negeri², sa-belum beliau menjadi Wakil beliau boleh dikatakan seperti, dalam bahasa Inggeris, *Kampong Wallah* dan ada pondok sahaja. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lepas beliau menjadi Wakil di-Majlis Undangan Negeri beliau tidak berapa lama lagi mempunyai Mercedes Benz 250. Bagaimana-kah Wakil ini, semua daripada Parti Perikatan, boleh dapat hutang untuk membeli kereta tersebut?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya tahu, Kerajaan beri mereka pinjaman duit untuk beli motokar. Tetapi jikalau Yang Berhormat ada chadangan bahawa tiap² sa-saorang ada mengguna kuasa-nya atau jawatan-nya atau pangkat-nya sa-bagai Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis ini untuk menchari faedah bagi diri-nya, kita akan jalankan tindakan atas sa-saorang itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan—barangkali Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri salah faham; beliau berkata Wakil itu boleh meminjam wang daripada Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, malang-nya saya sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat di-Rumah ini dan Wakil Ra'ayat di-Majlis Undangan Negeri Selangor, dan kedua² tempat saya ada bertanya boleh-kah saya meminjam wang untuk membeli kereta? Jawapan-nya, tidak boleh. Ada-kah Perdana Menteri sedar itu?

Perdana Menteri: Yang Berhormat M.P. tidak boleh; saya dapati State Councillor boleh. Jadi, dia pun hendak pinjam fasal apa? Duit dia banyak? (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan: walau pun saya tadi berkata saya sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat Majlis Undangan Negeri Selangor, saya bertanya kepada Kerajaan Negeri Selangor, kata-nya tidak boleh meminjam wang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sentoh sedikit tentang bengkrap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang saya hendak bertanya ini, ia-lah kalau sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat telah menjadi

bengkrap boleh-kah beliau itu menjadi Menteri Muda, boleh-kah Perdana Menteri mengkaji perkara itu oleh sebab jikalau sa-saorang itu menjadi bengkrap maka bukan (*Ketawa*) saya hendak sentoh tentang Wakil ini, tetapi sa-saorang yang telah menjadi bengkrap maka beliau barangkali boleh terima rasuah. Oleh sebab itu boleh-kah Perdana Menteri mengkaji perkara ini dan boleh mengosongkan kawasan itu—ia-itu kawasan Bagan Datoh?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun soalan ini tidak termasuk di-dalam soalan yang dikemukakan kepada saya, tetapi dapatlah saya jawab soalan yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat. Menurut Perkara 48 di-dalam Constitution of Malaysia di-katakan, "Subject to this Article, a person is disqualified for being a Member of either House of Parliament, if he is and has been found or declared to be of unsound mind or he is an undischarged bankrupt".

Jadi barang siapa yang menjadi *undischarged bankrupt*, tentu dia tidak boleh menjadi Member Parliament ini; dan sa-kira-nya dia tidak boleh jadi Member Parliament ini, tentu-lah dia tidak boleh jadi Menteri atau Menteri Muda.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan: berkenaan dengan Wakil² Ra'ayat yang mempunyai motokar banyak, saya sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lama saya jadi Member of Parliament saya sudah beli 13 buah motokar—jadi ertinya boleh jadi tidak ada Member Parliament dalam Dewan ini yang mempunyai 13 buah. Tetapi, sebab² mengapa 13 itu, itu ada-lah di-antara saya dengan taukey motokar itu—dia tarek atau tidak-kah. Jadi, soalan tambahan yang saya hendak tanya kepada Perdana Menteri ini, ia-lah baharu² ini, dengan pilihan daripada Kesatuan kita di-Malaya juga, saya pergi hadir Meshuarat Commonwealth dan saya singgah di-Geneva, saya baca satu surat khabar berkenaan dengan Banking Scandal dan di-dalam Banking Scandal itu termasuk

banyak orang² dari negeri² yang sedang maju, ia-itu developing countries. Jadi, dapat-kah Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita memberi jaminan bahawa negeri kita ini tidak terlibat dengan Banking Scandal di-Geneva.

Perdana Menteri: Ini perkara luas sangat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya tidak erti fasal banking, tambah pula banking scandal (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to ask a supplementary question in English. Just now, if I heard the Honourable the Prime Minister correctly, he read out the section regarding the membership of this House. Is he aware that a certain Member of this House and also a junior Minister of the Alliance Government has already been declared a bankrupt and, according to the Honourable Prime Minister, if he is an undischarged bankrupt, then he will have to cease to be Member of this House and of the Government. The question I wish to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister is whether he is aware of this item in the *Straits Times* today, and if so, what action will he take, or will the M.C.A. tycoons quickly get together and fork out the \$10,000 plus and get him discharged?

Perdana Menteri: Sir, this is a separate question entirely. But for the benefit of the Honourable Member—he is very inquisitive and sometimes very spiteful—I will say that if he is an undischarged bankrupt, then he will have to lose his seat in Parliament; on the other hand, if he tries and raises this money and pays off his debt, he will remain in this House. That is all there is to it. How he is going to collect the money, from his friends, or from some other debtors, that is entirely his business. As far as I am concerned, if he does not pay off his debt, he will lose his seat in this Parliament.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Sir, answers are being given to supplementaries, although they do not strictly arise. May I just clarify one

point only. I never intended to speak on this matter at all, but I think the answer from the Honourable Prime Minister

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been generous enough to answer this question; but if he does want to bring this matter up, I would suggest that he give proper notice and I will be able to answer properly and fully.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I think we have gone beyond the scope of the question already.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask a supplementary question within the scope of this question, that is with regard to (b) of my question: is the Honourable the Prime Minister, aware that, as far as I know, several representatives of the people, whether in this House or in the various State Assemblies

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: That is already going beyond the scope.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am talking of the increase in assets.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Whether he will take action if there is evidence of increase in assets that cannot be accounted for; your question now is

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The question I wish to ask is that these representatives of the people have shown, as far as we can see from the outside, any piece of assets—at least, I cannot possibly think—that can be accounted for. Consequently, will the Honourable the Prime Minister either look into this matter, or ask the relevant authorities to look into this matter, because this is very closely connected with the question of corruption.

Perdana Menteri: A complaint must be laid before any action can be taken; the Honourable Member should know about this instead of asking all these unnecessary questions.

PILEHANRAYA MAJLIS TEMPATAN

2. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri memandangkan kepada jaminan tegas yang beliau buat di-Dewan ini pada 1hb Mach, 1965, tatkala mengishtiharkan penanggoahan pilihanraya² Majlis Tempatan, “Saya berjanji kepada Dewan ini, apabila keamanan terchapai, pilihanraya² ini akan di-adakan”, ada-kah beliau akan memegang janji beliau ini dan mengadakan pilihanraya Majlis Tempatan dengan serta-merta memandangkan bahawa confrontasi dengan Indonesia telah pun tamat sejak dua tahun yang lalu dan Surohanjaya Penyiasat tidak lagi boleh menggantikan kuasa Majlis Bandaran dan Majlis Tempatan.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat suka saya menjawab bahasa Inggeris atau Melayu?

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Bahasa Kebangsaan pun boleh.

Perdana Menteri: Boleh, boleh (*Ketawa*). Yang sa-benar-nya, Royal Commission of Inquiry sudah pun dilantek untuk memereksakan atas Local Authorities ini ada-kah di-kehendakki menjalankan *election* dengan segeranya. Sementara ini report belum lagi sampai ka-tangan saya, tetapi saya suka juga beritahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat di-dalam masa persidangan Parlimen ini, saya suka hendak mengadakan satu meshuarat yang termasuk di-dalam-nya Wakil² daripada semua parti² supaya dapat kita berbinchang di-atas hal² *election* ini. Kerana pada masa ini, kita akan bersidang lama masa-nya dan kalau dapat saya nasihat², pendapat², daripada Ahli² daripada bukan Parti saya sahaja bahkan parti² lain, ini akan boleh menjadi guna yang besar, maka saya boleh menimbangkan report Royal Commission of Inquiry apabila tiba kepada tangan saya itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that many a time in the past, both by the Chairman of the Royal

Commission and, I think, also by the Minister for Local Government and Housing, there have been reports in the press that the Report of that Royal Commission would be ready by the end of last year. Now, last year has come and gone, we are in 1968.

The question that I wish to ask is this: as soon as the Report is ready and presumably when the Cabinet studies it—we are glad that the Prime Minister is now prepared to call an all-party meeting or conference to decide the fate of this local elections—will the Honourable Prime Minister give us an indication how long after the Report is received is the Government prepared to call this all parties meeting, because it is very important to all the people in this country that local elections should be held as soon as possible in consonance with the solemn pledge given by the Honourable Prime Minister on March 1st, 1965—and we are now in 1968.

Perdana Menteri: Sir, as I mentioned just now, I propose to call a meeting of members of all parties for discussion, even without receipt of the Report of the Royal Commission; and in that discussion I hope to gain some valuable advice from the Honourable Member, which I might use when I study this Report of the Royal Commission.

SARAWAK GENERAL ELECTION

3. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Prime Minister to state what steps have been taken, if any, to expedite the machinery to prepare Sarawak for the next General Election.

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the report of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak, under Section 96 (4) of Malaysia Act, 1963, it was recommended by the Commission that the election could not be held in Sarawak before October, 1968, because many difficult preparations have to be made—to prepare the electoral roll and so on. I can assure the Honourable Member that as soon as all these

things are ready, election will be held as has been recommended by the Election Commission.

KENYATAAN PENGARAH PENCHEGAH RASUAH BERKENAAN DENGAN PEGAWAI² WANITA LEBEH JUJUR MENJALANKAN TUGAS-NYA

4. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri, mengikut kenyataan dari Pengarah Pencheгах Rasuah, pegawai² wanita lebih jujur dalam menjalankan tugas² mereka kerana belum pernah lagi pegawai² wanita terlibat dalam kejadian² rasuah, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengambil lebih ramai lagi pegawai² wanita bagi memenuhi jawatan² penting Kerajaan di-masa yang akan datang.

Perdana Menteri: Menurut Pengarah Pencheгах Rasuah, itu benar di-katakan pegawai² perempuan tidak ada report berkenaan dengan rasuah. Tetapi bukan-lah berma'ana-nya kerana dia itu kena-lah kita menolakan semua laki² dan mengambil perempuan² bekerja menjadi pegawai² Kerajaan. Sa-bagaimana biasa polisi kita sekarang ini, begitu-lah juga kita menjalankan.

Jadi, jikalau ada keterangan atas barang siapa pegawai² Kerajaan yang makan suap kata-nya, itu Kerajaan ambil tindakan yang bagaimana biasa.

JAMINAN PERDANA MENTERI TENTANG MENUBOHKAN MALAYSIA

5. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau tegoh dengan jaminan beliau tentang maksud Malaysia di-bentok.

Perdana Menteri: Soal ini saya tidak berapa faham, kerana Yang Berhormat tanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah saya ini boleh memberi jaminan tentang maksud Malaysia di-bentok. Apa jaminan saya hendak bagi tentang Malaysia di-bentok, melainkan apa yang tersebut di-dalam Perlembagaan, atau pun Constitution of Malaysia?

Yang saya tahu, Constitution of Malaysia telah pun di-hormati dan di-jalankan dengan baik-nya. Jadi, apabila di-jalankan dengan baik-nya kita faham-lah bahawa segala maksud dan tujuan yang pehak Sarawak dan Sabah masok dalam Malaysia itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan betul-nya; melainkan ada apa² yang tidak betul di-dalam-nya yang kita tidak hormat Constitution itu, atau pun bahagian itu, atau kita buat pelanggaran, atau terlanggar dengan Constitution itu, baharu-lah saya boleh jawab tentang² mana jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat beritahu kepada saya. Sekarang di-tanya dengan *general question* sa-umpama itu beri jaminan di-atas Malaysia ada-kah jalan yang kebetulan, itu tidak dapat-lah saya hendak sebutkan di-sini.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada pun ra'ayat jutaan harapan jaminan di-Malaysia. Apa kesusahan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri di-pegangan oleh Malaysia. Yang telah sudah negeri Malaysia kita di-serang oleh Indonesia di-jamin oleh Malaysia. Ini wang kertas yang jatuh, apa sebab Malaysia tidak di-jamin, kerana ra'ayat sangat berat merasakan itu mata wang sudah turun. Itu-lah yang saya minta penjelasan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu fasal wang tidak ada tersebut dalam soalan ini (*Ketawa*).

MENGERATKAN PERSAHABATAN DI-ANTARA MALAYSIA DENGAN RUSSIA

6. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri, oleh kerana perhubungan diplomatik di-antara Malaysia dengan Russia telah di-adakan, dan untuk mengeratkan lagi persahabatan di-antara kedua² negara itu, ada-kah dia akan menimbang mengadakan lawatan ka-Russia atau mengundang Perdana Menteri Russia melawat negeri ini.

Perdana Menteri: Berkenaan dengan soalan ini, pertama-nya kita belum lagi mengadakan Kedutaan kita di-Russia itu. Jadi, berkenaan dengan soal yang kedua, saya belum dapat jemputan apa² bagi melawat di-Russia. Kalau

saya dapat jemputan, sudah tentu saya akan terima lawatan itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita mendapat tahu bahawa orang² yang di-pandang intelek di-Malaysia ini dan juga tokoh² di-luar negeri amat berbesar hati, kalau sa-kira-nya Malaysia dapat menghantar satu orang yang bernama Dr Lim Swee Aun yang menjadi Menteri Perdagangan sekarang (*Ketawa*) sa-bagai Duta di-Soviet Russia.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kalau Perdana Menteri menjawab, saya hendak bertanya, saya bersetuju sa-penoh² nya chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok (*Ketawa*).

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak tahu hendak jawab: barangkali dia tidak hendak pergi. (*Ketawa*).

BANTUAN DARI NEGERI² EROPAH TIMOR UNTOK MEMBIAYAI RANCHANGAN² PEMBANGUNAN DI-MALAYSIA

7. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan akan menerima bantuan dari negeri² Eropah Timor yang ada hubungan dengan kita sa-kira-nya mereka ingin membantu kita membiayai ranchangan² pembangunan negara kita.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tentu akan terima sa-barang pertolongan yang kita boleh dapat, tidak kira daripada mana sa-kali pun yang kita dapat pertolongan itu, kerana tiap² pertolongan ada-lah menjadi guna besar kepada kita dengan syarat-nya tidak ada, "*without strings attached*" kita kata, atau tidak ada maksud yang dalam.

TERMS OF LOANS AND ASSISTANCE FACED BY ASIAN NATIONS—OFFICIAL MALAYSIAN ATTITUDE

8. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (*dengan izin*) asks the Deputy Prime Minister

to state what the official Malaysian attitude is to one of the problems which he declared faced Asian nations in a speech he made on his recent visit to Manila, viz., the hardening in the terms of loans and the increasing tendency of tying bilateral assistance to procurement in the donor countries.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab perkara ini berkaitan dengan wang internasional, saya mohon izin hendak menjawab dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Sir, these problems which I referred to in my speech to the Board Members of the Asian Development Bank in Manila are international in character and require for their solution, concerted action by all countries concerned, both donors and recipients. Now, while the imposition of relatively difficult terms of loans, may be necessary in view of the balance of payments difficulties now being faced by many developed countries, it is also to be recognised that such offers of credit become more commercial propositions and, therefore, cannot be constituted as real aid. Now, high level discussions on these problems are continuing in international forums, such as the I.B.R.D., I.M.F., the Development Advisory Committee, UNCTAD, and it is the hope of the Malaysian Government that solutions beneficial both to the developing countries and developed countries can be worked out in the near future.

Now, Sir, turning especially to the question of terms and the nature of credit, the Malaysian Government's view is that even the minimum capital requirements of developing countries cannot be met by world capital market which must operate on commercial terms. Only if donor countries supplement on liberal terms the available commercial supply of capital, will developing countries be able to satisfy their bare minimum requirements on terms which keep service within, what I would say, manageable limit. Now, the recent trend towards higher interest rate and also shorter repayment period is clear evidence that adequate supple-

ments to private market flows are not currently forthcoming. Now, the inevitable consequence of this will be to slow down growth in the developing countries.

Now, the tying of credit to procurement in the countries which offer assistance is an equally serious problem. It means that unless there are projects with a significant foreign exchange element, which can be purchased on competitive prices from the donor country, is tied offer of credit cannot be utilised. Now, in case of Malaysia itself, there are only a limited number of projects in the public sector with substantial direct foreign purchase element to which capital assistance can be tied. This is because the Malaysian economy is small, and basically agriculture, and does not have a public industrial sector of any size. At the same time, however, the local cost of project also have sizeable and indirect impact on imports. Because of these considerations the Malaysian Government would like to see a significant part of local purchases covered by capital assistance, which is not possible with tied lending for capital project, and these are the problems, Sir, which I pose in my speech to the Asian Development Bank in Manila.

ELAUN² RUMAH BAGI PEKERJA² TENTERA

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah Kementerian beliau sudah selesai mengkaji elaun² rumah bagi semua pekerja² tentera terutama sekali mereka² yang berpangkat dan jika sudah, bila-kah mereka² yang berke-naan akan di-beritahu mengenai keputusan tambahan elaun rumah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kerja telah di-tubuhkan untuk mengu-lang kaji dan memeriksa tangga-gaji anggota lain² pangkat dan juga elaun² bagi semua pangkat dalam Angkatan Tentera. Jawatan-kuasa Kerja ini sudah pun menyiapkan Penyata-nya dan telah menyerahkan

Penyata dan shor²-nya kepada Kementerian Pertahanan dan shor² ini sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian saya dan saya harap keputusan akan dapat di-kemukakan kepada pehak Jema'ah Menteri untuk mendapat pertimbangan pehak Kerajaan dalam sedikit masa lagi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): With your permission I would like to ask the supplementary question in English. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that in our November sitting of this House, he gave us much the same reply which is of no use at all to the lower ranks, in particular, of the Armed Services. Also, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that according to the Minister of Finance, who is sitting beside him, our cost of living index has arisen within the last year by 5, from 103.7% to 109% at the end of the year. Consequently, is he not aware that this rise in the cost of living hits in particular, very badly the people in the lower range. As such will he not hurry up this *timbangan* and the rest, so that members of the Armed Services not only do not have to tighten already a tight belt but perhaps go bankrupt as well?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I am aware of the urgency of this matter. We have done everything possible to try to speed things up. It is true that the cost of living has gone up slightly, because of the increase in price of rice, but it has gone up very, very little—5%. So, the conditions are not all that bad and the members of the Armed Forces know that this matter is being looked into, and they know that soon a decision will be made on this.

**PENYIASATAN BERKENAAN
DENGAN KAPAL TERBANG
R.M.A.F. YANG TERHEMPAS
DAN LANGKAH² DI-AMBIL
UNTUK MENCHEGAH
KEMALANGAN INI**

10. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah hasil penyiasatan berkenaan dengan Kapal Terbang yang terhempas

baharu² ini di-mana beberapa orang pegawai² R.M.A.F. telah terbunuh, dan apa-kah ranchangan atau langkah² yang telah di-ambil supaya kemalangan² seperti ini tidak berlaku lagi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah kapal terbang Pioneer berenjin dua telah jatuh terhempas dekat Senderut di-sabelah barat Kuala Lipis pada 28hb Oktober, 1967. Empat orang telah terkurban—2 Pemandu Kapal Terbang, Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia, dan dua orang lagi Askar Udara. Kapal Terbang tersebut pada masa itu sedang menjalankan tugas menggugorkan bekalan makanan atau Air-drop Supply. Pemandu Kapal Terbang itu ada-lah sa-orang yang ada pengalaman dalam menjalankan tugas-nya. Kapal Terbang itu tidak mengalami ke-rosakan enjin, atau teknik, kerana sa-belum perkara ini berlaku, peristiwa ini berlaku, Kapal Terbang itu telah di-nampak terbang seperti biasa.

Lembaga Penyiasat berpendapat bahawa oleh kerana keadaan chuacha pada hari itu sangat tidak baik dan, Pemandu Kapal Terbang itu tidak nampak kepada pokok di-sabelah hadapan-nya dan dengan sebab itu-lah perkara ini berlaku.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandu Kapal Terbang di-atas kawasan² hutan di-Malaysia ini ia-lah satu perkara yang membahayakan, sebab kapal terbang terpaksa terbang rendah; kadang² chuacha tidak baik dan pemandu tidak nampak di-hadapan-nya itu-lah perkara yang sa-macham ini berlaku.

Pihak Ketua Turus Tentera Udara telah mengambil langkah menyiasat balek peratoran² menggunakan kapal terbang dalam keadaan yang sa-macham ini dan saya berharap peristiwa yang mendukachitakan seperti ini tidak berlaku kerap kali pada masa yang akan datang. Tetapi saya suka-lah menegaskan di-sini bahawa sa-lagi kita mempunyai kapal terbang, kadang² accident sa-macham ini berlaku, macham mana hendak kita jaga pun tidak dapat tiada berlaku, akan tetapi bagi pehak Kementerian dan juga pehak Ketua Turus Angkatan

Tentera Udara apa juga langkah yang patut di-ambil akan di-ambil untuk menjaga keselamatan bukan sahaja pemandu² bahkan keselamatan kapal terbang, sebab kapal terbang ini mahal harga-nya dan kita tidak mempunyai wang banyak untuk hendak membeli kapal² terbang tambahan daripada yang ada sekarang ini.

Tuan Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sunggoh pun Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menerangkan sebab² kemalangan berlaku tadi, boleh-kah saya mendapat tahu, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menukar kapal Terbang Tentera Udara di-Raja jenis lama seperti Twin Pioneer kepada kapal² terbang jenis baharu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Twin Pioneer ini tidak-lah akan di-pakai lagi. Kalau yang ada ini habis tidak-lah di-gantikan lagi dengan kapal terbang itu, sebab kapal terbang samacham itu tidak di-buat lagi. Kerajaan sekarang membeli kapal terbang chara baharu Caribou, ia-itu kapal terbang yang di-perbuat di-negeri Canada.

ORANG² TAHANAN YANG DIBEBAHKAN DI-TAHANKAN SAMULA BERKENAAN DENGAN KEKACHAUAN DI-PULAU PINANG DAN UTARA TANAH MELAYU

11. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa orang daripada 200 lebeh orang tahanan, yang telah di-bebaskan pada hari sa-belum perayaan Merdeka yang lalu, telah di-tahan samula berkenaan dengan kekachauan² di-Pulau Pinang dan Utara Tanah Melayu baharu² ini dalam bulan November dan Disember tahun lalu.

Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak sa-orang daripada 200 orang yang telah di-lepaskan itu telah di-tahan balek, atau pun di-tahan sa-masa berlaku peristiwa di-Pulau Pinang.

BOM² MORTAR DI-JUMPAI DI-LADANG GETAH HARON, SELANGOR

12. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa beberapa bom² mortar seperti yang di-gunakan oleh guerila² Vietkong di-Vietnam telah di-jumpai di-ladang Getah Haron di-Selangor sa-bagai yang di-laporkan di-*Utusan Melayu* 15hb Disember, 1967, ada-kah penyiasatan telah di-buat atas perkara ini, dan jika sudah, apa-kah keputusan penyiasatan ini.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-jumpai ia-lah 15 biji peluru² meriam padang (field gun shells) 75 mm yang sudah berkarat dan bukan-nya bom² mortar seperti yang di-gunakan oleh guerila² Vietkong di-Vietnam. Pihak tentera yang memeriksa-nya mengesahkan peluru² itu perbuatan British yang dikeluarkan dalam zaman Perang Dunia Yang Kedua dahulu. Hasil pemeriksa-an menunjukkan peluru² itu tidak dapat di-gunakan lagi, sebab sudah lama bertanam dan pihak tentera telah pun memusnahkan-nya chara menenggelamkan ka-dalam laut.

INCREASE OF LEVEL OF INCOME TAX IN SARAWAK

13. Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak) (*dengan izin*) asks the Minister of Finance to state, in view of the undoubted hardships in Sarawak due to many factors and the ever increasing cost of living plus the lack of facilities and advantages in East Malaysia as compared with those of West Malaysia, whether the Government would suspend any further action to bring Income Tax into line with rates paid in West Malaysia until such times as conditions are more equitable in Sarawak.

Tun Tan Siew Sin (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I commented on the level of taxation in East Malaysia *vis-a-vis* that of West Malaysia in my Budget Speech, and I would ask the Honourable Member to read that portion of my speech again in answer to his question, as I have nothing further to add to it. The Honourable Member

will then realise that those living in East Malaysia are much better off in the matter of taxation than those living in West Malaysia, while at the same time East Malaysian States are getting far more development funds than West Malaysian States on a *per capita* basis. In other words, those living in East Malaysia are getting the best of both worlds, while those living in West Malaysia have to pay for this privilege, which is now being enjoyed by those living in East Malaysia.

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: Is the Honourable Minister of Finance aware that in East Malaysia people have to pay trade licence fees, whereas the people in the rest of the States in West Malaysia have no need to pay the extra licence fees?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What is your supplementary question, please?

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: I had only touched on what the Honourable Minister has said—that people in East Malaysia are getting the best of both worlds.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I know what licence fees the Honourable Member is referring to?

Tuan Sim Boon Liang: Trade licence fees.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, he should know that that is a matter for the State Government and even I, unfortunately or fortunately, depending on the point of view, have no power to dictate to the State Government.

MENAIKKAN NILAI MATA WANG LAMA KAPADA NILAI-NYA YANG ASAL

14. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan jika dia boleh memberi jaminan bahawa mata-wang lama yang telah diturunkan nilai-nya akan di-pulehkan nilai-nya kepada nilai-nya yang asal.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak berasa tersinggong kalau saya

berkata demikian, soalan ini menunjokkan bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak faham dengan perkara ini. Ia patut tahu bahawa sampai sekarang kebanyakan dari mata-wang lama telah di-serah kembali sa-sungguh-nya hampir 90% telah pun di-tebus. Menaikkan nilai mata-wang itu supaya sama dengan mata-wang Malaysia akan tidak memberi faedah kepada mereka yang telah menyerah kembali mata-wang Malaya, kerana tidak-lah mungkin mengenal mereka lagi.

KEBAJIKAN 'AM MALAYSIA TERHADAP TURUN NILAI MATA-WANG LAMA

15. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan memandang kepada turun-nya nilai mata-wang lama baharu² ini ada-kah dia telah menimbangkan juga kebajikan ra'ayat Malaysia seluruh-nya sebagai perkara yang sangat penting dan perlu di-segerakan terlebih dahulu.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyebut tentang perkara ini dalam Uchapan Belanjaan saya dan saya tidak ada apa² yang hendak di-tambah lagi.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kerana mata-wang lama ini ada juga di-chap muka Queen, atau muka King ada juga mata-wang lama ini, apa kena wang yang Malaya pun jatuh seperti wang negeri lain, itu-lah yang menghirankan kami. Lagi, dia jatuh, mahu tukar wang itu di-dalam office di-Marudi, tidak ada duit untuk menukar sampai sekarang—itu-lah hairan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Orang susah bertambah susah, orang yang jauh datang akan menukar wang itu tidak dapat terpaksa-lah menukar sama taukeh, taukeh mahu juga terima dia dapat 20 sen kurang dari \$1. Orang menunggu pun lebih susah, tukar-lah dua kali rugi dalam mata-wang lama, atau mata-wang Malaysia pun jatuh. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya minta jaminan untuk orang miskin dan orang jauh, itu-lah nama Malaysia membuat hati ra'ayat berbelah bagi, rasa ra'ayat tidak berapa setuju jalan Malaysia, sebab wang sendiri pun

boleh jatuh, jaminan sendiri pun tidak di-pakai, itu-lah susah (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Macham mana hendak tambah, yang mula pun tidak berjawab? (*Ketawa*).

KEBENARAN DAHULU KAPADA GURU² YANG BERHAJAT MEMASOKI PARTI² SIAHAH YANG MENENTANG DASAR KERAJAAN

16. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, oleh kerana Kerajaan telah mengumumkan bahawa guru² yang berhajat memasoki lapangan politik, hendak-lah mendapatkan kebenaran terlebih dahulu dari Kementerian, jika tidak mereka akan di-hukum, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang memberi kebenaran kepada guru² yang berhajat memasoki parti² siaha yang menentang dasar² Kerajaan.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak berniat untuk menghalang sa-barang guru dari memasoki sa-barang parti politik yang menentang dasar² Kerajaan. Sa-benar-nya, ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa ramai guru² yang telah di-beri kebenaran dahulu ada-lah menghampori diri dengan parti² politik dari pihak Pembangkang.

Sa-lama ini semua guru² telah di-kehendaki mendapatkan kebenaran sabelum mengambil bahagian chergas dalam politik dan pengumuman yang di-sebut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, hanya-lah sa-mata² satu peringatan kepada guru² yang berkenaan dan surat pekeliling yang di-shorkan itu akan menetapkan chara² memohon kebenaran itu. Tugas saya ia-lah menentukan supaya guru² yang mengambil bahagian dalam politik tidak mengganggu pelajaran murid² di-bawah jagaan-nya.

Jika sa-saorang guru yang di-bayar dari wang Kerajaan ingin bergerak chergas sa-bagai sa-orang ahli politik, maka ia boleh berbuat demikian tetapi ia mesti-lah meletakkan jawatan-nya.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah sa-lama kebenaran berpolitik pada guru² yang telah di-berikan itu telah di-dapati oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa mereka telah menchuaikan tugas-nya sa-bagai guru, dan jika telah di-dapati apa-kah tindakan dan langkahannya telah di-ambil?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ada yang di-dapati mereka telah menchuaikan jawatan mereka itu, dan tindakan yang sa-patut-nya telah pun di-ambil.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri berchadang dalam peratoran baharu ini akan memberi pertimbangan sa-mula kepada guru² yang dahulu-nya telah di-beri kebenaran berpolitik?

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad: Bolehkah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran mengambil tindakan sa-telah satu siaran pekeliling telah di-keluarkan pada guru² supaya mereka itu sa-kira-nya hendak masok bidang politik meminta kebenaran dahulu, jika maseh hari ini ada guru² yang masok politik yang melebehi daripada sa-patut-nya sa-kira-nya ada kenyataan itu pihak Menteri akan mengambil tindakan yang tegas terhadap orang² yang demikian?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ya. (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah pertukaran guru² yang berlaku pada masa yang akhir² ini ada-lah satu daripada akibat langkahannya di-sebabkan oleh guru² berpolitik, atau pun tidak?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tidak (*Ketawa*), kerana satu chontoh yang baik saya boleh beritahu kepada Dewan ini ia-lah Che' Gu Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman daripada Muar telah di-chadangkan di-tukar ka-Pahang, sunggoh pun dia itu ahli UMNO yang kuat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Terlebeh dahulu saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Pelajaran

sedar Wakil² ra'ayat Parlimen tidak di-benarkan untuk menyokong permohonan² yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Saya sudah tambah satu wakil ra'ayat. (Ketawa).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, malangnya tambahan itu saya tidak tengok.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu borang lama.

Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapatkah Menteri Pelajaran menerangkan di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini, berapa ramai-kah ibu bapa yang mengaku diri-nya miskin, sa-sudah bayaran, kenaikan bayaran sekolah ini di-ishtiharkan dan pengumuman telah diberi, bahawa ibu bapa yang miskin akan di-bebas, atau pun di-kecualikan daripada bayaran-nya dan sa-kiranya ada apa-kah langkah pehak Menteri Pelajaran telah ambil berhubung dengan perkara ibu bapa yang telah mengaku diri mereka itu miskin.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya belum lagi mendapat memberi jawapan yang tepat atas soal ini, oleh sebab itu saya minta tangguhkan untuk satu masa yang akan datang.

NEGARA² YANG MENGHALANG BARANG² DAGANGAN MALAYSIA—TINDAKAN BALAS OLEH KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

19. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan :

- (a) sebutkan negara² maju atau blok mana yang telah menghalang barang² dagangan Malaysia daripada masuk ke-pasaran mereka;
- (b) sama ada negara² yang berkenaan menggunakan barang² mentah kita, dan jika ya, adakah Kerajaan akan menimbang mengkaji sa-mula perjanjian² perdagangan dengan mereka dengan tujuan mengambil tinda-

kan balas dengan chara menahan barang² ekseptot Malaysia daripada sampai ka-tangan mereka.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada sa-buah negeri yang maju yang pernah mengenakan sekatan perdagangan, terutama sa-kali, atau khas-nya untuk menghalang kemasokkan barang² Malaysia ka-dalam pasaran-nya. Pada masa sekarang banyak negeri² yang maju dan yang sedang maju telah mengambil langkah² sa-chara tarif atau pun bukan tarif untuk mengawal kemasokkan import daripada semua negeri. Tarif ada-lah di-kenakan untuk mengutip hasil cukai, atau pun memberi perlindungan kepada perusahaan² tempatan dan langkah² yang bukan merupakan tarif di-kenakan pula untuk memberi perlindungan kepada perusahaan² tempatan dan juga menyelesaikan masalah imbalan bayaran yang tidak menguntungkan kita. Di-sebabkan langkah² ini negeri² yang sedang maju termasuk-lah Malaysia yang mempunyai ekonomi yang bergantung samata² kepada perdagangan export, telah menempoh kesulitan yang kian bertambah untuk memasoki pasaran² negeri yang maju, terutama sa-kali bagi barang² ka-seluruhan-nya buatan kilang dan yang tidak ka-seluruhan-nya buatan kilang.

Export barang² mentah Malaysia seperti getah dan bijeh telah mendapat pasaran di-negeri² yang maju, tetapi tidak-lah di-anggap sa-bagai bijak, jika tindakan balas di-ambil untuk menghalang barang² mentah di-export ka-negeri² tersebut. Ini di-sebabkan tindakan seperti itu akan mengakibatkan kesan² yang burok dan akan berlawanan dengan usaha² kita untuk bukan sahaja bagi meluaskan pasaran² barang mentah kita yang ada pada masa sekarang, tetapi juga untuk menchari pasaran² baharu. Oleh kerana sa-bagaimana yang sedia ma'alum—Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum kedudukkan ekonomi negara kita bergantung kepada kebolehan kita untuk mendapat hasil² yang terbanyak sa-kali daripada ekseptot² keluaran barang² mentah.

(Tempoh Pertanyaan Mulut telah chukup dan jawapan kepada Pertanyaan² No. 20 sampai No. 23 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

SHARIKAT² TALIVISHEN DAN FILEM ASING YANG HENDAK MEMBUAT FILEM MENGENAI MALAYSIA

20. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran :

- (a) berapa bilangan Sharikat Talivishen dan Filem asing yang telah menawar hendak membuat filem mengenai Malaysia terutama-nya tentang upachara² bersejarah dan hari kebesaran di-Malaysia;
- (b) ada-kah dengan chara ini bertukar² filem dapat di-lakukan supaya filem² dari negeri² itu boleh di-tayangkan oleh T.V. Malaysia dan Filem Negara Malaysia.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman):

(a) Dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lalu hanya dua tiga buah sharikat filem sahaja dari luar negeri yang telah menawarkan untuk membuat filem berkenaan Malaysia untuk di-tayangkan di-luar negeri. Tawaran itu telah tidak di-terima kerana :

- (i) harga yang di-tawarkan terlalu tinggi;
- (ii) filem yang boleh di-perbuat oleh mereka itu boleh juga di-perbuat oleh Filem Negara kita dengan perbelanjaan yang lebih murah.

Dalam pada itu pun sudah banyak pasokan T.V. dan filem dari luar negeri yang telah datang dengan sendiri untuk menggambarkan peristiwa² penting, bersejarah atau pun kehidupan ra'ayat di-negara kita ini pada 'am-nya. T.V. Malaysia dan Filem Negara telah juga memberi pertolongan dan kemudahan² kepada mereka untuk membuat filem² itu. Tetapi filem yang di-buat oleh mereka itu sa-benarnya ada-lah untuk di-tunjukkan di-negara² mereka sendiri dan tidak-lah di-tukar atau pun di-jual untuk di-

tunjukkan di-negara kita ini. Memandangkan bahawa ini ada-lah satu peluang yang baik untuk memperkenalkan Malaysia di-luar negeri dengan tidak kena apa² perbelanjaan sekali pun maka Kementerian ini telah memberi beberapa kemudahan kepada mereka ini. Memang ada-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian saya untuk menggalakkan sa-berapa banyak sharikat² T.V. dan filem dari luar negeri untuk datang ka-negara kita ini, kerana ini ada-lah satu daripada chara² untuk kita memperkenalkan negara kita di-luar negeri.

(b) Pertukaran² filem antara negara kita dengan negara asing memang lama telah di-lakukan. Filem² dari negeri yang di-dapati sa-chara pertukaran² ini memang ada di-tunjukkan kepada orang ramai menerusi T.V. Malaysia. Sa-bagai contoh-nya satu ranchangan khas di-T.V. Malaysia di-beri nama ASIAVISION ada-lah di-siarkan tiap² bulan. Filem² ini ada-lah filem pertukaran yang di-buat di-antara T.V. Malaysia dengan sharikat² T.V. di-negara² menjadi ahli² Persatuan Penyiaran Sa-Asia.

MALAYSIA MENJADI SA-BUAH NEGERI YANG MENCHUKUPI DENGAN MAKANAN

21. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama berupa peratus daripada beras keperluan Malaysia yang maseh di-impot dari luar dan bila-kah Malaysia boleh menjadi sa-buah negeri yang chukup makanan sendiri.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Kita maseh membawa masuk beras dari luar negeri di-antara 30-35%. Ada-lah di-jangka pada musim menuai tahun 1970 nanti Malaysia akan dapat mengeluarkan beras yang menchukupi keperluan sendiri.

TANAH SAWAH YANG DI-TANAM PADI YANG BOLEH DI-TUAI DUA KALI SA-TAHUN

22. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian

itself may be termed a painless budget. It will take much more than a painless budget to get rid of the gaping wounds under which the people are still smarting.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we had the privilege on the 19th January of hearing His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran speak to this House. They were words of wisdom which I commend to Members of this House, particularly three passages which are very pertinent to the situation in this country today—and I quote those three parts:

“We also recognise that in a world where different communities come closer together every day, the existence of the wide differences of the past are no longer acceptable, whether they are between individuals, standards of living, or levels of education or opportunity. Our age is not an age of prejudices and inequalities, and those who do not yet admit this fact will be forced to by bitter experience.”

Another paragraph says:

“Nowadays no part of the world community can permit itself to enjoy special privileges which lead to another section of mankind being deprived of them.”

And the last one I want to refer to, Mr Speaker, Sir, says:

“Events have shown that as a nation's educational and social development and industrial and economic prosperity increase, its vulnerability diminishes. In the world of today it is the social and economic progress of a nation that is truly indicative of its powers. Armies, as we have seen, are only effective when their weapons are handled by those who have enjoyed the benefits of such advancement.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, conceded that His Imperial Majesty was referring to relationship between nation and nation, but the principle set out there, the principles applied in those three paragraphs, must logically and with equal force apply to the citizens of one nation. Every principle enshrined in those three passages must apply with equal force to citizens of one nation, and that brings me, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the question of the gap or the vacuum which will be created, or which may be created when British forces withdraw.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that gap of manpower, that gap of machine and men, may well be filled, if not by Malaysia herself, by perhaps other friends. You

can put in men, you can put in machines, but all that will come to nothing unless you have a nation of men not only strong in body but strong in mind with a determination to defend this nation against all aggression from outside and all subversion, if any, from inside. In other words, Mr Speaker, Sir, you must have a nation where the people feel that they are Malaysians, that they are wanted Malaysians, that they have something to fight for, that they have something worthwhile fighting for. Otherwise, Malaysia will be unsafe from foreign aggression and internal subversion. If you have a divided nation, you can have all the armies in the world, but you cannot defend the nation successfully, because ultimately in the final analysis it is the people of a nation that defend the nation themselves by their solidarity, and by their desire to remain a free nation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, years have passed and, I think, the greatest challenge to the Alliance Government, to the Members of the House of Representatives here and to the Members of Parliament itself, and to politicians both from inside and outside this House, the greatest challenge is to build that nation of freemen with a will to be free, with a feeling that they are free, and the feeling that they are Malaysians. Now, it is a sad thing for me to say that the Alliance Government for the last ten years, whilst giving lip service to building a united nation has in practice and in actual action done things contrary to the building of a united nation and today Malaysia has no united nation of people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that we have no united nation, that there is dissatisfaction, that there is ground on which Communism can take a firm root in this country, is exemplified and crystallised by what we call the Penang riots. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a very significant incident in the history of this country. Now, the Government's contention is that the Penang incident was Communist inspired through subversion within the Labour Party. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not concede that for a moment, but let us accept that as the

Government's view. Now, if that is the Government's view, then you are admitting one thing; you are admitting that Communism in Penang, or subversion in Penang, has gained such a strong foothold that the whole of Penang Island, almost the entire trading section of Penang Island, were under Communist influence during the period of the riots. Surely, then the strength of the Communists in Penang must be indeed very, very great. Has anybody bothered to ask themselves how the Communists become so strong? I do not think any man in his proper frame of mind will suggest that the whole of the Penang trading community was intimidated into closing their shops. That is, I think, ridiculous. Have we asked ourselves, how is it that Communism has got such a strong foothold on the Island of Penang? How is it subversives have got such a strong foothold on the Island of Penang? Have we thought for a moment, what is remedy for this situation? Is it the Riot Squad, is it the Field Force, is it the baton, or is it a re-assessment of your policies towards the people of this country?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the riots in Penang brought to light a number of very peculiar but important aspects of Malaysian Government administration. Now, calling of a hartal partly by the Labour Party, partly by others, is no offence known to law. Therefore, the calling of a hartal is perfectly legal and proper within the law, and this is not the first time that Malaysia has had the experience of a hartal. It was none other than the reverend late father of the Honourable Minister of Finance in 1948, I think, who called a nationwide hartal, when the constitutional issue was in progress and that hartal was successful throughout the nation of Malaya as a protest, as a sign of protest, against a certain agreement—I think it was the Malayan Union Agreement. If it was not wrong then, it certainly is not wrong now.

Now, everybody knew that there was going to be a hartal in Penang. Everybody was ready for the hartal, except the Police Force. When the hartal started, when violent broke out, the police took hours to reach the scene of

any trouble spot on the first day. Why? Does that not call for a public inquiry? What was the C.P.O., Penang, doing? What were the other Police officers doing, when everybody knew a hartal was to commence on the following day? Why was this delay? Why was no proper action, precautions, taken to see that if there was violence, that violence could be quelled immediately. Was it deliberate, or was it negligence, on the part of somebody?

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the demons, the devils incarnate, were the trouble makers in Penang. Mr Speaker, Sir, if that is so, then there must be many devils and many devils incarnate throughout Penang, because the hartal was not isolated to any particular locality. It was not concentrated in any area of influence of any political party. It was island-wide. Mr Speaker, Sir, why do people demonstrate? They demonstrate because they are dissatisfied. I have no doubt that the devaluation of the dollar was not the sole cause of the hartal. It was a series of acts of discrimination, a series of acts of discrimination, against large sections of the Malaysian population which led up to this bursting and explosive point of which we in the Opposition have warned the Government will take place.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not going to itemise these acts of discrimination, but we can say, in a few words, jobs in the Government service (four to one), special Riot Squads; but today I ask Government to disclose what is the ratio in the Judicial Service, what is the ratio in the Legal Service, what is the ratio in the Immigration Service? Eight to one, ten to one? You expect people not to be dissatisfied?

In the schools of this country, somehow by some process God has now made the *non-bumiputras* so stupid and so dull that they cannot get through their L.C.E.—by some process the majority of them failed: formerly the majority of them pass; today the majority of them fail. Why is that? Is it because you have place only for so many passes and you have to give privileges to other people, to *bumiputras*? Is that a fair policy? Is that

been committed of millions of dollars of public funds. Who is to blame? There have been convictions in court-martials. Who is to blame for this loss of money? Who is paying for this money? The taxpayer is paying for it, the poor villager, the poor *kampong* folk, is paying this money. You put an ordinary paymaster; with two signatures he can carry a James Bond bag, go to the bank, put in a hundred thousand dollars in the James Bond bag, walk back to his office, carry the James Bond bag and go to Kelantan. That is the organisation in the Army. Another officer can put in \$65,000 in a James Bond bag and disappear. That is the efficiency of the administrative side of the Army. I know it, because I have been connected with these cases. You blame those men? You are not to blame them. You give them authority to draw \$100,000—perhaps a person who earns a few hundred dollars a month. What do you expect him to do? Surely, you should expect him or you should at least think that there is a possibility that temptation is being put in his way. We would like to know what remedy has been suggested when all these matters have come to light, because I understand that the same procedure is still going on. Even today a paymaster can go, take a James Bond bag and disappear, come back, go to jail for 18 months and he is still up \$94,000—quite a worthwhile job to be in the Army. I think the time has come, when the Honourable Minister must take a personal interest, re-organise the financial regulations of the Army, so that this sort of thing cannot happen. This sort of thing should not happen in this country, where people are taxed to the limit to pay for these services and you do not have an efficient Army, where you have such laxity.

The procedure in the Army—what is our Legal Department doing about it? You have no procedure for court-martials; you follow the Queen's Regulations; you take a Bible and you ask a Muslim to swear on the Bible, until somebody says that cannot be done. What kind of procedure, what kind of court-martial, what kind of

justice, for people of the Army? There is none whatsoever. I made enquiries, and they said, "Well, about six or seven years ago somebody started writing up a new procedure for us, then half-way through everything disappeared; nobody knows what happened". So, nothing at present is being done. You want an efficient Army; you give them proper rules: give them proper regulations, run it as an efficient Army.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance in his speech said that the limit in respect of the Development Tax has been increased, payable only if you earn, I think, \$2,000 a year. That means that a person who earns about \$200 or a little less than \$200 must still pay Development Tax. It does not, therefore, really help the hawker, the petty trader, or any other such person, because he does earn nearly \$200 a month. And in any event, the very fact that he must send in his returns is enough of a headache for this poor trader who is peddling from morning till evening. Why cannot the Government do away with this Development Tax altogether, or raise the limit to, say, \$10,000 where you will exclude these poor people, if indeed you want to exclude them? While the Speech says it will help these people, it will, in fact, not help them. There should be a higher figure so that hawkers, petty traders, *kampong* sweet sellers, will be benefited if you, in fact, have the intention of giving them the benefit of such a raise. It is no use merely raising it to \$2,000—\$2,000 sounds big but if you divide it by twelve, it is small.

Mr Speaker, Sir, banishments. People, I know, are in various lock-ups from 1961 awaiting what?—awaiting banishment. I write letter after letter, I get the reply: "They are awaiting banishment." Year passes—two, three, four, five, six years. For six years a man is in the lock-up awaiting banishment. Why can't he be banished?—"We can't get a boat", or some funny reason is given. Is that justice, is that the Human Rights Charter, is that what this nation is proud of to tell the world, "We keep people for six years

merely because we can't get a boat to send them off." Men who have paid their penalty for their crimes, who are awaiting banishment, they have to wait six years. Six years is finished, now it is going on to the seventh year. It is better for that man to have gone to jail rather than await banishment for seven years. Not one case, not two cases, but dozens of cases. What is the new Honourable Minister of Home Affairs doing about this matter? With his legal background, I am sure he will appreciate that there is an urgent need to do so. We have got two ships from Japan, why don't we use those two ships? (*Laughter*). I am coming to those two ships right now.

Now, I agree with the Honourable Prime Minister that this Blood Debt should have been talked of less and that the token settlement should have been in order. Agreed. Now, we got two ships and we are told the value is \$25 million. Who valued them at \$25 million? Who? Japan valued them at \$25 million, or the Malaysian Government valued them at \$25 million? Has there been an independent shipping firm's valuation of those two ships, because three such ships were offered for \$15 million to another country and they said: "Take away your ships. We don't want these ships for \$15 million." If there is a valuation, tell me who valued it, because I say those two ships are not worth \$25 million or anywhere near \$25 million. Send the plans, the specifications to an independent country, where you have shipbuilders of renown and repute, and you will get your answer as to the value of those two ships. Now, whilst we do not want to demand our pound of flesh, we do not want to be made fools of in the eyes of the international world. I would ask for clarification—immediate clarification—as to who put the value of \$25 million on these two ships. Was it by any valuer, or was it merely at a dinner table when somebody said, "Well, they are worth \$25 million" and so it was fixed at \$25 million? It is interesting to know; in fact I was asked to ask this specific question in this House, and I am asking it now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking again on foreign affairs, we have Embassies in many parts of the world. Now, can the Government tell us why almost 99% of these Embassies are staffed by *bumiputras*? Is it an admission that there are no good or sufficient *non-bumiputras* in this country to be ambassadors, consuls or otherwise? Now, I think it is a matter of importance that where we are boasting of racial harmony, racial unity, building a nation such as the United Nations, it is essential that we show the world that we have people of all types, of all races, capable men, intelligent men, representing this country in foreign Embassies, because if we send only *bumiputras* in a very large majority—I do know that Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin is in New York, but if you count them you will find it is insignificant, very insignificant. Now there must be a reason for that. I cannot believe that it is deliberately done, but there must be a reason: either you cannot find suitable men—that must be the only valid reason—or you do not want to send your suitable men. What is it? I hope the Government's policy will change, that the Government will take men of all races to represent this country in appropriate Embassies throughout the world.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what action has this Government taken about unemployment? None whatsoever—absolutely none whatsoever. Labour Exchanges are doing a job which is absolutely useless. They are incapable of assisting those who are looking for jobs. People prefer to go to private agencies rather than to the Labour Exchanges, because the Labour Exchanges are slow, cumbersome and arrogant. Has this Government any plan to reduce unemployment? The Minister says it is not going down. What is the plan to reduce unemployment in this country, and if you do not reduce unemployment, then you get more robberies, you get more gangsterism, you get more Communism, you get more subversives—from the Labour Party you may say, but you may get all these people. So, it is essential that

you must take necessary steps to have a programme to stop unemployment and bring it down.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go to other points, there is one point which I am sure the Honourable Minister of Transport would like to explain while still in his office. I will say it now. The Malaysian/Singapore Airlines is, for all practical purposes, our national airline, or adopted as our national airline. We must maintain a high standard of dignity, of satisfaction, to those who travel in these airlines. Now, the services are excellent and there is no complaint whatsoever. But on my travels to Sabah, to other parts—Hongkong, Bangkok, all these places—there is one constant complaint, so constant in fact that it struck me as funny and I started to investigate.

Now, all airlines sell tax-free liquor and always, invariably in every airline, you have at least two brands: two brands of brandy, two brands of whisky, are stocked there, and they have the popular brands. Now, the Malaysian Airlines, for some reason best known, sells only one brand of brandy and that also is a brand which is not too popular, either in Malaysia, or in any other airlines. I do not like to mention the brand, but I think the Honourable Minister knows—well, I can mention it, it is not too popular with me at least—the Bisquit brandy. Why is it that the Malaysian Airways will sell only Bisquit brandy? Why? They said, “We are instructed to sell only Bisquit brandy;; whisky—two brands, popular brands; brandy—only this”. I said, “This is very funny, do you know why?” They said, “We do not know why, but the instructions are so; not popular, but we must sell”. Why? Any reason for it? I think I can guess the reason, but I do not want to say it because somebody may say, “Repeat it outside” and then I will have all the headaches again. (*Laughter*) But I think an explanation is necessary. Why is it that this brand which is not one of the popularly known brands is the only brand sold on M.S.A. airlines? That must be remedied and remedied forthwith, because there can

be no monopoly. For a moment, I thought that a certain Honourable Member of this House was selling Bisquit brandy. He was before, but no longer is. So, that is out. But I still know the reason why. So, I do hope that the Minister of Transport will tell us why only one brand is sold, when every other airlines has two brands and even the Malaysian Airways sells whisky in two brands. Who is at the bottom of it, or who is at the top of it?

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are spending large sums of money on welfare services. You find people on the roadside without food for days and nights living on charity. In the recent Chinese newspapers, there was the case of a Chinese labourer who in 1962 fell down and broke his back. He is unable to move except in a wheel-chair. He wrote a letter to the Honourable Minister of Finance asking for help. Until last night at 6.00 p.m. I still went and saw that man after seeing his picture in a Chinese newspaper—he was in a wheel-chair—I went and saw him. I asked him, “Anything happened?” He said, “No, nobody has come to my aid”. I asked him, “What about the Welfare, did anybody from the Welfare come?” He said, “Nobody has come even after my appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance.” I asked, “Did you get any reply from the Minister of Finance?” He said, “No, I did not get any reply from the Minister of Finance.” What is the use of Welfare? Here is a glaring case, and he says in this newspaper, “I live without food for a day and a night. Hotels give me accommodation for a night. Then I have to go back on my broken wheel-chair looking for a place to stay.” Nobody has touched that man; nobody has offered him anything at all, not even one devalued ten cents or twenty cents—not even that from the Welfare Department. Why? Is the Welfare Department blind? Can’t they read the newspapers? Can’t they see what is there? Surely, the Honourable Minister of Finance must have referred this letter to the Welfare Department? I do not think he would be so cruel as just to chuck the letter in the waste-paper basket. If so, why has it not

been done? It is not one case, there are many cases of this nature where repeated appeals have brought forth nothing from the Welfare Services. It is all right to go around and give \$10,000 or \$20,000 for a football field, for a hockey pitch for a new village, but that is not in itself a sufficient indication of what is required by the people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, I am very glad that it is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and together with him is the Minister of Justice—for a moment. I always thought that there was no Minister of Justice, because in the Courts and as far as the judiciary is concerned, we hardly see the Minister of Justice, either inspecting the Courts, or showing himself there for any purposes of betterment of the Courts. Now, the Minister of Justice should show himself. We as lawyers and even Magistrates do not know who is the Minister of Justice. They do not know that there exists a Minister of Justice, because he is so significantly absent, the net result being that Courts are ramshackles, Courts are not conducive to the administration of justice, Courts are under-staffed, Courts are not swept, Courts are without books, and Courts are sometimes without Magistrates, because there are not sufficient Magistrates. What is being done? What is the Ministry of Justice doing about this matter? You get good revenue from the Courts. In fact, it is one of the best revenue earning branches of Government, and yet people are made to suffer in those Courts, not conducive to the administration of justice, more conducive to cattle-shed conditions in various parts of the country. Is there any plan, is there any overall scheme for this purpose? As far as I can see, year in and year out, we ask for the same thing, and there is no scheme, there is no mention. You build an isolated court in Cameron Highlands, which is not going to help very much. You have eight Courts now in Kuala Lumpur. All eight Courts are full up. But except for the Sessions Court, all the others are ramshackles in a building unfit for the administration of

justice. May I ask this Government, what steps are you taking, is that the social progress the Minister of Finance spoke of in his Speech? Surely, it is not.

Mr Speaker, Sir, anti-corruption. We speak a lot about anti-corruption. There is a new Agency headed by a person, who appears to be vigorous. I do hope that there will not be a sudden transfer when it becomes too uncomfortable for some persons, because there is something in the wind about transfers going on. I hope there will not be. I hope this Agency will be allowed to do its duty properly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Agency must be given a free hand to investigate from the highest personality of this country to the lowest, if there is a complaint. There should be no interference whatsoever with this Department, because it is within my knowledge that there are complaints against leading politicians of the Alliance side, which are being investigated and, no doubt, maybe on the Opposition side also, but I know of the Alliance side being investigated. Now, let us hope that those investigations will be carried out thoroughly from the level of the Chief of Anti-Corruption Agency himself. Mr Speaker, Sir, I say, let there be no interference. I say that because the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister the other day stood up and said, "It is not the policy of the Government to interfere in the administrative side of the country". That is a wrong statement, because I can prove today that there is interference with the Police Force and interference of a dirty and dangerous type.

The O.C.P.D. of Kuala Lumpur—I am not sure of his name, but I think he is Enche' Noordin—was transferred to Kuala Lumpur from Ipoh. One fine morning, a lady drove a motor-car. She happens to be the wife of somebody working in a Ministry—a Secretary. A policeman doing his duty stopped the car, because she obviously had committed some traffic offence. He went up to the car and asked for her licence. The answer he got was a sound spitting on his face, spit

was still on the face and he got a few choice words from this lady, who put the first gear and drove off. The policeman quite rightly made his way back to the Police Station to see his O.C.P.D. Before he could reach the Police Station—and these are facts which cannot be denied—the O.C.P.D. had received a call from the highest police personality of this country saying, “Such a thing happened, get this policeman out of this town within twenty-four hours”.

Now, I am unable to say who it was, this is so complicated, there is the I.G.P., there is the Commissioner of Police, I think it is the I.G.P., subject to correction, who telephoned the O.C.P.D. and said, “Get this policeman out of this town in twenty-four hours”. Just like that. The O.C.P.D., thank heaven was a man of principle, a man who said, “I am not going to intimidate my subordinate Police officer”; he said words to this effect, these are not quotations—“I will investigate this matter”. He investigated the matter. The policeman lodged his report. The lady lodged her report. The whole file went to the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Ajaib Singh. Certain recommendations were made, but until today nobody has been prosecuted. Nobody has been prosecuted, not the policeman, not the lady. Why? Somebody committed an offence. One of them did. Who was it? Is that justice? Is that non-interference? Is this what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister says non-interference? The Deputy Public Prosecutor got the file. Certain recommendations were made. Were they carried out? What were those recommendations? Why has not anybody been prosecuted? I do not say who is wrong or who is right. I only want to know what is this justice we are talking about. What is this thing we are giving to the outside world for their consumption? Justice, fair play, where is it? Non-interference, where is it? If you interfere in this manner, you can interfere in so many other ways. There are so many other ways.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this O.C.P.D.—that is not the end of the story—is a

very hard man to deal with. He said, “You don’t let me do my duty, I don’t want to sit here as O.C.P.D. Transfer me to Bluff Road Headquarters, where I can bluff the people.” (*Laughter*). So, right enough he is now sitting in Bluff Road—nice man for a nice headquarters. A man wants to do his duty and you do not allow him; you put him under desk in Bluff Road. Now, will somebody tell me how the situation can be tolerated? How do you expect the public to have confidence? I know what somebody from the other Bench is going to say—I mean, rather what the Government is going to think. They are going to think, “Oh, this Noordin must be a friend of the Member for Ipoh. He must have asked him to raise it.” I tell you sincerely, believe it or not, I do not mind, he is not the person who asked me to raise it, but another Police officer who asked me to raise it, because the whole Police Force is fed up with this incident. They say, “If it can happen to him it can happen to anyone of us”. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a matter which must be answered again, and answered at this Session, and answered fully and properly, as to whether any action is being taken and why a person can spit on a policeman and get away with it. Mr Speaker, Sir, nobody is above the law. Nobody should be allowed to think that he or she is above the law, because if you do that, that is the end of social justice and administration of justice.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government very kindly, some meetings ago, put a medal on our table, a silver medal known as the “P.P.N. Medal”. Each one of us carried it home. Now, I see that the same P.P.N. medals, but in bronze, are being given out to the UMNO and the M.C.A. to be given out to UMNO members and M.C.A. members. Ceremonially they go round and say, “Here is the medal; here is the medal; here is the medal”. By what right does the Government spend public money, hand these medals to political parties for whatever they are worth, and say, “Go and hand it out, dish it out, to

your supporters and members"? By what right is public money used by political parties? Can anybody tell us by what right? By what authority do UMNO leaders go and hand it out to UMNO members—and Television Malaysia says, "Two UMNO members were today presented with medals", and we saw them receiving these bronze P.P.N. medals. I think it is a shame that public funds are spent on these medals which—whether they are medals, or decorations, nobody knows—are handed out by political parties. I think it is a crying shame that public funds of large amounts are used by the political party in power without shame for their members and their supporters. I ask that that practice be stopped, and stopped forthwith, so that no comment of this type will have to be made in this House, or outside this House, in the future.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance has said that the strictest economy must be practised. The former Minister of Home Affairs, Tun Dr Ismail, has been voted a sum of \$60,000 over. I have no doubt that for his services to the country, perhaps, a larger figure may have been more in keeping. I am not complaining about the figure. What I am going to say would apply if it is \$1.00, or if it is \$100,000. In the coming year, I do hope that this sort of thing will not be done: no supplementaries will be put up for this sort of thing. And my reason is a simple one. Now, we have passed laws in this House, giving certain privileges to the Prime Minister, to those who acted as Prime Minister, and to those Ministers, who from time to time do certain things. So, in addition to what *ex gratia* payments are given, those benefits will still remain to them, and I do not think in any country you have this sort of *ex gratia* payments being made. It is the principle of it. It is not the \$1.00 or the \$100,000. It is not done in any other democratic country. Why should we do it? Why should we do something which is not done anywhere else? If you feel that a Member of this House, if you feel that a Member of the Government or Cabinet, when he re-

tires should be looked after, then make that post a pensionable post as are done in some democracies, so that there can be no comments, so that before people elect you they will know that these are the conditions on which they are electing you to Parliament. Make them pensionable. Do not grant these *ex gratia* payments which are not done, which are detestable, and which are a drain on public resources. It is the principle, and not the particular, that I am speaking of. I hope that this Government will consider this in the light of the practice in other long-established democracies. I know in some democracies they are pensionable posts. Do the same in this country if you want to, but do it quickly. Do not bring disgrace—to the outside world—by our actions in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Police in this country have plenty of powers. I know of a case in Perak where a Malay *guru* was a very strong UMNO supporter, and every time there was a public rally he would be given full permission to get up and speak on the platform—and speak as much as he liked to his heart's content. Then, he decided that UMNO was no good. He joined the P.M.I.P. Then every time they asked for a permit: Who are the speakers? So and so. What reply did you get? "All can speak, except this one man". Now these are facts, and the man has written to the Ministry. He has complained to the *Mentri Besar* and yet the reply by the Police says, "All can speak; you cannot speak". What is wrong? What discretion, what exercise of discretion, is this? Is that judicial exercise? Or is that dictatorial exercise by the Police?

When you are UMNO you can speak; when you are P.M.I.P. you cannot speak; no other reason assigned—his name is just struck off. He has written and asked, "What is the reason, I can't speak now, I used to speak before". No reply. Again an application, again the same thing happened.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: On a point of order, could I seek clarification from the Honourable

have to say we want to speak about *bumiputras*, *non-bumiputras*, we want to speak of *education*. a whole rigmarole has to be said to him. I think the Minister of Home Affairs should clarify this to all O.C.P.Ds, so that there will be no trouble, no inconvenience caused. Political matters cover everything; or, if you want, say that all O.C.P.Ds ask for the same details, so that we have a stereotyped answer ready to be given to them. Some O.C.P.Ds won't reply your letter until 24 hours before the meeting. How on earth are you going to get ready? How on earth are you going to publicise your meeting? Some O.C.P.Ds say, "Even if you want to announce your meeting in a van, you must get a permit". Other O.C.P.Ds say, "If your van is on the move, you don't require a permit." There must be a set and definite policy on this matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the Government Departments, in various Government Departments there is considerable dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction to such an extent that I will say, secrets, or secret documents, or confidential documents are reaching the hands of the Opposition. That should not be the way in which the Opposition gets their information. I don't like it, because it could happen at any time, at any age, perhaps, one day when we are controlling the Government. So, it is necessary for this Government to find out why it happens, what is the dissatisfaction in the services? The dissatisfaction is a simple answer. There is no fair play in promotions, there is no fair play in seniority, there is no fair play on the question of the future of the Government servants of certain types in this country. Favouritism is rampant, not only as between *bumiputras* and *non-bumiputras*, but as between *bumiputras* themselves, with the ultimate result that you find resignations from so many departments, Legal Departments, Judiciary, other Departments in the country; and my Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs knows very well what I am talking about. This thing can be stopped. Why is it not stopped? Why are you sabotaging the country by this sort of thing? Why are

you bringing up a service which will be of no service to the nation?

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is only one remedy—remedy of social justice, based on equal rights of the people of this country. If you do not have that, this country must fail. There will be no future; there will be no united nation; there will be no capability; there will be no force sufficient to throw out a foreign invader. Whatever your army may be, whatever your guns may be, there will be no sufficient incentive to control and destroy subversion from within the territories of Malaysia. Let us take Sabah; do you think that the people are satisfied? They are not, they are completely dissatisfied. You buy a packet of cigarettes you pay 10 cents more than you pay in West Malaysia. You buy a bowl of "mee"; you pay one dollar, nothing less. You buy anything in Sabah you pay more than you pay in West Malaysia. Yet, what is the improvement in the country? Nothing. You go to Sabah, you see nothing there—no improvement at all, but the people are paying more than they ever paid before. They are beginning to ask themselves: "Why should we be in Malaysia, what is our benefit? We pay more for everything we get nothing in return, we can see nothing." You get a court house where you walk and the court house shakes. You get public buildings, which are not worth looking at. I don't know what they are staffed with. You get also discrimination. Concentration in certain areas, I don't like to use the word, but concentration in the Muslim areas: work in the Muslim areas, the other areas very little to be seen.

Situation in Sarawak, I have no doubt, is the same—complete dissatisfaction. What are you going to get them? You are going to get the Communists stepping in, and stepping in strongly and quickly. The British pull out, you will have to face a vacuum, a serious vacuum, which you can only fill by giving equality to the people of this country. I ask the M.C.A., I ask the UMNO—the M.I.C., of course, is not worth asking because they have no say; I ask these two organisations to think carefully, re-assess the policy of

special rights and privileges. After all we are ten years, and now we have gone to the 11th year; after 15 years we are supposed to review the special privileges; by now we should be able to make up our minds whether, when the 15-year period comes, these privileges must still remain, or whether they can go out of the Constitution of the country. It was the intention of the Reid Commission that in 15 years it should not exist any more. Now, we should start looking at it, reviewing the situation, so that we can tell the people: "This will go at the end of 15 years." Mr Speaker, Sir, there is nothing more that I wish to speak.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, at last year's Budget Session, as we sat and listened to the Finance Minister, some of us thought, at least I did, that at long last he had found the necessary courage and an adequate grasp of the virtues of economic realism. We felt that, pushed against the wall as the nation undoubtedly was, the Finance Minister might ultimately rise to the occasion, focus his vision, identify objectives and tackle our immense and daunting problems in a spirit of courage and expedition.

I, for one, Sir, waited eagerly for this budget session to see whether the embryonic promise of 1967 would develop, if not, mature in 1968. But alas, Sir, instead of acquiring the virtues of solidity and sobriety, the Finance Minister appears to have wandered off on a trip into the "hippie" realms of L.S.D. If he is not a victim of hallucinogenic agents, then this can only be described as a bogus budget. It is almost certainly an election budget, and it is in the nature of election budgets, Sir, to lead the people up the garden path to paint the dim twilight in the colours of the sunrise. In fact, Sir, this House has not been given a budget to debate on. Parliament has merely been asked to give the Government licence for an overdraft—and what is more, an overdraft which may not even be acquired—thus committing the nation to a possible additional debt of at least another \$600 million. There

is no sign of an estimate of income, and there is even less visible effort on estimates of expenditure.

We all remember, Sir, the pride and the aplomb with which the Finance Minister used to flaunt a profusion of figures in previous budget speeches. We were given figures relating to balance of payments. We were given figures relating to the state of our reserves and so on. But, this year there is no attempt at such an impressive display of relevant figures, and for obvious reasons. Our national debt clearly exceeds our known reserves. The cumulative Federal Government debt at the end of 1967 was \$3,514 million or nearly equivalent to two years revenue. Instead of facts and figures, this year's Budget speech is a long essay chockful of false hopes and barren platitudes, starting in the first paragraph with an euphoric assessment of the political, social and economic progress achieved in the last decade, and ending with a final paragraph in which the people are asked to bear more sacrifices as they are now, so they are told, in the process of going through a tunnel. Sir, only the Honourable Minister can see the light at the end of the tunnel. There are many others, however, who feel that it is not a tunnel we are in, but a labyrinthine cave without an outlet in which we are lost with little hope of tracing our steps back. There is no Andromeda's thread to guide us back.

How the Minister of Finance has arrived at some of his estimates is anybody's guess. Income, for example, is apparently estimated to yield a sum somewhere close to that of last year's. But, Sir, everyone in this country knows, and even the Finance Minister is apparently semi-conscious of it, that in 1967 the economy contracted as a result of sharply declining commodity prices. There was a decrease of 17% in the unit price for rubber, a 7½% decrease in the unit price of tin, and a 5½% decrease in the unit price of palm oil. In the last few months of 1967, the reports issued by various limited companies engaged in the production of rubber, tin and palm oil, indicated that profits had either declined sharply

or, in some cases, even losses were incurred. Therefore, Sir, to estimate revenue as capable of yielding the same quantum that was produced in a better year, without increasing rates, is, to say the least, an estimate based on pie-in-the sky.

The alleged estimates of expenditure can at best be classified as hopeful guesses. Everyone in this country knows, and the Finance Minister is again apparently semi-conscious of it at least, that recurrent expenditure increases by at least 5% a year on personal emoluments alone. Even assuming that Government in 1968 can withstand the pressure and the need of not employing new personnel, expenditure on personal emoluments alone must increase by the sheer operation of salary scales and increased pensions. The wonder of it all, Sir, in these circumstances is that the ordinary expenditure estimated for 1968, is less than the total appropriated for 1967.

A quick glance at the Development Estimates for 1968 reveals a large number of new buildings and installations of various Ministries and Departments. For instance, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is provided with huge sums for new television and radio stations, while the Ministry of Defence has been allocated over \$25 million on the purchase of ships and \$59 million for the purchase of aircraft. But yet, Sir, in the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure, no provision is made for the staff that will be required to man the television and radio stations, the ships and the aircraft. Are we to believe, Sir, that we are going to acquire captainless ships, perhaps, or pilotless electronic aircraft? In other words, if similar and deliberate playing down of estimates has been applied in respect of other Ministries and Departments, this year's deficit must, in fact, be very much larger than what the Finance Minister has cared to indicate. Among other things, the legitimate suspicion must be entertained that this Budget is also a budget of hidden deficits.

All in all, the Budget presented this year is certainly an impossible one. It

neither attempts to estimate the income, nor does it attempt to estimate expenditure. It only speculates on both. Even so, the Budget balances only on the basis of the hope that a further \$600 million can be borrowed. Assuming, even though there is really no basis for any such assumption, no justification whatsoever, but assuming that income and expenditure will turn out to be as estimated, the country will be faced with serious inflationary tendencies. We are already severely in debt. Our annual interests payable on the public debt have already come to nearly \$260 million or nearly 14% of our revenue. With additional borrowing, we will be placing our future generations under such a load of debt that they will be only working to pay off the interest element on debts that we would have acquired or incurred. In short, Sir, we are not only placing an unbearable burden on our progeny, but we are at the same time making ourselves a bankrupt nation; and in the event of inflationary tendencies being released by the deficit financing proposed by the Finance Minister, it is more than likely that not only will our economic stability be jeopardised, but that the stability of our currency will also be seriously questioned.

Therefore, Sir, I rise sadly to reject this alleged Budget before this House but, as usual, the myopic majority commanded by the Government will no doubt approve it. This, however, should not prevent us from recording our views for what they are worth. I say, Sir, that even now it may not be too late to salvage our fortunes, provided that we find the determination and the wisdom to reverse our steps from the downward path we have been treading, provided also that, once and for all, we decide not to bluff the people and not to bluff ourselves, election year or no election year.

Sir, the increase in the gross national product in 1965 was 9.7% and that for 1966 was 5.9%. The Minister himself declares that the main stimulant for economic growth in the last few years came from the public sector. This House knows, and everybody else

knows, that in the last few years, we have been borrowing heavily both from domestic and foreign sources. In other words, Sir, even the 2½% increase in the G.N.P. in 1967 would not have been possible had it not been for the massive borrowing of over \$500 million. The House should also bear in mind that in 1967 the population growth was 3%, and the harsh fact of life is that in spite of getting deeper into debt, we are in fact worse off than before.

Everybody knows, Sir, that the G.N.P. does not provide a complete picture of the country's economic health. Neither does it indicate the state of social welfare. The Finance Minister talks of far-reaching political, social and economic progress in the last decade. But in the next breath he tells the House that unemployment in 1967 increased to 6½% from 6% in 1962.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan di-tempohkan.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 1.00 tengah hari.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 4.00 petang.

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertua mempengerusikan Mesuarat)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): I was saying, Mr Speaker, Sir, that everybody knows that the G.N.P. does not provide a complete picture of the country's economic health. Neither does it indicate the state of social welfare. The Finance Minister talks of far-reaching political, social and economic progress in the last decade, but in the next breath he tells us that unemployment in 1967 increased to 6½% from 6% in 1962. He also says that under-employment in the rural areas is not only widespread but that it is also increasing. Thus, on the one hand, it is claimed that the country has prospered, while on the other hand comes the disconcerting and damaging statement that the common man is, in fact,

worse off. I have had occasion to say in this House before that it is not the G.N.P. as such that matters so much as the more equitable sharing of the G.N.P. by the people of the country. I have had occasion, Sir, to urge upon the Government to take adequate steps to distribute the G.N.P. in a more equitable manner, not only from considerations of equity and fairness, but also from the point of view of economic progress, through the wider diffusion of purchasing power to a larger group, so as to stimulate consumption and its corollary of industrial growth.

I might be permitted an aside here on the actual extent of unemployment and under-employment. The Minister has not cared to divulge the sources of the figures on which he bases his assessment of current unemployment and under-employment. Neither have we been given any figures relating to the actual number of new jobs created in the last few years in both the private and the public sectors. If we are to take into account the decline in economic growth, and if we also take into account the average of very roughly 50,000—possibly, much more—youths who leave school every year and are thrown on to the employment market, the indications are and must be that unemployment and under-employment in both the urban and rural areas must have risen to quite alarming proportions. In other words, this Government does not seem to have an accurate assessment—if it does have, we are not aware of it—an accurate assessment of the vast number of unemployed and under-employed who are bound to constitute an effective revolutionary potential for skilful exploitation by the forces of anti-national subversion.

The Minister of Finance laments the fact that the manufacturing sector has not expanded as fast as he would have liked. He therefore, proposes to give further incentives to manufacturers. That is all to the good but until the Bill has been presented, it will not be possible for us to give our comments. I might, however, hazard the following observation. Fiscal incentives alone, in and by themselves,

however desirable, will not bring in more industries. What is required more urgently than anything else is the restoration of confidence in the Government. I do not think that it is possible for anyone to dispute the fact that with the passing of the years, the Government's credibility gap has so widened that hardly anyone is inclined to take it seriously. For example, when the price of rubber plunged below 50 cents a pound, the Government announced that it would support the price of rubber and that as far as the Government purchases were concerned, the sky was the limit. Later, it turned out that Government purchases totalled only around \$10 million. Rubber is still below the 50 cent level. In the circumstances, rubber producers and rubber traders must be excused for coming to the conclusion that as far as the Malaysian Government is concerned, the sky has a very low ceiling. This very Budget before us is calculated to widen the credibility gap even further. Nobody in his right mind will believe that this Budget is anything but a stunt.

The Minister has made a rather interesting analysis of rubber consumption patterns and trends. He hopes that if China and India can increase their consumption from the present *per capita* rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per annum, the future of rubber would be bright. Apart from forgetting the possibility of even fiercer competition from synthetic in the coming years, the Minister has clearly forgotten about palm oil. China and India are going to use much more edible oils long before they use more tyres. And if this country had possessed the requisite foresight in its leadership, we might have embarked quite some time ago on a palm oil replanting scheme similar to the rubber replanting scheme—and with far more promise of success!

Next to the restoration of confidence, Sir, in the Government, is the urgent need of wiping out corruption and inefficiency. I am glad to note that the Anti-Corruption Agency has shown signs of new activity and vitality. But one wonders—and this is

the significant wonder in the minds of several people—one wonders whether the Agency has got the stature and the authority not merely to look into and swoop down on corrupt practices among the smaller fry, but also to look among the really big fish in the country. I would suggest the immediate appointment of an Ombudsman, with full powers to investigate the activities of even Cabinet Ministers.

The Finance Minister has said, and I think the House will agree, that the country is in a bad shape. We need very stern measures to pull ourselves out from the present mess, and we all need to work much harder than we have been working before. All that is conceded. The Government must set the lead and it must set a lead by pruning its own expenditure. The Minister declares that the Government proposes to make ends meet, but in the very next breath he tells the House that he proposes to borrow a further \$600 million. This is not the type of courage and leadership that I am speaking of. I am referring to a genuine and pressing determination to make ends meet of which there are few signs at present.

The Finance Minister, Sir, has not proposed any major fiscal policy changes for the present. He says that he does not envisage any such changes this year. If his word can be accepted, the country can be thankful that at least for this year no disastrous innovations will be made. It might be recalled that of all the innovations the Finance Minister made—tax innovations—in the last few years, only the payroll tax remains intact. All other innovations have been either scrapped or modified considerably.

For 1968 he proposes to modify his development tax by raising exemption limits for individuals from \$500 to \$2,000 a year. It will be recalled, Sir, that when he proposed the development tax, I urged him for one, together with others on this side of the House, to carefully consider the consequences of levying the tax on people of low incomes. I specifically

urged him to consider the equity aspect in which an employee of less than \$2,000 income per year is not taxed whilst a trader with over \$500 is taxed. I also specifically urged him to consider the cost of collection and the difficulties imposed on the taxpayer. At that time he waved us aside, but now he admits, in effect, that he was wrong. He has back-dated the exemption to 1st January, 1967. This means that a large number of people have been unnecessarily harassed and that all the work of the Inland Revenue Department would now have to be set right by further work. If we want a classic example of unplanned taxation, this must be it. If ever there was a gross example of wasteful efforts, this also surely is it.

Sir, the Finance Minister proposes to get some \$5 million from varying the duty and registration fees for cars and commercial vehicles. With the difficult economic conditions faced by the country, one can have no serious objections to private car users paying more for the use of cars. But one must have grave reservations on the wisdom of raising more revenue from commercial vehicles. On the one hand, we say we would like to stimulate economic activity, and on the other hand, we propose to raise an obstacle to economic expansion. The Finance Minister piously hopes that his variation of the duty and registration fees of private vehicles will induce greater use of domestically assembled cars and that the retail price of such cars will not rise. Sir, if the Minister had prepared his Budget without tongue in cheek, I for one would have been prepared to accept his forecast, but the Budget being what it is, I can only attribute his forecast to mere wishful thinking. The gap between the domestically assembled car and the imported one comes to about 25 per cent of the cost of the imported car, and it is extremely doubtful whether our car assemblers will not attempt to narrow this gap by raising retail prices. I hope, Sir, that the Minister will think of measures to restrain any such manifestation of overweening greed on the part of the car-assemblers.

The Minister has decided that the time has now come for excise to play a greater part in keeping his coffers filled. He therefore proposes, of all things, to start with basic articles. He slaps one cent per pound on ordinary soap and 2 cents per pound on toilet soap. He puts up tooth paste and powder by one cent per ounce. He even makes it harder for people to sleep off their sorrows by raising foam rubber products by 10 cents per pound. And if people find their food stale and tasteless, he makes it more difficult for them to use Aji-no-moto or monosodium glutamate. He raises the rate to 50 cents per pound, excise. Now, Sir, even if it is agreed that the Treasury needs additional funds which I dispute from the point of view that expenses can and should be drastically cut and pruned, it surely is not in the best interest of the country to try and raise revenue from basic necessities. I would have preferred the Finance Minister to have turned his attention to upper class luxuries such as perfumes, liquor and other luxury items, instead of hitting people in the lower-income brackets with rises on soap, toilet soap, tooth-powder, tooth-paste, Aji-no-moto and mattresses.

Sir, in presenting the Budget this year, the Government has been guilty of a signal and tragic failure. The occasion might have been used to present to the people the stark and naked reality of the nation's frightening economic problems and prospects—and they are really frightening—and on the basis of such courageous and unabashed honesty and truth, to have appealed to the public, with some measure of success, some chance of success, for the vital and urgent response of harder work and greater sacrifice from all sections and strata of our multi-racial society, starting from the political leadership itself which has to set the example and the pace of sacrifice in order to ensure the national salvation. But the truth has not been told and the leadership and the sense of direction, which the Government might have given to the country, has not been given. Instead, there has been a pathetic resort to feeble subterfuges and dangerous half-truths.

After a decade of independence, Sir, can we honestly boast of anything but a declining political, economic and military situation? The projected withdrawal of the British military presence from South East Asia by 1971 has caused the vigorous expression of protest, distress and concern in Australia and New Zealand, but in Kuala Lumpur we have only had the consolation of a barren calm. Quite apart from the military vacuum that might endanger our security, let us also not forget that imperialism retreats in the same order that it came. First came the gunboats and the flag, next came the traders and the merchants, and lastly came the missionaries. The gunboats will go by 1971, but are we so sure that the traders and merchants will not follow the gunboats? Perhaps, only the missionaries might remain behind to provide spiritual consolation, when all material consolation would have failed.

Sir, lest I be misconstrued, I might point out that I am no lover of imperialism. I too have played my small part, quite unlike several others sitting there, and have spent five years of my life in British jail for anti-British activities in helping the country to get rid of British rulers. We detested the British as colonial masters, but we welcomed them as equal and as friends. And it is their continued presence in our midst, as friends, economically and militarily, that now appears to be highly dubious.

Sir, the size of the economic and security crisis and challenge that faces this nation is painfully apparent to most thinking Malaysians, but it seems to have washed off our Government like water off a duck's back. The challenge is there, but with no adequate response. The economic crisis is already practically upon us, and again there is no response. The security crisis may also be upon us, but we look in vain for any determined and intelligent response.

Experience has shown, Sir, that appeals in this House are futile and unrewarding. In the circumstances, I can only pray that by some miracle, the

leaders of this country may wake up in time, rise to the occasion and give the leadership, the sense of national purpose and direction which our country so tragically lacks today. If, however, by some miracle there are signs of this happening, then I for one and my colleagues in the D.A.P. will not be found wanting in creative and constructive co-operation. But that, Sir, is only in the event of a miracle.

In conclusion, you will recall that in an earlier passage of my speech, I had referred to the Honourable Minister saying, towards the end of his speech, that we were going through a tunnel and that he could discern light at the end of the tunnel. I have pointed out, Sir, that many thinking people think that we are not in a tunnel at all but that we are in a cave, a labyrinthine cave, without any outlet and also without the benefit of Ariadne's thread. Over the lunch period, I referred to the Greek classics and found that it was not Andromeda but Ariadne who was the obliging lady, who enabled Theseus to go into the labyrinthine cave and come out safely, and we do not have the benefit of Ariadne's thread. There are no such obliging ladies who have decided to ensure that we do get out. This is just not intended as a frivolous analogy but an analogy which is offered to the Government in all seriousness. I do not see any tunnel, and I do not see any light at the end of that tunnel. I am hoping to God that some Ariadne might have left behind the thread and that somehow or by some miracle, and not through the Alliance intelligence, mind you, the situation has come to pass where it is possibly only divine intervention that might save this very sad country of ours. Much obliged.

Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman (Johor Timor) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it was Shakespeare who said, and I quote him:

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and miseries."

Sir, just over a decade ago, the Alliance Government took at the flood the tide of nationalism which was

sweeping the shores of colonial territories; the Alliance Government led this country to independence. During the decade since independence, due to the wise policy of the Alliance Government, this country not only has prospered internally, but it has served as a model to other countries on several issues. Internally, during this decade the Alliance Government concentrated on socio-economic development of the country rather than embarking on vague ideological policies which have been the scourge of many independent countries, bringing them into ruin and backwardness. Because the socio-economic policies of the Alliance Government were based on reality and on the proper consideration of the prevailing circumstances in the country, it has brought this country to the present stage of development, which has been the envy of many developing countries, and which has won the praise of those who are trying to help the developing countries in their development projects.

Sir, many factors contributed to the success of the socio-economic policies of the Alliance. First and foremost, of course, is the ability of the people of this country to implement the policies of the Government: the civil servants, by their untiring dedication to their work and loyal citizens, by fully co-operating with the Government, have contributed to the success of the Alliance's policies.

There is another factor which is now the centre of controversy, which has played a great part in enabling the Alliance Government to pursue its socio-economic policies. I refer, Sir, to the Anglo-Malayan Defence Treaty. This Treaty, by providing a defence umbrella for Malaysia, has enabled the Government to save much of its financial resources and to devote this saving to the socio-economic projects. During the past decade, on the average, we have not spent more than 2.5 per cent. of our gross national product, or 20 per cent. of our annual budget, on defence. When we look at the other newly-emerging, independent countries, we find that they spend a far greater percentage of their gross national pro-

duct on defence, thereby leaving a very much smaller percentage of their financial resources for socio-economic developments. Today, and in the future, this defence umbrella is going to be withdrawn by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Sir, I share the Prime Minister's and the Government's sentiment of not trying to beg of the United Kingdom to change its decision, because, in the first place, I consider it undignified for an independent country to press its former colonial master to carry on forever the burden of defence (*Applause*). Secondly, because I consider it is a futile attempt. Britain is now placed in such a position that she can no longer afford the role which she played in the past. So, Sir, instead of making it difficult for her, we should, because of her help in the past, express our gratitude for the protection she has given us during the past decade.

Clearly, Sir, the British withdrawal from Malaysia will leave a vacuum, and the problem for us now is how to fill this vacuum. I would suggest, Sir, that we are now placed in almost a similar situation as we were before we got our independence. We have to make a momentous decision. It is a decision which, of course, has to be taken by the Government in power, and at the moment, the Alliance. But we, the citizens of this country, and especially the elected Members of Parliament, must do our duty by making constructive suggestions to the Government. It is in this light of making what I hope to be constructive suggestions that I am making a proposal, which I am now propounding. I would like to make it clear, Sir, that I have not discussed my proposal with the Prime Minister nor with my former Cabinet colleagues, nor with the other members of the Alliance Party. It is necessary for me to make this clear lest the Opposition will try to make a political capital out of this. I consider that the defence of this country is a national matter above party politics, and every loyal citizen of this country, if he or she has a constructive suggestion to offer, should not hesitate to do so, so that the Government can form

a defence policy based on the knowledge that it has considered all the opinions of all the loyal citizens of this country.

I have noted, Sir, the proposal of the Prime Minister to ask for a conference—a Five-Power Conference—consisting of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and the United Kingdom, in order to discuss defence matters. I do not oppose this proposal, but I would suggest that we also consider other alternatives in case this conference either fails to materialise or, if it meets, it fails to bear satisfactory fruits. Before I enlarge on my proposal, Sir, I would like to preface it by trying to ask Honourable Members to concentrate on the political factors in this region.

First of all, the withdrawal of the British from this region—when I say “withdrawal” I mean she withdraws because she cannot effectively discharge her duties to this region—and the withdrawal of the Dutch and the French some years ago have left this region with no traces of the former colonial powers. Secondly, the famous SEATO, which was started a few years ago, is now no longer an effective force, because with France not playing an active part in it, and now with the withdrawal of Great Britain, this Treaty can only exist in name. The time is therefore, Sir, ripe for the countries in the region to declare collectively the neutralisation of South-East-Asia. To be effective, the neutralisation of South East Asia must be guaranteed by the big powers, including Communist China. Thirdly, it is time that the countries in South-East-Asia signed non-aggression treaties with one another. Now is also the time for the countries in South-East-Asia to declare the policy of co-existence, in the sense that the countries in the region should not interfere in the internal affairs of each other and to accept whatever form of government a country chooses to elect or adopt. I know, Sir, that this proposal may sound somewhat ambitious, but the alternative is so grave that it is worth trying.

The alternative to the neutralisation of Southeast Asia guaranteed by the Big Powers, including Communist China, is an open invitation by the region to the current Big Powers to make it a pawn in big power politics. The alternative to the signing of non-aggression treaty among the countries in the region is an arms race among themselves, which would be detrimental to their economy. The alternative to the declaration of the policy of co-existence is increased tension and subversion in the region.

Sir, as to the timing of and the method of implementing the proposal I have suggested, I would suggest that the Alliance Government take the incentive by consulting all the countries in the region before proceeding to the Five-Power Conference as proposed by the Prime Minister. This method has two advantages. First of all, the Government would know the reaction of the governments of the region to the proposal I have outlined, and, secondly, it would give the Alliance Government an opportunity to inform the governments of the region the intention of the Alliance Government for calling a Five-Power Conference as suggested by the Prime Minister. This consultation, Sir, with the governments in the region before proceeding to attend the Five-Power Conference is not only an act of courtesy but I consider also a wise diplomatic move. Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak beberapa tahun saya duduk sa-bagai Ahli di-dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini, maka pada petang ini saya telah dapat mendengar satu ucapan yang mengandongi chadangan yang bergeliga sa-kali yang telah disampaikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, bekas Menteri Dalam Negeri dan bekas Wakil Tetap Malaysia di-Bangsa² Bersatu. Saya katakan ucapan itu bergeliga, ia-lah kerana ucapan itu merupakan satu pandangan yang bebas dari sa-orang anggota yang banyak pengalaman dalam hubongan politik *international*, banyak pengalaman pula dari segi kedudukan politik dalam

negeri ini sendiri. Memang-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa'at saperti sekarang ini ada-lah satu sa'at yang tepat sekali untuk di-tinjau kembali dari segi pertahanan dan keselamatan negara kita. Chadangan penarekan keluar tentera² British dari Tenggara Asia ini termasuk Malaysia dan mungkin chadangan ini akan di-laksanakan mengikut apa yang telah di-renchanakan oleh Kerajaan ini sendiri, saya rasa ini memberi satu ilham baharu kepada negara kita untuk menempoh satu jalan yang prektikal dalam menjaga keselamatan negara kita dan di-dunia sa-belah sini.

Pernah pada satu masa dahulu pehak kami dan beberapa² pehak lain telah pernah menjalankan supaya Perjanjian Pertahanan antara Malaysia dan Great Britain itu di-tinjau sa-mula, di-kaji sa-mula, supaya dengan demikian akan dapat terchapai satu kesimpulan yang baik lebeh² lagi melihatkan kepada keadaan perubahan politik dunia terutama-nya dunia sa-belah sini. Sambil itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambil mengkaji butir² dan nilai² saran yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Berhormat daripada Johor Timor, bekas Menteri Dalam Negeri itu, ada-lah juga menasabah bagi Kementerian Pertahanan sendiri meninjau kembali chara² pentadbiran dan chara² perlaksanaan sa-suatu-nya berhubung dengan Angkatan Bersenjata kita sendiri. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu banyak perkara² yang luar biasa yang berlaku di-dalam Angkatan Tentera kita ini saperti soal perkara-nya kecil, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi besar erti-nya jika kita kaji dengan halus. Soal membeli alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain untuk digunakan oleh tentera pernah berlaku pembelian alat² itu tidak mengikut apa yang di-nasihatkan oleh pakar, pernah berlaku pembelian alat² itu mengikut kehendak orang² yang tertentu sahaja dalam Kementerian; saya tidak mahu mengatakan apa-kah tujuan-nya berlaku demikian tetapi saya mahu menguatkan kesah yang berlaku demikian itu. Pada hal kita tahu bahawa pakar² kita tatkala memberikan nasihat untuk membeli alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain bagi kegunaan Angkatan Tentera kita sudah

pasti pakar² itu mengkaji tentang keadaan tentera kita, suasana negeri kita dan keadaan negeri kita sendiri. Dengan demikian nasihat daripada pakar yang mengetahui benar² keadaan yang saperti saya sebutkan tadi alat² itu akan dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-wajar-nya oleh Angkatan Tentera kita.

Saya suka memberi satu dua chontoh, atau mithal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pembelian alat² senjata dan alat² yang lain yang saya katakan tidak mengikut nasihat daripada pakar² itu, atau pun nasihat orang² yang ahli. Antara tahun 1966 dengan 1967 saya tidak dapat butir, atau ma'lumat yang terang tentang tarikh-nya Kementerian Pertahanan telah membeli lebeh kurang 30,000 laras senapang patah untuk kegunaan yang saya sendiri pun tidak tahu, boleh jadi untuk kegunaan Pertahanan 'Awam, sebab senapang patah biasanya tidak di-gunakan oleh Angkatan Tentera, tetapi Kementerian Pertahanan telah membeli 30,000 laras senapang patah. Senapang patah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah luar biasa kelakuan-nya, tabiat-nya luar biasa sangat, kalau lebeh daripada 20 round di-tembak, maka laras-nya melentor ka-bawah hujong-nya. Dia tidak tahan daripada 20 kali tembak, lebeh daripada 20 kali tembak laras-nya melentor ka-bawah, dan peluru²-nya pun luar biasa, kalau 5 biji di-tembak sa-tidak²-nya sa-biji yang malas meletop. Sekarang ini apa nasib-nya senapang² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-simpan di-dalam setor, di-dalam tempat simpanan barang² bagi Angkatan Bersenjata itu, entah apa-kah hendak di-gunakan senapang itu pada masa yang akan datang tidak-lah di-ketahui, apa-kah dia akan menjadi besi burok yang akan di-jual ka-negeri Jepon, atau pun dia akan di-baiki kembali dan mungkin dapat di-gunakan. Itu satu chontoh Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Chontoh yang kedua, dalam tahun yang berkenaan juga antara 1966 dengan 1967 Kementerian Pertahanan kita telah membeli lebeh dari 200 buah kenderaan lori yang berat-nya 3 ton,

di-luar² bandar yang menjadi pemo-tong² getah, atau pekebun² kechil hanya dapat menerima lilehan yang hampir² kekeringan. Keadaan yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah memberi kesan kepada kedudukan hutang negara. Keadaan yang seperti demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adalah memberi kesan kepada kedudukan hutang negara—public debt, apa-kah hutang negara yang bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa itu tidak akan menyebabkan pula kepada bebanan kepada tanggungan keturunan kita pada masa akan datang? Apa-kah ini semua-nya boleh melibatkan pula ka-pada simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia? Sudah tentu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, siapa sahaja pun akan mengaku benar dan saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat pehak Kerajaan termasuk-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri pun akan menjawab sama dengan saya—ya. Seperti yang saya telah sebutkan bahawa deficit negara kita bagi tahun 1964 dan 1965 masing² sa-banyak \$392 juta dan \$519 juta. Angka² deficit mengikut anggaran bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah sa-banyak \$571 juta jumlah deficit bagi tahun 1964 dan 1965 berjumlah \$911 juta. Ini telah dapat di-atasi dengan pinjaman dalam negeri dan pinjaman luar negeri dan juga daripada draw down kita. Pinjaman dalam dan luar negeri yang di-perolehi dalam tahun 1964 dan 1965 ia-lah masing² sa-banyak \$624 juta dan \$89 juta dan dari draw down pula ia-lah sa-banyak \$196 juta dan \$36 juta.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.20 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.35 petang.

(Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Meshuarat)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1967

yang telah di-kemukakan di-dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini pada bulan January tahun lalu menggambaran deficit sa-banyak \$596 juta. dan ini telah di-tutupi dengan pinjaman dari dalam negeri sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$300 juta dan pinjaman luar negeri sa-banyak \$150 juta dan \$119 juta dari draw down. Dengan demikian jumlah hutang negara dalam tahun 1964 yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$2,216.8 juta itu telah meningkat kepada angka \$2,693.7 juta dalam tahun 1965. Dan dalam tahun 1966 angka² itu telah bertambah menjadi \$3,011.1 juta, ia-itu menjadikan tambahan sa-banyak \$794.3 juta lebeh dari tahun 1964.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hutang negara dalam tahun 1967 mengikut renchna membuat tambahan \$450 juta lebeh dari tahun 1966. Maka dengan itu menjadikan jumlah hutang negara semua-nya ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,461.1 juta berbanding dengan \$2,216.8 juta dalam tahun 1964 dan ka-seluruhan-nya menggambarkan jumlah tambahan sa-banyak, semenjak tahun 1964 ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,244.3 juta. Keadaan kewangan yang membimbangkan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah terhenti sa-takat itu sahaja, ia-nya malah menyentoh pula kedudukan simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia.

Dalam tahun 1962 simpanan emas dan tukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia berjumlah sa-banyak \$2,553 juta. Pada akhir tahun 1965 angka itu telah jatuh kepada \$2,485 juta. Perangkaan awal bagi tahun 1966 menunjukkan simpanan kita ini kepada angka \$2,368 juta. Kira² sa-chara berseh, reserve, atau simpanan kita itu telah susut sa-banyak \$189 juta dalam tempoh antara tahun 1962 hingga 1966. Kedudukan dalam tahun 1967 kami belum dapat memungut angka² yang tepat, tetapi pasti-lah gambaran-nya tidak akan lari jauh dari gambaran yang kami telah berikan itu. Lebeh² lagi dalam suasana menghadapi devaluasi-nya pound sterling. Siapa pun boleh memberi jaminan bahawa reserve, atau simpanan kita itu susut lagi dan akan susut lagi.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mari pula kita melihat kedudukan kewangan bagi tahun atau bagi Anggaran Belanjawan yang sedang kita hadapi sekarang. Mengikut apa yang di-terangkan dengan ucapan belanjawan, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan beberapa hari yang lalu menggambarkan perbelanjaan biasa berjumlah sa-banyak \$1,932 juta, belum masok kiraan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan dan anggaran hasil ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,882 juta, ia-itu kekurangan, atau deficit sa-banyak hanya \$50 juta sahaja. Tetapi bila dimasok kira Anggaran Pembangunan yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$680 juta, kemudian sa-sudah di-asingkan kira² penerimaan khas Anggaran Biasa, maka akan jadi-lah deficit negara bagi tahun ini sa-banyak \$618 juta yang menunjukkan perbezaan dengan tahun 1967 hanya sekadar \$22 juta sahaja. Kekurangan, atau deficit bagi tahun 1968 ini mengikut ranchana Kerajaan akan dapat di-tutupi, ia-itu dengan chara biasa sahaja-lah, ia-itu pinjaman dalam negeri sa-banyak \$400 juta dan pinjaman luar negeri sa-banyak \$200 juta.

Dengan angka² yang baharu ini negara akan menanggung hutang sekurang²-nya hingga akhir tahun ini ia-lah sa-banyak \$4,060.1 juta. Memandang kapada Anggaran Belanjawan biasa yang hanya lebeh \$1.7 juta sahaja dari anggaran tahun 1967 sekurang²-nya dapat-lah kita suatu rajah yang setatis atas gerakan tahun 1968 ini dan tentu-lah sa-bahagian daripada para Menteri Yang Berhormat akan sedikit gelisah, tetapi saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan Jema'ah Menteri telah bersependapat bahawa biar-lah Jema'ah Menteri gelisah buat sementara waktu asalkan ra'ayat tenteram buat sementara waktu sa-belum menjelang-nya pilihan raya besar nanti.

Di-tambah lagi dengan sikap tidak akan menambah lagi pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² Kerajaan dalam tahun ini dapat-lah membantu kita sedikit sa-banyak dalam memahami bentuk Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun ini. Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa memilih dalam perkara ini satu

di-antara dua—sama ada bersedia menambah pegawai² dan kaki-tangan² baharu di-mana ratusan kelulusan universiti akan sedia menunggu di-champor pula dengan kelulusan² sekolah Menengah Atas yang di-buat dan Kerajaan terpaksa menambah jumlah anggaran-nya yang berarti menambah jumlah deficit-nya, atau menambah chukai baharu dengan menaikan chukai yang sedia ada dengan banyak, atau menambah jumlah hutang negara baik dari dalam, atau dari luar negeri.

Yang kedua, Kerajaan kena-lah bersedia menghadapi penggangoran sachara besar²an dari masa² yang sudah² dan menghadapi tekanan politik yang tidak kurang pula hebat-nya. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah Kerajaan Perikatan bijaksana nampak-nya, apakala ia telah memilih jalan yang tenteram ia-itu mengelakkan kegelisahan ra'ayat dari tambahan chukai dan bersedia menghadapi hasil penggangoran kelas atas dengan janji² politik, atau dengan kelimah lain, tawaran² politik justeru sa'at hampir pilihan raya saperti sekarang ini ada-lah kekita-nya yang paling baik dengan kepanchingan saperti itu.

Dengan sedikit analisa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita akan menemui jawapan yang lumayan atas teka-teki dari bentuk Anggaran Belanjawan tahun ini, ia-itu anggaran yang bersifat tambahan belanja yang sedikit, tambahan chukai yang sedikit dan tambahan deficit yang sedikit, yang semua-nya sa-olah² menggambarkan kesederhanaan, tetapi menokokkan hutang negara yang lebeh yang kesimpulan semua-nya merupakan sifat burung kaswari menyembunyikan kepala-nya dalam pasir untuk menemui ra'ayat sa-kali lagi dalam suatu pilihan raya besar yang mungkin diadakan dalam bulan Oktober tahun ini, atau sa-lewat²-nya awal tahun hadapan, walau pun Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah dan akan tetap memberikan jaminan lagi bahawa tidak mungkin pilihan raya akan diadakan tahun ini, namun kemungkinan-nya payah juga untuk menepis dengan begitu sahaja.

Undang² chukup untuk membayar gaji pegawai² sa-hingga sa-tengah tahun sahaja, ada Negeri saperti itu dengan demikian menyebabkan pehak Perbendaharaan, pehak Kementerian Kewangan di-Kuala Lumpur ini terpaksa memberikan bantuan kepada Negeri² yang saperti itu, bantuan yang tidak di-tentukan jenis-nya—pendahuluan, itu-lah, ini-lah dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini ada-lah menjadi rahsia umum, walau pun surat khabar tidak pernah menyiarkan walau pun Menteri Yang Berhormat tidak pernah menyiarkan saperti-lah cherita Kelantan tidak chukup bayar gaji pada akhir tahun yang lalu saya sendiri menghadap Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri meminta \$1,500,000 ia-itu sa-bagai pinjaman, atau sa-bagai pendahuluan, sebab ada kira-nya di-belakang yang saya akan terangkan. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan tidak tahu kira² itu sedikit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-siarkan oleh Kabinet, apa yang di-siarkan di-dalam akhbar negeri Kelantan sudah sakit tenat—tidak dapat bayar gaji. Cherita negeri Kedah tidak payah bayar gaji, tidak keluar sama sa-kali. Mujor-lah dengan murah hati-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan waktu menjawab pertanyaan sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat pehak kami menyatakan \$1,000,000 bagi pinjam pada Kelantan, \$1½ juta bagi pinjam kepada Kedah untuk bayar gaji akhir tahun yang lalu dan ada lagi pinjaman² lain yang kerana projek² tertentu yang tidak payah disebut, baharu-lah terbit cherita itu pun, baharu-lah sa-kelingking kechil dari cherita² pinjaman, bantuan, pemberian yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan² Negeri yang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah adil kalau pehak yang memegang pimpinan Kerajaan Pusat sekarang ini dapat menghadapi kenyataan yang sa-benarnya dalam menghadapi kedudukan² kewangan Kerajaan. Banyak masaalah² yang harus di-jadikan asas² kajian sa-chara jujur dan ikhlas di-luar dari soal perhitungan politik, di-luar dari soal Kerajaan itu di-perintah oleh

negeri itu, di-perintah oleh parti mana, atau sa-bagai-nya. Kajian sa-chara jujur dan ikhlas. Apa-kah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan, bisa hidup dengan hasil Negeri-nya, dengan pemberian Kerajaan Pusat mengikut Undang² apa-kah Trengganu boleh hidup dengan hasil daripada bijeh sudah berkurang sekarang, apa-kah Pahang boleh hidup, apa-kah Kedah boleh hidup mithal-nya sa-chara detail, neschaya kita akan bertemu penyakit² insan, soal-nya tenat, atau tidak tenat. Sa-bagai satu chontoh, ta' payah kita panjangkan cherita dalam Dewan ini.

Bertambah banyak perojek pembangunan negara di-benakan di-dalam negeri yang berkenaan, bertambah besar bebanan negeri yang berkenaan bagi menanggung projek itu. Orang akan bertanya kepada saya, “Apa-kah erti-nya perojek di-bangunkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat dalam negeri itu—negeri mesti *share* sama memberikan modal?” Saya jawab *share* ada sama, tetapi bukan modal. *Share* menyelamatkan perojek yang di-bena oleh Kerajaan Pusat dengan modal ratusan juta ringgit. Sa-bagai chontoh perojek Kuala Muda—tali ayer Kuala Muda. Porojek Lemal Pasir Mas dan Porojek Kemubu yang di-lakukan dalam tahun ini insha' Allah atas pinjaman wang dari Bank Dunia di-mana wakil dari Kerajaan Negeri pun hadir sama dalam persidangan di-Washington untuk menjadi saksi mengesahkan bahawa benar Kerajaan Negeri akan memberikan *share* yang sa-penoh-nya bagi menjamin perojek yang di-bena daripada wang tabong Bank Dunia itu di-jaga dengan sa-baik²-nya akan memberikan hasil yang sa-baik²-nya. Sa-bagai satu chontoh di-bena-lah satu projek, kata-lah Kemubu Scheme—sa-bagai satu chontoh, saya lebih senang katakan Kemubu Scheme, kerana ranchangan itu akan di-lakukan dalam Negeri Kelantan sendiri. Kemubu Scheme, bila siap sahaja, Kerajaan Negeri mesti-lah menanggung belanja untuk menjaga, untuk maintenance, yang di-hitong tidak kurang daripada \$1,500,000 tiap² tahun. Belum masok penjagaan sekarang sa-bagaimana yang sedang berlaku Lemal Scheme dan scheme² yang

kechil² yang telah siap dan alhamdu lillah di-nekmati oleh ra'ayat sekarang, tidak kita nafikan baik-nya dan kita puji-lah Kerajaan Pusat bagi wang, berhutang wang luar negeri untuk membena projek saperti itu. Tetapi yang saya hendak terangkan bebanan yang mesti di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Negeri sa-bagai *share* dalam usaha pembangunan. Bertambah besar pembangunan itu mesti di-buat, bertambah besar bebanan itu mesti di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Negeri, sedangkan puncha hasil yang di-dapati oleh Kerajaan Negeri terbatas.

Kerajaan Negeri tidak berkuasa menaikkan chukai barang, sebab barang² expot dan impot bukan di-tangan dia. Kerajaan Negeri tidak berkuasa hendak pinjam wang luar negeri, sebab pinjaman wang luar mesti melalui Kerajaan Pusat. Hendak pinjam pada bank pun mesti di-jamin oleh Kerajaan Pusat di-beri rahmat oleh Kerajaan Pusat—boleh pinjam kata dia, baharu boleh pinjam. Apa puncha Kerajaan Negeri dapat wang, sedangkan bertambah baik Kerajaan Negeri memberikan khidmat dengan menjaga tali ayer itu dengan sa-baik²-nya, bertambah hanya hasil padi, bertambah selamat-nya simpanan emas dan pertukaran wang luar negeri Malaysia sendiri? Erti-nya, semua-nya yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dengan menggunakan wang yang berjuta² ringgit, menyelamatkan dua jalan bagi Kerajaan Pusat sendiri; selamat yang pertama, perojek itu terkawal dan dia tidak akan di-hina, atau di-nesta oleh negara yang memberikan pinjaman sebab terkawal; selamat yang kedua, foreign exchange-nya selamat, kerana tidak akan keluar wang itu membeli beras dari luar negeri. Sa-bagai satu chon-toh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri tidak ada peluang untuk mendapat wang-nya, ka-mana tempat negeri hendak mengadu, melainkan Kerajaan Pusat? Kalau-lah hendak merayu kapada Kerajaan Pusat pun tidak betul jalan, apa-lah erti-nya negeri itu menjadi unit dalam negara yang satu, sedangkan ujud-nya negara Kerajaan Pusat itu kerana ujud-nya unit² yang ada dalam negeri ini? Kalau tidak

ada unit² itu Kerajaan Pusat tinggal Kuala Lumpur, atau pun tinggal Federal Building sahaja bagi Kerajaan Pusat, tidak ada ra'ayat, tidak ada Negeri, tidak ada tanah, tidak ada hasil yang akan dapat pada Kerajaan Pusat. Di-sini dudok-nya masaalah. Maka timbul-lah, sekarang bertambah dekat dengan pilehan raya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal politik, soal pentadbiran, soal kewangan akan di-champor gaul dengan soal² politik.

Soal pinjaman pada bank, Kerajaan Kelantan kekurangan wang sejak lama. Kekurangan itu kerana di-lakukan projek² yang tertentu saperti membena sa-buah jambatan yang terbesar di-Asia Tenggara ini yang di-chadangkan pada mula-nya hendak pinjam wang Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi apa boleh buat? Kabinet tidak memberi kebenaran, atau tidak menyetujui hendak memberi pinjam sedangkan perojek itu sudah berjalan. Akhir-nya, dengan jasa baik Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, dengan jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, dan mungkin champor tangan jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, di-beri-lah kemudahan kami meminjam wang dari bank² tempatan; di-beri kemudahan meminjam wang sa-banyak \$5 juta untuk menutup kekurangan akibat dari kerja² pembangunan-lah; erti-nya sa-waktu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri memberi izin Kerajaan Negeri meminjam wang daripada bank, pada sa'at itu, erti-nya, mereka ini sekurang²-nya mengetahui kedudukan kewangan Kerajaan Negeri dan sebab² jadi demikian. Kalau tidak kerana sebab² yang ma'kul dan menasabah, yang *reasonable*, ta' akan mereka bertiga ini akan bersetuju membenarkan Kerajaan Negeri meminjam wang. Dapat-lah kebenaran, pinjam-lah wang dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua pun tentu-lah mengerti pinjaman wang yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Negeri, tidak boleh lebeh daripada 12 bulan. Ini mengikut atoran. Chukup 12 bulan sudah bayar balek, hendak pinjam balek minta kebenaran balek. Maka berjalan-lah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun. Yang kedua,

bila chukup 12 bulan, kebenaran dapat daripada Kerajaan Pusat, pinjam lagi tutup lobang itu, atau sambil ansorkan pembayaran-nya supaya pemotongan sedikit demi sedikit berjalan.

Sekarang apa jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kebenaran itu tidak di-beri lagi sa-olah²-nya berkata-lah Kerajaan Pusat kepada Kerajaan Negeri rasakan muka engkah, aku tidak bagi izin lagi kamu berhutang dengan demikian tidak boleh bayar hutang kepada bank. Apa jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bayaran pada bank tidak boleh buat. Mengikut Perlembagaan hanya 12 bulan sahaja kebenaran Kerajaan Negeri itu boleh berhutang kemudian kena bayar balek. Tidak chukup pinjam sa-mula. Chukup 12 bulan bayar balek. Sekarang sudah hampir ka-bulan yang ke-24 Kerajaan Pusat tidak bagi kebenaran. Di-mana sebab-nya itu, saya tidak tahu-lah. Apa-kah kerana anggota Kabinet ini hati batu? Saya perchaya tidak. Mereka orang² baik; saperti Perdana Menteri, orang baik. Kalau saya berjumpa minta pertolongan, dia akan tolong. Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu baik; Menteri Kewangan pun mungkin baik. Menteri Pengangkutan boleh jadi baik (*Ketawa*). Saya perchaya mereka orang baik, tetapi di-mana puncha-nya kebenaran itu tidak di-keluarkan? Tentu-lah ada sa-suatu yang berjalan di-sabalek itu. Ada hasutan dari luar! Ta' akan-lah hasutan boleh mempe-ngaruhi orang² bijaksana bistari saperti Menteri² Yang Berhormat yang ada pada hari ini. Orang itu tidak mampu hasutan. Kalau tidak hasutan, siapa? Ugutan? Ugutan lagi ta' takut, kita ada Polis. Bukan, ugutan politik. Ah, kalau ugutan politik ada lojik-nya, ada unsur² yang boleh di-terima oleh akal fikiran kita. Ugutan politik, ugutan daripada parti Kerajaan Pusat yang ada dalam negeri Kelantan yang chuba hendak mempermainkan sentimen kepartian supaya pinjaman tidak di-beri. Baik-lah soal itu tidak apa-lah, saya tidak kata apa. Tidak bagi pinjam, apa boleh buat? Kami jalan terus-lah. Soal sekarang ini, bank patut mengambil tindakan pada Kerajaan Negeri, da'awa-lah kenapa tidak bayar. Kalau Kerajaan Negeri di-da'awa dalam

mahkamah oleh bank² kerana hutang-nya tidak di-bayar, dari segi Perlembagaan-lah, orang² yang pertama sekali yang akan saya *subpoena* masuk mahkamah, ia-lah Menteri Kewangan, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, (Perdana Menteri Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj dan mungkin ada sa-orang dua Menteri lagi, tetapi Menteri Pengangkutan, jamin saya tidak akan bersangkut paut soal ini—tidak usah bimbang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini kedudukan soal kewangan Kerajaan² Negeri. Ada pun Kerajaan² Negeri lain, sakit-nya sama-lah bahkan ada yang lebeh lagi. Saya tahu—chukup document ada pada saya di-masokkan dalam satu file khas, kunchi dalam satu peti besi, kok terbang; ada document, chukup. Kenapa mereka boleh hidup—tidak boleh hidup juga tetapi kenapa mereka tidak tersibar berita-nya, kerana tidak mahu di-siarkan berita-nya? Itu soal kepandaian Kabinet dan soal kebaikan hati wartawan² untuk menyiarkan berita² yang saperti itu. Baik benar hati-nya. Mujurlah ada wartawan yang baik hati saperti itu, atau mungkin berita tidak sampai ka-tangan mereka, tidak apalah alhamdu lillah yang lepas, lepas-lah. Jadi, nyata-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedudukan Kerajaan² Negeri yang kurang puncha hasil-nya, yang tidak ada banyak bijeh dalam negeri-nya, hendak hidupan negeri dengan hasil tanah—tidak chukup, tidak chukup. Ini-lah kedudukan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak boleh di-bandingkan kedudukan negeri dengan kedudukan Kerajaan Pusat.

Saya memberikan pandangan² dan keritik² terhadap kewangan Kerajaan Pusat bukan erti-nya saya melupakan kedudukan Kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri. Tetapi saperti Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Johor Timor tadi juga-lah bahawa pandangan yang di-berikan dalam Dewan ini, ia-lah pandangan bebas dari orang² yang merasakan dirinya bertanggung-jawab untuk kebahagiaan nasional untuk kebahagiaan bangsa dan negara itu sendiri, bukan kerana parti, bukan kerana faham politik, tetapi kerana negara itu sendiri menghendaki Ahli² Dewan

yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat memberi pandangan yang bebas dengan fikiran yang terbuka, bukan dengan fikiran yang sempit, bukan dengan sentimen parti, bukan dengan hati yang berkarat, bukan dengan hati yang beku. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tinggalkan-lah masaalah itu.

Saya hendak masuk sedikit kepada Kementerian yang paling terkenal pada masa² yang akhir² ini, ia-lah Menteri Pelajaran. Perkara yang sedang hebat dan hangat yang di-perkatakan orang pada masa sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai hasil, atau natijah daripada peperiksaan L.C.E., ia-itu peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran Persekutuan, peratus-nya menurun jauh, pada mula-nya orang menyalahkan negeri Kelantan, sebab mula² terbit akhbar penuntut² L.C.E. di-negeri Kelantan merosot, jatuh peratus-nya, jatuh persen-nya—jatuh. Keluar-lah berita akhbar Kelantan dahshat sa-kali. Dahulu waktu orang ta' mahu masuk Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Kelantan keluar berita dahulu konon-nya di-hasut oleh PAS, jangan suroh masuk ka-sekolah² pondok, jangan masuk sekolah menengah rendah. Heboh sa-bentar akhbar. Yang Berhormat pun keluar-lah *statement* bagitu, bagini; keluar-lah kempen jahiliah dan sa-bagai-nya. Kemudian keluar pula berita akhir, bagi Perak macham itu juga, Pahang pun lagu itu juga—pi mai, pi mai sa-rupa; dua kali lima, lima kali dua—sepuluh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jawab-nya sama. L.C.E. pun bagitu juga. Keseluruhan peratus negara turun, cerita L.C.E. ini turun bagitu-lah macham² orang berkata, apa-kah sebab-nya bagini, salah ibu-bapa, ibu-bapa miskin, tidak ada duit hendak beli buku, ibu-bapa tak pedulikan pelajaran anak, ibu-bapa chuai pergi sekolah ta' berkasut, masuk chaching kerawit, bila chaching masuk ka-kepala otak pun beku, bila otak beku, semua periksa tidak lulus. Ada orang yang menyalahkan kurang buku, buku teks ta' ada. Ada orang salahkan Che' gu², dan guru² aktif sangat dalam union, bergerak dalam union, bergerak bekerja mengikut atoran-lah, apa-lah, apa nama Allah, saya pun ta' faham

istilah mereka itu. Menteri Yang Berhormat, Menteri Muda Pelajaran sendiri pula dalam ucapan-nya, kalau ta' salah saya dalam negeri Perak-kah, dalam negeri Selangor-kah, baharu² ini dengan sa-chara mutlak meletakkan kesalahan itu kepada guru² yang aktif dalam union.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya sebab² yang di-sebutkan tadi itu ada persen-nya masing², ada persen-nya masing² banyak atau sedikit, tetapi yang lain orang mudah lupa bila Menteri ta' menyebut satu perkara, orang ingatkan perkara itu sudah ta' ada, ia-itu satu perkara berkenaan dengan sa-buah mesen hikmat yang bernama mesen apa yang di-sebut *Computer*. *Computer* itu sa-buah mesen khas yang di-beli dengan harga yang mahal yang di-berikan satu tugas yang amat berat kepada-nya, ia-itu tugas menjadi pemeriksa kertas² peperiksaan murid² kita. Dan ini-lah kali yang pertama-nya murid² kita di-hadapkan dengan satu chara peperiksaan yang terlalu asing bagi mereka. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu entah benar entah tidak, tetapi saya rasa benar, sebab saya berani chakap, bahawa mengguris jawapan di-kertas soalan itu mesti-lah hati², jika tersalah tebal, atau tersalah gurisan-nya atau kurang terang gurisan-nya, tidak diterima oleh mesen hikmat itu dan murid² itu menjadi malang yang tiba² bila mesen hikmat itu tidak memberikan markah kepada mata pelajaran itu.

Murid² kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah menghadapi peperiksaan dengan chara biasa menggunakan fikiran berdasarkan kaedah² yang biasa di-faham dan di-ikut-nya, tetapi dengan datang-nya chara *computer* ini anak² terpaksa menempoh chara lain. Anak² kita itu sendiri mesti menjadi *computer*, walau pun telah ada latihan sa-belum itu, tetapi ta' chukup, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa lagi jika di-kaji dengan teliti terasa benar bagi kita chara soalan dan jawapan mengikut mesen *computer* itu saperti tikam ekor sahaja.

Anak² kita kadang² tidak sempat lagi menchari jawapan yang tepat, melainkan mengagak-nya yang mana katanya, "Ah! begitu-lah", di-tandakan sahaja jawapan kepada jawapan² yang tersedia ada dalam kertas peperiksaan itu dengan chara agak. Macham tikam ekor-lah. Kadang² terasa bagi kita bahawa chara² saperti itu terlalu beku dan mengajar murid² menjadi beku tidak berfikir. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa meshen hikmat ini pula tabi'at-nya manja sangat, tabi'at-nya lebeh susah dari bangsa yang menchipta-nya sendiri. Orang² dari Barat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh hidup di-sini, mereka boleh makan, boleh berjalan dalam udara panas, sa-tidak²-nya waktu berjalan makan angin, bermain golf, tetapi meshen *computer* ini dia ini terpaksa tinggal dalam bilek berhawa dingin yang tidak boleh lebeh daripada 60F—60-darjah, tak boleh lebeh dari itu. Berma'ana sejok dari tempat kita sekarang ini sejok kita sekarang ini mengigil dan lebeh dari itu lagi. Kita sekarang ini ada-lah 70F, barangkali dia 60. Belanja menjaga tentu-lah mahal, tujuh hari tujuh malam dia kena dudok dalam bilek itu, sejok macham itu; orang pun kena jaga terus menerus dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menjaga itu orang Timor bukan orang Barat, orang dudok dalam hawa panas, empat jam paling lama orang yang menjaga *computer* itu boleh dudok dalam bilek *computer* itu 4 jam, lepas itu kena ganti orang lain. Alang-kah manja-nya meshen hikmat ini, Tuan yang di-Pertua, terok benar hendak menghadapi meshen hikmat ini terlalu sulit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kerja-nya pun ta' puas hati kalau budak tores ta' betul pun tak ada ampun ma'af lagi, walau pun jawapan budak itu memang betul chuma, tores ta' betul, langsung budak dapat B atau C. Bila dapat B atau C, Alhamdu lillah, selamat tinggal sekolah. Sekurang²-nya sekolah Kerajaan; chari sekolah private. Ini nama-nya korban Kementerian Pelajaran, atau pun lebeh tegas katakan korban Khir Johari.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-baik-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran kita ini rajin berjalan keluar negeri;

kalau dia pergi keluar negeri, pergi-lah dia berkunjong ka-Amerika-lah, atau ka-tempat negeri yang membuat *computer* itu, patut-lah dia kena berkira dengan tempat orang membuat itu; tolong-lah tuan² buat *computer* yang bertabi'at Timor; tolong buat *computer* yang bertabi'at Malaysia ya'ani boleh dudok dalam hawa panas sadikit; jangan buat *computer* untuk orang yang berdarah Barat sahaja; biar ada tabi'at Timor, kalau tidak terok kita hendak pakai.

Kita boleh bermegah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa negara Malaysia inilah negara yang pertama sa-kali di-Asia Tenggara ini menggunakan *computer* dalam memeriksa kertas² peperiksaan. Megah buat apa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, megah ada *computer* hasilnya Alhamdu lillah menerjun kebawah bukan merosot, menerjun ka-bawah?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan cerita *computer* dan akibat² timbul oleh-nya, timbul-lah soal kelulusan L.C.E. atau S.R.P. Ibu-bapa murid² telah di-hadapkan kepada satu keadaan yang amat merunsingkan di-mana murid² yang mendapat "A" sahaja boleh meneruskan ka-kelas Tingkatan Empat, atau Form Four, sedangkan yang kelulusan B dan C menjadi korban begitu sahaja. Sambil memperoses itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ibu bapa tadi ta' hendak anak² itu ta' belajar, di-hantar anak² itu ka-sekolah suwa bagi menampong pelajaran² anak²; mereka sa-telah siap masuk sekolah suwa itu sudah terima bayaran wang sekolah, sa-kurang²-nya habis-lah dalam \$60 atau \$70, belum masuk buku lagi—\$60 atau \$70; kalau buku itu sama boleh pakai yang lama, kalau ada pertukaran baharu pakai buku baharu masuk sekolah—\$60 atau \$70. Sudah bayar jelas, dudok anak itu belajar. Hah! keluar-lah keputusan baharu yang di-buat yang di-istiharkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran kita; kata dia, Kerajaan sudah kaji, Menteri sudah kaji, bahawa meshuarat jawatan-kuasa di-dapati banyak orang terkorban, kasehan-lah kapada mereka itu maka sekarang kami istiharkan-lah bahawa murid²

yang dapat B dapat teruskan ka-Tingkatan Empat, sa-bahagian yang mengikut markah² yang di-tentukan yang kurang sedikit markah dapat B juga boleh pergi ka-sekolah Vocational School. Ada pula, yang C kalau umornya baharu masok 15 tahun boleh-lah dudok lagi dalam bahagian Form Three, Tingkatan 3, yang sudah lebeh daripada 15 tahun Alhamdu lillah, selamat jalan pergi chari tempat lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu cherita yang ganjil dari Kementerian Pelajaran yang merupakan satu Kementerian yang paling tidak tetap neracha; meter dasar-nya itu bergerak terus, ta' dapat hendak di-bacha, 45 degree-kah, 60 degree-kah, 80 degree-kah saperti-lah kedudukan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri—tidak tetap, ka-hulu ka-hilir, ka-hulu ka-hilir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka melaung²-lah Menteri Pelajaran dan Setia-usaha Politik-nya—champor-lah Setia-usaha Politik sedikit, tentu-lah ada *share* dia—bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran dengan perasaan penoh kasehan belas, penoh peri kemanusiaan memberikan pertimbangan yang saksama dalam perkara ini dan dengan demikian beribu² pelajar tertolong dengan perubahan dasar Kementerian yang tersebut. Bukan main sedap, bertepok tangan orang² itu. Bagus-lah Menteri kita ini dia tolong murid², beribu² dapat B dan C, Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tolong, selamatkan daripada terkurban. Yang mengurbankan siapa² dan yang hendak menyelamatkan siapa? Tidak-kah ini merupakan satu permainan politik yang lichin sa-kali oleh Kementerian Pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua?

Mereka terbuang oleh kerana dasar Kementerian; mereka tersingkir oleh kerana dasar Kementerian; dan mereka di-pungut balek pun oleh kerana dasar Kementerian. Pelajar² kita telah menjadi bahan² *experiment* dari dasar Kementerian yang tidak tetap, atau dasar Kementerian tidak masak. Hendak ka-mana anak² kita di-bawa oleh Kementerian kita ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Tiap² tahun terbit peratoran baharu. Tiap² tahun keluar chara

baharu, kaedah baharu. Lebeh baik kita namakan Kementerian Pelajaran ini “Kementerian Experiment Tentang Pelajaran”—boleh baharu-lah tepat. Anak² kita di-jadikan bahan² *experiment*, bahan² perchubaaan mungkin berjaya atau tidak; ya tidak berjaya kita ubah lagi, yang ini kita pakai, yang ini kita ubah lagi. Ubah lagi, dasar baharu lagi saperti jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran pagi tadi-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Bila soal chara baharu? Ya, boleh, sudah. Bila? Baharu hendak buat. Itu chara jawapan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara yang terlalu kabor-lah. Kita tahu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu beliau pun pernah menjadi Menteri Pelajaran; sa-sudah itu beliau berhenti daripada Menteri Pelajaran, tukar Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib menjadi Menteri Pelajaran; ada nampak-nya perubahan sedikit chara dia. Chara Rahman Talib pula rasa-nya—Ah! Tukar balek kapada beliau menjadi Menteri Pelajaran. Pendek-nya Alhamdu lillah-lah Menteri Pelajaran kita ini banyak benar pengalaman hasil daripada perchubaaan² yang telah lalu.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pelajaran ini, ia-lah masaalah pertukaran guru². Ini pun nampak-nya mendapat tempat yang baik dalam pandangan umum—public opinion. Bukan tujuan saya di-sini untok sama² membantah kapada Kementerian atas pertukaran guru² itu, hendak champor tangan pertukaran Che'gu yang disebutkan baharu ini, tetapi apa yang saya ingin menyatakan ia-lah apa-kah pertukaran pemimpin² guru itu sa-chara kebetulan sahaja, atau memang di-sengajakan. Kalau-lah sa-chara kebetulan sahaja, ya'ani apa boleh buat sudah kebetulan, maka Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman tukar dari Muar ka-sekolah yang terpenchil di-Sungai Lembing, Pahang, dan demikian-lah juga Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari Kelantan ka-Banting negeri Selangor. Jika itu-lah satu kebetulan, maka ia ada-lah kebetulan yang paling aneh sa-kali.

Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ia-lah pemimpin kesatuan guru² yang

tentu-nya memerlukan perhubungan yang chepat yang rapat, atau baik, dengan anggota² dan ahli²-nya yang demikian memerlukan tempat strategik dalam kedudukan-nya. Dia mengajar, dia mendidek, jangan dia chuai dengan kewajipan-nya sa-bagai guru tetapi perlu tempat itu tempat yang strategik maka dia dapat tempat yang strategik. Sungai Lembing, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah tempat yang kurang baik. Siapa sahaja pun mesti berkhidmat walau pun sampai kapada kemunchak Gunong Tahan, kalau disana ada sekolah, sebab khidmat saperti itu lebeh mulia daripada khidmat daripada pekan² bagi guru², tetapi bagi sa-orang pemimpin guru yang memerlukan tempat yang strategik bagi menjaga kesatuan-nya, menjaga menafa'at ahli² kesatuan-nya yang juga ada berhubungan-lah dengan kedudukan soal pelajaran anak², maka Sungai Lembing tidak-lah strategik tempat-nya.

Demikian pula-lah dengan Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari negeri Kelantan di-tukarkan ka-Banting negeri Selangor. Dari segi tempat, bagus-lah di-Banting itu dekat Kuala Lumpur, Che'gu Ahmad Shah sa-minggu sa-kali boleh makan angin ka-Kuala Lumpur; kalau dahulu sa-bulan sa-kali pun payah—bagus. Tetapi ada soalan jika itu-lah juga merupakan satu kebetulan maka ia-lah kebetulan yang aneh kata saya tadi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pandangan saya, semua tempat ada-lah baik bagi guru² itu, sebab memang guru² itu sudah takdirkan untuk mengajar dan mendidek semua murid² dengan tidak kira di-mana mereka berada. Sungai Lembing, kata saya tadi, tempat yang terpenchil dan perhubungan-nya sulit menyebabkan dia sa-bagai sa-orang pemimpin kesatuan guru tidak lojik dan tidak prektikal bagi dia dudok di-tempat yang saperti itu; dari segi khimat-nya baik. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini, tempat yang di-Sungai Lembing itu dari segi nilai perjuangan kesatuan-nya ada-lah merupakan tempat buangan, bukan buangan bagi tuboh Che'gu Ahmad

Abdul Rahman, tetapi buangan dari segi chita² perjuangan kesatuan guru² itu sendiri. Demikian pula dengan Che'gu Ahmad Shah dari Kelantan yang menjadi pemimpin Sharikat Kerjasama² Guru² Melayu Kelantan. Dia di-pindahkan daripada negeri Kelantan dudok di-Banting, Selangor. Bagaimana nasib-nya Sharikat Kerjasama² Kesatuan Guru² Melayu Kelantan, sa-buah sharikat kerjasama guru² yang terbesar sa-kali dalam Malaysia.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta jalan bagi penjelasan—terima kaseh. Berhubung dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat tadi, saya ingin tahu, atau ingin mintakan penjelasan bahawa Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini telah menyedari atas bantahan pertukaran-nya yang dia ini telah terperangkap oleh jebak yang di-buat oleh parti PAS, kerana ahli² kesatuan guru² itu sa-bilangan ramai daripada-nya ahli² PAS atau orang yang *pro* kapada PAS.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak sedar itu; kalau betul macham itu nampak-nya bertambah maju-lah PAS ini di-kalangan guru²; tidak sedar lagi saya itu. Kalau betul macham itu, Alhamdu lillah-lah itu, bagus-lah kedudukan PAS. Terjebak tidak saya tidak tahu-lah; sa-lama ini ta' tahu saya kesatuan guru itu di-pengarohi oleh PAS. Saya pun Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ta' kenal, Alhamdu lillah-lah ta' kenal lagi. Biar-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, . .

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Ada lagi?

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Ada lagi sadikit. Jadi untuk lanjutan, bahawa ini-lah kehendak PAS melagakan antara Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman dengan Kementerian Pelajaran?

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri: Bila dapat *point* itu, saya pun tidak tahu-lah; barangkali Yang Berhormat daripada Muar Utara ini baharu terdapat point sa-bentar tadi. Sa-lama ini dalam surat

khobar heboh² tidak ada sangkut² menyangkut dengan PAS; yang di-heboh²kan ia-lah tentang pertukaran itu. Che'gu Ahmad Abdul Rahman ini ia-lah orang kuat UMNO, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tadi pun sebut orang kuat UMNO. Boleh jadi terjebak dia dengan perangkap PAS—

masaalah! Alang-kah bodoh-nya pemimpin² UMNO ini, boleh terjebak.

Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.30 petang.

No.	Name	Age	Address	Form	School
11.	Jeyaran s/o Rangasamy	.. 16	909 P.W.D. Quarters, Kulai, Johore	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris, Kulai (Menengah), Kulai, Johore
12.	Rosa Francis	.. 17	6B Jalan Kolam Ayer, Johore Bahru	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Convent Menengah, Johore Bahru
13.	Ramanathan s/o Kasinathan ..	.. 17	209 Kampong Station, Kuala Kangsar	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan Clifford (Inggeris), Kuala Kangsar
14.	Nadarajah s/o Sinnasamy ..	.. 17	2151 8th Milestone, Paya Rumpit, Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
15.	Nadarajan s/o Letcheman ..	.. 17	Radella Estate, Bemban P.O., Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
16.	Perumal s/o Tharumalingam ..	.. 17	Bertam Estate, Durian Tunggal, Malacca	Form IV ..	.. Gajah Berang Secondary English School, Malacca
17.	K. Kunche Krishnan ..	.. 17	Kulai Besar Estate, Johore	Form IV ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris Kulai (Menengah), Kulai, Johore
18.	Muniandy s/o Subramaniam ..	.. 17	Bukit Aping, Lubok Buntar, Bandar Baharu, Kedah	Form IV ..	.. Methodist Secondary School, Parit Buntar
19.	Thangamani d/o Arunasalam ..	.. 15	—	Form III ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kampong Baharu, Bukit Mertajam
20.	Appalasamy s/o Subramaniam	.. 15	Batak Rabi Estate, Teluk Anson	Form III ..	.. Sultan Abdul Aziz Secondary School, Teluk Anson
21.	Vasudevan s/o Puthal ..	.. 15	Mersing, Estate, Mersing, Johore	Form III ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Sri Mersing, Mersing, Johore
22.	Kaliapin s/o Ramaya ..	.. 17	36C Jalan Kanchut, Alor Star, Kedah	Form III ..	.. Maktab Sultan Abdul Hamid, Alor Star, Kedah
23.	Rengasamy s/o Perumal ..	.. 16	Lothian Estate (East Division), Salak, Nilai, Selangor	Form III ..	.. National Type Secondary School (English), Sungei Pelek, Sepang, Selangor
24.	Joseph s/o Soosai ..	.. 14	786 Mkg. Relau Road, Balik Pulau, Penang	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah St. George, Balik Pulau, Penang
25.	Manickam s/o Avadiar ..	.. 15	62 Banting Estate, Banting, Selangor	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Inggeris Methodist (Menengah), Telok Datok, Banting, Selangor
26.	Muniandy s/o Narasiman ..	.. 15	Division 60, Chersomese Estate, Kuala Kurau, Perak	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Bagan Serai, Perak
27.	Nallayan s/o Kandasamy ..	.. 14	Jerantut Estate, Jerantut, Pahang	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Jerantut, Pahang
28.	Philomena d/o Santhanam ..	.. 15	389A Residential Area, Kuala Pilah	Form II ..	.. Tunku Kurshiah Secondary School, Kuala Pilah
29.	Darmalinggam s/o Kandasamy	.. 15	B/C Division, Sepang Estate, Sepang	Form II ..	.. National Type Secondary School (English), Sungei Pelek, Sepang, Selangor
30.	Balan s/o Nallamuthu ..	.. 13	Paloh Estate, Paloh, Johore	Form II ..	.. Lower Secondary English School (National Type), Yong Peng, Johore
31.	Gopalsamy s/o Rajoo Naidu ..	.. 14	Kuala Ketil Estate, Kedah	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kuala Ketil, Kedah
32.	Angiah s/o Marimuthu ..	.. 14	Sungei Tukang Estate, Sungei Patani	Form II ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Kuala Ketil, Kedah
33.	Periamalai s/o Kannan ..	.. 14	Mengkibol Estate, Kluang	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah Inggeris (Jenis Kebangsaan), Kluang
34.	Sarjone d/o Naidu ..	.. 12	8D Block "A" 4th Floor, Jalan Lumba Kuda Lama, Johore Bahru	Form I ..	.. Sultan Ibrahim Girls' School, Johore Bahru
35.	Muthu s/o Lingappan ..	.. 12	Pamol (M) Ltd, Sembrong Division, Kluang	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah Inggeris (Jenis Kebangsaan), Kluang
36.	Gopal Krishnan s/o Arumugam	.. 13	80th Mile, P.W.D. Quarters, Batu Kurau Road, Taiping	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Batu Kurau, Taiping
37.	Christopher s/o Anthony ..	.. 14	54 Indian Settlement, Batu Gajah, Perak	Form I ..	.. Sultan Yussuff Secondary School, Batu Gajah, Perak
38.	Muniandy s/o Vuturan ..	.. 14	15D New Village, Langkap, Perak	Form I ..	.. Sekolah Menengah Rendah, Langkap, Perak

NOTE.—

For Form Six Upper and Lower—\$300 per term.

For Form Five and Four—\$120 per term.

For Forms Three, Two and One—\$80 per term.

**LIST OF STUDENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS RECEIVING SOUTH
INDIAN LABOUR FUND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS—FROM 1962 TO 1964**

Name of Student	Name of School	Std.
1. Raja Segaran s/o Raman ..	Sekolah Tunku Abdul Halim, Kampong Bahru, Alor Star ..	III
2. Rathakrishnan s/o Ramamoorthi ..	Bedong English School, Bedong, Kedah ..	III
3. Nyanakeeda d/o Ramachandran ..	St. Anne's Convent, Kulim, Kedah ..	III
4. Nadarajah s/o Kandasamy ..	Batu Road School II, Kuala Lumpur ..	IV
5. M. Muniandy ..	National Type Primary English School, Selama, Perak ..	IV
6. Sulojana ..	The Convent, Tg. Bungah, Penang ..	IV
7. K. Kaliappan ..	Merlimau English School, Merlimau, Malacca ..	IV
8. Raja Kumaran ..	Serdang English School, Serdang, Kedah ..	V
9. Ramasamy Selayah ..	Tengku Mahmood Iskander School, Pontian, Johore ..	V
10. A. Kaliappan ..	Merlimau English School, Merlimau, Malacca ..	V
11. Sathiseelan ..	National Type Primary School, Bagan Serai, Perak ..	V
12. A. Manimegalai ..	Northam Road Girls' School, Penang ..	V
13. Naganambal ..	Northam Road Girls' School, Penang ..	V
14. M. Laurette d/o Michael ..	Pulau Tikus Convent, Penang ..	VI
15. Annamalai alias Sellappan s/o Ramasamy ..	Bandar Hilir English School, Malacca ..	VI
16. Sinnappen s/o Sinnathamby ..	Assumption School, Butterworth ..	VI
17. Pusanathan s/o Palanyandy ..	National Type Primary English School, Meru Road, Klang ..	VI
18. C. S. Kalliam ..	The Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Malacca ..	VI
19. Ramanathan s/o Muniandy ..	National Type English School, Jerantut, Pahang ..	VI
20. Isawasan M. ..	National Type Primary English School, Selama, Perak ..	VI
21. P. Fathimah Mary ..	The Convent Primary School, Balik Pulau, Penang ..	VI
Form		
22. Narayanan s/o Kunjooraman ..	Serdang English School, Serdang, Kedah ..	I
23. Sosamma d/o Verghese ..	Senior Methodist Girls' School, Klang ..	I
24. Pakianathan s/o Savarimuthu ..	Sri Mersing Secondary School, Mersing, Johore ..	I
25. Haridas s/o Sanyasi ..	Penang Free School, Penang ..	I
26. N. Sarewathy ..	Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Malacca ..	II
27. Vadivelu s/o Rangiah ..	Kepala Batas Secondary School, Province Wellesley ..	II
28. Mariapan s/o Munnuswami ..	Sekolah Menengah Sri Mersing, Mersing, Johore ..	II
29. Kali Kavandan s/o Sinnan ..	High School, Malacca ..	II
30. Munusamy s/o Patchai ..	Dharma National Type Secondary School (English), Petaling, Selangor ..	II
31. Kobal s/o Muniandy ..	Sultan Abdul Aziz School, Kuala Selangor ..	II
32. Thangavelu N. ..	Government English School, Segamat ..	II
33. Muniandy ..	Tuanku Muhammad School, Kuala Pilah ..	II
34. S. C. Maingin ..	Tuanku Muhammad School, Kuala Pilah ..	II
35. Ramalingam s/o Munusamy ..	Horley Methodist Secondary School, Teluk Anson ..	II
36. M. Elanchian ..	Ampang Road Girls' Secondary School, Kuala Lumpur ..	II
37. Pathmapathy d/o Karappen ..	The Convent Secondary School, Birch Road, Seremban ..	II
38. Tankaraj s/o Gopal ..	Kajang High School, Kajang, Selangor ..	II
39. Chandram s/o Sivathaman Nair ..	Sultan Yusof Secondary School, Batu Gajah ..	II
40. Sethu Raman s/o Subramaniam ..	Ibrahim Secondary School, Sungei Patani ..	II
41. A. Pichiah ..	Tunku Besar Secondary School, Tampin ..	II
42. K. Elankopan ..	High School, Klang ..	II
43. S. Kanarathnam ..	High School, Klang ..	II
44. R. Mannar Naidu ..	Secondary English School, Pontian, Johore ..	II
45. Ramasandiran s/o Palanappan Pillay ..	St. David's High School (Secondary Continuation School), Bukit Bahru, Malacca ..	II
46. P. Palaniappan ..	Sekolah Abu Bakar (Menengah), Temerloh, Pahang ..	II
47. S. Subramaniam ..	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang ..	II
48. T. Govindasamy ..	Methodist Secondary School, Nibong Tebal ..	II
49. N. Subramaniam s/o Nookaiah ..	St. Anthony's Secondary School, Teluk Anson ..	III
50. Thomas Saminathan ..	St. Thomas National Type Secondary School, Kuantan ..	III
51. Rajendram ..	Government English School, Bagan Serai ..	III
52. P. Chellamuthu ..	Government English School, Bagan Serai ..	III
53. A. Sucila ..	Sekolah Menengah Inggeris, Linggi, P.O., Rentau ..	III
54. M. Arputhasamy ..	Segamat Secondary English School, Segamat, Johore ..	III
55. Arumugam s/o Vellasamy ..	Jasin Secondary English School, Jasin, Malacca ..	III
56. Renggasamy s/o Krishnan ..	Jasin Secondary English School, Jasin, Malacca ..	III
57. V. Sarathambal ..	Sultan Abu Bakar School, Kuantan, Pahang ..	III

Inquiry, and (b) the Committee of informed in writing when the Court has taken cognisance of the agreement; and

Shamsiah Fakiah, Abdullah S. D. dan lain² lagi jika mereka menyerah diri, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-berikan baharu² ini kapada sa-orang daripada ahli keluarga mereka, ia-itu Anjang bin Abdullah; dan

- (b) sama ada tawaran sa-banyak \$75,000 kapada sa-siapa yang dapat menangkap Abdullah S. D. itu maseh berjalan terus.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain):

- (a) Penganas Kominis yang meninggalkan pertubohan penganas Kominis dan menyerah diri kapada pemerintah dengan secepat mungkin ada-lah di-anggap sebagai anggota musuh yang menyerah diri dan mereka tidak akan di-da'awa kechuali ada sebab² yang istimewa dan bukti² yang menunjukkan bahawa mereka itu telah melakukan keganasan dan pembunuhan. Masa-lah pengampunan terhadap sa-saorang yang menyerah diri itu terpulang-lah kapada kerjasama, tingkah laku dan kejujoran-nya terhadap Kerajaan setelah dia menyerah diri.

Pengampunan yang telah di-katakan di-beri kapada Anjang bin Abdullah baharu² ini tidak ada terchatet di-dalam rekod Kementerian ini.

- (b) Berkenaan dengan hadiah \$75,000 tidak lagi berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya, walau bagaimana pun sa-saorang yang bukan kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang berjaya memujok dan membawa keluar sa-orang penganas yang berpangkat tinggi daripada Jawatan-kuasa Daerah ka-atas, seperti Abdullah S. D. dan lain² harus mendapat hadiah dan begitu juga sekira-nya dia memberi ma'alumat yang menghasilkan pembunuhan sa-orang penganas yang sama pangkat.

28. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya

Thai tentang bahaya pendaratan kapal² terbang Kominis di-kawasan sarang Kominis di-Sempadan Negeri Thai; dan

- (b) berkaitan dengan kegiatan² operasi bersama Thai-Malaysia, kawasan² mana-kah Kominis² lebih kuat bertapak dan di-mana-kah tempat² banyak berlaku pertemporan².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Perjanjian Sempadan Malaysia/Thai ada-lah semata² untuk maksud menjalankan gerakan² bagi menghapuskan Penganas Kominis di-sepanjang sempadan Malaysia dan Thailand. Belum ada ma'alumat di-terima yang menunjukkan ia-itu kapal² terbang Kominis telah mendarat di-Kawasan Sempadan Malaysia dengan Thailand.
- (b) Ada-lah tidak bijak bagi menunjukkan satu persatu kawasan² yang berkenaan kerana sebab² keselamatan. Tetapi pada kesuluruhan-nya kawasan² Sempadan ada-lah di-anggap sebagai kawasan Kominis bertapak dan tempat² yang banyak berlaku pertemporan ia-lah dalam daerah Betong.

Rusohan di-Pulau Pinang

29. Tuan Haji Husin Rahimi bin Haji Saman bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada Kerajaan berchadang mengadakan Surohan-jaya Bebas untuk menyiasat sebab² dan hal² yang membawa kapada rusohan² di-Pulau Pinang, dan jika ya, bila-kah Surohanjaya seperti itu akan di-tubuhkan dan siapa-kah Pengerusi-nya, dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Kerajaan tidak berchadang menubuhkan satu Surohanjaya Penyiasatan, oleh kerana Kerajaan ada-lah termaalom tentang sebab² yang meletuskan rusohan di-Pulau Pinang pada bulan November dan Disember yang lalu itu.

Tuan Haji Termizi bin Haji Abd. Ghani

30. Tuan Haji Husin Rahimi bin Haji

Termizi (Hj. Sabir) bin Hj. Abd. Ghani dari Parit Abas, Kuala Kurau, Perak, di-tangkap pada bulan Oktober, 1964 dan apakah kesalahan yang di-tuduhkan ka-atas-nya;

- (b) ada-kah dia telah di-bicharakan dalam mana² Mahkamah, dan jika ya, di-mana dan bila dan apakah hukuman yang di-jatuhkan ka-atas-nya;
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa dia mempunyai tauliah mengajar Ugama Islam yang di-anugerahkan oleh Sultan Perak;
- (d) di-mana-kah dia sekarang; adakah dia telah di-buang negeri, dan jika ya, sebutkan tarikh dan tempat dia di-buang negeri dan bagaimana chara dia di-buang negeri;
- (e) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa isteri dan anak²-nya ada-lah warganegara negeri ini; dan
- (f) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa keluarga-nya telah tidak di-beritahu sa-chukup-nya akan nasib-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) Tuan Haji Termizi (Hj. Sabir) bin Haji Abdul Rani telah di-tangkap pada 28hb Oktober, 1964, di-Kuala Kurau, kerana di-shaki terlibat dalam gerakan² gulungan pelampau yang bergiat di-daerah Krian, menurut kuasa di-bawah seksyen 73 (1), Act Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960. Pada 12hb November, 1964, ia telah di-serahkan kepada Imigresen Ipon dan ditahan di-bawah seksyen 35, Ordinance Imigresen, 1959 sementara menunggu penyiasatan dan perbicharaan.
- (b) Ia telah di-bicharakan pada 16hb November, 1964 di-Mahkamah Magistrate, Ipoh atas tuduhan:
 - (1) memasoki Malaysia sechara haram ia-itu kesalahan di-bawah seksyen 6 (3), Ordinance Imigresen, 1959.
 - (2) atau memasoki negeri ini dengan tidak mempunyai

pasport yang sah ia-itu kesalahan di-bawah seksyen 3 (1) Ordinance Pasport No. 33/1960.

Tuan Haji Termizi telah mengaku salah atas tuduhan yang kedua, lalu di-hukom 6 bulan penjara dan di-simpan di-Penjara Taiping.

- (c) Senarai guru² ugama yang di-anugerahi tauliah dari D.Y.M.M. Sultan yang di-simpan oleh Pejabat Ugama Negeri Perak mengesahkan Tuan Haji Termizi bukan sa-orang guru ugama yang bertauliah sebab nama-nya tiada termasuk ka-dalam senarai itu.
- (d) Pada 8hb Ogos, 1965 Tuan Haji Termizi telah di-hantar balek ka-Pulau Bangka, Indonesia melalui Mersing sa-telah permohonan-nya untuk Kebenaran Masok telah di-tolak oleh Kementerian ini.
- (e) Isteri Tuan Haji Termizi yang kedua yang bernama Che' Halimah Saadiah binti Haji Rais, dan anak-nya Abdul Majid ada-lah warganegara negeri ini. Mereka ada-lah peranakan tempatan.
- (f) Keluarga Tuan Haji Termizi ada-lah termalom atas tindakan menghantar-nya balek. Mereka telah melawat-nya di-Penjara Taiping sa-belum ia di-hantar balek ka-Pulau Bangka.

Kera'ayatan

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs the number of people who have become citizens (a) by registration; (b) by naturalization from August 1957 (Merdeka Day) up to the end of 1967, giving the figures separately.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The figures in respect of persons who have become citizens from August 1957 (Merdeka Day) to the end of 1967 are as follows:

(a) by registration	...	1,611,226
(b) by naturalisation	...	5,969
Total	...	1,617,195

auction off such goods and the law under which they can act in this way, if they do not, whether he will direct the police to return the goods to their rightful owners, i.e., the Labour Party of Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am not aware of any such announcement. The law relating to the disposal of properties belonging to a society which has been declared unlawful is clear. Section 17 of the Societies Act, 1966 empowers the Official Assignee to wind up the affairs of any society which has been declared unlawful. There have been instances where equipment used in the production of subversive documents had been seized by the police. Receipts have been issued to members of the political party concerned present at the time of the raid to enable the party to claim the equipment on production of the receipts. If the society concerned is ultimately closed down the police will hand over the properties seized from the political party to the Official Assignee for disposal.

In regard to properties which have been seized by the Police under circumstances creating suspicion of the commission of an offence, the Police is authorised to seize and retain such properties until such time when prosecution is undertaken, and, in such cases, the disposal of the properties will be dealt with by the Court of Law. In the event of there being no prosecution such properties will be disposed of by the Police under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Orang² Tahanan

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state how many:

- (a) thugs;
- (b) curfew breakers;
- (c) Labour Party members have been arrested from the 24th November, 1967, to the end of the year and of these how many have been served with orders of detention under the Internal Security Act.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

- (a) 758 thugs were arrested, out of which 288 were subsequently released. Proceedings against the remaining 470 were being taken as follows:
 - (i) 85 under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance No. 13/1959;
 - (ii) 57 under the Restricted Residence Enactment, Cap. 39;
 - (iii) 4 under the Banishment Ordinance No. 11/1959;
 - (iv) 23 under court action;
 - (v) 301 are still under detention and investigation for action according to the law.
- (b) 1,072 curfew breakers were arrested and prosecuted in court.
- (c) As this Ministry does not maintain a separate record according to party affiliations of persons arrested, I am not in a position to state the number of members of Labour Party arrested.

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of all detainees who have been released from Taiping, Batu Gajah, Muar and Kuching between the period 16th October, 1967 to 31st December, 1967.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 36 detainees were released during the period 16th October, 1967 to 31st December, 1967, from the various places of detention as follows:

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp	...	...	...	...	6
Muar Detention Camp	...	...	...	...	3
Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching	...	...	...	...	27
Total					36

Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

- 1. Nordin bin Lemon
- 2. Chia Swee Loong
- 3. Khalid bin Janang
- 4. Azai bin Karim
- 5. Loke Wing Sum
- 6. Mohd. Nazar Nong.

Muar Detention Camp—

1. Aloysius bin Nurau
2. Suseno bin Mangunwasito
3. Mookhlas bin Kastolani.

Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Phang Kau Sen
2. Chan Chak Ha (f.)
3. Li So Mui
4. Lee Yean Chow
5. Chai Koh Yew
6. Wong Tin
7. Then Tze Khim
8. Yeung Chi Ping
9. Tang Keng Sang
10. Phang Khip Fatt
11. Chuen Sam
12. Fung Kai Sui
13. Lau Cheung Keung
14. Chen Chung Chuan
15. Wong Cheung Chung
16. Bong Kuet Leong
17. Liew Nam Fah
18. Bong Kim Pion
19. Bong Nyuk Ho
20. Liew Sin Hee
21. Wong Kam Yip
22. Liu Thian Min
23. Chong Nai
24. Yeow Tiaw Wu
25. Bong Lai Hin
26. Hiew Chung San
27. Tin Kwok Hua.

44. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the names of detainees who have been detained between 16th October, 1967, up to the end of 1967 at the following places (a) Taiping; (b) Batu Gajah; (c) Muar; (d) Kuching; (e) other places, giving the names separately for each place.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: The names of persons detained between 16th October, 1967 and 31st December, 1967, at the various places of detention are as follows:

(a) Taiping Prison—

1. Lai Chun Hong (f.)
2. Chang Kwok Chu (f.)
3. Tay Choeng Eng (f.).

(b) Batu Gajah Special Detention Camp—

1. Hui Sun Tai *alias* Hew Yoon Tat *alias* Yau Wan Tat
2. Ismail bin Rameli
3. Loh Mook Sang *alias* Low Mook Chang *alias* Low Tim Chang.
4. Ahmed Tabarani bin Haji Harun

5. Tan Lim Wah
6. Teh Yong Wah
7. Khoo Ping Sia
8. Chee Kim Seong
9. H'ng Peng Lim
10. Low Keng Kwong
11. Ng Nam Hoa
12. Koay Beng Cheng
13. Chin Wah Chang
14. Chang Kwok Chu
15. Lim Leong Kuat
16. Poh Chap Ya
17. Ang Khoon San
18. Ong Kean Chye
19. Chong Sang
20. Khoo Hock San
21. Ramli bin Ishak
22. Lee Kok Chuan
23. Leang Hun Meng
24. Awang bin Hassim
25. Nawawi bin Hj. Isa
26. Ahmad bin Hj. Abdul
27. Ismail bin Ishak
28. Khalid bin Hamid
29. Hanafiah bin Yaacob
30. Lebai Omar bin Dato' Panglima Garang
31. Siew Fatt Seng
32. Chee Poh Kow
33. Koo Wan Sew.

(c) Muar Detention Camp—

1. Lam Muk Hoi *alias* Lim Boh Koi *alias* Bok Seng
2. Cheng Nga Wai *alias* Teh Nga Wai
3. Chong Kim Yok
4. Wee Son Yang
5. Ow Siew Yin
6. Pang Chun Thang
7. Chong Eik Sheong
8. Kok Kai Teng
9. Boo Yau Hoi
10. Toh Kiat Ah
11. Soh Keh Kuai.

(d) Centre of Protective Custody, Kuching—

1. Chai Fuk Lin
2. Chai Jin Kong
3. Chen Kin Lok
4. Bong Kue Pin.

(e) Centre of Protective Custody, Sabah—
Nil.

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the number of persons who are detained at the following places (a) Taiping; (b) Batu Gajah; (c) Muar; (d) Kuching;

set located at Sarawak Police Headquarters in Kuching, including teleprinter. The transmitter was installed at the Telecommunications Transmitting Site at Setapok and the receiver at Bukit Siol.

When the equipment was received in 1965, Sarawak Telecoms lacked trained personnel to carry out the installations. Federal H.Q. Telecoms could not spare the personnel to assist and subsequently a team of technicians from Sarawak was sent to Kuala Lumpur in 1966 for training on installation works. The training took some time and the Sarawak technicians had now successfully carried out the installation works. At present field tests are still being carried out by Sarawak Telecoms before final handing over to the Police authorities.

Mr O. N. Shirian

55. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the visitors pass of Mr O. N. Shirian which expires on 31-12-1967 has been extended, and if it has been extended, the reasons for the extension; whether he is aware that the said Mr O. N. Shirian has not been registered for a Ph. D. Degree in Economics with the University of Malaya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No. The Immigration Department, was informed by the University of Malaya that Mr O. N. Shirian's application to be registered as a student for a Ph. D. Degree at the University of Malaya was rejected and that all facilities extended to him to do research work at the University had been withdrawn.

In view of this, Mr O. N. Shirian's visit pass which was valid until 31-12-1967 was not extended and he left this country on the expiry of his visit pass.

Jawatan-kuasa Menchegah Rasuah

56. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether the Anti-Corruption Committee is now functioning in Sarawak, and if so, who are the members.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no such body as the Anti-Corruption Committee functioning in Sarawak.

The Anti-Corruption Agency has a branch office in Sarawak which is staffed by Government officers.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

Majisteret

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state if he is aware that many inexperienced magistrates have been appointed to the bench, if so, will he send the said recruits to work first in the Attorney-General's Chambers before being appointed to the bench.

Menteri Ke'adilan (Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): I am aware that a number of qualified judicial scholars on their return from studies abroad, has been appointed as Magistrates. They are, however, given a short training course by experienced Magistrates and Presidents, Sessions Courts on the application of law and procedure before they are allowed to go on the Bench to hear cases.

It has always been the policy of the present Government to give the necessary training to newly appointed officers. Apart from the short training course that these newly appointed Magistrates get, I am sure the Hon'ble Member will agree with me that the best training for such officers is in the Courts and indeed on the Bench itself.

Perbicharaan di-Mahkamah² Tinggi

58. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Justice to state the number of (a) civil cases, and (b) criminal cases awaiting trial at each of the Malaysia's High Courts as at 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The number of Civil and Criminal cases pending in each of the High Courts in Malaysia as on 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

		Civil	Criminal
MALAYA—			
Alor Star	...	411	2
Raub	...	52	1
Kota Bharu	...	98	4
Kuala Trengganu	...	181	6
Penang	...	677	2
Ipoh	...	275	3

	Civil	Criminal
Kuala Lumpur ...	578	22
Seremban ...	171	3
Malacca ...	461	1
Johore Bahru ...	572	10
Kuantan ...	80	6
Muar ...	359	Nil
SABAH—		
Jesselton ...	98	8
SARAWAK—		
Kuching ...	39	7
Sibu ...	36	19

59. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Justice why the Muar High Court had stopped trying criminal cases, and whether he is aware that it would cause great inconvenience and hardships to defendants and witnesses, who have to travel all the way to Johore Bahru for the hearings.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Since 1st January, 1967, the Muar High Court has stopped trying criminal cases. All the criminal cases in the State of Johore are being tried in Johore Bahru. The High Court at Muar is not fully equipped with an up-to-date library and very often when cases are cited the law books are not available. On the other hand the High Court at Johore Bahru has an adequate library. Moreover a large proportion of the cases tried in the High Court at Muar come from Segamat and such cases would have been tried in Johore Bahru High Court.

2. No hardship or inconvenience is caused to either witnesses or defendants because the Police have been providing them with transport to Johore Bahru.

M. V. Keranji

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice if the Attorney-General has instituted legal action to recover the sum of \$94,029.43 from the owner of M. V. Keranji which capsized at Kuching Port.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Steps are being taken to institute legal proceedings.

Choo Kooi Wah

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Justice to state if the D.P.P., Penang has received a report from the Police in Penang regarding the shooting of the late Choo Kooi Wah in Penang by the police on 13th July, 1967, and if the D.P.P. has received this report, what action he has taken.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The shooting of Enche' Choo Kooi Wah in Penang by a policeman on 13th July, 1967, has been investigated by the Police on the instructions of the D.P.P., Penang. Enche' Choo is alive and he is in the Penang General Hospital. From the facts disclosed in the Investigation Paper the D.P.P. is satisfied that the shooting was justified as the policeman had acted in self-defence.

Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri

62. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Ke'adilan menurut dasar² apa-kah perlantekan Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri di-buat dalam Malaysia Barat dan ada-kah perlantekan² tersebut di-buat mengikut tempoh lama berkerja, kelulusan² atau pun kecekapan.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Asas bagi perlantekan Hakim² ada-lah di-peruntukkan dengan jelas-nya dalam Bahagian 9 Perlembagaan Malaysia.

Penasihat² Undang² Negeri ada-lah di-lantek mengikut peruntukan² yang terkandung dalam tiap² Perlembagaan Negeri.

Perlantekan Hakim² dan Penasihat² Undang² Negeri ada-lah di-buat mengikut yang terkanan sa-kali, kelayakan dan kecekapan. Lain² faktor juga, seperti kelakuan, keutuhan dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah juga di-pertimbangkan oleh pihak-berkuasa atau badan yang melantek mereka.

The basis on which Judges are appointed is clearly provided for in Part IX of the Constitution of Malaysia.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Membership Strength Approx. Figure</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
8. Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs	Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 838, Kuala Lumpur or 165 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	40,000	87350
9. 4-B Youth Movement of Malaysia	General Secretary, 165 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	15,000	290501
10. Young Christian Workers ..	General Secretary, 528 Jalan Bukit Nenas, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	3,000	92 Ext. 268
11. Young Workers Movement ..	General Secretary, C/o 11 Wolff Road, Seremban, N. Sembilan	160	Seremban 4360
12. Young Men's Christian Association Malaya	General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Hqrs., Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	1,000	83508
13. Young Women's Christian Association Malaya/S'pore	General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Building, Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	2,500	299637 Ext. 2
14. Methodist Youth Fellowship	Rev. Larry Cheah, C/o District Health Centre, Telok Datok, Banting, Selangor	2,300	Banting 341
15. Malayan Hindu Youth Council	General Secretary, S. Rajaratnam, C/o 22 Jalan Manroff, Off Bungsar Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	2,400	83565
16. Outward Bound School Trained Youth Association	General Secretary, 14-B Jalan Raja Laut, (1st Floor) Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	500	23641
17. National Association for the Promotion of Boys Club	General Secretary, C/o Mr Law Joo Gin & Co., M.C.A. Building Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	75	86713
18. Malayan Youth Hostels Association	General Secretary, 9 Jalan Vethavanam, Batu 3½ Off Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	23,200	672872
19. National Union of Malaysian Students	General Secretary, Union House, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	7,000	54868
20. National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students	General Secretary, 1 Jalan Masjid, Kawasan Melayu, Petaling Jaya, Selangor	7,000	58164 Ext. 001
21. Peninsular Malay Students Union	General Secretary, 82-C Jalan Rodger, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	8,000	88073

Angkatan Belia Pelopor Negara

68. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports to give a list of the first batch of 380 members of the National Youth Pioneer Corps, giving particulars of age and place of origin of each pioneer.

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: It is not the Ministry's practice to supply particulars of the trainees as requested.

down of the 361 remaining members is as follows:

1. Johore ...	...	...	44
2. Kedah ...	...	...	39
3. Kelantan ...	...	...	28
4. Melaka ...	...	...	30
5. Negri Sembilan ...	...	...	21
6. Perak ...	...	...	27
7. Perlis ...	...	...	24
8. Pahang ...	...	...	33
9. Pulau Pinang ...	...	...	26
10. Selangor ...	...	...	42
11. Trengganu ...	...	...	47

However of the 380, 19 members have since left the corps. The break-

361

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

Pusat Tata Ra'ayat

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware that Kuala Lumpur needs very badly a CIVIC CENTRE, and if so, what steps the Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota has taken to establish such a centre.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): I am aware that Kuala Lumpur, as a Federal Capital, needs a Civic Centre but due to the fact that there are other more pressing needs, finances are not readily available for this purpose. Although there is no single identifiable Civic Centre named as such in Kuala Lumpur, the components for a Civic Centre are available in the various parts of the Town, such as Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Dewan Chancellor University, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Art Gallery in Jalan Ampang and the National Museum.

I appreciate the need for a Civic Centre in Kuala Lumpur and there is already a proposal to construct a multi-storeyed office block-cum-theatre hall for the Federal Capital; but this can only be proceeded with when finances are available as I have said earlier.

In addition to these, there is a proposal to construct a National Art Gallery.

Saya sedar bahawa Kuala Lumpur, sa-bagai Ibu Kota memerlukan sa-buah Pusat Tata Ra'ayat, tetapi di-sebabkan oleh hakikat bahawa ada lain² keperluan yang lebih penting, wang tidak dapat di-perolehi sekarang untuk tujuan ini. Sunggoh pun tidak ada sa-barang bangunan yang di-namakan Pusat Tata Ra'ayat di-Kuala Lumpur, bahagian² atau "components" Pusat Tata Ra'ayat ujud pada beberapa tempat di-Ibu Kota seperti Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Dewan Tunku Chancellor, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Balai Seni di-Jalan Ampang dan Muzium Negara.

Saya menghargai keperluan sa-buah Pusat Tata Ra'ayat di-Kuala Lumpur dan memang sudah ada satu chadangan

untuk membena block pejabat berbilang-tingkat berserta sa-buah pang-gong bagi Ibu Kota; tetapi ini chuma boleh di-teruskan apabila peruntukan wang dapat di-adakan. Tambahan lagi, memang telah ada satu shor untuk membena sa-buah Balai Seni Negara.

Hotel Malaya

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether the Hotel Malaya has complied with the Municipal requirements on providing a car park, and if so, where the car park is available in the Hotel and how many cars can be parked in it.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: The car park is located on the basement of the building and also by the side of the building. Altogether about 16 car parking spaces are available.

The original approval for the use of the site was granted by the former Municipal Council on June 25, 1956 for a nine-storey building without a car park.

When the Municipal Council was replaced by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital in April, 1961, the Commissioner's declared policy was to honour all past decisions made by the former council.

Final approval for an office building was given on March 16, 1962 but the Commissioner ensured that car parking was provided in the basement.

Due to prevailing market circumstances, that is, a glut of office space in the Federal Capital, permission was granted by the Commissioner to the owner of the land on June 22, 1964 for a change of the use of the building to a hotel.

It can, therefore, be seen that as it stands, the present building is an improvement on the original Municipal Council's decision in that car parking space has been provided.

Tempat Letak Kereta Bawah Tanah/Pusat Membeli-belah

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and

Jalan Baru ka-Batu Village

80. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications when the north-bound by-pass road to Batu Village will be ready.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: The North-bound by-pass road to Batu Village is anticipated to be completed before the end of 1968 provided progress is not hampered by squatters refusing to quit the site required for this road.

Jambatan Sempit di-Batu 5 Jalan Kepong

81. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state if he is aware that the narrow bridge at the 5th mile Kepong Road is still claiming its toll of deaths and when the road at this place will be straightened and a new wider bridge built.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: When the North-bound road to Batu Village is completed as in my reply to Question No. 80 that section of the Kepong Road on which the narrow bridge is situated will no longer be used as a thoroughfare. A replacement of this narrow bridge is therefore considered not necessary.

Pemborong²

82. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (a) if he is aware that public works for which only Class A contractors are eligible to tender have been awarded to others who are not Class A contractors;
- (b) the reasons for this departure from normal practice;
- (c) whether he is aware that such successful contractors have sublet their work to other contractors thus making a clean profit for doing nothing, and if so, whether he will put a stop to such Ali Baba practices in the P.W.D.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) It is usual in any tender, though a particular class or classes of

contractors are specified to submit tenders, the Department does receive applications from its registered contractors who are below such classes for permission to tender for that particular work. On receipt of such applications, they are examined and depending on the merits of such applicants and the nature of the work involved, it is quite the normal practice to grant special permission for such contractors to tender out of their class for a particular job, one at a time. Such instances are usually used to gauge a contractor's ability for works in a class just above his registered class and, if satisfactory performance is effected, consideration is given to his upgrading.

- (c) No. However, conditions of contract currently used will be reviewed in order to ascertain whether there are loopholes.

Surat Lewat Sampai

83. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware of the letter signed "Land Owner" that appeared in the *Eastern Sun* of 23rd December, 1967, complaining that it took 24 days for a letter to cover a distance of 4 miles, and if so, to state the reason for this slow progress in the delivery.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: This is indeed exceptional. Normally a letter should be delivered the following day.

Jambatan Batu Pahat

84. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (i) the date the Batu Pahat Bridge was opened;
- (ii) the total toll collected up 31st December, 1967; and
- (iii) when the Government proposes to cease collecting tolls.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (i) 28th July, 1967;
- (ii) \$142,735.17;
- (iii) Please refer to reply on 15th June, 1967.

orders with the same contractor in order to obtain slabs which had to match the original lot in quality, finish, colours, etc., to obtain the same standard throughout the project.

The project had a tight schedule for completion and work was carried out practically around-the-clock towards the final stages when the official opening date was fixed for 27th August, 1965. Owing to the hectic pace and the extreme pressure of work it is regretted that the Superintending Officer had lost sight of the financial regulation requiring the calling of tenders for works costing over \$10,000 and interpreted that as long as each indent of work though pertaining to the same type of work, is less than \$10,000 then Financial General Orders has been complied with.

While allowing for the pressure of work it would also be true to say that this omission was due to the Superintending Officer (although an excellent architect, professionally speaking) not having had sufficient experience in Government financial regulations and procedure and this in turn can be attributed to the Malayanization programme whereby the Department had to carry on with inexperienced officers and was greatly handicapped by the shortage of staff during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Pengguna Talipon

93. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state why a private subscriber had been allowed to accumulate arrears amounting to \$19,813.30 as reported on page 66 paragraph 266 of the Auditor-General's Report for 1965 and who is this private subscriber.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: It is difficult now to pin-point the exact reasons why the subscriber was permitted to accumulate the arrears, as the officers responsible have since retired and left the country. It would however appear that the local Controller exercised his own discretion and allowed the subscriber a rubber dealer to run up a sizeable account in view of the subscriber's substantial standing at that

time. The account involves two business-rate telephone lines.

Telephone service was withdrawn in June 1966 and, since then, the arrears of account have been reduced to \$12,241.10.

It is regretted that it is not the policy of the Telecommunications Department to disclose the accounts of a telephone subscriber to a third party.

Tiket² Musim

94. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state if by the end of 1967 season tickets for regular users for the Slim River/Tanjong Malim Road, the Muar and Batu Pahat Bridges have been instituted, and if not, why not.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Season tickets for regular users of the Muar and Batu Pahat Bridges were introduced on 15th August, 1967. However, this concession was not extended to lorries but the toll was reduced from that date from \$1.75 per axle to \$1.25 per axle. With regard to the Slim River/Tanjong Malim Road, consideration is being given to introduce season tickets for certain specified users.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Penyeludupan Ubat²

95. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa ubat² bius dan bermacam² lagi ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat sedang di-seludup ka-dalam Malaysia untuk kegunaan beliau² dan mungkin juga telah sampai kepada penuntut² sekolah kita, dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah² yang di-perbuat bagi menghapuskan penyeludupan ubat² saperti itu.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Saya telah dengar bahawa ubat² dan bermacam² lagi ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat sedang di-seludup ka-dalam Malaysia untuk kegunaan beliau² dan mungkin juga telah sampai kepada penuntut² sekolah kita, sebab kejadian itu maka

Kementerian Kesihatan telah menyiasat di-seluruh negeri tentang penjualan bahan² makanan dan ubatan yang di-shaki mengandong ubat yang menaikkan nafsu shahwat. Di-satu tempat sahaja (di-negeri di-Timor Malaysia Barat) ada di-dapati satu kedai menjual choklat yang ada sebahagian kecil champoran² ubat "sex". Satu "sample" lagi di-dapati mengandongi champoran "stimulant". Tindakan telah di-jalankan menda'awa penjualan² itu. Kementerian Kesihatan dengan kerjasama Pejabat Kastam dan Pejabat Polis sekarang ini membuat satu ranchangan supaya undang² ubat² yang memberi bahaya di-ketatkan lagi.

I have heard of the various forms of drugs and sex stimulants being smuggled into Malaysia for the use of youths as a result of which investigations had been made by the Ministry of Health in all States regarding the sale of suspicious preparations containing sex stimulants. Only in one instance was it found—in one of the East Coast States—a shopkeeper selling chocolates containing traces of sex stimulants. One sample of pill was also discovered containing stimulant. Action is being taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment against these offenders. The Ministry of Health, together with the Customs Department and the Police Department is now working out a scheme to prevent the illegal entry of dangerous and obnoxious drugs into the country.

Wad Beranak

96. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health to state, in view of the fact that the maternity wards in Bentong and Mentakab are of pre-war structures which were suitable and adequate during that period but which, since the populations in these 2 towns have increased tremendously, have become not only out-moded but are also too small to cater for the people, and as requests for new and larger wards have been made since 1960, whether the Ministry intends to provide modern and larger maternity wards to meet the demand of the people in these 2 towns.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Adalah tujuan Kementerian saya untuk menyediakan Wad Beranak yang baharu di-Bentong dan Mentakab didalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Pelaksanaan Ranchangan ini yang sa-benar-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada bila wang yang di-tentukan dapat di-adakan, mengikut keadaan ekonomi negara sekarang ini. Dalam pada itu di-Bentong ibu² yang mengandong adalah di-nasehatkan supaya menggunakan dengan sepenoh-nya kemudahan² Perkhidmatan Perbidanan di-luar Hospital yang telah di-sediakan sekarang untuk mengurangkan beban Rumah Sakit itu. Satu Perkhidmatan Perbidanan di-luar hospital akan di-tubuhkan di-Mentakab tidak berapa lama lagi.

It is the intention of my Ministry to provide new Maternity Wards in Bentong and Mentakab in the First Malaysia Development Plan. The actual implementation of the programme, however, would depend on when actual funds for the purpose could be made available under the current economic situation. Meanwhile, in Bentong, expectant mothers are requested to make fuller use of the available excellent Domiciliary Midwifery Service, to ease the load on the Hospital. A Domiciliary Midwifery Service would also be established in Mentakab shortly.

Penyakit Malaria

97. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that the Ministry has cut down the expenditure for anti-malarial works in Bentong District this year, and as the result quite a number of malarial cases have occurred, and if so, whether the Ministry will allocate more funds to help eradicate this disease in Bentong District.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar di-atas kekurangan perbelanjaan untuk kerja² menegah malaria bukan sahaja di-Daerah Bentong tetapi di-seluruh Malaysia Barat. Langkah ini ada-lah mustahak supaya ranchangan menghapuskan malaria di-seluruh

It is not possible to build a new hospital at Klang in the First Malaysia Development Plan because of the economic situation of the country but ward facilities and new improvements are being made as funds become available.

Rumah Sakit Daerah Mukah

103. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Health to state whether the Mukah District Hospital will be built in 1968 as told by the Minister himself in answer to my question last year.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Wang untuk memulakan pembenaan Rumah Sakit Daerah Mukah telah di-masoki di-dalam Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1968.

The funds to enable the commencement of the construction of Mukah District Hospital have been included in the Development Estimates for 1968.

Doktor/Doktor Gigi

104. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health the number of doctors who:

- (i) resigned from the Government service;
- (ii) retired from the service; and
- (iii) joined the service, for the years 1966 and 1967.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Bilangan doktor yang telah berhenti, bersara dan yang telah masuk berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan ada-lah seperti berikut:

	1966	1967
(i) Berhenti	65	82
(ii) Bersara	—	3
(iii) Masih berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan	86	121

The number of doctors who resigned, retired, and who joined the Government service is as follows:

	1966	1967
(i) Resigned	65	82
(ii) Retired	—	3
(iii) Joined the service	86	121

105. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware of the serious shortage of dental surgeons in Malaysia and the need to set up a Dental School at the University of Malaya, and to state whether any steps have been taken towards meeting this need.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Saya sedar di-atas kekurangan doktor gigi di-Malaysia dan peri-mustahak-nya diadakan Sekolah Pergigian di-Universiti Malaya. Segala usaha sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapatkan wang bagi pembenaan sekolah pergigian ini.

I am aware of the shortage of dental surgeons in Malaysia and the need to set up Dental School in the University of Malaya. Efforts are being made to get funds to build this dental school.

106. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state what incentive plan his Ministry has drawn up to induce more doctors and dental surgeons to remain in Government service.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Di-antara "incentive" satu dayapenarek yang di-buat ia-lah kenaikan tangga gaji, lebih banyak jawatan superscale, membanyakkan lagi hadiah² pelajaran dan elaun khas kepada pegawai² kesihatan.

Kabinet telah juga menubuhkan satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas untuk mengkaji masa'alah² dan kesulitan² di-atas perkhidmatan perubatan dan pergigian bersama dengan kekurangan pegawai² ini dalam Jawatan Kerajaan.

Certain incentives such as increase in salary scales, more superscale posts, more study awards and special allowance for public health officers have already been made. The Cabinet has also formed a select committee to go into the various medical and dental problems in the country including the shortages of these personnel in the Government sector.

107. Pengiran Tahir Petra asks the Minister of Health to state, to overcome the shortage of doctors in this country, how many more doctors from other countries will the Government

accept by 1970, and whether Government intends taking doctors from Indonesia.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Jika di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kekurangan doktor di-dalam Negeri itu bagi seluroh Malaysia (bukan Sabah sahaja), kita berkehendakkan lagi lebih kurang 400 doktor menjelang tahun 1970. Sa-bilangan daripada angka itu akan datang daripada sekolah² perubatan di-Kuala Lumpur dan Singapura dan yang lain itu akan di-ambil daripada negeri² luar. Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat, Kerajaan Sabah ada-lah bertanggungjawab di-atas Kesihatan Negeri itu sendiri hingga tahun 1970.

Kerajaan sedia menimbangkan permintaan chara bersendirian doktor² dari Indonesia untuk berkhidmat di-Malaysia.

If the Hon'ble Member had in mind the shortage of doctors in this country for the whole of Malaysia (not Sabah only), we require an approximate number of 400 doctors by 1970. A number of these will come from the medical schools in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and the others will be recruited from foreign countries. For the information of the Hon'ble Member the Sabah Government is at the moment responsible for Health in Sabah until 1970.

The Government is considering on a personal basis all applications from Indonesia doctors for service in Malaysia.

**Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan,
Johor**

108. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health whether any inquiry has been held into the irregularity of procurement practices by the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore, as revealed in the Auditor-General's Report on the 1965 Federal Government Accounts, Section 241, where contracts for the purchase of furniture for hospitals and medical centres in Johore from 1963-1966 were found to be 50% to 100% higher than normal

costs, and of poor workmanship and inferior quality; and to state what action has been taken to prevent recurrence of this practice, including the reckless squandering of public funds.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin: Kementerian saya berfikir tiada-lah perlu di-adakan apa² siasatan terhadap chara² pembelian barang² yang di-buat oleh Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu agak-nya sedar bahawa keperluan barang² Kerajaan ada-lah di-dapati dengan dua chara. Satu daripada chara-nya ia-lah dengan tawaran terbuka dan yang satu lagi ia-lah dengan meminta harga² daripada pekedai² atau sharikat² perniagaan yang menjual barang itu.

Laporan Juru Odit Negara meliputi satu masa daripada tahun 1963 hingga 1966 dan di-mana peruntukan wang di-buat terlambat dalam satu tahun itu. Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor memutuskan bahawa chara yang chepat sekali untuk mendapatkan barang² yang di-perlukan dengan serta-merta oleh rumah² sakit ia-lah dengan meminta harga² barang² itu. Sharikat perniagaan barang² yang tertentu dan juga pekedai² barang² itu telah di-berikan keterangan² pehak tentang berbagai² barang² yang di-perlukan dan di-minta berikan harga-nya. Bagaimana pun chuma tiga sahaja sharikat² perniagaan barang² ini, satu daripada Kota Tinggi dan dua lagi daripada Singapura yang biasa-nya memberikan harga barang² itu dan harga² ini kemudian-nya di-pereksa oleh Lembaga Tender yang berkenaan dan sa-lepas itu baharu-lah konterek beli barang² ini di-keluarkan.

Saya suka memberi tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa tidak semua jenis barang² ini berharga 50%-100% lebih daripada harga biasa. Daripada 376 jenis barang² yang di-beli dalam masa tahun 1963-1966 chuma 23 jenis sahaja di-dapati tinggi daripada harga² biasa. Perbezaan harga² ini ada-lah di-sebabkan bahawa butir² dan ukoran² barang² yang di-perlukan itu tidak sama dengan barang² yang di-beli oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya.

Pelanchong² Thai

127. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware of the complaints made by Thai tourists to the Consul-General in Penang of the great inconvenience which they had to undergo at the Butterworth Customs checkpoint on their way back to Thailand, and that such inconvenience will cause a marked fall in tourists from Thailand, and if so, what steps he has taken to meet the complaints of the Thai tourists.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am not aware of any official complaints having been made by Thai tourists visiting Penang that they have been unduly inconvenienced by Malaysian Customs authorities. The Honourable Member is presumably referring to a report which appeared in a Malaysian newspaper on 20th December, 1967, on this subject. I would advise the Honourable Member not to base his allegations on newspaper reports as I have seen a letter written by the Thai Consul-General in Penang to the Senior Assistant Comptroller of Customs of the Northern Region to the effect that the newspaper report in question was exaggerated and that he was unhappy about it.

Kesatuan Kakitangan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja²

128. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the E.P.F. Staff Union wants to regain its right to strike, and if so, what is holding up the union from retaining its inherent right.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am informed by the Employees Provident Fund that the Employees Provident Fund Board Staff Union has not been deprived of its legitimate rights and privileges as have been accorded to it and it is not understood in these circumstances why the Honourable Member has implied that these rights have either been removed or are under threat of removal. I suggest that the Honourable Member should check on his facts before asking a question.

Hasil Persekutuan

129. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give details of

the shortfalls in Federal revenues arising from falling prices for tin during 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: It is not clear what is meant by "details of the shortfalls in Federal revenue arising from falling prices for tin during 1967". The adverse impact on revenue of the decline in the price of tin from an average price of \$645 per picul in 1966 to \$600 per picul in 1967, was partly offset by the increased volume of domestic exports, so that the collection from export duty on tin during 1967 fell by only about \$3 million below the 1966 collection of \$117 million. The impact of the decline in the price of tin during 1967 on revenue from tin profits tax, and from income tax and development taxes will only become apparent in 1968.

Chukai Eksepot

130. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to give details of export duty collected separately for (a) rubber, and (b) tin, during 1967.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The details of export duty collected for rubber and tin during 1967 are shown in the Estimates of Malaysian Federal Revenue for 1968.

Kelab Bantu Malaysia

131. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to give:

- (i) the amount each member of the Aid Malaysia Club and other countries has given to Malaysia in
 - (a) grants, and
 - (b) loans to finance the First Malaysia Plan; and
- (ii) the amount each member of the Aid Malaysia Club and other countries has firmly pledged in
 - (a) grants, and
 - (b) loans towards the Plan apart from the sums they have already given.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I answered this question fully in reply to questions raised by other Hon'ble Members in the Dewan Ra'ayat in June, 1967. The only other development which has occurred since then is that Denmark

has offered us an interest-free loan of \$12 million for a period of twenty-five years. This loan has to be used for the purchase of goods and services from Denmark for the implementation of our development programme.

Pegawai² Daerah

132. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance to state what action has been taken to put a stop to the improper practices by some District Officers whereby cheques from Federal allocations are drawn on the authority of false completion certificates and arranging for the cheques to be paid into unauthorised bank accounts operated by them for subsequent disbursement, as uncovered by the Auditor-General in his reports of the 1964 and 1965 Federal Government Accounts.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Federal Treasury in fact issued a circular in September 1965 to all Federal Ministries and Departments as well as to State authorities pointing out that Financial General Orders and Financial Instructions must be complied with in regard to such payments. A serious view is taken of infringements of such instructions and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against officers who are responsible for such malpractices.

133. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance in view of the fact that Federal allocations to State Governments are involved, to state what action has been taken against the District Officers in Batu Pahat and Muar who were guilty of improper practices of drawing cheques on false completion certificates and arranging for the cheques to be paid into unauthorised bank accounts operated by them (Section 131 of Auditor-General's Report of the 1964 Federal Accounts); to state the name of the District Officers concerned, and their present appointments, if any.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Treasury has been pressing for an investigation into these cases with a view to appropriate disciplinary action being taken. The Honourable Member will be aware,

however, that officers of the State Government of Johore are involved and action must therefore be initiated at State level.

Mata Wang Lama

134. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware that the Batu Pahat Town Council has refused to accept old Malayan Currency and whether he would instruct all town councils to accept the old currency as they are still legal tender.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: All Government departments and statutory bodies have been instructed to accept the old Malayan currency. They will continue to do so until the legal tender status of such currency is withdrawn. If the Honourable Member will give me details of specific instances where the Batu Pahat Town Council has refused to accept old Malayan currency, I will cause the necessary investigations to be made.

Kegunaan Barang² yang di-Import

135. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware of the strictures of the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, Haji Sujak bin Rahiman, on November 14 that most government departments were still using imported goods when local products were available, and whether he would issue a directive to all government departments to stop buying imported products when local products are available to save foreign exchange and to give more employment to Malaysians.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The Federal Government issued a directive as early as in 1963 to all Ministries and Government Departments to the effect that in their purchase of stores, preference should be given to articles produced at home even if the difference in cost is higher by up to 5% than the cost of foreign products of a similar nature, provided that the quality of the home products is acceptable. In August 1965 the preferential limit was raised to 10%. The Government is thus alive to this issue and preference will be given to home products where the prices are reasonable and the quality is acceptable.

culprits concerned. The Customs Preventive Store has since been renovated and strengthened.

Kekurangan Ahli

144. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the shortage of staff in the Corps of Accountants cannot but have an adverse effect on the standards of accounting and internal control and check in Ministries and Departments, and if so, what steps he has made to strengthen the Corps of Accountants.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I am fully aware that we have had a shortage of professional staff in the Corps of Accountants for some time now, although various measures have been taken to alleviate this situation, particularly by the award of Government Scholarships in accountancy. Nineteen such scholars have been sent overseas for training since 1957; three have since returned and have been absorbed in the Corps, whilst another four are expected to come back this year. In addition, five State accountancy scholars have been appointed. As a temporary measure, four expatriate accountants have been engaged on contract during this period and two pensioners have been re-employed.

Perbelanjaan Lebeh

145. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the excess expenditure which lacked the required Parliamentary or Treasury Authority as at 31st December, 1967 is \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.9 million for development expenditures and if so, what steps he has taken to see that the Ministries and Departments concerned maintain proper vote control Departmentally or reconcile their vote books with Treasury records.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I believe that the Honourable Member for Batu is referring to the payments in 1965 of \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.94 million for development expenditure which were mentioned by the Auditor-General in paragraphs 169 and 171 of his Report on the Accounts

of the Federal Government for the year 1965 as still not having been fully authorised by 31st December, 1966, the date when the Report was finalised. I wish to emphasise that, except for three cases involving \$322,293 under Heads S. 5, S. 19 and S. 22 which have since been covered by the Supplementary Supply (1965 and 1966) Act, 1967 approved in June, 1967, the payments detailed in Appendix IX to the Auditor-General's Report are not really in excess of the amounts appropriated by Parliament. In these cases, the so-called excess was in respect of certain sub-heads in the Estimates, and this was because, at the time when the Auditor-General finalised his Report, some applications for virement between sub-heads or for sanction to charge the payments to the votes concerned were still being considered by the Treasury. However, of the amounts of \$6.49 million for ordinary expenditure and \$7.94 million for development expenditure, \$6.16 million and \$6.06 million respectively have since been duly authorised, leaving \$0.33 million and \$1.88 million still to be accounted for. The remaining items are still being investigated by the Treasury.

Treasury Instruction No. 95 requires all controlling officers to maintain proper vote control and reconcile their vote books with the Treasury or their head office records not less than once in every 3 months, and they have been reminded of this requirement from time to time. The attention of the Public Accounts Committee will be invited to the remaining cases of payments not yet duly authorised when the Committee examines the Auditor-General's Report on the 1965 Accounts, and I expect that the Committee would make recommendations as to the appropriate action which should be taken against the controlling officers who are unable to provide satisfactory explanations for the outstanding items of expenditure.

Pegawai² Luar dalam Perkhidmatan Kastam

146. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state whether

by the end of 1967 the Government had taken a decision on the question of restoring the eligibility for emplacement on the pensionable establishment of Outdoor Officers in the Customs Service, and if not, why not.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: I replied to a similar question raised by the Honourable Member at the meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat in August 1967. All I can add at this stage is that the problem is a complicated one and involves officers in other services apart from the Customs Department. This matter however is still being pursued.

Chukai Impot

147. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance to state the Government charges Import Tax on Diesel Trucks in Sarawak and Sabah when these trucks are used on Private Roads and only for Timber extraction, whether it is not Government's aim to help Industry.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: The question posed is not very clear. If it is suggested that special exemption from import duty should be granted to diesel trucks imported into East Malaysia for the timber industry, then I can see no justification for such an exemption, although such trucks may sometimes be used on private roads.

Bayaran Lesen Berniaga

148. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Finance to state in view of taxation being gradually harmonised throughout Malaysia, whether he will instruct the Sarawak State Government to abolish the Trade Licence Fee same as Sabah.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: There can be no question of "instructing the Sarawak State Government" as suggested in the question. The Modification of Laws (Businesses, Professions and Trades Licensing) (Borneo States) Order, 1965 (L.N. 418 dated 11th November, 1965), which transferred the powers conferred under the relevant Ordinance from the State to the Federal Government, provides that where the Federal Minister considers that any fees under the Ordinance should be reduced, he will do so

only with "the concurrence of the Chief Minister of Sarawak". This condition has been provided in the law because the effect of any reduction in fees would be to reduce revenue which in accordance with Part III of the Federal Constitution has been assigned to the Sarawak State Government.

Incidentally, I should point out that the question posed by the Honourable Member is not quite correct when he refers to the abolition of the trade licence fees in Sabah. The fact is that the trade licence fees in Sabah have not been abolished but have been reduced to \$25 per annum so as to be in line with the present level of fees charged under the West Malaysian Registration of Businesses Ordinance.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

Bantuan kepada Indonesia

149. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri:

- (a) berapa buah negara² yang telah menyahut seruan yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri supaya memberi bantuan kepada Indonesia dan dalam bidang apa-kah bantuan² tersebut akan di-beri; dan
- (b) apa-kah sikap Kerajaan Indonesia atas perkara ini.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Sejak tamat-nya konfrantasi saya telah membuat seruan beberapa kali kepada negara² yang maju supaya memberi bantuan kepada Indonesia untuk menegakkan kembali ekonomi-nya. Sa-lain daripada itu sejak tertuboh-nya "regime" General Suharto, pehak Indonesia sendiri telah bekerja dengan kuat di-lapangan antara bangsa untuk mendapatkan bantuan² yang seperlu-nya. Hasil dari usaha² Indonesia sendiri dan juga sokongan dari negara² yang telah maju, banyak bantuan telah di-beri kepada Indonesia. Akhir² ini ia-itu pada 20hb November, 1967, suatu meshuarat empat belas negara²

Segi² Mata Pelajaran/Bahasa Pengantar

153. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran berchadang hendak meluaskan segi² mata pelajaran yang di-ajar sekarang ini di-Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah Kebangsaan supaya meliputi mata² pelajaran seperti bahasa Inggeris, China, Tamil, Arab, Jepun, Jerman dan lain²; jika benar, apa-kah tujuan-nya;
- (b) sama ada Kerajaan menganggap langkah seperti itu sa-bagai berlawanan dengan dasar asal hendak menjadikan bahasa Melayu bahasa pengantar yang tunggal di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Bahasa Inggeris ada-lah sekarang sa-bahagian daripada bidang pelajaran di-Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah Melayu. Berkenaan dengan bahasa² lain itu, ada peruntukan dalam Peratoran² (Kursus² Pengajian) Sekolah, tahun 1956 bagi Pendaftaran Sekolah membenarkan pengajaran bahasa² ini pada waktu yang di-untukkan bagi mata-pelajaran² pileh-sendiri, dengan terta'alok kepada keperluan atau kehendak sa-sabuah sekolah itu, dan ada-nya guru untuk mengajar. Ada-lah dasar Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan pelajaran sa-berapa banyak bahasa yang boleh sa-bagai satu daripada mata-pelajaran tetapi bukan sa-bagai bahasa pengantar. Tujuan menggalakkan murid² kita mempelajari bahasa² asing ia-lah untuk menjamin supaya mereka boleh menggunakan bahasa² ini dalam beberapa bidang pelajaran tinggi, perdagangan dan perusahaan, dan lain² lagi pada masa hadapan.
- (b) Ini tidak melanggar dasar oleh kerana semua ini ada-lah mata-pelajaran bahasa kedua sahaja.
- (a) English Language is already part of the curriculum in Primary

and Secondary National Schools. In the case of the other languages, there is provision in the Schools (Courses of Studies) Regulations, 1956, for the Registrar of Schools to allow their teaching during the time allotted for optional subjects, subject to the need or demand in particular schools, and to the availability of teachers. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the learning of as many languages as possible as one of the subjects but not as the medium of instruction. The purpose of encouraging our pupils to take foreign languages is to ensure that they may be able to use some of these languages in various fields of higher studies, commerce and industry, etc., in future.

- (b) There is no breach in policy as all these are only second language subjects.

Surohanjaya Aziz

154. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state when the Aziz Commission on Teachers' Salaries will complete its work and the report will be published after it has been studied by the Government.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I am afraid I am unable to help the Honourable Member. As the Commission is an independent body the Honourable Member may wish to direct his question to the Chairman of the Commission himself.

Sekolah Menengah Abu Bakar, Temerloh, Pahang

155. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that twenty-two teachers of the Sekolah Menengah Abu Bakar, Temerloh, Pahang, have signed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of that school regarding the deterioration in relations between the Headmaster and the Staff Members, and whether he has investigated this matter with a view not only to see that staff members are NOT victimized for their

trade union activities but also to restore industrial peace in that school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, I am aware of the case.

The matter has been fully investigated and suitable action has been taken in this matter.

Guru² Sementara

156. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of temporary teachers as of 1st December, 1967, and how many of them are in (a) National Language; (b) Chinese; (c) Tamil and English streams, giving the figures separately.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Medium (Stream)	No. of Temporary Teachers in Assisted Schools as at 31-1-67 (latest available)		
	Primary	Secondary	Total
Malay (National Language) ...	756	110	866
English ...	1,059	313	1,372
Chinese ...	915	Nil	915
Tamil ...	763	Nil	763
Total ...	3,493	423	3,916

157. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state what steps has he taken to give the temporary teacher with the minimum qualification training so as to equip them to be qualified teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Consideration is being given to provide special teacher training for certain categories of temporary teachers who have been teaching for a number of years and who possess the minimum academic qualifications. In certain cases temporary teachers who do not now possess the minimum academic qualifications will also be given a certain period of time to acquire such qualifications failing which they will have to look for alternative employment elsewhere.

Honourable Member will no doubt know that the number of trainees recruited for teacher training each year will depend on the requirement for

trained teachers. It is therefore not possible to give all temporary teachers with the minimum qualification training as this will cause an excess of trained teachers for whom an employment can be guaranteed. At the same time it will cause an increase in the expenditure for teacher training.

158. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of temporary teachers who had their services terminated at the end of last year and were not re-engaged this year, and to state why alternative arrangements could not be made to give them training with a view to emplace them on a permanent basis in the teaching service in West Malaysia.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The total number of temporary teachers who were served with termination notices in the usual way at the end of last year was 6,185.

However, some of these temporary teachers may be re-employed to teach subjects for which there are insufficient trained teachers. Due to postings of newly trained teachers and transfer of teachers at the beginning of the school term this year, the staffing position in all schools is not yet finalised at the moment. Therefore, it is not possible at this juncture to state with any degree of accuracy the number of temporary teachers required for employment this year.

It is not possible to give them all training as some of them do not possess the required minimum qualification. The number of those with the minimum qualification is very large and to train them all will be excess to the requirement for trained teachers. Wherever possible those with the best qualification and/or experience will be taken in. Arrangement is also being made for some of them to be sent to Sabah.

Jawatan Kosong

159. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state how many vacancies (for teachers) will there be on 8th January, 1968, and how he proposes to fill such vacancies.

167. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following annual figures concerning National Schools since 1960:

- (i) the number of students who sat for the lower-sixth entrance examination, the number who—
 - (a) passed and found places in lower-sixth;
 - (b) passed but did not find places;
 - (c) failed;
- giving separate figures for the arts and science streams.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

NATIONAL SCHOOLS—1966				
Stream	No. sat for Lower-Sixth Form	Passed + found places in Lower-Sixth Form	Passed but did not find places	Failed
Arts ...	2,863	451	121	2,291
Science	221	139	23	59

NATIONAL SCHOOLS—1967				
Stream	No. sat for Lower-Sixth Form	Passed + found places in Lower-Sixth Form	Passed but did not find places	Failed
Arts ...	5,270	495	*Nil	4,775
Science	767	248	*Nil	519

NOTE—The Sixth Form Entrance Examination for National Schools was introduced in 1966.

* All candidates who passed the Sixth Form Entrance Examination in 1967, are eligible for admission to Lower Sixth Form Classes.

168. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give, on a State by State basis, the number of students who:

- (i) sat;
- (ii) passed; and
- (iii) failed;

in the last year's lower-sixth entrance examination, giving separate figures for national and national-type schools, and for science and arts stream.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

STATE	NATIONAL SCHOOLS									NATIONAL TYPE SCHOOLS					
	ARTS			SCIENCE			ARTS			SCIENCE					
	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Failed
1. Selangor ..	606	71	535	266	154	112	2,824	286	2,538	1,619	337	1,282			
2. Negri Sembilan	424	33	391	18	2	16	1,004	57	947	407	74	333			
3. Malacca ..	417	46	371	56	6	50	845	67	778	271	59	—			
4. Johore ..	770	71	699	38	16	22	1,974	136	1,838	853	160	693			
5. Pahang ..	261	16	245	24	3	21	618	39	579	194	26	168			
6. Trengganu	272	24	248	40	12	28	314	15	299	117	17	100			
7. Kelantan ..	410	42	368	98	11	87	473	37	436	181	36	145			
8. Perlis ..	182	25	157	—	—	—	75	1	74	34	2	32			
9. Kedah ..	789	88	701	67	33	34	1,112	122	990	317	60	257			
10. Penang ..	284	21	263	56	2	54	1,714	191	1,523	1,043	225	818			
11. Perak ..	855	58	797	104	9	95	2,755	123	2,632	1,582	274	1,308			
TOTAL ..	5,270	495	4,775	767	248	519	13,708	1,074	12,634	6,618	1,270	5,348			

169. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following particulars for every school which sent candidates for the lower-

sixth entrance examination last year, giving separate figures for arts and science streams:

School	No. of Examinees	No. Passed	No. Failed	Percentage of Passes
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Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
SELANGOR									
1.	Sek. Alam Shah, K.L.	—	145	1	50	0.0	74.4	1	195
2.	Sek. Aminuddin Baki, K.L.	38	3	217	1	14.9	75.0	255	4
3.	Sek. Men. Kebg., P.J.	4	—	62	—	6.1	—	66	—
4.	Sek. Tg. Ampuan Rahimah, Klang	8	1	35	—	18.6	100.0	43	1
5.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kajang	—	2	—	37	—	5.1	—	39
6.	Sek. Men. Kebg., K.K. Baharu	5	—	46	—	9.8	—	51	—
7.	Sek. Men. Kebg., K. Selangor	1	1	24	8	4.0	11.1	25	9
8.	Sek. Men. Kebg., T. Datok, Bant.	2	2	57	16	3.4	11.1	59	18
9.	Sek. Men. Kebg., S. Bernam	6	—	70	—	7.9	—	76	—
10.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Tg. Karang	7	—	23	—	23.3	—	30	—
	Jumlah	71	154	535	112	11.7	57.9	606	266
N. SEMBILAN									
1.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Tunku Durah	6	2	87	7	6.5	22.2	93	9
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Rambau Chembong	3	—	37	—	7.5	—	40	—
3.	Sek. Men. Tunku Besar, Tampin	1	—	32	—	3.0	—	33	—
4.	Sek. Men. Undang Jelebu, K. Klwg.	5	—	18	—	21.7	—	23	—
5.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Gemencheh	1	—	19	6	5.0	0.0	20	6
6.	Sek. Men. Jenis Kebg., Ing. Bahau	3	—	27	—	10.0	—	30	—
7.	Dato' Klana Putra Sec. Sch., Lengg.	1	—	20	—	4.8	—	21	—
8.	Sek. Men. Tuanku Mohd., K. Pilah	5	—	41	—	10.9	—	46	—
9.	Sek. Men. Ing. Port Dickson	—	—	41	—	0.0	—	41	—
10.	Sek. Men. Rendah Astana Raja	2	—	18	3	10.0	0.0	20	3
11.	Sek. Men. Tunku Kurshiah, K.P.	6	—	51	—	10.5	—	57	—
	Jumlah	33	2	391	16	7.8	11.1	424	18
MELAKA									
1.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Masjid Tanah	16	—	130	—	11.0	—	146	—
2.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Alor Gajah	5	—	70	—	6.7	—	75	—
3.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Jasin	9	—	64	—	12.3	—	73	—
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Laki ² , B. Berendam, ...	7	2	48	47	12.7	4.1	55	49
5.	Sek. Tun Tijah, Melaka	9	4	59	3	13.2	57.1	68	7
	Jumlah	46	6	371	50	11.0	10.7	417	56
JOHOR									
1.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Sultan Ismail	4	—	77	—	4.9	—	81	—
2.	Sek. Dato' Pengawa Barat Pontian	2	3	38	7	5.0	30.0	40	10
3.	Sek. Dato' Bentara Luar, B. Pahat	28	13	203	15	12.1	46.4	231	28
4.	Sek. Men. Kebg. Tun Aminah, B.P.	28	—	150	—	15.7	—	178	—
5.	Sek. Dato' Sri Amar Di-Raja, Muar	7	—	151	—	4.4	—	158	—
6.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Segamat	—	—	48	—	0.0	—	48	—
7.	Sek. Men. Kebg., Kluang	2	—	32	—	5.9	—	34	—
	Jumlah	71	16	699	22	9.2	42.1	770	38
PAHANG									
1.	Sek. Men. Clifford, K. Lipis	6	—	28	—	17.6	—	34	—
2.	Sek. Tinggi Ahmad, Pekan	6	—	35	—	14.6	—	41	—
3.	Sek. Abu Bakar, Temerloh	—	—	56	14	0.0	0.0	56	14
4.	Sek. Men. Abdul Rahman Talib, Kuantan	—	3	95	7	0.0	30.0	95	10
5.	Sek. Men. Suleiman, Bentong	4	—	11	—	26.7	—	15	—
6.	Sek. Men. Mahmud, Raub	—	—	20	—	0.0	—	20	—
	Jumlah	16	3	245	21	6.1	12.5	261	24

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
MALACCA									
1.	High School, Malacca	22	20	98	25	18.3	44.4	120	45
2.	Gajah Berang Sec. Sch., Malacca ..	1	3	96	23	1.0	11.5	97	26
3.	St. David's High School, Malacca ..	1	4	54	21	1.8	16.0	55	25
4.	A.C.S., Malacca	1	4	61	22	1.6	15.4	62	26
5.	Meth. Girl's Sec., Malacca	9	3	56	13	13.8	18.8	65	16
6.	St. Francis Institution	—	13	53	16	0.0	44.8	53	29
7.	Convent of H.I.J., Malacca	14	3	69	4	16.9	42.9	83	7
8.	Sacred Heart Convent	6	0	39	1	13.3	0.0	45	1
9.	Alor Gajah Sec. Eng. Sch., Alor Gajah ..	1	0	42	14	1.3	0.0	43	24
10.	Jasin Sec. Eng. School, Jasin	5	1	67	18	6.9	5.3	72	19
11.	Catholic High School, Malacca	—	5	—	14	—	26.3	—	19
12.	Notre Dame Convent, Malacca	1	0	28	2	3.4	0.0	29	2
13.	Yok Bin Sec. Sch., Malacca	—	0	27	12	0.0	0.0	27	12
14.	Pulau Sebang Sec. Sch., Malacca ..	—	3	31	27	0.0	10.0	31	30
15.	Malacca Girls High School	6	—	57	—	9.5	—	63	—
	Jumlah ..	67	59	778	212	7.9	21.8	845	271
JOHORE									
1.	English College, Johore Bahru	8	21	93	36	7.9	36.8	101	57
2.	Sek. Dato' Jaafar, Johore Bahru	7	14	150	46	4.5	23.3	157	60
3.	St. Joseph's School, Johore Bahru ..	—	4	39	22	0.0	15.4	39	26
4.	Sultan Ibrahim Sec. Sch., J. Bahru ..	15	12	205	24	6.8	33.3	220	36
5.	Convent Sec., Johore Bahru	34	3	54	6	38.6	33.3	88	9
6.	Sek. Tun Fatimah	7	3	52	7	11.9	30.0	59	10
7.	Sek. Men. Inggeris, Kulai	—	0	33	22	0.0	0.0	33	22
8.	Laksamana Sec. Sch., Kota Tinggi ..	—	4	30	31	0.0	11.4	30	35
9.	Sri Mersing Sec. Sch., Mersing	—	2	25	26	0.0	7.1	25	28
10.	Sec. Eng. Sch., Pontian	2	6	97	50	2.0	10.7	99	56
11.	High School, Batu Pahat	9	40	192	88	4.5	31.3	201	128
12.	Temenggong Ibrahim Sec. Girls Sch., Batu Pahat	12	5	148	14	7.5	26.3	160	19
13.	High School, Muar	15	14	162	73	8.5	16.1	177	87
14.	St. Andrews Sec., Muar	1	11	23	28	4.2	28.2	24	39
15.	Pei Hwa N.T.S.S., Muar	—	0	8	12	0.0	0.0	8	12
16.	Sultan Abu Bakar Sec. Girls' Sch., Muar	—	4	85	30	0.0	11.8	85	34
17.	Convent Sec., Muar	7	0	46	4	13.2	0.0	53	4
18.	Ledang Sec., Tangkak	2	3	31	34	6.1	8.1	33	37
19.	Sec. Eng. School, Segamat	4	6	92	32	4.2	15.8	96	38
20.	Segamat Chinese Sec., Segamat	—	0	15	29	0.0	0.0	15	29
21.	Canossian Convent, Segamat	2	0	19	8	9.5	0.0	21	8
22.	Sec. English School, Kluang	3	8	155	71	1.9	10.1	158	97
23.	Convent, Batu Pahat	5	—	24	—	17.2	—	29	—
24.	Canossian Convent, Kluang	3	—	60	—	4.8	—	63	—
	Jumlah ..	136	160	1,838	693	6.9	18.8	1,974	853
PAHANG									
1.	Sultan Abu Bakar Sch., Kuantan	7	16	126	60	5.3	21.1	133	76
2.	Abu Bakar School, Temerloh	3	3	116	38	2.5	7.3	119	41
3.	Sulaiman Sec. Sch., Bentong	1	1	55	17	1.8	5.6	56	18
4.	Mahmud Sec. Sch., Raub	12	5	107	33	10.1	13.2	119	38
5.	Clifford Sec. Sch., Kuala Lipis	4	1	76	17	5.0	5.6	80	18
6.	M.G.S., Kuantan	10	—	38	3	20.8	0.0	48	3
7.	Ahmad High School, Pekan	—	—	46	—	0.0	—	46	—
8.	Tengku Ahmad Sec. Sch., C. Highlands ..	2	—	15	—	11.8	—	17	—
	Jumlah ..	39	26	579	168	6.3	13.4	618	194

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	PASSED		FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
TRENGGANU									
1.	Sultan Sulaiman Sec. School, K. Trengganu	6	8	103	29	5.5	21.6	109	37
2.	Sek. Men. Tengku Bariah, K. Trengganu	3	6	94	32	3.1	15.8	97	38
3.	Tengku Mahmood School, Besut ..	4	—	22	14	15.4	0.0	26	14
4.	Sek. Men. Sultan Ismail, Kemaman ..	1	1	34	19	2.9	5.0	35	20
5.	Dungun English Sec. School, Dungun ..	1	2	46	6	2.1	25.0	47	8
	Jumlah ..	15	17	299	100	4.8	14.5	314	117
KELANTAN									
1.	Sultan Ismail College, K. Bharu	8	20	124	92	6.1	17.9	132	112
2.	Zainab Sec. School, Kota Bharu	3	7	145	26	2.0	21.2	148	33
3.	Sultan Ibrahim Sec. School, Pasir Mas ..	6	6	61	6	9.0	50.0	67	12
4.	Sultan Yahya Petra School, K. Krai ..	4	3	21	11	16.0	21.4	25	14
5.	Hamzah Sec. School, Machang	4	0	11	7	26.7	0.0	15	7
6.	Kamil Sec. School, Pasir Puteh	5	0	11	3	35.7	0.0	14	3
7.	Chung Hwa Sec., Kota Bharu	1	—	10	—	9.1	—	11	—
8.	Ketereh Sec. School, Ketereh	—	—	16	—	0.0	—	16	—
9.	Tumpat Sec. English School, Tumpat ..	5	—	30	—	14.3	—	35	—
10.	Bachok Sec. School, Bachok	1	—	9	—	10.0	—	10	—
	Jumlah ..	37	36	436	145	7.8	19.9	473	181
PERLIS									
1.	Derma English School, Kangar	1	2	48	32	2.0	5.9	49	34
2.	Sek. Men. Jenis Keb. Perlis, Kangar ..	0	—	26	—	0.0	—	26	—
	Jumlah ..	1	2	74	32	1.3	5.9	75	34
KEDAH									
1.	Sultan Abd. Hamid College, A. Star ..	51	23	202	38	20.2	37.7	253	61
2.	Sek. Men. Kedah, Alor Star	2	1	35	4	5.4	20.0	37	5
3.	St. Michael's Sec. School, Alor Star ..	6	1	79	16	7.1	5.9	85	17
4.	Keat Hwa N.T.S.S., Alor Star	0	6	22	66	0.0	8.3	22	72
5.	Sultanah Asma Sec. School, Alor Star ..	11	4	138	14	7.4	22.2	149	18
6.	St. Nicholas Convent, Alor Star	12	6	129	8	8.5	42.9	141	14
7.	Ibrahim Sec. School, S. Patani	25	14	168	38	12.9	26.9	193	52
8.	Father Barre's Convent, S. Patani ..	5	1	20	9	20.0	10.0	25	10
9.	Sek. Men. St. Theresa, S. Patani	1	1	55	8	1.8	11.1	56	9
10.	Sultan Badlishah School, Kulim	4	3	82	40	4.7	7.0	86	43
11.	St. Patricks Sec. School, Kulim	0	0	21	16	0.0	0.0	21	16
12.	St. Anne's Convent, Kulim	5	—	39	—	11.4	—	44	—
	Jumlah ..	122	60	990	257	11.0	18.9	1,112	317
PENANG									
1.	Penang Free School, Penang	25	56	144	36	14.8	60.9	169	92
2.	St. Xavier's Institution, Penang	30	13	211	27	12.4	32.5	241	40
3.	M.B.S., Penang	1	15	59	24	1.7	38.5	60	39
4.	Technical Institute, Penang	—	43	—	201	—	17.6	—	244
5.	Chung Ling H. School, Penang	0	50	41	174	0.0	22.3	41	224
6.	Jelutong Sec. School, Penang	2	2	56	27	3.4	6.9	58	29
7.	Georgetown Sec. School, Penang	0	2	18	11	0.0	15.4	18	13
8.	St. George's Girls' School, Penang ..	31	12	199	14	13.5	46.2	230	26
9.	Convent Sec. Light Street	36	5	70	16	34.0	23.8	106	21
10.	Convent, Pulau Tikus	17	0	97	6	14.9	0.0	114	6
11.	Convent, Green Lane	16	4	78	4	17.0	50.0	94	8
12.	M.G.S., Penang	9	0	45	15	16.7	0.0	54	15
13.	Penang Chinese Girls' H. School	0	4	9	99	0.0	3.9	9	103
14.	Convent Sec. School, Dato' Kramat ..	1	—	45	5	2.2	50.0	46	10

SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM)—(cont.)

No.	School	No. PASSED		No. FAILED		% PASSED		TOTAL	
		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.
PENANG—(cont.)									
15.	Phor Tay H. School	0	1	18	25	0.0	3.8	18	26
16.	Union High School	—	1	—	35	—	2.8	—	36
17.	St. Georges School, B. Pulau	3	0	43	9	6.5	0.0	46	9
18.	St. Marks Sec. School, B'worth	0	0	72	11	0.0	0.0	72	11
19.	Kapala Batas Sec. School, K. Batas	2	3	35	15	5.4	16.7	37	18
20.	High School, B. Mertajam	8	5	103	7	7.2	41.7	111	12
21.	Jit Sin H. School, B. Mertajam	0	2	15	33	0.0	5.7	15	35
22.	Meth. Sec. School, Nibong Tebal	6	2	47	24	11.3	7.7	53	26
23.	Sacred Heart H. School, Penang	0	—	5	—	0.0	—	5	—
24.	Convent Sec., Butterworth	4	—	18	—	18.2	—	22	—
25.	Convent, B. Mertajam	0	—	95	—	0.0	—	95	—
Total ..		191	225	1,523	818	11.1	21.6	1,714	1,043

PERAK									
1.	Meth. Sec. School, Parit Buntar	0	1	68	32	0.0	3.0	68	33
2.	Krian N.T.S.S., Parit Buntar	0	0	7	10	0.0	0.0	7	10
3.	N.T.S.S., Bagan Serai	0	0	25	9	0.0	0.0	25	9
4.	King Edward VII Sec., Taiping	1	13	121	26	0.8	33.3	122	39
5.	St. Georges Inst., Taiping	1	10	61	68	1.6	12.8	62	78
6.	Treacher M.G.S., Taiping	6	9	61	13	8.9	40.9	67	22
7.	Convent N.T.S.S., Taiping	9	10	41	21	18.0	32.2	50	31
8.	Hua Lian N.T.S.S., Taiping	—	3	—	154	—	1.9	—	157
9.	Clifford Sec. School, K. Kangsar	5	7	108	20	4.4	25.9	113	27
10.	Tseng Wah N.T.S.S., K. Kangsar	0	6	9	33	0.0	15.4	9	39
11.	Malay College, K. Kangsar	15	26	43	40	25.9	39.4	58	66
12.	Meth. Sec. School, Sungei Siput	1	0	25	6	3.8	0.0	26	6
13.	Shing Chung, Sungai Siput	0	1	2	23	0.0	4.2	2	24
14.	Anderson School, Ipoh	14	19	193	25	6.8	43.2	207	44
15.	St. Michael's Inst., Ipoh	5	30	106	51	2.4	37.0	211	81
16.	A.C.S., Ipoh	6	45	178	81	3.3	35.7	184	126
17.	Raja Perempuan Sec. School, Ipoh	4	0	83	12	4.6	0.0	87	12
18.	M.G.S., Ipoh	9	7	122	34	6.9	17.1	131	41
19.	Convent, Ipoh	5	6	139	27	3.4	18.2	144	33
20.	Sek. Tuanku Ab. Rahman, Ipoh	5	16	34	50	12.8	24.2	39	66
21.	Ave Maria Convent, Ipoh	1	5	87	36	1.1	12.2	88	41
22.	Sam Tet N.T.S.S., Ipoh	0	7	61	116	0.0	5.7	61	123
23.	Poi Lam N.T.S.S., Ipoh	0	2	11	38	0.0	5.0	11	38

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Yes, but since the complaint lacks details of the candidate's name, centre, etc., it is not possible to investigate.

174. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give details of the results of the 1967 L.C.E. Examination concerning the total number of candidates and the detailed breakdown of results, including passes and failures.

No.	Grades	No. of Candidates	Percentage	Definition of the Grades
1	A	23,759	47.0	Eligible for Promotion to Form IV
2	B	1,934	3.8	Passed in the Cognate subjects but failed to obtain the required aggregate
3	C	23,222	45.9	Passed in at least one subject but failed in the required cognate subjects
4	X	1,641	3.2	Failed in all subjects
Total ..		50,556		

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

DISTRIBUTION OF RESULT GRADES
S.R.P. 1967 (MALAY MEDIUM ASSISTED SCHOOLS)

No.	State	GRADES			
		A	B	C	X
1.	Selangor ..	1,742	61	1,599	55
2.	Negeri Sembilan	1,154	61	911	36
3.	Malacca ..	1,000	58	855	34

Penuntut² Malaysia di-Luar Negeri

175. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether his Ministry is in a position to state how many Malaysian students are abroad doing Ph.D. studies, and if so, to give the total figure, and the breakdown of

**Pepereksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu/
Sijil Persekolahan Sa-berang Laut**

176. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following figures concerning National Secondary Schools, for every year since its introduction, of the number of students who:

- (i) sat for the F.M.C. Examination, giving a breakdown of—
 - (a) Grade I;
 - (b) Grade II;
 - (c) Grade III; and
 - (d) failures;
- (ii) sat for the Overseas School Certificate Examination, giving a breakdown of the results as in (i).

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(i)

**PEPEREKSAN SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA
(NATIONAL SCHOOLS)**

Year	No. Sat	GRADES			
		I	II	III	Failed
1962	287	6	47	159	75
1963	923	16	77	494	336
1964	1,010	68	147	535	260
1965	2,568	59	284	1,172	1,053
1966	4,370	132	512	1,928	749

- (ii) Candidates in National Schools do not enter for Overseas School Certificate Examination.

Murid² Tingkatan Satu

177. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of Form I students last year, giving the figures on a State by State basis.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

State	Total number of Form I students in assisted secondary schools last year (1967)
Selangor	20,469
N. Sembilan	7,512
Malacca	6,538
Johore	16,219
Pahang	4,767
Trengganu	3,818
Kelantan	7,426
Perlis	1,512
Kedah	10,000
Penang	11,732
Perak	23,605
Total	112,598

Murid² Tingkatan Enam

178. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of lower-sixth arts and science students this year, with a list of names of schools with lower-sixth classes, giving students enrolment, according to arts or science stream, of each school.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The information for this year (1968) is not available at present, but will be sent to the Honourable Member if he so wishes, when the returns have been received from the States.

Sekolah Menengah Teknik

179. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the following particulars for each of the three proposed secondary technical schools in Alor Star, Ipoh and Johore Bahru:

- (i) cost of school;
- (ii) date of commencement of construction;
- (iii) date of completion;
- (iv) student enrolment;
- (v) staff strength;
- (vi) media of instruction.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The three Secondary Technical School projects at Alor Star, Ipoh and Johore Bahru have been submitted for World Bank financing. This is still under discussion and it is not possible at this stage to provide the information requested.

Kompleks Sekolah

180. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether his Ministry has abandoned its proposed plan to build an \$8 million school complex in Kota Bharu, and if not, to state when the plan will be implemented.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I fail to understand the sources of information the Honourable Member is depending upon for asking this question. I say

so because the Ministry has not abandoned the construction of the school complex in Kota Bharu. Construction work has in fact already started in the complex and the major part of it is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

Asrama

181. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether work has started on the proposed \$120,000 hostel for Batu Pahat High School, and when it is expected to be completed.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Public Works Department (Educational Works Section) are now preparing plans and tender documents for the hostel and, therefore, the project should be completed soon.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

182. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the annual printing expenditures incurred by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka since its formation, and to give a list of the printers which have printed publications for the Dewan, stating the value of printing work which each printer has done till 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (i) The annual printing expenditures incurred by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, since its formation, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1959	\$ 36,595.31
1960	352,810.48
1961	821,500.64
1962	1,256,934.55
1963	834,065.12
1964	999,740.35
1965	1,157,198.09
1966	1,320,071.78
1967	1,042,627.40

- (ii) The following are the names of printers which have printed publications for the Dewan Bahasa and the value of printing work which each printer has done till 31st December, 1967.

Name of Printer	Value of Printing Work
1. Art Printing Works	\$2,447,452.32
2. Caxton Press Ltd	101,772.05
3. Khee Meng Press	767,662.44
4. Koon Wah Ltd ...	18,000.00
5. Kam Printers ...	124,268.76
6. Lai Than Fong Press	529,700.00
7. Malayan Printers	61,186.00
8. Penchetak Kerajaan	15,416.00
9. Perchetakan Abadi	96,781.50
10. Perchetakan Mas	18,674.89
11. Printcraft Ltd ...	461,628.90
12. Qalam	482,133.27
13. Rickwood & Co.	45,000.00
14. Saudara Sinaran Berhad	2,200.00
15. Sharikat Utusan Melayu	91,400.00
16. Solai Press ...	882,309.00
17. Standard Engravers	2,890.00
18. Times Packaging Berhad	242,400.00
19. Tien Wah Press	1,430,668.59

Rumah Guru²

183. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider the adoption of a scheme to provide quarters for all teachers transferred to the rural areas.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry is already constructing teachers quarters in rural areas. However, the number of quarters built has been limited due to the limited funds available for this purpose.

Pegawai² Kementerian/Pegawai² Kesatuan Guru

184. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he would consider abandoning and instructing his officers to abandon all tactics to intimidate and harass teachers'

union officials, including the transfer of the President of the National Union of National School Teachers from Muar to Pahang, with a view to restoring confidence in his impartiality among teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: I wish to assure the Hon'ble Member that it is not the policy of the Ministry to "harass teachers' union officials" and therefore the point raised by the Hon'ble Member does not arise.

Murid² Sekolah di-Malaysia Barat

185. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number:

- (i) primary students;
- (ii) secondary students; and
- (iii) post-secondary students;

in West Malaysia this year, and last year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

ENROLMENT IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS IN WEST MALAYSIA IN 1967

- (i) Primary students ... 1,315,590
- (ii) Secondary students 408,386
- (iii) Post-secondary students ... 6,843

(The figures for 1968 are not available at present but will be sent to the Hon'ble Member, if he so wishes, when available.)

Guru²

186. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to give the total number of teachers in the:

- (i) primary schools,
- (ii) secondary and post-secondary schools,

giving separate figures to indicate graduate teachers and Peace Corps teachers, for 1967 and 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The particulars are as follows:

Level	1967		
	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of Peace Corps Teachers
In assisted Primary Schools	44,060	Nil	Nil
In assisted Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools	16,780	1,323	72
Level	1968		
	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of Peace Corps Teachers
In assisted Primary Schools	n.a.	n.a.	20
In assisted Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools	n.a.	n.a.	56

NOTE—n.a. means not available but will be sent when available.

Wang Bantuan Kerajaan

187. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware:

- (i) that some schools are not using Government grants intended for new school buildings and laboratories for their original purposes;
- (ii) that these grants were placed as fixed deposits in banks to earn interest; and
- (iii) to state what action his Ministry has taken to prevent such a gross misallocation of scarce public funds.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry is aware of the circumstances mentioned by the Honourable Member. The grants given by the Ministry to schools are normally in the region of fifty per cent of the proposed project and, in order to enable the schools concerned to prepare plans and collect public donations they are permitted to hold the grants given in fixed deposit. There has been no gross misallocation of public funds as suggested by the Honourable Member. However, to ensure that grants given are not utilised

S.R.J.K., Kg. Abdullah (China), Segamat	2,000 00	Mengechat sekolah	—	—	Membena: corridor 1,525 00 wire meshing to classrooms 1,825 00 Bilek ping pong 235 00 Cementing the drain edge 20 00 one fencing pole 15 00 brickway patch 20 00 bicycle shed 1,050 00 Iron brass for H.M.'s office 100 00 By drawing plan (1) 50 00 By drawing plan (2) 8 00
S.R.J.K. Pai Chee (China), Mersing	2,000 00	Memperbaiki dan menge- chat sekolah	Memperbaiki sekolah	658 50	Membeli: electric clock 414 00 electric equipment 904 00
S.R.J.K. Pu Sze (China), Scudai	2,000 00	Mengechat sekolah	—	—	Membena: water closet 2,100 00 a cooking furnace 300 00 a covered verandah 1,346 50 ceiling in the kitchen, instal- lation of water pipe 135 00
Sek. Paya Mengkuang N/V, Melaka	4,000 00	Membeli perkakas, mem- bena badminton court, basket ball court dan membeli peralatan dan membena jamban	—	—	Membeli: piano 980 00 transport fee 21 00 ubat gegat dan kain tutop 5 65 Membena: kantin 3,000 00 fees for kantin plan 75 00
S.R.J.K. Inggeris Ismail Putra dan Merbau, Kota Bharu	2,800 00	Membena permainan kanak ²	—	—	Fencing of school com- pounds 1,188 80 Construction of bicycle shed 1,560 00
S.R.J.K. Broga New Vil- lage (China), Seremban, N.S.	1,000 00	Membena pagar	—	—	Membena: water pump 390 00 iron pipe 250 00 zinc and wood 300 00 well 250 00 tank and stand 200 00 wages for labourers 109 00

3791

23 JANUARI 1968

3792

Sijil Pelajaran Rendah

190. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware of the rumours in Selangor that L.C.E. certificates are available for sale at rates from \$150 to \$200 a copy, and whether he would cause an investigation to be made into the truth or otherwise of such rumours.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: No, I am not aware of such rumours. If the Hon'ble Member has any evidence of this I shall be pleased to receive it from him so as to enable me to cause the necessary investigation to be made.

Universiti

191. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the Government's stand with regard to the establishment of a University for students for Chinese-media schools in Malaysia, as suggested by the various Chinese educational bodies connected with Chinese education in this country.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: As far as higher education in this country is concerned the Government has already accepted the Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee.

In regard to higher education in Chinese Language and Literature as the Hon'ble Member is aware there is a Department of Chinese Studies at the University of Malaya and students of Chinese or other origins can, if eligible for entry, avail themselves of the facilities that exist there.

Tempat Perchuma

192. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) the number of free school places in
 - (i) lower secondary;
 - (ii) upper secondary; and
 - (iii) post-secondary forms in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967; and
- (b) the estimated number of free school places in
 - (i) lower secondary;
 - (ii) upper secondary; and
 - (iii) post-secondary forms this year,

giving separate figures in both instances for

- (i) National;
- (ii) National-type English;
- (iii) National-type Chinese;
- (iv) National-type Tamil Schools.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Type of Assisted Secondary Schools	Free places provided by Government			
	1964 (actual)	1965 (actual)	1966 (actual)	1968 (estimated)
NATIONAL (MALAY MEDIUM)				
Lower Secondary	25,408	61,130	86,735	150,000
Upper Secondary	2,659	6,196	10,435	23,000
Post Secondary ..	Nil	158	307	1,100
NATIONAL-TYPE ENGLISH (ENGLISH MEDIUM)				
Lower Secondary	29,100	28,573	26,388	33,700
Upper Secondary	7,852	8,617	9,237	12,800
Post Secondary ..	362	446	498	1,000

NOTE—

(a) Figures for 1967 are not available at present.

(b) Secondary National-type Chinese and Tamil Schools as such do not exist.

Maktab Rendah

193. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education when the Government proposes to set up junior colleges to cater specifically for sixth-form students, and to give details.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: The Report of the Higher Education Planning Committee is now being considered for implementation by various stages and the question of where and when three junior colleges to cater specifically for sixth-form students will be set up will form part of the decision that will be taken after the consideration of this plan.

Tingkatan Empat

194. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of school places in Form Four:

- (i) academic;
- (ii) vocational; and
- (iii) technical streams that are available at the beginning of this year.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Stream	No. of Places
Academic ...	40,204 + 1,873 = 42,077
Vocational ...	1,087
Technical ...	790

195. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of places that have been found for academic, technical and vocational streams in Form IV as of 8th December, 1968.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

Stream	No. of Places
Academic ...	40,204 + 1,873 = 42,077
Vocational ...	1,087
Technical ...	790

Guru² Sekolah Menengah Melayu

196. Pengiran Tahir Petra asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of Government teachers in Sabah who are qualified to teach in Malay Secondary Schools;
- (b) whether the Ministry intends to recruit more students from Sabah for training in West Malaysia as Malay Secondary School teachers.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Tidak ada guru² Kerajaan di-Sabah yang berkelayakan untuk mengajar di-Sekolah² Menengah Bahasa Pengantar Melayu. Aliran Bahasa Pengantar Melayu di-Maktab Sabah akan di-ajar oleh pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan dari Malaysia Barat yang sedang berkhidmat di-Sabah dan pada masa ini mengajar di-Sekolah² Bahasa Pengantar Inggeris.
- (b) Perkara melateh guru² dari Sabah di-Malaysia Barat untuk

mengajar di-Sekolah² Menengah Bahasa Pengantar Melayu apabila mereka kembali ka-Sabah nanti sedang di-timbangkan pada masa ini.

- (a) There are no Government teachers in Sabah qualified to teach in Malay-Medium Secondary schools. The Malay-Medium stream at Sabah College will be taught by officers seconded from West Malaysia who are already in service in Sabah and are at present teaching in English-Medium Schools.
- (b) The matter of training teachers from Sabah in West Malaysia to teach in Malay-Medium Secondary Schools on their return to Sabah is at present under consideration.

Perbelanjaan Kementerian

197. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state why a Secondary Residential School in Perak was overpaid by \$51,765 in 1964 and that by 1967 the audited accounts for 1965 for the same school were not available and whether he is also aware that in 1965 two other Secondary Residential Schools appear to have been overpaid by \$40,227.50 cents, and if so, why the Ministry is so profligate in its expenditure and is increasing the Secondary School fees to recoup such losses.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: There has been no overpayment as alleged by the Honourable Member as the amounts paid have been correctly computed based on the total enrolment figures in the schools concerned. It is not true to say that the audited accounts for 1965 in respect of the school which was said to have been overpaid by \$51,765 were not received by 1967 because the final audited accounts were available in the Ministry by 16th November, 1966. It is mischievous and irrelevant to suggest that the increase in Secondary School fees is to recoup losses.

Melanjutkan Pelajaran ka-Luar Negeri

198. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education to state whether he will consider allowing students who passed Chinese Senior Secondary Schools to go abroad, such as Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, for further studies, so that such opportunities should not be restricted only to holders of Cambridge Certificates.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Peratoran² bagi penuntut² yang hendak ka-luar negeri untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka telah pun saya tetapkan ia-itu mereka mesti-lah memohon kepada Biro Penuntut. Penuntut² yang telah lulus Sekolah Menengah Tinggi China di-kehendakki memohon seperti penuntut² lain, kepada Biro ini dimana permohonan² mereka akan di-timbangkan.

Kerajaan tidak berniat sekali² untuk menghadkan sebarang jenis penuntut dari melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-luar negeri dengan syarat ia memenohi syarat² yang di-perlukan.

The procedure for students going for further studies abroad has been laid down by me in that they must apply to the Students' Bureau. Students who have passed Chinese Senior Secondary Schools have therefore to apply, like the rest, to this Bureau where the applications will be duly considered.

There is no intention whatsoever to restrict any particular type of students from going overseas provided he fulfils the required conditions.

Penuntut² Sarawak di-Universiti Malaya

199. Tuan Sim Boon Liang asks the Minister of Education:

- (a) whether the Government is prepared to subsidise all Sarawak Students who are studying at University of Malaya since Sarawak has no University;
- (b) how many Scholarships have been awarded to Sarawak Students to study in the University of Malaya in 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) *Semua* penuntut (termasuk penuntut² yang membayar) yang belajar di-Universiti Malaya ada-lah di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan dengan chara tidak langsung. Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat bermaksud pemberian Biasiswa² kepada semua penuntut dari Sarawak yang belajar di-Universiti itu, Kerajaan tidak berchadang untuk berbuat demikian.

(b) 41.

(a) *All* students (including the paying students) studying at the University of Malaya are subsidised by the Government indirectly. If the Hon'ble Member means the awarding of Scholarships to *all* Sarawak students studying at the University, the Government does not propose to do so.

(b) 41.

Sekolah Kebangsaan Kedai Empat, Parit Buntar

200. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang mendirikan sa-buah bangunan baharu untuk Sekolah Kebangsaan Kedai Empat, Parit Buntar bagi menggantikan bangunan lama dan burok yang telah di-bena oleh ra'ayat.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Kementerian saya sedang menyiasat keadaan bangunan sekolah ini. Tindakan yang sesuai akan di-ambil jika di-dapati sekolah ini perlu di-ganti.

My Ministry is now investigating the condition of this school building. Appropriate action will be taken if replacement is found to be necessary.

Sekolah² Ugama Pribet

201. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan dan apa-kah nama sekolah² ugama ra'ayat di-Daerah Krian yang maseh menerima bantuan dari Kerajaan Pusat, dan berapa jumlah bantuan yang di-terima oleh tiap² sekolah dalam tahun 1967.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sekolah² dari Kementerian Pelajaran pada tahun Ugama Ra'ayat di-dalam Daerah Krian, 1967 ada-lah saperti berikut:
Perak yang maseh menerima bantuan

Nama Sekolah	Alamat-nya	Banyak Bantuan yang di-Beri
		\$
1. M. Ibtidaiah	Kg. Tua, Gunong Semanggol	1,180
2. M. Ridzwaniah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	1,460
3. M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah	Masjid Tinggi, Bg. Serai	2,220
4. M. Islamiah	Kuala Pial, Spg. Tiga	1,000
5. M. Al-Najah	Spg. 4, Kg. Kedah	800
6. M. Al-Hadayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abbas, K. Kurau	3,590
7. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Megat Aris, Bg. Tiang	2,040
8. M. Al-Tahzib Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Pt. Buntar	1,710
9. M. Shamsul Maarif	Pekan Tg. Piandang, Pt. Buntar	4,310
10. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Pt. To' Him Darat, Tg. Piandang	910
11. M. Al-Falah	Pt. To' Ngah, Tg. Piandang	1,250
12. Maahadul Iman Wal'rfan	Parit To' Him, K. Kurau	840
13. Mahad Al-Ehya Al-Sharif	Gunong Semanggol	5,564
Jumlah Bantuan Setahun ..		\$26,874

Non-Government Religious Schools in the Krian District, Perak which are still receiving grants from the Ministry of Education in 1967 are as follows:

Name of Schools	Address	Amount of Grants
		\$
1. M. Ibtidaiah	Kg. Tua, Gunong Semanggol	1,180
2. M. Ridzwaniah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	1,460
3. M. Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah	Masjid Tinggi, Bg. Serai	2,220
4. M. Islamiah	Kuala Pial, Spg. Tiga	1,000
5. M. Al-Najah	Spg. 4, Kg. Kedah	800
6. M. Al-Hadayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abbas, K. Kurau	3,590
7. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Megat Aris, Bg. Tiang	2,040
8. M. Al-Tahzib Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Pt. Buntar	1,710
9. M. Shamsul Maarif	Pekan Tg. Piandang, Pt. Buntar	4,310
10. M. Tarbiah Islamiah	Pt. To' Him Darat, Tg. Piandang	910
11. M. Al-Falah	Pt. To' Ngah, Tg. Piandang	1,250
12. Maahadul Iman Wal'rfan	Parit To' Him, K. Kurau	840
13. Mahad Al-Ehya Al-Sharif	Gunong Semanggol	5,564
Total Grant a Year ..		\$26,874

202. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat dalam Daerah Krian yang telah di-rentikan bantuan kapada-nya oleh Kerajaan Pusat, dan jika ada, sebutkan nama sekolah² itu dan apa-kah sebab²-nya bantuan itu di-rentikan.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Hanya sebuah sahaja Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat dalam Daerah Krian yang di-tahan bantuan kapada-nya kerana tidak mempunyai buku Rekod Murid yang sempurna. Sekolah tersebut ia-lah:

M. Ibtidaiyah Al-Diniah, Pt. Hj. Shamsuri, Spg. 2 K. Kurau.

Only one and the reason is because of its failure to have proper record of pupils. The school is:

M. Ibtidaiyah Al-Diniah, Pt. Hj. Shamsuri, Spg. 2 K. Kurau.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

Penduduk² Lembah Bilut

203. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware that the earliest settlers at the Bilut Valley F.L.D.A. Scheme in Bentong have begun tapping their rubber trees since August, 1966; consequently all subsidies for them have been stopped since then, but on the other hand they have been making repayments by selling their latex to the Authority, and that they are perturbed over their debts because up to date they have not been informed individually how much each of them is still owing the Authority, if so, whether the Ministry would enlighten them about this matter.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Saya sedia ma'alom bahawa peserta² dalam Perengkat I dan II Ranchangan Lorah Bilut telah mula menoris pokok getah mereka semenjak bulan Ogos, 1966. Mereka yang mendapat lebih daripada \$70 sa-bulan dari jualan susu getah mereka tidak-lah lagi di-bayar wang bantuan sara hidup.

Kelambatan menyiapkan kira² hutang peserta² di-dalam Ranchangan Lorah Bilut ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh perkara² yang berikut:

- (i) Hanya peserta² Perengkat I dan II telah mula menoris dan peserta² dalam Perengkat III akan mulai menoris hanya dalam bulan Ogos, 1968. Sunggoh pun Perengkat I dan II telah di-turis mulai dalam bulan Ogos, 1966, ada di-antara penoreh² itu belum dapat menoris pokok² mereka dengan penoh-nya kerana ukoran keliling pokok belum sampai 20 inchi lagi.
- (ii) Sunggoh pun peserta² Perengkat I dan II telah menoris getah² mereka, LKTP maseh lagi mengeluarkan perbelanjaan kapada beberapa peserta² itu oleh kerana pendapatan mereka sa-bulan kurang daripada \$70. Bagi bulan September, Oktober dan November, 1967, kedudukan mengenai peserta² Perengkat I dan II ia-lah seperti berikut:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Jumlah Peserta ...	480	480	480
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat \$100 ka-atas...	213	195	162
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat \$70-\$100	90	108	118
Bilangan Peserta yang mendapat kurang daripada \$70 ...	177	177	200

Ma'alumat di-atas membuktikan bahawa LKTP maseh lagi belum dapat menutup kira² bagi Perengkat I dan II kerana sa-bilangan besar daripada peserta² di-dalam kedua² Perengkat itu maseh lagi di-beri bantuan wang sara hidup. Hanya-lah apabila kebanyakan mereka² itu telah tidak lagi di-bayar wang sara hidup maka Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dapat mengira hutang mereka itu dengan jelas. Jika kiraan di-buat chuma bagi

mereka² yang telah mendapat lebih daripada \$70 sa-bulan, maka terpaksa-lah kira² bagi peserta² Ranchangan Lorah Bilut di-buat berperengkat². Ini akan mengambil masa yang banyak dan juga memakan perbelanjaan yang besar. Sunggoh pun mereka itu belum di-beritahu mengenai hutang mereka yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi mereka adalah sentiasa mengetahui berapa-kah wang yang di-bayar oleh mereka pada tiap² bulan dan tidak berapa lama lagi resit² mengenai tiap² bayaran itu akan di-keluarkan.

Kedudukan di-atas telah pun dima'alomkan kapada peserta² Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

204. Tuan Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of National and Rural Development whether he is aware that the Bilut Valley F.L.D.A. has formulated a system of collecting monthly refunds from the settlers based on the produce of latex. If the latex produced in a month is worth \$100 or less, the settler is paid the amount equivalent to the value of latex brought in that month; but if the latex produced in that month is worth more than \$100 then the settler is paid \$100 plus 34% of the excess. Owing to the present high cost of living the settlers are requesting that the deduction of 66% be reduced to 30%, and if so, whether he will state whether the authority will comply with their request.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pehak LKTP telah pun mengadakan satu chara mengutip wang bayaran balek daripada peserta² Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Lorah Bilut yang berdasarkan kapada perhitongan seperti berikut:

- (a) Atas pendapatan \$100 sa-bulan ka-bawah tiada potongan di-buat
- (b) Atas pendapatan lebih daripada \$100 sa-bulan potongan sa-banyak 2/3 daripada jumlah yang lebih daripada \$100

(Jika pendapatan peserta kurang daripada \$70 sa-bulan, LKTP meneruskan wang bantuan sara hidup dengan chara peserta² mengusahakan projek² ekonomik untuk menjadikan jumlah pendapatan mereka \$70 sa-bulan).

Bil.	Nama	Jawatan	Kelayakan	Umor	Pengalaman	Gaji Pokok \$
7.	Mohd. Tahir b. Majid (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan Malaysia)	Pengarah, Bahagian Khidmat Penasehat	A.R.T.C. dan Kelulusan dalam Jurutera Awam. Diploma Maktab Teknik	43	Penolong Jurutera, J.K.R.—2 tahun, Jurutera Kerja, J.K.R.—5 tahun, Jurutera Negeri Perak, J.K.R.—1 tahun. 2 tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490
8.	Mohd. Razali bin Bidin (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan Malaysia)	Pengarah, Bahagian Kenderaan	A.M.I. Mechanical Engineers; A.M.I.E. (F.M.); A.I.R.T.E.	40	Jurutera Jentera, J.K.R.—7 tahun Pengurus Workshop NETS Kota Bharu—2 tahun	1,490
9.	Arshad bin Ayub (Pegawai dalam Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri)	Pengarah, Institut Teknologi MARA	Diploma Kolej Pertanian, Malaya. B. Sc. (Hons) Diploma Business Administration IMEDE	39	Pegawai MARA Daerah (RIDA)—3 tahun. 7 tahun sebagai Pegawai Pentadbir dalam Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri. 2 tahun perkhidmatan dengan MARA	1,490

* Gaji untuk pemegang jawatan sahaja. (Personal to holder) dan termasuk elaun sara hidup.

208. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state the salary of the Chairman of MARA and to state whether Enche' Ghaffar Baba is drawing the same salary as his predecessor, Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Musa, and if not, to state the difference and the reasons for the difference.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: He is not drawing the same salary. He is drawing a salary which is comparable with salaries of Chairmen of other statutory authorities. The difference is \$495.

209. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development if he is aware that the Audited Accounts of RIDA showed that of the \$2,299,129.34 advanced in 1963 and 1964 for rural industries only \$1,464,797.31 was spent by RIDA up to the end of 1964 and in view of this to state what steps he has taken to see that MARA (the successor of RIDA) should not get more money than it could possibly spend.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: This was in RIDA days. The situation has changed since the inception of MARA. As from 1966, and except under special circumstances, funds for development projects carried out by MARA, have been released on reimburseable basis.

Penduduk² di-Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan

210. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether by the end of 1967 the individual settlers in the F.L.D.A. Schemes have been given their individual accounts, and if not, why not.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: So far no settlers have been given their individual accounts. However, the work of preparing the individual accounts is still in progress. Since the exercise involved is so voluminous, it will take sometime to complete.

211. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of National and Rural Development to state whether by the end of 1967 an official receipt had been given for each repayment by the settlers in the F.L.D.A. Schemes, and if not, why not.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: In 1967 only one scheme (Batu Lapan) in Kedah had issued receipts to settlers for repayments of loan deducted from their rubber proceeds. In other schemes this has not yet been done because of lack of clerical staff. The F.L.D.A. has now bought two extra accounting machines to cope up with the issue of receipts to settlers when they make repayments towards their loans. It is intended to issue receipts to settlers for all amounts on loans repayment as from January, 1968.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

Perchetakan

212. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a detailed statement as to the printer/printers of the English Edition of *Suara Malaysia*/*Jaya Malaysia*/*Warta Malaysia*, stating the issues and the number of copies printed by each printer, and the total printing charges and the rate per thousand copy paid to each printer, giving separate figures for each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:
Sa-bagai menjawab soalan di-atas saya
sukachita melaporkan saperti berikut:

**SUROHANJAYA PELABOHAN PULAU
PINANG**

Saya sukachita menchatetkan bahawa keputusan yang di-ambil oleh Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang, dengan sokongan Kementerian saya, untuk mendapatkan perkhidmatan Penasehat² Urusan sudah terbokti amat berfaedah. Faedah² kewangan daripada kerja itu sahaja akan mengakibatkan wang Surohanjaya akan terjimat sa-banyak lebeh daripada \$1 juta tiap² tahun. Mungkin yang lebeh penting, susunan Surohanjaya itu dan kemahiran pengurusan kakitangan-nya telah bertambah dengan lumayan-nya dan Surohanjaya itu sekarang telah di-lengkapkan dengan baik untuk memainkan peranan penting-nya dalam ekonomi negara.

Dalam laporan²-nya Penasehat² itu telah bersunggo² menegaskan bahawa kejayaan ranchangan ini bukan-lah semata² usaha Penasehat² itu sendiri malah apa yang telah terchapai ada-lah hasil kerjasama yang erat, bantuan dan nasehat Surohanjaya itu sendiri, pegawai² kanan serta kakitangan-nya.

Kemajuan Pengurusan dan Penyusunan

Mungkin faedah² jangka panjang yang paling bererti daripada kerja Penasehat² itu ada-lah kemajuan dalam kemahiran² pengurusan pegawai² kanan dan dalam melichinkan susunan Surohanjaya itu. Tanggong-jawab² Surohanjaya akan makin bertambah apabila Dermaga² Ayer Dalam yang baharu di-Butterworth di-buka tahun ini. Penasehat² itu telah membuat perakuan² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Surohanjaya dan saya sendiri untuk mengubah penyusunan supaya ia lebeh cekap memikul tanggong-jawab² yang baharu ini.

Sa-panjang seluroh peringkat kerja mereka, penasehat² itu telah melateh dan bekerja melalui pegawai²

Surohanjaya dan pegawai² ini sekarang ini berkebolehan penoh untuk menjalankan kerja. Kira² 20 orang pegawai telah di-beri latehan penoh mengenai chara² kaji kerja dan 50 orang pegawai telah di-beri latehan dalam penyeliaan, pengurusan moden dan penganalisaan kaji kerja. Di-samping itu beberapa kumpulan kechil pegawai² telah di-beri latehan dalam chara² peranchangan moden, kawalan simpanan barang² dan peratoran kawalan perbelanjaan.

Latehan bukan sahaja terbatas kapada pegawai² kanan. Surohanjaya telah menubuhkan satu Bahagian Latehan dan ramai pekerja² yang dahulu-nya tidak mempunyai kemahiran sekarang ini sedang dilateh dalam berbagai kemahiran untuk melengkapkan mereka bagi peluang² naik pangkat di-Dermaga² di-Butterworth.

Peranchangan

Penasehat² itu telah membantu Surohanjaya dalam ranchangan²-nya untuk masa hadapan, terutama yang berkaitan dengan Dermaga² Baharu di-Butterworth. Pada awal tahun lalu Penasehat² Urusan itu membantu pegawai² Surohanjaya dan Jurutera² Penasehat dalam suatu penilaian samula Ranchangan Butterworth untuk menghadapi keperluan² "containerisation".

Semua peranchangan bagi perjalanan dermaga² baharu itu telah di-lakukan oleh pegawai² Surohanjaya di-bawah panduan Penasehat² dengan menggunakan "Critical Path Scheduling Technique". Butir² ranchangan bagi perjalanan dermaga² baharu itu sekarang ada-lah menepati jadual dan Surohanjaya akan dapat menjalankan dermaga² itu dengan cekap dan lichin apabila pembenaan-nya selesai.

Pengurangan Perbelanjaan

Banyak daripada kerja Penasehat² itu telah di-arahkan kapada menambah kelichinan pergerakan² dan peratoran² Surohanjaya. Bidang²

besar di-mana kecekapan telah bertambah termasuk:

- (a) Pengendalian kago di-mana peratoran² yang di-perbaiki telah mempercepat pengendalian dan perkhidmatan kepada kapal² dan pemesan², menambah penggunaan gudang dan mengurangkan perbelanjaan sa-banyak lebeh kurang separoh.
- (b) Kutipan tambang² feri di-sabelah sahaja, menyebabkan berkurang-nya perbelanjaan dan membolehkan Surohanjaya menurunkan sa-bahagian besar tambang².
- (c) Pembaikan kepada peratoran² kekerasan yang telah mengurangkan perbelanjaan dan membaiki perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan² Surohanjaya.
- (d) Penggunaan kapal² dan alat² Surohanjaya yang bertambah dan pengurangan perbelanjaan penyelenggaraan.
- (e) Kerjasama yang rapat dengan wakil² perkapalan dalam perhubungan² yang bermaksud mengurangkan perbelanjaan pengangkutan terutama perbelanjaan memperdagangkan getah.

Akibat kerja ini Surohanjaya telah dapat mengurangkan bilangan kakitangan-nya dalam bahagian gerakan sa-ramai 175 orang. Pada masa ini 133 orang sedang di-lateh untuk mengisi jawatan² yang penting di-dermaga² baharu dan baki-nya telah bersara atau meletakkan jawatan.

Faedah kewangan kerja itu satakut ini ada-lah seperti berikut:

Wang yang di-jimatkan tiap² tahun akibat pengurangan kakitangan (Di-chapai dengan persaraan, perletakan jawatan dan pertukaran ka-dermaga² baharu) \$ 691,000

Wang yang di-jimatkan tiap² tahun akibat kurangnya bayaran kepada Pemborong² 350,000

Jumlah \$1,041,000

Penjimatan ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun.

Pendapatan yang bertambah akibat perakuan² oleh Penasehat². \$72,000 daripada jumlah ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun ... \$ 223,000

∴ Jumlah Faedah² Tahunan yang di-chapai \$1,264,000

\$1,103,000 daripada jumlah ini ada-lah berulang tiap² tahun.

Di-samping itu perakuan² lain yang belum di-laksanakan harus menjimatkan lagi wang sa-banyak kira² \$200,000.

Faedah² kewangan ini ada-lah atas perjalanan Surohanjaya itu sekarang ini sahaja. Penggunaan chara² yang lebeh cekap di-dermaga² baharu di-Butterworth akan meningkatkan lagi faedah² ini kepada Surohanjaya itu dan kepada negara pada keseluruhan-nya.

PELABOHAN SWETTENHAM

Kemajuan dalam ranchangan mengurangkan perbelanjaan kekerasan

Bilangan jawatan² kerani di-Pelabohan Swettenham telah di-kurangkan daripada 502 dalam bulan Oktober 1966 kepada 360 dalam bulan Disember 1967. Ini telah di-chapai melalui:

Penyusunan sa-mula berkaitan dengan pemusatan tugas² yang penting.

Pengurangan dalam penchatetan inbois sa-banyak lebeh daripada 40%.

Penghapusan penggandaan rekod² dan kerja² kekerasan.

Daripada 142 orang kerani yang jawatan mereka telah menjadi berlebihan: 71 orang telah meninggalkan Pelabohan kerana bertukar kepada Keretapi Tanah Melayu, bersara dan meletakkan jawatan. 71 orang kerani merupakan satu kelompok yang lebeh yang dapat di-lantek kepada jawatan² kekerasan yang telah menjadi kosong akibat sebab² yang di-sebutkan di atas.

BERAT KAGO YANG DI-KENDALIKAN DI-PELABOHAN SWETTENHAM DARI BULAN JANUARI HINGGA NOVEMBER DAN
DISEMBER (ANGGARAN) 1967 DAN 1966

					IMPOT		EKSPOT		TEPI PANTAI		DERMAGA ² BERSENDIRIAN	JONG ² BERSENDIRIAN	
					Kering	Chair	Kering	Chair	Impot	Ekspot		Impot	Ekspot
Januari	..	..	..	..	80,516	15,257	32,041	15,350	1,444	2,193	10,452	329	30,884
Februari	..	..	..	..	79,409	17,706	29,028	13,250	1,080	1,612	552	594	15,127
Mach	..	..	..	..	88,712	12,059	34,412	16,990	1,458	2,778	17,832	1,667	35,425
April	..	..	..	..	88,409	29,652	28,704	14,017	1,342	2,167	6,422	926	25,464
Mei	..	..	..	..	88,753	18,093	34,976	16,015	1,487	2,791	8,559	1,337	53,427
Jun ..	..	..	..	..	75,103	19,248	32,104	18,605	1,530	2,233	8,138	886	46,418
Julai	..	..	..	..	75,856	16,538	36,795	14,563	1,487	2,560	18,942	1,483	50,154
Ogos	..	..	..	..	85,951	24,764	36,569	17,366	1,534	1,625	8,685	936	33,651
September	..	..	..	..	69,362	31,065	40,763	16,834	1,520	1,722	9,109	403	58,939
Oktober	..	..	..	..	76,004	13,500	36,467	21,885	1,473	2,839	10,799	1,627	35,321
November	..	..	..	..	76,432	10,487	31,272	11,606	1,368	2,286	623	1,127	61,209
Disember (Anggaran)	..	..	..	..	97,906	12,250	34,865	20,908	1,429	2,255	18,344	1,029	40,547
JUMLAH ANGGARAN ..					982,413	220,619	407,996	197,389	17,152	27,061	118,457	12,344	486,566
JUMLAH HINGGA NOV. SAHAJA ..					884,507	208,369	373,131	176,481	15,723	24,806	100,113	11,315	446,019
1966	..	..	..	..	928,358	231,177	341,414	195,071	9,576	21,377	63,534	11,465	324,748

RINGKASAN BERAT KAGO BAGI 1966 DAN 1967
BAGI PELABOAHAN SWETTENHAM

	1966	1967 (Anggaran)
IMPOT:		
Kering	928,358	982,413
Chair	231,177	220,619
EKSPOT:		
Kering	341,414	407,996
Chair	195,071	197,389
TEPI PANTAI:		
Impot	9,576	17,152
Ekspot	21,377	27,061
DERMAGA BERSEN- DIRIAN:		
Impot	63,534	118,457
Chair	—	—
JONG BERSENDIRIAN:		
Impot	11,465	12,344
Ekspot	324,748	486,566
JUMLAH BESAR ...		
	2,126,720	2,469,997

In answer to the above question I am pleased to report as follows:

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

I am pleased to record that the decision taken by the Penang Port Commission, with the support of my Ministry, to employ Management Consultants has already been proved to be fully justified. The financial benefits alone of the work result in annually recurring savings to the Commission of more than \$1 million. Perhaps more important, the organisation of the Commission and the management skills of its staff have been substantially improved, and the Commission is now well-equipped to play its important role in the economy of the country.

In their reports the Consultants have been at pains to point out that the success of the programme is by no means solely due to the Consultants themselves, and that what has been achieved has been due to the active co-operation, assistance and advice of the Commission itself, its senior officers and staff.

Management Development and Organisation

Perhaps the most significant long term benefits from the work of the Consultants will prove to be the development of management skills by senior officers and in the streamlining of the Commission's organisation. The responsibilities of the Commission will increase substantially when the new Butterworth Deep Water Wharves are opened this year. The Consultants have made recommendations which have been approved by the Commission and myself to alter the organisation so that it is better able to cope with these new responsibilities.

During all stages of their work the Consultants have trained and worked through officers of the Commission and these officers are now fully capable of carrying on the work. Some 20 officers have been given full scale training in work study techniques and 50 officers have been given formal training in supervision, modern management and works study appreciation. In addition small groups of officers have been given training in modern planning techniques, in stock and inventory control and in cost control procedures.

Training has not been confined only to senior officers. The Commission has set up a Training Section and many previously unskilled workers are now being trained in various skills to equip them for promotion opportunities at the Butterworth Wharves.

Planning

The Consultants have assisted the Commission with its forward planning, particularly as it applied to the new Butterworth Wharves. Early last year the Management Consultants assisted the Commission's officers and Consulting Engineers in an urgent re-evaluation of the Butterworth Project to meet the needs of containerisation.

Further cost reduction of \$310,000 are now available and will be progressively achieved over the next two years.

The other important aspect of the work of the Consultants are to train

the local officers in the technique of work study so that they would continue with the work as a normal management exercise.

TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED IN 1967

(In Thousands of Tons)

	HANDLED IN THE PORT OF PENANG			HANDLED BY THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION		
	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total
General Cargo	1,282.9	827.9	2,110.8	434.7	302.4	737.1
Bulk Latex	7.4	18.6	26.0	—	10.5	10.5
Bulk Vegetable Oil	16.1	26.1	42.1	15.0	23.5	38.5
Fuel Oils in Bulk	590.8	—	590.8	58.4	—	58.4
Ores	—	376.9	376.9	—	376.9	376.9
Arang	9.3	—	9.3	5.2	—	5.2
Malayan Railway Cargo	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	3,158.0	713.3	1,226.6
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	—	—	—	41.6	41.6
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	—	—	10.1	—	10.1
TOTAL	1,906.5	1,249.5	3,156.0	523.4	754.9	1,278.3

COMMENTS ON TONNAGE HANDLED IN THE PORT

Compared to 1966, the following differences are observed for 1967:

General Cargo	—	increase of	151,500 tons
Bulk Latex	—	„	5,900 „
Bulk Vegetable Oil	—	decrease of	1,100 „
Fuel Oils in Bulk	—	increase of	98,900 „
Ores	—	decrease of	172,400 „
Coal	—	„	9,700 „

In total there was an increase of 73,100 tons.

COMMENTS ON TONNAGE HANDLED BY THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Compared with the tonnage handled in 1966, the following differences are observed for 1967:

General Cargo	—	decrease of	10,000 tons
Bulk Latex	—	increase of	2,400 „
Bulk Vegetable Oil	—	decrease of	3,300 „
Fuel Oils in Bulk	—	„	19,300 „
Ores	—	„	172,400 „
Coal	—	„	2,500 „
Malayan Railway Cargo	—	„	1,000 „
Cargo Movement within the Port	—	„	3,500 „

On the whole there was a decrease of 209,600 tons mainly because of the decrease in the export of ores which are exported through Prai Wharf.

TOTAL TONNAGE HANDLED AT PORT SWETTENHAM DURING PERIOD JANUARY TO NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER
(PROVISIONAL) 1967 AND 1968

					IMPORT		EXPORT		FORESHORE		PRIVATE	PRIVATE JUNK		
					Dry	Liquid	Dry	Liquid	Import	Export	Wharves	Import	Export	
January	..	..	..	..	80,516	15,257	32,041	15,350	1,444	2,193	10,452	329	30,884	
February	..	..	..	..	79,409	17,706	29,028	13,250	1,080	1,612	552	594	15,127	
March	..	..	..	..	88,712	12,059	34,412	16,990	1,458	2,778	17,832	1,667	35,425	
April	..	..	..	..	88,409	29,652	28,704	14,017	1,342	2,167	6,422	926	25,464	
May	..	..	..	..	88,753	18,093	34,976	16,015	1,487	2,791	8,559	1,337	53,427	
June	..	..	..	..	75,103	19,248	32,104	18,605	1,530	2,233	8,138	886	46,418	
July	..	..	..	..	75,856	16,538	36,795	14,563	1,487	2,560	18,942	1,483	50,154	
August	..	..	..	..	85,951	24,764	36,569	17,366	1,534	1,625	8,685	936	33,651	
September	..	..	..	..	69,362	31,065	40,763	16,834	1,520	1,722	9,109	403	58,939	
October	..	..	..	..	76,004	13,500	36,467	21,885	1,473	2,839	10,799	1,627	35,321	
November	..	..	..	..	76,432	10,487	31,272	11,606	1,368	2,286	623	1,127	61,209	
December (Provisional)	..	..	..	..	97,906	12,250	34,865	20,908	1,429	2,255	18,344	1,029	40,547	
Total (Provisional)					..	982,413	220,619	407,996	197,389	17,152	27,061	118,457	12,344	486,566
Total up to Nov. only					..	884,507	208,369	373,131	176,481	15,723	24,806	100,113	11,315	446,019
1966	..	..	..	..	928,358	231,177	341,414	195,071	9,576	21,377	63,534	11,465	324,748	

SUMMARY OF TONNAGES FOR 1966 AND 1967

Semenjak itu beberapa kerja kechil

seberapa yang boleh dalam masa yang mungkin akan memuaskan Ahli Yang singkat ini dan butir² yang berikut ini Berhormat:

PERANGKAAAN PEGAWAI² MENURUT PEMBAHAGIAN YANG LUAS BANGSA
DAN KETURUNAN (SAPERTI PADA 10HB JANUARI, 1968)

BAHAGIAN SECHARA LUAS	JUMLAH MENURUT KETURUNAN				JUMLAH MENURUT BANGSA			JUMLAH BESAR
	Melayu	China	India	Lain ²	Malaysia	Singapore	Lain ²	
1. Pertadbiran dan Pengurusan ..	7	119	9	39	49	95	30	174
2. Pegawai ² Udara (Pemandu Kapal- terbang, Jurutera Terbang) ..	11	59	20	67	55	43	59	157
3. Pegawai ² Teknik Lapangan (Jurutera Pekerja ² mahir, Juru Lateh) ..	131	297	42	60	100	370	60	530
4. Pelateh ² Teknik (Pelateh ² yang ter- kandung dalam 2 dan 3) ..	23	113	20	10	52	114	—	166
5. Pelateh Pertadbiran ..	—	5	1	—	3	3	—	6
6. Pegawai dalam pesawat (Pelayan Lelaki dan Pelayan Perempuan) ..	9	100	4	15	44	84	—	128
7. Kerani dan Kerani Kanan ..	178	800	177	63	514	631	73	1,218
8. Pekerja ² tak mahir ..	526	300	90	50	320	616	30	966
JUMLAH BESAR ..	885	1,793	363	304	1,137	1,956	252	3,345

As far as it has been possible in the limited time available to my Ministry to compile the figures requested, the following particulars may be of interest to the Hon'ble Member:

STAFF STATISTICS BY BROAD CLASSIFICATION RACE AND NATIONALITY
(AS AT 10TH JANUARY, 1968)

BROAD CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER BY RACE				NUMBER BY NATIONALITY			TOTAL NUMBER
	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Malaysians	Singaporeans	Others	
1. Administrative and Managerial ..	7	119	9	39	49	95	30	174
2. Technical Aircrew (Pilots, Flight Engineers and Flight Navigators) ..	11	59	20	67	55	43	59	157
3. Technical Ground Staff (Engineers, Skilled Artisans, Instructors) ..	131	297	42	60	100	370	60	530
4. Technical Trainees (Apprentices in the categories referred to at 2 and 3 above)	23	113	20	10	52	114	—	166
5. Administrative Trainees ..	—	5	1	—	3	3	—	6
6. Cabin Crew (Flight Stewards and Flight Stewardesses) ..	9	100	4	15	44	84	—	128
7. Clerical and Senior Clerical ..	178	800	177	63	514	631	73	1,218
8. Unskilled Workers ..	526	300	90	50	320	616	30	966
TOTAL NUMBER ..	885	1,793	363	304	1,137	1,956	252	3,345

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

(i) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa sa-orang Kerani di-Meja Counter telah di-salahkan dan di-hukum dengan di-kenakan hukuman bertukar ka-pejabat lain kerana suatu kesilapan yang tidak dilakukan oleh-nya, ia-itu apabila ia-nya di-suruh mengubah arah-jalan teket untuk Enche' Sofiee,

(ii) ada-kah patut di-salahkan Kerani ini sedangkan dia hanya di-suruh mengubah arah-jalan teket dan teket ini melalui tangan tiga orang lagi, ia-itu sa-orang bernama Mr Edwin Ha, sa-orang lagi bernama M. Herbert dan lagi sa-orang kakitangan tertinggi yang sa-memang-nya chukup tahu akan sebab ubahan arah-jalan itu;

(iii) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa Enche' Sofiee ia-lah saudara inar

bertanggung-jawab menukar Kerani yang di-maksudkan dan tiada bersalah itu oleh kerana ia tiada di-suruh berbuat apa² ia-itu sama ada hendak membuat tempahan lanjut untuk Enche' Sofiee sa-lain daripada menukar arah-jalan itu, dan tidak-kah adil dan patut sa-kira-nya tiga orang pegawai² tinggi yang di-sebutkan itu di-salahkan juga.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pegawai² yang di-maksudkan di-dalam pertanyaan ini ada-lah pekerja² di-sa-buah Sharikat Sendirian Berhad (Private Limited Company) dan bukan-lah pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam. Saya telah pun merojokkan perkara ini kepada Pengerusi Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia/Singapura supaya penye-lidekan² di-jalankan mengenai-nya. Oleh kerana orang² yang di-maksudkan di-sini bukan-lah pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam maka saya rasa ada-lah tidak sesuai membincangkan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini.

The officials referred to in this question are employees of a Private Limited Company and not public servants. In view of this I have therefore referred the matter to the Chairman of M.S.A. who has been requested to make the necessary investigations. As these persons are not public servants it is not proper to discuss them in this House.

228. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan terangkan:

(a) atas dasar apa-kah di-naikkan pangkat Mr Raymond Khaw daripada Cashier menjadi Penguasa Kira², atau kadangkali diketahui juga sa-bagai Pegawai Kerani pada hal para pengurus M.S.A. tahu sunggoh akan hal bahawa sa-masa Mr Raymond Khaw yang di-sebutkan itu menjadi Cashier, di-M.S.A., Kuala Lumpur, kira² di-situ tiada ter-ator dan tiada di-urus dengan betul;

(b) ada-kah benar atau tidak bahawa di-sebabkan oleh salah-urus kira² dan wang² simpanan itu-lah maka Raymond Khaw yang di-sebutkan itu telah di-tukarkan ka-

Jabatan Kira² memegang jawatan yang lebih rendah daripada Cashier dengan tiada mempunyai apa² tanggung-jawab;

(c) ada-kah benar-nya bahawa sa-lepas itu, apabila Raymond Khaw mengambil perhatian berat berkenaan Kesatuan sa-kerja, pihak M.S.A. menaikkan-nya ka-pangkat sekarang—Penguasa Kira² dan dia juga di-beri tanggung-jawab membeli barang² kegunaan tempatan untuk M.S.A., dan sa-kira-nya benar, terangkan sama ada merbahaya atau tidak memberi kedudukan yang sa-demikian kapada-nya dalam mana dia boleh champur tangan dalam hal urusan wang Sharikat tersebut; dan

(d) atas dasar apa-kah di-buat kenaikan² pangkat oleh M.S.A. dan terangkan sama ada sa-saorang yang berbangsa Melayu yang dalam keadaan sa-rupa saperti Raymond Khaw akan di-beri layanan dan kenaikan pangkat sama saperti yang di-berikan kapada Raymond Khaw.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Oleh kerana perkara ini berhubungan dengan Pertadbiran harian daripada sa-buah Sharikat Sendirian Berhad saya telah pun meminta kapada Pengerusi Sharikat tersebut untuk menyelideki-nya. Demikian juga oleh kerana perkara ini tidak berhubungan dengan pekerja² perkhidmatan 'awam maka saya tidak akan membincangkan-nya di-dalam Dewan ini.

As this matter relates to the day-to-day administration of a private limited company. I have consequently asked the Chairman of the Company to investigate the matter. As this does not involve public servants, I do not therefore propose to discuss them before the House.

229. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah beliau sedar akan hal bahawa Lapangan Terbang Kuala Lumpur di-Subang sangat berkurangan kakitangan, terutama sa-kali kakitangan bahagian Terafik, termasuk-lah Pelayan² Darat, Kerani² dan Pegawai² Terafik,

dan kekurangan yang amat sangat ini telah membawa dua akibat² kepada gulungan kaki²-tangan yang kechil bilangan-nya ini; pertama-nya mereka telah di-paksa dan terpaksa bekerja melebihi had masa yang sah pada segi undang² kerana tertarek dengan kerja lebeh masa, dan bahawa kerja² lebeh masa ini melebihi had yang boleh di-tanggung oleh ma'anusia; kedua-nya, di-sebabkan kekurangan kaki²-tangan pehak pengurus sekarang menentukan chuti² tahunan untuk kaki²-tangan mereka, dengan tiada mengira sama ada chuti² yang di-tetapkan oleh pehak pengurus itu membawa kesusahan kepada kaki²-tangan tersebut dan mereka di-beritahu bahawa sa-kira-nya mereka enggan mengambil chuti²-nya yang di-tetapkan oleh pejabat mereka akan kehilangan chuti² tahunan mereka; dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan beliau berchadang mengambil untuk membetulkan keadaan ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

Penyataan umum yang telah di-buat di-dalam pertanyaan ini ada-lah sangat mengelirukan. Pegawai² yang di-tempatkan di-Lapangan Terbang ini terutama Kerani² Terafik dan Pekerja² Terafik di-dapati menchukupi. Berkenaan dengan pegawai² kawalan Terafik Udara perkhidmatan ini di-jalankan selama 24 jam sa-hari dan di-dapati pegawai² yang di-tempatkan di-situ ada-lah menchukupi. Akan tetapi pada masa pegawai² itu di-hantar ka-luar negeri untuk latehan maka di-rasakan perlu untuk menghadkan chuti² mereka yang bertugas, tetapi bukan-lah setakat tugas² mereka itu tidak dapat di-tanggung oleh mereka kerana ini akan mengurangkan kecekapan perkhidmatan ini.

Kadang kala apabila sa-orang pekerja giliran lambat sampai oleh kerana ketinggalan pengangkutan jabatan ini maka selalu-nya di-ator supaya pegawai yang sedang bertugas dalam giliran sebelum-nya meneruskan kerja-nya untuk beberapa waktu sa-hingga tindakan lain di-ambil, untuk mengambil alih tugas pegawai² yang lambat itu.

Memang-lah jarang sa-kali pegawai² di-suroh bekerja lebeh masa dan kalau pun ada yang di-minta maka bayaran gaji lebeh ada di-bayar.

Setiap usaha ada di-jalankan bagi membolehkan semua pegawai² mengambil chuti tahunan-nya saperti yang di-mohonkan oleh mereka. Akan tetapi di-dalam masa² kesebukan maka ada-lah tidak dapat di-layan dengan sapenoh-nya permohonan² tersebut sabalek-nya mereka di-beri tawaran untuk berchuti pada masa² yang lain sa-bagai ganti. Jikalau permohonan chuti mereka itu di-tolak maka mereka biasa-nya di-beri izin untuk melanjutkan chuti mereka itu di-tahun yang berikut-nya.

Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam tidak satu pun memakai Pelayan Lapangan (Ground Hostess). Akan tetapi ia-nya memakai penyambut tamu (receptionist) untuk membuat pengumuman dan memberi maklumat. Sa-bagai Pegawai Kerajaan mereka di-beri layanan yang sama mengenai taraf perkhidmatan mereka saperti pegawai² Kerajaan yang lain di-dalam lingkungan perkhidmatan yang sama.

The general statement in the question is very far reaching. The Department Staff at the Airport especially Traffic Hands and Traffic Clerks have been found adequate.

As far as Air Traffic Control Officers are concerned the service operates on a 24 hour basis and is adequately staffed. On occasions when officers are sent on overseas training it may be necessary to restrict vacation leave but certainly not to the extent beyond human endurance as this would jeopardize the efficiency of the service.

At times when a shift worker has missed the Departmental transport, arrangements are made for the officer on duty on the previous shift to carry on for a short period until arrangements are made to take over the delayed officer's duties.

Very seldom is any one called to work overtime and if they are so called overtime is paid.

Every effort is made to grant annual leave to staff as applied for by them but owing to the exigencies of the service it may not be possible at all times to meet such requests in which case alternative dates are offered. If leave is refused, the applicant is usually

allowed to carry forward the leave to the next year.

No ground hostesses are employed by the Department of Civil Aviation but there are Receptionists for the purpose of announcing and information. These staff come under the same terms of service as other Government staff of similar category.

230. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah beliau sedar akan hal bahawa Wakil² Kerajaan Malaysia terutama sa-kali Raja Azam, Setia-usaha Tetap Kementerian Pengangkutan dan Tan Sri Shariff, Setia-usaha Perbendaharaan jarang menghadiri Meshuarat² Lembaga Pengurus M.S.A.—yang di-adakan selalu mengikut masa yang tertentu dan bila² mereka hadir mereka sahaja datang supaya kelihatan ada dan tiada sedikit pun tertarik dengan perbincangan² yang melibatkan berjuta² ringgit itu; jika sedar, apa-kah yang beliau berhadang mengambil berhubung dengan keadaan ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak tahu mengenai kedudukan perwakilan Malaysia di-dalam Jema'ah Lembaga Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapore. Tan Sri Mohd. Shariff bin Abdul Samad, Setia-usaha Tetap Perbendaharaan dan Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, Setia-usaha Tetap, Kementerian Pengangkutan ada-lah dan daripada empat orang Pengarah² yang duduk di-dalam Lembaga Pengarah dan Timbalan² Setia-usaha mereka mendapat tugas sa-bagai pengganti mereka di-dalam Lembaga ini.

Pengarah² ini seberapa yang dapat menghadiri sendiri Meshuarat Lembaga Pengarah Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura dengan sepenoh²-nya serta mereka di-beritahu dengan selengkap²-nya mengenai berbagai perkara yang akan di-bincangkan. Apabila mereka tidak dapat menghadiri Meshuarat² tersebut oleh kerana kerja² yang lebih mustahak pengganti² mereka menghadiri meshuarat tersebut bagi pihak mereka. Semua Pengarah² kita dan pengganti² mereka mendapat

keperchayaan penoh daripada saya dan saya memberi jaminan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa mereka mempunyai kecekapan yang cukup bagi menjaga kepentingan Malaysia di-dalam Sharikat tersebut.

The Hon'ble Member does not appear to be aware of the arrangements for the Malaysian representation on the Board of M.S.A. Tan Sri Mohd. Shariff bin Abdul Samad, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport are two of four Malaysian Directors on the Board of Directors and their Deputy Secretaries respectively serve as their alternates. Whenever possible the Directors themselves attend M.S.A. Board Meetings fully briefed on the various items for discussion and when they are unavoidably absent, their alternates attend on their behalf. All the Malaysian Directors and their alternates enjoy my complete confidence and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that they are sufficiently competent to look after Malaysian interests in the Company.

231. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan apa langkah² yang sedang di-jalankan supaya sa-kurang²-nya 50% daripada berbagai² jabatan² dalam M.S.A., umpama-nya Jabatan Kejuruteraan dan Jabatan Pembahagian Makanan di-pindahkan ka-Kuala Lumpur—sa-chara beransor².

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu maseh ingat lagi di-dalam Persidangan Dewan ini pada masa² yang lalu saya telah pun memberi penjelasan mengapa dari segi sejarah dan perdagangan maka kita telah mempersetujuan bahawa Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Singapura sa-bagai sa-buah pertubuhan perniagaan yang kuat patut mendapat kebebasan menjalankan tugas-nya menurut dasar² perniagaan yang tegoh. Ini ada-lah perlu untuk memberi peluang kepada Sharikat ini supaya ia dapat bersaing dengan Sharikat² yang lain dengan berkesan. Maka oleh sebab yang demikian setengah² jabatan

262. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to give a full list of the executive staff of the FAMA, and to give the qualifications, age, experience and salary of each officer.

3875

Tuan Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:

No.	Name	Age	Designation	Salary p.m.	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Experience
				\$			
1.	Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Yassin, K.M.N., P.J.K.	35	Deputy Chairman (on secondment from the Malaysian Home and Foreign Service)	2,250	11-10-65	B.A. (Hons.) University of Malaya	He was appointed to the Malaysian Home and Foreign Service in January 1958 and has served in various capacities as Assistant Secretary, Public Services Commission; Assistant District Officer, Kuantan; Assistant District Officer, Temerloh; District Officer, Bentong and State Development Officer, Trengganu. He joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives as Head of the Planning and Research Branch of the Ministry in July 1963. This Section of the Ministry is responsible for assembling essential data and information and to correlate them for the purpose of formulating development policies. It is also responsible for processing evaluating development projects submitted by the various Divisions of the Ministry. The Branch is also responsible for dealing with matters connected with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and other international organisations, such as ECAFE and Colombo Plan. He was Chief Malaysian Delegate to the F.A.O. Committee on commodity problems held in Rome in September 1964 and he also represented Malaysia at the World Agricultural Census Seminar held in Bangkok in December 1964.

23 JANUARI 1968

3876

No.	Name	Age	Designation	Salary p.m. \$	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Experience
2.	Mohd. Ramli bin Kushairi ..	31	Executive Secretary ..	1,600	12-1-66	B.A. (Hons.) Hull University, England	In 1965, he attended an Agricultural Development Course at the Economic Development Institute in Washington, U.S.A. sponsored by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and was made a Fellow of the Institute. While in Washington he also assisted the Malaysia Delegation in the negotiation with the World Bank for a loan to finance the Muda River Project. He was seconded to the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority as Deputy Chairman on 11th October 1965. 9-10-61—23-8-64: Administrative Assistant, Bank Negara, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. 24-8-64—11-1-66; Assistant Secretary, Tariff Advisory Board, Kuala Lumpur.
3.	Ahmad Kamal bin Abdullah Al-Yafee	30	Accountant	1,300	24-5-66	A.C.A. (England and Wales)	

**Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai²
Kerajaan Tanah Melayu**

263. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society Ltd, attended by about 500 members there were numerous complaints against the conduct of the office-bearers and also against the quality and cost of the houses, and what action has been taken to investigate the complaints and if there are malpractices whether the Anti-Corruption Agency has taken action against the guilty ones.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: My Ministry is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of this society a number of members expressed dissatisfaction over the conduct of office-bearers and also on the quality of houses built by the society. However the Annual General Meeting appointed a Grievance Committee to deal with all complaints and the members have been advised to submit all their complaints to this Committee. As regards the complaints against the office-bearers, the matter is still in the hands of the Anti-Corruption Agency.

264. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if he is aware that at the recent Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society the Chairman of the Finance Committee Tan Sri Salleh urged the members present not to have an open debate on the alleged malpractices, and if so, what was the reason for Tan Sri Salleh trying to stifle a free and frank discussion on the alleged malpractices.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: I have been informed that no attempt whatever was made by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Tan Sri Salleh, to stifle a free and frank discussion on the alleged malpractices in the Society at the recent Annual General Meeting. In fact a free and full discussion took place.

**Sharikat Kerjasama Kewangan Tanah
Kebangsaan**

265. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives what amount of money the National Land Finance Co-operatives Society has borrowed from the E.P.F. and other banks in this country and also the interest payable to the banks and the E.P.F. per annum.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: A Co-operative Society is to all intents and purposes a private organisation. As such the transaction, financial or otherwise, between it and any other private organisation as permitted by its by-laws and the Co-operatives Societies Ordinance must be considered private. Accordingly, my Ministry considers that it is not proper to supply the information required by the Honourable Member, since the information is on a matter between the Society and non-Government organisation.

**Sharikat Kerjasama Permodalan Malaysia
Berhad**

266. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives the special circumstances surrounding the registration of the Malaysian Investment Co-operative Society Ltd when a similar application from the National Union of Plantation Workers was refused some months ago.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi: The Malaysian Investment Co-operative Society has not been registered and the request for formation of a co-operative society by the N.U.P.W. has not been refused.

Sharikat² Kerjasama

267. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to give the following details in respect of Co-operative Societies as at 31st December, 1967:

	Member- ship	Amount of Credit
(1) No. of Thrift and Loan Societies		
(2) No. of Housing Societies ..		
(3) No. of Investment Credit Societies		
(4) No. of Federations of Co-operative Societies		

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The details asked in respect of Co-operative Societies as at 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

No.		No. of Soc.	Member-ship	Amount of Credit (Share Capital)
1.	Thrift and Loan Soc. ..	180	161,000	\$113,000,000
2.	Housing Soc. ..	66	12,800	4,980,000
3.	Investment Credit Soc. (Thrift and Investment) ..	79	8,300	860,000
4.	Federation of Co-op. Soc. ..	28	495 (Soc.)	219,700

Pendaftaran Sharikat Kerjasama

268. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if the multi-purpose co-operative sponsored by the N.U.P.W. has been registered, and if not, the causes holding up the registration of this co-operative.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The multi-purpose co-operative sponsored by the N.U.P.W. has not yet been registered. The draft by-laws submitted by the sponsors did not meet the requirements of the Commissioner for Co-operative Development who has advised on the condition under which the Society can be registered.

269. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he is aware that the accounts of 2,295 active societies and 409 societies in liquidation have not been examined for periods ranging for 3 years to 14 years, and if so, to state what steps he has taken to put right this sorry state of affairs.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
I am aware of the state of affairs in the audit of the accounts of a number of co-operative societies. I have been informed that by the end of 1966 the accounts of 2,226 co-operative societies were not examined for periods ranging from 3 to 15 years. However, I would like to point out that the societies not audited for periods in excess of 5 years were the dormant and inactive ones. The auditors of the Division of Co-operative Development had to concentrate more on the audit of active societies and societies which have

taken Government loans, because of the shortage of staff.

I am happy to state that the staffing position in the Audit Section of the Division has improved considerably since 1967, and the audit position has also improved. It is expected that by the end of 1968 most of the arrears of audit will have been wiped off.

Undang² Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure)

270. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to make a progress report on the implementation and enforcement of the new Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Legislation.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The State Governments have been advised to take action under Article 80 (3) of the Constitution of Malaysia to give effect to the Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Act, 1967.

Under the Act the Federal Government is responsible for appointing enforcement officers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives is now examining the administrative machinery and the number of officers required to implement the provisions of the Act.

Sharikat Restoran

271. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state why up to the end of 1953 no action has been taken by his Ministry to recover from the Staff Co-operative Restaurant Society the rental for the period September 1964 to December 1966 totalling \$5,600 and whether this rental has been recovered by the end of 1967.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali Jawi:
The Ministry has already taken action to recover the rental for the canteen from the Society concerned. In fact the Society has paid up more than half the total rental due. The delay in the payment by the Society is due to the difficulties faced by the Society in settling its own accounts with the bank

account of surveys of Land in Rural Development Schemes for seven States at the end of 1965 stood at \$708,633.75 cents and of this how much had been collected since and how much of the survey fees were outstanding as at 31st December, 1967.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub:
Dukachita saya tiada dapat memberi jawapan sekarang oleh kerana keterangan² dari Pejabat² Ukor Negeri belum habis di-terima. Jawapan akan di-beri kapada Yang Berhormat apabila angka² selesai di-terima.

Mr J. R. Fuller

280. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state if he is aware of the call by Mr J. R. Fuller, the retiring manager of Jugra Estate that "Fragmentation is killing rubber trade" and that fragmentation is still going on, and if so, when will he amend the National Land Code to put an end to fragmentation once and for all.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub:
Anggapan Enche' J. R. Fuller itu tidak begitu tepat. Kemundoran perniagaan getah bukan-lah kerana pemecahan ladang² getah. Sa-bagai yang tuan ma'alum kemundoran ini disebabkan oleh faktor² dalam pasaran dunia.

Pemecahan ladang getah memang ada, tetapi ini terhad kapada ladang² yang tertentu sahaja. Bukan-lah dasar Kerajaan menahan semua ladang getah daripada di-pechah. Kerajaan chuma menahan pemecahan yang akan mendatangkan akibat burok. Langkah² bagi mengawal pemecahan ladang² telah di-rangka dan di-persetujui oleh Kementerian saya dan Kementerian Buroh, dan langkah² ini sedang di-halusi oleh Peguam Negara untuk menggubal undang² supaya polisi Kerajaan mengenai masalah ini dapat di-patuhi dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir

281. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines if he is aware of the unsatisfactory state of the Fringe Schemes in the State of Pahang,

Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Johore, Perak and Malacca which had obtained loans from the Federal Government, and if so, to state:

- (a) how many schemes and the total acreage of these schemes financed by loans by the Federal Government;
- (b) what was the amount borrowed by the various State Governments mentioned above;
- (c) of these loans how much have been repaid as of 31st December, 1967;
- (d) how many schemes have been abandoned as of 31st December, 1967;
- (e) of total acreage planted of these schemes, percentage wise how much can be described as—
 - (i) successful;
 - (ii) satisfactory;
 - (iii) fair;
 - (iv) unsatisfactory;
 - (v) total failure.

Please give the figures separately for each State mentioned above.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub:
Bukan semua Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir dalam negeri² yang tersebut tidak memuaskan. Kebanyakan daripadanya ada-lah dalam keadaan baik atau memuaskan mengikut darjah pekebun² kechil. Butir² keterangan lain yang di-kehendaki ada terkandung dalam jawapan saya kapada soalan daripada Yang Berhormat Wakil Bungsar dalam persidangan pada 19hb Januari, 1967. Sepanjang yang di-ketahui belum ada satu Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir yang telah di-tinggalkan (abandoned) bahkan mana² ranchangan yang gagal Kerajaan sedang membaiki melalui Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara. Hingga sekarang belum lagi ada bayaran balek oleh Kerajaan Negeri kerana masanya belum lagi sampai mengikut Surat Perjanjian Pinjaman.

282. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state the reasons for the overpayment of \$71,829.60 by the Federal Government

to Trengganu as reimbursement for rubber seedlings for the 1962 Fringe Alienation Schemes undertaken by the State and whether this sum has been since recovered, and if not, why not.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman Ya'kub: Kelembahan pembayaran ini sa-benar-nya ia-lah bayaran tambahan untuk mengganti anak² getah yang mati sa-lepas di-tanam. Peratus kematian anak² getah dalam Ranchangan² Tanah Pinggir Trengganu dalam tahun 1962 sangat tinggi, meningkat 35%. Banyak sebab² kematian ini. Satu sebab utama yang tidak dapat di-elak bagi Negeri Trengganu ia-lah angin laut di-musim tengkujuh yang mengandongi garam.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Perjanjian² Perdagangan

283. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) beberapa buah negara² sa-takat ini, yang telah membuat perjanjian² perdagangan dengan Malaysia;
- (b) apa butir² Perjanjian dan Eksepot serta apa-kah bahan² yang dikehendaki oleh Malaysia dan juga oleh negeri² tersebut masing².

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun):

- (a) Malaysia telah mengikat Perjanjian Perniagaan dengan negeri² berikut—
 - (i) Australia—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Ogos, 1958.
 - (ii) Negeri Jepun—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 10hb Mei, 1960.
 - (iii) New Zealand—di-tandatangani di-Wellington pada 3hb Februari, 1961.
 - (iv) Republik Arab Bersatu—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Februari, 1962.
 - (v) Republik Korea—di-tandatangani di-Seoul pada 5hb November, 1962.

- (vi) Republik Union Soviet Sosialis—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 3hb April, 1967.

- (vii) Republik Indonesia—di-tandatangani di-Kuala Lumpur pada 11hb Mei, 1967.

(b) Kesemua Perjanjian² Perniagaan ini telah pun di-bentangkan di-Parlimen.

(a) Malaysia has entered into Trade Agreements with the following countries.

- (i) Australia—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 26th August, 1958.

- (ii) Japan—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 10th May, 1960.

- (iii) New Zealand—signed at Wellington, on 3rd February, 1961.

- (iv) United Arab Republic—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 26th February, 1962.

- (v) Republic of Korea—signed at Seoul, on 5th November, 1962.

- (vi) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 3rd April, 1967.

- (vii) Republic of Indonesia—signed at Kuala Lumpur, on 11th May, 1967.

(b) All these Trade Agreements have been tabled in Parliament.

Getah Tiruan

284. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah dia sedar bahawa kilang² yang telah di-beri taraf perintis dalam negeri ini banyak menggunakan getah² tiruan yang di-bawa masuk dari Amerika, dan jika sedar, berapa banyak yang telah di-guna dan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-jalankan untuk menchegeh penggunaan getah tiruan mengganti getah asli, bagi meninggikan mutu barang² yang di-buat dalam Malaysia.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Hanya sa-buah sharikat perintis sahaja telah menggunakan getah tiruan yang di-champur dengan getah asli dalam peroses pembuatan barang²-nya. Peratus getah tiruan yang di-gunakan dalam peroses ini hanya-lah 4 peratus daripada jumlah semua getah yang di-gunakan dan impot tahunan sharikat tersebut berjumlah 200 ton. Penggunaan getah tiruan ini di-dapati perlu dari segi teknikal untuk menjamin mutu barang² yang di-buat. Sharikat itu, bagaimana pun telah memberi jaminan kepada Kementerian ini akan menjalankan segala daya usaha bagi mengurangkan kegunaan getah tiruan dan menambah pula kegunaan getah asli dalam pengeluaran²-nya akan datang, sa-takat yang boleh di-buat dari segi teknikal.

Only one pioneer company has been using synthetic rubber for the purpose of mixing with natural rubber in its manufacturing process. The percentage of synthetic rubber used in this process is only 4 per cent of the total rubber used and the annual import by this company amounts to 200 tons. The use of synthetic rubber has been found necessary on technical grounds in order to ensure the quality of the products manufactured. The company has, however, assured this Ministry it will make all efforts to reduce the use of synthetic rubber and increase the use of natural rubber in their future production, as far as technically possible.

Kesulitan Ekonomi

285. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan :

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa Malaysia, pada ketika ini sedang menghadapi kesulitan ekonomi; jika ya, terangkan punca² yang menjadi sebab masalaah tersebut dan apa langkah² yang di-ambil untuk mengatasi-nya;
- (b) apa-kah negara² yang telah berjanji hendak membantu Malaysia meninggikan taraf ekonomi-nya tetapi gagal menepati janji² mereka; dan
- (c) sama ada apa² rayuan telah di-buat dan apa-kah jawapan yang di-terima.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menyatakan dalam Uchapan Belanjawan-nya bahawa ekonomi kita berkembang sa-banyak 2½% sahaja tahun lalu. Kadar pertumbuhan ini perlahan jika di-kaji kadar² yang dahulu tetapi ini di-sebabkan oleh harga² yang rendah yang ada bagi barang² ekseptot kita yang utama akibat kurang-nya keperluan sa-dunia kepada barang² mentah perusahaan. Bagaimana pun ekonomi kita telah membutuhkan kekukohan-nya dan telah terdaya menahan tekan² dari luar dengan lebeh berkesan lagi dengan kerana chorak ekonomi yang telah di-pelbagaikan dan kekuatan-nya yang memang sudah ada pada-nya semenjak Merdeka. Tambahan lagi, ada tanda² di-bidang antarabangsa dan dalam negeri, bahawa kegiatan ekonomi akan bertambah chepat kelak dan atas dasar ini keluaran negara untuk tahun 1968 di-anggarkan akan bertambah sa-banyak 4½% hingga 5%. Bagi mengatasi kesulitan² kita pada masa ini, kita akan mempelbagai dan mengembangkan ekonomi kita dengan chara mempercepatkan perindustrian dan membuka banyak lagi tanah pertanian. Di-samping itu, sa-tiap ikhtiar sedang di-jalankan bagi mempergunakan wang dalam negeri dan wang asing supaya kita boleh mengorak langkah ka-depan dengan mengadakan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebeh deras.
- (b) Jika ada apa² janji tertentu yang telah di-buat, saya tidak sedar bahawa ada sa-sabuah negeri yang telah gagal hendak memberi bantuan kepada Malaysia. Bagaimana pun, tawaran² kredit yang telah diterima daripada ahli² Kumpulan Perunding bagi Malaysia semua-nya terikat dengan barang² ekseptot mereka sendiri dan sharat² kepada sa-tengah² tawaran ini sama dengan sharat² perdagangan dan terbatas pula.

(c) Ahli Yang Berhormat bolehlah merujuk kepada jawapan bertulis oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kepada satu pertanyaan yang sama daripada Enche' Devan Nair.

(c) The Honourable Member may like to refer to the written reply by the Honourable Minister of Finance to a similar question by Enche' Devan Nair.

(a) The Hon'ble Minister of Finance has already mentioned in his Budget Speech that the economy expanded by only 2½% last year. This growth rate was slow judging from our previous performances but this was due to the lower prices which prevailed for our major export commodities arising from sluggishness of world demand for industrial raw materials. The economy however proved its resilience and was able to withstand these external pressures more effectively as a result of the greater degree of diversification and its inherent strength that has been achieved since Merdeka. Moreover, there are already indications, both on the international and domestic fronts, that economic activity will increase its tempo and on this basis the national product for 1968 is estimated to grow by 4½% to 5%. In order to overcome our present difficulties we will continue to push with our programmes to diversify and expand our economy by accelerating industrialisation and the opening of more agricultural land. At the same time every effort is being made to mobilise domestic and foreign finance so that we will be able to forge ahead with more rapid economic growth.

(b) Where a specific promise has been made, I am not aware that any country has failed to provide assistance to Malaysia. Credit offers that have been received from members of the Consultative Group for Malaysia, however, are all tied to their own exports and the terms of some of these offers are equivalent to commercial terms, and their conditions are somewhat restrictive.

Hasil Getah

286. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the loss of revenue from the export of rubber for the year 1967 as a result of the fall in price;
- (b) the revenue from the export of rubber for the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) A fall in the average annual price of rubber by one cent will cause a loss in our export earnings by about \$22 million a year and a decline in our revenue;
- (b) the revenue from the export of rubber for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 is as follows:

1964 ...	\$75,775,000
1965 ...	85,468,000
1966 ...	72,200,000

The figure for 1967 is not yet available but is estimated to be about \$44,000,000.

Kilang Simen, Rawang

287. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry if he is aware that the smoke emitted from the chimney of the Rawang Cement Factory is still causing damage to the crops in the surrounding area, and if so, whether he will request the said factory to further intensify their efforts to filter more dust from the smoke that is emitted from the chimney.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: My Ministry has not received any complaint about damage caused to the crops in surrounding areas of the Rawang Cement Factory. My Ministry has directed the

Rawang Cement Factory to instal an electrostatic filter precipitator to reduce the dust pollution in that area. I understand that the company has completed the installation in March 1967, and that it is considering the need to instal another unit of the dust precipitator during 1968.

F.I.D.A.

288. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what progress has been made in setting up F.I.D.A. on a proper footing and whether he is aware that much of the work of the I.D.D. of his Ministry has been duplicated by F.I.D.A., and if so, whether he will consider winding-up the I.D.D. of his Ministry.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Subsequent to the arrival of the Director, the F.I.D.A. Council was set up and the Chairman and the Director then began the task of building up F.I.D.A. from scratch utilising the international experience of the Director in the context of Malaysian requirements. F.I.D.A. now has a staff of 23 Division I officers. Most of these officers commence employment in January 1968. F.I.D.A. is now geared to undertake the function for which it was established. In certain fields, however, it awaits the arrival of experts to complement its strength of local staff.

The function of F.I.D.A. is clearly set out in its legislation. However, there are other matters pertaining to industrial development and industries generally which are outside the scope of F.I.D.A. and which will still be the responsibility of the I.D.D. of my Ministry. With the establishment of F.I.D.A. the staff of the I.D.D. has been reduced by one half.

Getah Asli

289. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) in view of his confident declaration in the Dewan Ra'ayat (13-17 November, 1967) that "there is a bright future for natural rubber", if he is able to predict when the price of natural rubber will reach the modest target of 60 cents per lb—in 3 months,

6 months, one year; (b) if he is not able to give this indication whether he will admit that his statement was wishful thinking not related to economics, production and consumption patterns.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: When I made the statement that "there is a bright future for natural rubber" I was merely stating the view that the present gloomy position in the rubber industry is only temporary is no indication of the future.

Perusahaan Pertanian dan Menternak Binatang²

290. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state, in view of the incredibly dismal prospects for natural rubber, whether he would give immediate consideration to abandon subsidizing old and new planting of rubber schemes and divert funds earmarked for those purposes to diversification of agriculture and to the development of animal husbandry.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I do not agree with the view that the prospects of NR are "incredibly dismal". We should not abandon the replanting schemes which help to strengthen the competitive position of natural rubber vis-a-vis synthetic rubber through lowering of costs.

However, in pursuance of Government's policy of diversification made long before the present sharp fall in the price of rubber, the Government has decided that:

- (1) All owners be allowed to replant their old rubber with other approved crops, namely coconuts, coffee, fruit orchard, padi, pineapple, sago, oil palm, manila hemp, cloves and nutmegs with effect from 1967 and
- (2) No new planting of rubber be allowed under the Smallholders Replanting Scheme Fund B with effect from January 1967.

Penanaman Getah

291. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

give the following particulars separately for (a) replanting of rubber, and (b) new planting of rubber in respect of 1967:

- Provision in the Estimates
- Expenditure incurred
- Balance
- Acreage replanted
- Acreage newly planted.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (1) Provision in the 1967 Estimates (for both Estates and Smallholders Replanting Schemes):

- (i) Scheme No. 1—\$ 6,400,000
- (ii) Scheme No. 2—\$29,500,000

- (2) Expenditure incurred:

The figures are not yet available.

- (3) Balance:

The figures are not yet available.

- (4) Acreage replanted:

The 1967 figures of replanting are not yet available. However, in 1967, about 36,800 acres of smallholdings were accepted for replanting.

- (5) Acreage newly planted:

The figures for new planting are also not yet available. In respect of smallholdings no new planting is allowed, with effect from January 1967, under the Smallholders Replanting Scheme.

Persidangan Negara² Pengeluar Getah Asli

292. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give reasons for abandoning the conference of NR producing countries scheduled to have been held in November 1967 and the fresh date when this conference is likely to be held.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Conference of Natural Rubber Producing Countries scheduled to have been held in November 1967 was postponed because Malaysia and other countries concerned were involved, at that time, with other conferences on rubber, viz., meeting of the Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development (UNCTAD) on rubber in New York, UNCTAD special exploratory meeting on rubber in Geneva and the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the International Rubber Study Group in London. At these conferences natural rubber producing countries had held consultations among themselves on matters of mutual interest and these consultations will continue during the UNCTAD Conference to be held in New Delhi beginning from the end of this month. In the light of the consultations in New Delhi, we will decide upon the date for the next meeting of the natural rubber producing countries.

Lembaga Letrik Negara/Kerajaan Negeri Selangor

293. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that year in and year out the Auditor-General has castigated the Selangor State Government for accepting bills from the N.E.B. when full details of services rendered have not been given, and that the Selangor State Government has made representations to the N.E.B. but these representations have fallen on deaf ears, and if so, the reason for this unaccountable behaviour on the part of the N.E.B.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is not possible for the N.E.B. to keep separate records for every maintenance job in respect of electrical installations in State buildings and quarters, other than the new installations, carried out in order to be in a position to provide full details of all bills rendered. This will entail not only a great deal of administrative difficulties but also increase in overhead administrative expenses and this in fact has been conveyed to and agreed by the various State Governments during 1959-1960. Information in regard to the breakdown of costs such as direct labour cost, materials supplied, transport and miscellaneous expenses including an overhead charge to cover the administrative costs of the N.E.B. however have been provided in the bills rendered to the Selangor State Government and I believe the Selangor State

Government is quite satisfied with the information given by N.E.B.

Pinjaman Kerajaan Persekutuan kepada Kerajaan Negeri

294. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that the Senawang Industrial Site near Seremban is a total flop and that the Federal Loan of \$4,490,000 to the State Government could have been put to better use; if so, whether he will insist that all such future requests should be carefully scrutinized by F.I.D.A. before approval.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is one of the functions of F.I.D.A. to evaluate proposals for the establishment of industrial sites.

Bekalan Letrik

295. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state if he is aware that expenditure for rural electrification totalled \$2,895,764 and \$2,999,682 for 1964 and 1965 respectively, and if so, why the claims from the N.E.B. are unsupported by detailed statements of expenditure.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware that the Federal Government expenditure for rural electrification totalled to \$2,895,764 and \$2,999,682 for 1964 and 1965 respectively. Why it is not possible for the N.E.B. to render detailed statements in respect of bills for "Capital Contribution" on rural projects carried out by N.E.B. for the Federal Government under the Five-Year Plan has been explained at considerable length to the Auditor-General. In this respect the Ministry is fully satisfied with the manner in which the bills have been presented.

296. Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-kampong² manakah dalam kawasan Krian Laut ranchangan perbekalan letrik akan dilaksanakan dalam tahun 1968.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, ranchangan letrik luar bandar bagi

tahun 1968 ini akan di-beri kepada kampong² Simpang Tiga/Titi Serong dengan perbelanjaan lebih-kurang \$18,500. Ada-lah di-jangka sa-ramai 40 pengguna di-situ akan mendapat bekalan tersebut.

The kampong which is scheduled to get supply in 1968 under the First Malaysia Plan is Simpang Tiga/Titi Serong at a total cost of approximately \$18,500 which will benefit 40 consumers in the locality.

Perusahaan Palpa dan Kertas

297. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether there are any concrete plans to set up pulp and paper industries in Malaysia, and if so, to give details.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Several proposals and enquiries to set up pulp and paper plant in Malaysia have been received by the Government. These proposals are at present being studied by a Committee comprising representatives of interested Ministries and parties and until the study is completed, no details would be available.

Perusahaan Baharu

298. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the following particulars for each new industry opened in 1967:

- (i) name;
- (ii) whether pioneer industry;
- (iii) nature of industry;
- (iv) called-up capital;
- (v) percentage of local capital;
- (vi) breakdown of foreign capital into country of origin;
- (vii) number of workers employed at opening;
- (viii) number of workers who will be employed at full productions capacity;
- (ix) Members of the Board of Directors.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: During the year 1967, the following pioneer industries were approved and I am disclosing the names of the companies concerned and

their products only, as the rest of the information cannot be disclosed.

Name of Company	Products
Peony Blanket Industrial Company (M) Limited	Cotton Waste Blankets. Wool and Spun Rayon Blankets. Wool Blankets and Blankets of Other Materials.
Taiping Chemical Industries (M) Ltd	Coal Tar-Wood Preservatives. Candles and Joss Papers.
Matsushita Electric Company (M) Limited	Electric Fans. T.V. Receivers. Radio Receivers. Radiograms. Refrigerators. Electric Rice Cookers. Electric Irons. Electric Toasters. Electric Kettles. Tape Recorders.
Malaysian Mosaics Limited	Glazed and Unglazed Mosaic Tiles.
C.E. Clements (South East Asia) Sendirian Berhad	Rolled Oats for Animal Feed and Human Consumption.
Esso Standard Malaya Berhad	Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia and Sulphur.

Name of Company	Products
United Asbestos Cement Ltd	Asbestos Cement Pipes.
Din-Wai Electric Manufacturing Co. (M) Ltd	Ceiling and Table Fans. Domestic Switches and Plugs.
Goodmeal Biochemical Manufactory Limited	Algae. Dried Torula Yeast.
Sentosa Veneer & Lumber Ltd	Veneer and Plywood.

Information regarding non-pioneer industries is not yet available.

Penjualan Getah

299. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the volume and value of rubber sold to U.S.S.R., United States, China, Great Britain, East European countries, and other countries for the years 1957-1967 inclusive, giving annual figures.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The volume and value of rubber sold to U.S.S.R., United States, China and Great Britain, East European Countries, and other countries for the years 1957-1967 are as follows:

PAN-MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION 1957 TO 1967

Year	U.S.S.R.		U.S.		CHINA	
	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000
1957	15,000	29,820	147,800	283,826	31,400	62,432
1958	68,400	122,983	135,000	242,730	64,000	115,072
1959	165,700	376,968	170,000	386,750	49,500	112,613
1960	71,500	173,102	119,500	289,310	29,500	71,420
1961	146,200	273,686	141,300	246,514	2,600	4,867
1962	190,200	330,230	192,700	303,610	—	—
1963	198,700	322,290	151,600	245,895	9,000	14,695
1964	105,700	161,300	122,200	186,477	100	153
1965	195,500	306,544	123,200	193,178	13,500	21,168
1966	185,000	288,592	103,000	150,701	83,000	129,480
1967 (Jan-Nov)	185,000	223,850	167,500	202,675	88,000	107,085

Year	U.K.		EAST EUR. COUNTRIES		OTHER COUNTRIES	
	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000	Qty. (ton)	Value \$'000
1957	205,600	408,733	44,100	87,671	558,300	1,109,900
1958	190,900	343,238	72,800	158,975	548,800	1,047,659
1959	159,300	362,408	59,000	134,225	599,200	1,363,180
1960	164,400	398,012	87,700	212,322	604,900	1,464,463
1961	170,600	319,365	72,700	136,094	636,000	1,190,592
1962	135,800	237,922	43,100	75,511	612,100	1,072,399
1963	125,100	202,912	57,800	93,752	631,800	1,054,800
1964	118,500	180,831	39,200	59,819	595,300	909,030
1965	110,200	172,794	42,300	66,326	539,400	845,779
1966	91,000	142,887	40,000	62,383	504,400	738,442
1967 (Jan-Nov)	108,700	131,527	66,800	80,828	490,200	593,142

Penerbit Far Eastern

300. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the Members of the Board of Directors of the Far Eastern Publishers.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The firm by the name of "Far Eastern Publishers" is registered with the Businesses Registry under the sole proprietorship of Cho Jock Kim.

Getah Sa-bagai Bahan Mentah

301. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the volume and value of rubber that are used by local industries as raw materials for their products, giving the figures for each year since 1955.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As indicated in the survey of manufacturing industries for West Malaysia in 1966, a total quantity of 33,234,000 lbs. of natural rubber was consumed by the local manufacturers of rubber products at a total cost of \$18.429 million (average cost per lb.=55 cents). Similar information for the past years will be available from the Survey of Manufacturing Industries published by the Statistics Department.

302. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether his Ministry has studied the feasibility of starting more local industries using rubber as raw materials, and to state the results of such investigations, if any.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: FIDA which is responsible for undertaking feasibility studies for the promotion of industries, generally, with particular emphasis on the utilisation of local raw materials, including rubber, is now in the process of carrying out these studies.

Mr J. R. Fuller

303. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware of a statement by the retiring manager of Jugra Estate, Kuala Langat, Mr J. R. Fuller, reported in the *Malay Mail* of 28th December, 1967, that fragmentation of estates was the main cause of the falling prices of rubber, as fragmentation led to the lowering of the quality of rubber, and to state what action the Government has taken or proposes to take in future to prevent further fragmentation.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am aware of the statement. However I do not agree with the views expressed. Fragmentation of estates need not necessarily lower the quality of rubber. In any case, the present fall in the price of rubber has not been caused by this quality factor. Consumers have no complaints with the quality of our rubber. The price decline was due principally to short term factors such as economic recession in USA and Western Europe, strikes in rubber manufacturing firms in USA and excessive competition from synthetic rubber. The question of controlling sub-division is now being looked after by the Ministry of Lands and Mines.