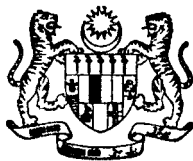


Volume II  
No. 14



Saturday  
13th November, 1965

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT  
OF MALAYSIA

## CONTENTS

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 2453]**

**MOTION—**

**The Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965  
Committee—**

**Heads 146, 147, 177, 198 and 199 [Col. 2481]**

**BILL—**

**The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Bill [Col. 2498]**

**ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE (Motion) [Col. 2523]**



MALAYSIA

**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

*Official Report*

---

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

---

*Saturday, 13th November, 1965*

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- .. the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- .. the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- .. the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- .. the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN, (Kuala Pilah).
- .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- .. the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- .. the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- .. the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- .. the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- .. the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N., (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N., (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDEN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

- The Honourable DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID  
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.  
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P.  
(Kulim Utara)
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- .. DATO' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K.  
(Parit)
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN  
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.  
(Johor Tenggara).
- .. PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- .. ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- .. ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K.  
(Pasir Puteh).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.  
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- .. ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.  
(Kuala Langat).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH  
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- .. TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.  
(Sarawak).

- The Honourable DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,  
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- .. DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,  
P.Y.G.P., DATO' SRI SETIA RAJA (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- .. TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.  
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- .. ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.  
(Rembau-Tampin).
- .. RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor)
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- .. PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- .. DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- .. ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K.  
(Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of  
National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK  
BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- .. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI  
(Kedah Tengah).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,  
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN,  
(Kota Star Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.  
(Krian Laut).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja  
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL  
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).

The Honourable	DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
..	ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
..	ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
..	ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
..	DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
..	ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N (Jerai).
..	ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
..	ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
..	DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
..	ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
..	ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
..	ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
..	DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
..	DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
..	ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
..	ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
..	ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
..	ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
..	ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
..	DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
..	ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
..	ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
..	ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
..	ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

## PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### BELIA MEMASOKI RANCHANGAN F.L.D.A.

1. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis) bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah beliau sedar sa-bahagian besar pemuda<sup>2</sup> di-tanah ayer kita ini kehidupan-nya bertanggong kepada chuchok tanam, ada-kah Kerajaan berhajat hendak menggalakkan mereka itu dengan mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan tanah dengan mengadakan Ranchangan (F.L.D.A.) untuk orang<sup>2</sup> yang mempunyai kelamin, tetapi ranchangan ini khas untuk belia<sup>2</sup> sahaja.

The Asst. Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sedia sahaja menimbangkan

dan membinchangkan dengan Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> Negeri, perkara<sup>2</sup> membuka ranchangan<sup>2</sup> tanah untuk belia<sup>2</sup> atau pun soal memasokkan mereka kadalam ranchangan<sup>2</sup> tanah Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini jika mereka ingin hendak mengambil bahagian.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sedar satu daripada syarat hendak masok ranchangan tanah Kerajaan itu mesti-lah orang itu berkelamin? Di-harap kalau sa-kira-nya dapat, tolong potong perkataan kelamin itu, masokkan pemuda<sup>2</sup>?

Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sedar perkara itu, tetapi ini ada-lah satu ranchangan baharu yang boleh nanti di-timbangan oleh Kerajaan sendiri.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila-kah agak-nya ranchangan yang baharu di-ishtiharkan itu di-mulakan?

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita akan menerima laporan daripada Negeri<sup>2</sup> dahulu jika ada. Kalau tidak, ta' ada di-buat.

**Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika rancangan ini rancangan lama dan di-hadkan kepada orang berke-lamin, tidak-kah boleh Kementerian mengadakan rancangan baharu untuk boleh di-masokkan pemuda<sup>2</sup> kita yang belum berkelamin lagi.

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Itu-lah perkara-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang hendak di-timbangkan kerana rancangan tanah ini ia-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Negeri melainkan F.L.D.A.

**Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rancangan tanah ia-lah rancangan negeri, tetapi memasokkan orang<sup>2</sup> ka-dalam rancangan baharu itu ia-lah bersangkut dengan Kementerian ini. Jadi yang di-nyatakan di-sini ia-lah berkenaan dengan belia, bukan berkenaan dengan tanah. Belia itu, adakah mempunyai kehendak kepada dasar Kerajaan hendak memasokkan belia yang belum berkahwin itu ka-dalam rancangan tanah yang hendak di-buat.

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita belum lagi mendapat rancangan daripada belia itu sendiri. Jadi bagaimana kita hendak menimbangkan soal ini.

**Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat sedar pada Budget meeting tahun yang lepas perkara ini telah di-kemukakan? Dan jawapan Menteri yang berkenaan perkara ini akan di-timbangkan. Sa-takat mana-kah timbangan itu dapat di-lakukan?

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum ada apa<sup>2</sup> permohonan daripada belia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok):** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu Kerajaan

bersedia menimbangkan permintaan daripada pehak belia ia-itu daripada pehak orang yang belum kahwin lagi hendak masuk di-dalam rancangan yang baharu ini. Orang<sup>2</sup> yang berkah masuk dalam tanah baharu atau rancangan baharu itu ia-lah manusia, tidak di-tentukan laki<sup>2</sup> atau perempuan. Jadi ada-kah Kementerian kita ini menyediakan dua rancangan ia-itu satu rancangan khas belia laki<sup>2</sup> dan satu rancangan lagi khas untuk belia dan wanita sahaja yang belum kahwin.

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami belum ada apa<sup>2</sup> permintaan daripada belia sendiri, bahkan belum ada apa<sup>2</sup> rancangan daripada Kementerian Belia sendiri. Kalau ada permintaan sa-umpama ini boleh-lah kedua<sup>2</sup> Kementerian ini menimbangkan-nya. Sekarang ini apa yang kita hendak soalkan kerana permohonan dan permintaan belum ada.

**Enche' Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat):** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Belia—dapat-kah Yang Berhormat kerjasama dengan Menteri yang berkenaan berhubung dengan itu.

**The Asst. Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya perkara ini telah di-beri jawapan pada petang sa-malam ia-itu pertanyaan Yang Berhormat daripada Johor, yang pehak Kementerian atau pun Kerajaan memang ada rancangan, sa-bagai permulaan, yang di-namakan Angkatan Belia Pelupor. Dan daripada permulaan ini-lah boleh di-timbangkan akan rancangan yang lebeh besar lagi saperti ladang<sup>2</sup> belia dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi pada masa akan datang.

## SHARIKAT<sup>2</sup> KERJASAMA MENANAM MODAL DALAM BANK BUMIPUTERA

**2. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin** bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah beliau mempunyai rancangan supaya Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama dan Pinjam Meminjam Bumiputera menanam modal-nya di-dalam Bank Bumiputera



yang di-tubuhkan baharu<sup>2</sup> ini; kalau tiada, apa-kah sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya maka langkakah seperti itu tidak di-ranchangkan.

**Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama ada-lah di-benarkan dan bebas menanam modal dalam mana<sup>2</sup> Bank Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama atau pertubohan<sup>2</sup> yang di-luluskan di-bawah Undang<sup>2</sup> Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama No. 33/1948. Keputusan menyimpan atau menanam modal di-dalam Bank itu ada-lah terpeluang kepada Sharikat Kerjasama<sup>2</sup> sendiri dan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama akan menggalakkan Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama membeli saham di-dalam Bank Bumiputera.

**Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin:** Soal tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya maksudkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama mempunyai ranchangan, bukan sahaja menggalakkan tetapi memestikan. Terima kasih.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengetahui ia-itu langkah<sup>2</sup> yang di-jalankan oleh Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama ada-lah di-jalankan mengikut keputusan meshuarat Sharikat<sup>2</sup> itu sendiri. Jadi saya rasa ada-lah tidak waras kalau sa-kira-nya pihak Kementerian memaksa semua Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama mesti membeli saham<sup>2</sup> itu. Apa yang dapat di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ia-lah memberi galakan atau arahan dan arahan itu akan di-timbangkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Sharikat Kerjasama dan saya perchaya kebanyakan atau, boleh jadi, semua Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama akan menanam modal mereka di-dalam Bank Bumiputera itu kelak.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Saya dapat faham daripada jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa Kementerian-nya tidak mempunyai sa-barang kuasa untuk memestikan sa-sebuah sharikat itu supaya menanam modal di-dalam Bank Bumiputera atau

mana<sup>2</sup> Bank. Ini bererti bahawa kedudukan Sharikat itu ia-lah kedudukan yang lama juga, tidak ada ranchangan daripada Kementerian dengan sebab tidak ada kuasa. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudut yang saya hendak bertanya ia-lah bukan-kah di-dalam pindaan Undang<sup>2</sup> bagi Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama ini akan di-tentukan peratus-nya daripada untong yang boleh di-bahagi<sup>2</sup>kan kepada Ahli<sup>2</sup> Sharikat itu dan yang lebeh itu di-arahkan kepada kerja<sup>2</sup> yang lain, erti-nya membolehkan sa-bahagian daripada keuntungan itu di-salurkan ka-tempat<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu. Jadi sudut-nya ia-lah tidak boleh-kah Kementerian ini memasokkan satu fasal di-dalam Pembahagian Untong (Net Profit) itu supaya menjadi satu amalan yang tulin dan di-masokkan sa-bagai modal di-dalam Bank Bumiputera.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir ada-lah lebeh waras kita memberi kebebasan itu kepada Sharikat<sup>2</sup> Kerjasama itu sendiri membuat keputusan-nya.

### CHARA MENGAYERKAN DI-PAYA KANGSA, JERANTUT

**3. Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin** bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah beliau sedar chara<sup>2</sup> mengayerkan sawah dengan menggunakan pumping system di-Paya Kangsa, Jerantut, sekarang ini tidak boleh mengayerkan sawah sa-penoh-nya, apatah lagi hendak membuka tanah<sup>2</sup> sawah dalam kawasan itu yang belum di-buka sa-luas 400 ekar lagi; dan jika sedar, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan chara<sup>2</sup> lain untuk mengayerkan sawah supaya tanah<sup>2</sup> yang belum di-buka itu dapat di-jadikan sawah membuat ampangan ayer di-Sungai Salan, mithal-nya, supaya pasti akan kejayaan-nya.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesulitan taliayer di-Paya Kangsa itu bukan-lah di-sebabkan oleh keadaan mengepam-nya, akan tetapi di-sebabkan oleh keadaan tanah yang berongga

dalam kawasan yang tersebut. Oleh yang demikian sekatan ayer yang lebih banyak di-kehendaki bagi mengayurkan tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-ekar sawah di-dalam kawasan itu daripada kawasan<sup>2</sup> lain di-dalam negeri ini.

Sungai Salan yang di-kaitkan oleh Yang Berhormat telah di-siasat dengan teliti oleh Bahagian Parit dan Taliayer Kementerian ini. Malang-nya ayer yang ada di-Sungai itu sangat<sup>2</sup>-lah tidak menchukupi bagi mengayurkan kawasan Paya Kanga bila di-beri pertimbangan atas kehilangan ayer yang tersangat banyak dari sebab keadaan tanah yang berongga tempat ayer itu lalu. Parit terusan besar telah pun di-lapiskan dengan kepingan<sup>2</sup> jenis elastik untuk mengurangkan ayer<sup>2</sup> meresap dan ada-lah nyata bahawa bekalan ayer bagi masa akan datang akan menjadi baik sedikit.

**Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat sedar bahawa perbelanjaan membuat pumping system itu membekalkan perbelanjaan, hingga di-jalankan pumping system ini, memakan lebih daripada \$80,000 sa-tahun, pada hal yang boleh di-usahakan ia-lah 400 ekar, hitong panjang sa-tahun padi yang boleh di-ambil daripada paya itu pada sa-ekar ia-lah 400 gantang, jadi berma'ana 160,000 gantang padi sahaja yang boleh di-keluarkan sa-tahun. Jika duit \$80,000 itu di-beli dengan padi biasa, kita boleh dapat 162,000 gantang. Jadi sekarang ini tenaga yang di-gunakan oleh petani<sup>2</sup> di-kawasan Paya Kanga itu tidak memberi kebajikan yang boleh menambahkan hasil yang lebih banyak oleh wang itu—boleh di-belikan sahaja sudah dapat sa-banyak 160,000 gantang.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu bukan soalan tetapi sa-bagai kenyataan sahaja.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut jawapan yang di-beri oleh Menteri kita, bahawa sa-telah di-adakan satu penyiasatan di-dapati

sebab<sup>2</sup> yang memayahkan saloran<sup>2</sup> ayer kawasan itu ia-lah akibat daripada tanah<sup>2</sup> itu berongga. Jadi erti-nya ayer itu meresap masuk ka-situ. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya-lah sebab Menteri kita Yang Berhormat ini pakar di-dalam hal<sup>2</sup> taliayer kerana dahulu pun dia bekerja sa-bagai Overseer Taliayer, jadi masalah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu dengan siasatan itu ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ini memerentahkan supaya di-siasat dari segi taliayer sahaja atau pun di-perintah sama supaya dalam laporan itu di-sebutkan bahawa kawasan yang 400 ekar ini merupakan satu economic holding, itu yang saya hendak tahu.

**Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu ada-lah soal yang berlainan daripada yang asal. Kalau sa-kira-nya hendak di-buat, kena-lah memberi kenyataan dari awal.

#### TURNOVER TAX—RELIEF FOR SMALL TRADERS IN SARAWAK

**4. Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak)** asks the Minister of Finance whether he is aware of the hardship caused to a large number of small traders in Sarawak by the turnover tax, and if so, whether he would consider its total abolition or other measures to relieve this hardship.

**The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, as I stated when introducing the turnover tax last year, and I confirmed this on subsequent occasions, cases of hardship resulting from the impact of turnover tax will be studied carefully and will be borne in mind when considering the appropriate form of development of this tax.

**Enche' Ong Kee Hui:** Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Minister then favourably consider, on the basis of the principle of double taxation, if these traders are now paying trade licence fees to the State, that some measure where a deduction of such tax payable might be made, assuming that the turnover tax is still maintained?

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, as I stated in reply to two questions raised earlier this week, the other tax mentioned by the Honourable Member is really a matter for the State Government to decide and there have been cases where traders or businessmen have to pay taxes both to the Central and State Governments.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu):** Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware of the widespread dissatisfaction, agitation and, indeed, revolt in the M.C.A. against the iniquitous turnover tax? Is the Minister aware that in my own profession, this is the most iniquitous tax and, if I may, I would like to illustrate it to the Minister. If I send a case to the General Hospital for consultation and the Specialist charges the patient \$25.00 by etiquette, the Consultant does not charge the patient directly—he bills me \$25.00 and I don't charge the patient anything more than \$25.00. Consequently, in my turnover, there is this \$25.00. I do not get a cent out of it, Mr Speaker, Sir, but the iniquitous turnover tax penalises me for doing something good for my patient. Is the Minister aware of these iniquities and these revolts, which may be widespread, against this turnover tax?

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I cannot recall any tax which is welcomed by anybody in this world (*Laughter*).

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification: we are aware that most taxes are inevitable and we have to do with them, but this is an iniquitous tax which, I do know, the sooner the Government repeals it the better, or else the people of Rahang in Seremban will decide for the Government. (*Laughter*).

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu saya hendak bertanya ini bukan sudut tax yang kena pada saya sa-bagaimana yang kena pada Ahli daripada Batu itu, tetapi ia-lah apa sungutan<sup>2</sup> yang di-alami di-Sarawak oleh Pedagang<sup>2</sup> kecil,

di-alami juga di-tempat<sup>2</sup> lain termasuklah di-kawasan saya di-Bachok. Jadi saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan, ketika menimbang perkara<sup>2</sup> yang patut di-timbangkan bagi menghapuskan turnover tax bagi kepada orang yang tertentu ini, boleh-kah Menteri kita ini memberi satu kerian atau pun satu kaedah bahawa kalau perkara ini jadi bagini maka dia boleh di-kechualikan daripada tax jenis ini. Jadi kalau Menteri kita boleh memberi kaedah yang sa-macam ini saya bersedia-lah hendak menolong dalam kawasan saya itu melegakan sungutan itu, jadi saya minta kepada Menteri.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, we have already allowed exemptions in cases of hardship and I cannot think of any other cases which require further consideration. However, if the Honourable Member can put up specific cases to the Department of Inland Revenue, we can certainly see what can be done.

#### **PEMBENAAN RUMAH<sup>2</sup> DI-DALAM DAERAH KAWALAN DI-JALAN KUCHING/SIMANGGANG, SARAWAK**

5. **Enche' Ong Kee Hui** bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar mengapa pekerjaan membena rumah<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Daerah Kawalan di-Jalan Kuching/Simanggang, Sarawak, di-beri kepada sa-orang kontrekter dengan tiada memanggil tender<sup>2</sup> dan nyatakan apa-kah ke-layakan istimewa kontrekter ini, jika ada, dan sama-ada beliau sedar bahawa kontrekter ini sa-telah mendapat kontrek itu membahagi<sup>2</sup>kan pula kontrek pekerjaan itu kepada orang lain.

**Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perjanjian membuat rumah<sup>2</sup> peserta dalam kawasan gerakan *hammer* ia-lah di-antara peserta<sup>2</sup> sendiri dengan kontrekter<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan. Chara yang di-lakukan di-sini ia-lah sa-saorang peserta di-beri bantuan \$500 untuk mendirikan rumahnya, maka terpulang-lah kepada peserta itu sendiri membuat urusan bersendirian untuk pembenaan rumah mereka itu.

**ABOLITION OF IMPORT  
RESTRICTIONS OR QUOTAS  
ON COMMODITIES ON  
COMMON MARKET LIST**

**6. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak)** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether the Central Government will consider abolishing the import restrictions or quotas on commodities which are on the Common Market List.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun):** Mr Speaker, Sir, import restrictions on most of the commodities on the Common Market Item List have already been removed on the 9th of October. What are left are only temporary.

**Enche' Tan Tsak Yu:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that at present all the quota applications are sent to Kuching for approval, this centralisation of procedure has caused great hardships to the business community in the other Divisions in Sarawak because, in most cases, the applicants have to wait for a considerable period of time before approval is given to them. Will the Minister consider ways and means to improve the situation there, if he considers that this cannot be abolished?

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** The system is being improved every day, Sir. *(Laughter).*

**STEPS TO ENSURE NO  
SHORTAGE OF COMMODITIES  
AFFECTED BY THE COMMON  
MARKET**

**7. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu** asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether the Central Government will consider taking steps to ensure that there will be no shortage of supply of commodities which are affected by the introduction of the Common Market, considering the fact that there is very little trade relation between Sarawak and Malaya at present.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has already taken steps to increase the trading relationship between Sabah, Sarawak and the Mainland.

**Enche' Tan Tsak Yu:** Sir, what steps have the Minister taken to ensure the adequacy of supply to the Borneo States?

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** The steps to be taken to reduce the shortage in the supply of goods to the Borneo territories, as the Honourable Member himself knows, have to be taken by the trading community. We have already sent a trade mission to Kuching in the State of Sarawak on the 9th where our manufacturers and our exporters would have the opportunity to have closer understandings and be able to solve the problem of transportation of orders and supply of goods from mainland Malaysia to Sarawak and Sabah. In fact, yesterday, the Honourable Member had the opportunity to attend a meeting sponsored by the Government, where members of the Chambers of Commerce and members of the manufacturing associations and also the shippers in this country met to discuss this problem of how to improve the supply of goods to the Sarawak State.

**STRIKE BY WORKERS OF  
CHIP SENG & Co.**

**8. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar)** asks the Minister of Labour to give the reasons for the recent strike of the workers of Chip Seng & Co. and to state what action his Ministry has taken in order to secure the reinstatement of dismissed employees and the settlement of the dispute.

**The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam):** Mr Speaker, Sir, the strike by workers of Chip Seng & Co. is due to various causes, among which was the action by the company to dismiss five workers and to suspend another for alleged misconduct. The dispute over the dismissal and suspension was reported to me by the Company on 21st September, 1965 under the Essential Arbitration in Essential Services Regulations, 1965, and it has now been referred for settlement to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** May I enquire, Sir, when exactly was the reference to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal made?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, as I said just now, the report was made to me by the Company on the 21st September, 1965, and reference to the Tribunal was made some time in October.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, is the Minister aware that one of the causes of this strike, as indeed one of the main causes of most strikes in this country, is either non-recognition of a union or dismissal of officers of the union under the guise of inefficiency, insubordination and the like? If so, can the Minister enlighten this House on what steps does his Ministry propose to take to tell employers, all and sundry, that the workers in this country will not tolerate any such victimisation?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the causes of disputes arising out of non-recognition of unions as well as dismissals. The employers have a different version to say just as the workers have their side of the version. Sir, in this particular dispute, as I have said, reference has been made to the Tribunal and we will wait for the outcome.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** May I just ask what are the terms of reference of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal in respect of this particular dispute?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, that is a separate question. However, I must say that both sides have given their versions and the Tribunal is looking into them.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps, the Honourable Minister has misunderstood me. What I would like to know is what are the points which have been referred to the Arbitration Tribunal—is it the refusal of the employers to reinstate the five dismissed workers and to lift the suspension of one? I take it that that is what is before the Court.

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Yes, Sir.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has given us one point that it has been referred to the Arbitration Tribunal. Can the Honourable Minister please enlighten this House on the other points—whether they are from the employers' or from the workers' side that have been referred to the Arbitration Tribunal?

**Enche' V. Manickavasagam:** Sir, as I have just said, the request was made by the Company for reference of settlement of this dispute; and I have also said that both sides have given their versions. In fact, the union had nine items for inclusion.

### RESTORATION OF FULL PENSION TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS

**9. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Prime Minister whether the Government will agree to reconsider its attitude on the subject of restoration of full pension for all those pensioners who had opted for a commuted pension gratuity, in view of the fact that they had signed the option papers in the belief that full pension would be restored to them after the tenth year of their retirement; and also in consideration of the fact that the Government of Ceylon in 1964, had restored full pension for all pensioners after the 11th year.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I wonder if the Honourable Member would mind very much if I make a request to you for permission to take Questions No. 9 and No. 13, as I have a very important engagement in a few minutes' time and as the next question, I think comes from the Honourable Member too.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Speaker, Sir, Question No. 13 comes from the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

**Mr Speaker:** Would you mind?

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** No, I don't mind.

**The Prime Minister:** In respect of this question No. 9, Sir, the position

has not materially changed since the question was raised by the Honourable Member in the last adjournment speech he made in the May/June session of this House. The matter then was regarded as *subjudice* because it was a subject matter for the Court, but today the matter has gone to a Court of Appeal and it is still *subjudice* for that matter. So, I think it would be very difficult for me to enlighten the Honourable Member more than what I have said last time.

### LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITION OF "BUMIPUTERA"

**13. Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong)** asks the Prime Minister to state whether there is a legal and constitutional definition of the term "BUMIPUTERA", and whether children of Malaysian citizens who were born after August 31st, 1963, will also be entitled to all the rights of BUMIPUTERA.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the term "Bumiputera" for that matter has no legal meaning except in so far as to denote the natives of the mainland of Malaya and the natives of the Borneo States; or, in other words, the indigenous people of Malaya such as the Malays, the aborigines and the people of Sabah and Sarawak such as the Iban, the Muruts, the Melanaus and all these other people, who are indigenous to these territories. Since it has no legal meaning, anyone is entitled to call himself "bumiputera"—for that matter, I would say that even an Eurasian of Portuguese descent could very well call himself "bumiputera" of this country; or, for that matter again, the Eurasians, who are of British descent, so long as they do not refer to Britain as their home, and again for that matter, those Chinese and Indians who have been born here for several generations, are entitled to call themselves "bumiputera" so long as they do not describe themselves as Chinese, or call themselves as Chinese, and so it follows, except of course, under Section 153 of the Constitution, it provides that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall safeguard the position of

the Malays and the natives of the Borneo States, that means Sabah and Sarawak.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Mr Speaker, Sir, arising out the reply made by the Honourable Prime Minister, I must say that we are very thankful for this very long reply, which is one of the replies, which covers a lot. I have two questions further to ask and I think I had better ask them one by one. The Honourable Prime Minister referred to the Chinese of several generations. I am not concerned over what has happened in the past, but I am concerned now with people who are now qualified to be Malaysians—Chinese or otherwise, Indians, Malays and so on as they are Malaysians—will their children qualify as "bumiputera"? We are starting off with a new nation: will their children be "bumiputeras"?

**The Prime Minister:** They are, under the law, all Malaysians, but "bumiputera" is a word that goes deeper than the word "Malaysian". "Malaysian" in effect, means that a person is not entitled to own up to any country as his home of origin and, as I said just now, the Chinese or the Indians who so wish to call themselves as "bumiputera" are welcomed to do so. In fact, it would be a very good thing if they would do that. However, there are these, admittedly, among the Chinese, among the Indians, who are still proud of the fact that they are Chinese and Indians, because of the long tradition connected with their race but, as I said, I am here to try and build up unity among the people of this country and I would be one who would welcome with both hands any desire on the part of these Malaysians to call themselves "bumiputera" (*Applause*), but there must, of course, be this distinction as is provided under Article 153, in that these people, the natives of Malaysia the indigenous people, are less advanced and less able to compete with these other Malaysians. So, it is necessary, for some time to come, that the provisions of Article 153 must be upheld and respected.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan: mengapa-kah pehak Perdana Menteri tidak menjawab satu soalan yang bertulis daripada sa-orang Ahli PAS yang meminta ta'rif bumiputera ini; ada-kah soalan itu tidak sampai atau pun Perdana Menteri kita tidak mahu menjawab sa-chara bertulis?

**The Prime Minister:** Soalan bertulis dengan soalan jawab mulut ini beratus, jadi saya lupa barangkali harus juga benda ini tertinggal. Tetapi saya boleh jawab, hal bumiputera ini bukan-lah ta'rif itu sa-bagaimana kita Melayu ia-lah sa-orang yang beragama Islam dan berbahasa Melayu. Ta'rif bagi orang<sup>2</sup> native Borneo dan Sarawak ia-lah sa-orang; saya pun lupa apa (*Ketawa*). Ma'ana-nya dia orang negeri lain melainkan Sarawak dan Borneo sahaja, itu yang saya ingat. Tetapi dengan sebab saya tidak ada notice, saya lupa hendak sebutkan dengan tepat-nya ta'rif native Borneo dan Sarawak.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan sedikit sahaja lagi. Saya berpuas hati dengan perchakapan Perdana Menteri itu tetapi saya hendak tahu mengapa soalan itu tidak di-jawab, pada hal soal itu bertulis dalam satu kertas. Soalan<sup>2</sup> yang lain berjawab tetapi soalan itu tidak di-jawab, itu yang saya tanya. Tentang sharahan itu—falsafah macham itu saya tahu-lah.

**The Prime Minister:** Yang sa-benarnya saya tidak teringat ada menerimanya, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat menghantar lambat sedikit; saya ingat begitu, jika tidak saya akan jawab.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I did say that I have another supplementary question arising out of the explanation made by the Honourable Prime Minister. If I am correct, Sir, one would say that the word "Malaysian" is all embracing and the word "bumiputera" is all embracing also, but where as the word "Malaysian" covers a wider range, the word "bumiputera" covers a deeper

range. I hope that this is the interpretation I get. If that is the case, I wonder whether the Honourable Prime Minister can elucidate this fact. We all know that when a person becomes a Malaysian, he automatically abjures his allegiance to any other country. In fact, every Malaysian has only one country. That I think is an almost important proviso of the Constitution, under which case, Sir, I feel that there should be no discrimination and I would like the Honourable Prime Minister to tell us whether there are Malaysians who, in fact, have two allegiances.

**The Prime Minister:** Those who have two allegiances that is to their own knowledge; but when they are Malaysians, they are supposed to have undivided loyalty to this country. As I have said, this word "bumiputera" has no legal meaning or legal significance, and it has not been defined in our Constitution. From that, we could say that a bumiputera and a Malaysian both enjoy exactly the same rights and have the same duties and responsibilities as Malaysian; the deeper meaning, perhaps, is intended to convey that there is a certain section in the Constitution which does give them certain rights.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, in view of what the Prime Minister has said, is he aware that with this term "bumiputera" which has no legal meaning, the sooner we do away with it the better it is, and that we call ourselves "Malaysians", "sons of the soil", whether he is a Melanau, or a Kadazan or a Murut or a "John Chinaman". Is the Prime Minister also aware that this word, while necessary in the present context of our "history" is a divisive term that may give rise to misgivings on the part of people who, in the more accepted sense of the word, may think that they are excluded from being a "bumiputera"? That's No. 1 question, Mr Speaker, Sir. No. 2, Mr Speaker, Sir: I do not know whether the Honourable Prime Minister in defining that I am now a bumiputera, —by his definition, I was born in this

country and I owe no allegiance to any other country but Malaysia—does it not mean that I can be a participant of Bank Bumiputera, Mr Speaker, Sir?

**The Prime Minister:** I agree with the Honourable Member that we hope one day all these words that distinguish us Malaysians in this country will disappear—and, given time, I am sure they will disappear. But as for the Honourable Member, if he chooses to call himself a “bumiputera” and takes all the advantages under the economic planning, which it is intended to help the poor people, I do not think he is entitled to it, because he is a rich man. (*Laughter*).

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I have two questions, and I think I'll frame them both at the same time because the Honourable Prime Minister has got something else. Sir, I wish to ask the Honourable Prime Minister on a point, which is direct. Would the Straits-born Chinese—I mean the term as used in the English language but our own local term for them is “Babas”.—would they qualify as “bumiputeras”? That is question No. 1. The second one Sir, is that, in view of the fact that the Honourable Prime Minister has suggested that the term “Chinese” and its connotation, the term “Indian” and its connotation—as suggested by the Member from Batu—could have a divisive effect, because it has an emotional political content in it, would not he advise his colleagues in the M.C.A. (The Malayan Chinese Association) and the M.I.C. (The Malayan Indian Congress) to change their names and come into the spirit of the “bumiputeras”?

**The Prime Minister:** Sir, it is not easy for me to answer that question. If I am given notice, I will consult my colleagues in the M.C.A. and in the M.I.C. but to answer on their behalf would not be easy; they might not like to be called “bumiputera” and, therefore as I said, if he were to ask me next time, I will make sure that I will find out the wishes of these people before I make an answer.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Sir, could we take it to mean that the Honourable Prime Minister's colleagues in the M.C.A. and the M.I.C. are regarded by him as being less “bumiputric” than the other “Bumiputeras”? (*Laughter*).

**The Prime Minister:** This is a very interesting question. Having worked with them all these years, I do not regard them as anything else but Members of the Alliance.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya satu soalan. Saya fikir Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri belum lagi jawab soalan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh wakil daripada Pulau Pinang ia-itu “Straits-born Chinese”. Ada-kah mereka itu berhak memanggil mereka itu sa-bagai “Bumiputera”? Kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu berhak di-panggil sa-bagai bumiputera, ada-kah di-sisi Kerajaan, satu sekatan atau berapa keturunan-kah satu bangsa asing yang beranak, yang lahir dalam Tanah Melayu ini, orang<sup>2</sup> ini baharu-lah di-namakan bumiputera? Saya harap mendapat penjelasan daripada Perdana Menteri.

**The Prime Minister:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, susah saya hendak beri penjelasan bagaimana saya kata pertama tadi, ini tidak di-ta'rifkan bumiputera ini. Jadi barang siapa yang suka hendak panggil diri-nya bumiputera, dia berhak tetapi sa-bagai chakapan yang terbit daripada orang<sup>2</sup> asli di-Sarawak dan Borneo, di-sebutkan mereka dengan bahasa Inggeris ‘native’. Sa-telah negeri itu dapat kemerdekaan mereka sendiri yang sebutkan diri mereka itu bumiputera. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah sebutan bumiputera telah di-gunakan di-dalam perkara<sup>2</sup> yang tujuan Kerajaan hendak memberikan faedah atau buat kan rancangan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang tersebut itu. Jadi bagi pehak orang<sup>2</sup> keturunan China, yang di-katakan “Straits-born” atau Baba dan Nyonya, kalau mereka hendak panggil diri mereka bumiputera ada-lah tidak ada tegahan, bagitu-lah juga bagaimana saya kata orang Nasrani (Eurasian) kalau dulu itu Eurasian berma'ana-nya orang sini yang



beragama Christian. Serani dalam perkataan kita berma'ana Christian. Jadi orang ini membezakan diri-nya daripada orang Melayu yang Islam, di-panggilkan diri-nya Serani dan sekarang ini telah pun dunia berubah, mereka panggilkan diri mereka itu Eurasian, berma'ana campuran darah antara Asia dengan Europe dan mereka juga berhak sa-kira-nya mereka hendak panggil diri mereka itu bumiputera. Tidak siapa boleh larang atau tegah. Jadi itu-lah sa-takat yang saya boleh jawab. Sa-lain daripada itu tak upaya saya hendak kata apa lagi-lah, biar-lah masa lanjut sedikit supaya kita boleh berfikir.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Sir, one last supplementary question: in view of the fact that, in the course of these questions and answers, the term "bumiputera" shows itself either of loose or of too tight a connotation, would it not be better for us legally, in legislation, to refer definitely to Melayu dan bumiputera, as already appeared in the MARA Bill, because the word "bumiputera" constitutionally referred originally to the various natives in the North Borneo States, and because there are so many of them—40,000 in one group—and so many divisions of them, it would collectively refer to them in that sense. I am only referring to the legal aspect of it, Sir, not the social aspect of it, which I think the Honourable the Prime Minister has covered adequately.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in actual fact, on the legal aspect of it, the Malays are referred to as Malays. It is only when we generalise the term which we had in mind to refer to the indigenous people of Malaya and the Borneo States that the term has now been employed—i.e. "bumiputera". But it is immaterial whether we use Malay as Malays and other as "bumiputera". Legally we use under Malays as Malays.

**Enche' Goh Chong Keat (Penang Utara):** Sir, arising out of the answers given by the Honourable the Prime Minister, I would like to ask a

supplementary question. I would like to find out the standing of the "Jawi Peranakan". (*Laughter*) Do you consider them as Malays or bumiputeras? Do they come within the definition of the Constitution, Article 153, and enjoy the privileges of the Malays? (*Laughter*).

**The Prime Minister:** Mr Speaker, Sir, "Jawi Peranakans" are found mainly in Penang. They are of Indian descent, born there, but very much mixed with Malays. Today they are referred to as Malays, but no more as *Jawi Peranakan*. If you refer to them as *Jawi Peranakan*, they will get very, very annoyed. (*Laughter*).

**Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Oleh kerana mengikut sa-panjang penjelasan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Amat Mulia Perdana Menteri ini nyata-lah bahawa ta'rif bumiputera ini maseh samar<sup>2</sup>. Apa-kah pehak Kerajaan bersedia hendak mengadakan atau menyusun satu ta'rif yang tegas dan jelas tentang maksud bumiputera ini?

**The Prime Minister:** Itu-lah saya jawab tadi ini. Perkara ini baharu bangkit. Jadi saya hendak jawab semua dengan tepat tidak dapat. Hal ini tentu-lah akan di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan pada masa hadapan.

**Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sedikit lagi soalan tambahan. Baharu sebentar tadi Tengku Perdana Menteri kita telah menyatakan bahawa bagi baba<sup>2</sup> China atau pun China<sup>2</sup> peranakan mereka suka hati mereka hendak menamakan diri mereka bumiputera atau pun tidak. Sa-kira-nya mereka dengan sukarela hendak menamakan diri mereka bumiputera, apa-kah mereka berhak mendapat segala keutamaan<sup>2</sup> yang di-maksudkan di-dalam sa-barang undang<sup>2</sup>, atau pun sa-barang Rancangan dan sa-barang Lembaga amanah yang di-tujukan kepada membantu bumiputera, sedangkan sekarang ta'rif bumiputera dengan jelas belum ada.

**The Prime Minister:** Bumiputera ini kalau kita timbang dengan di-ambilkan Bab 153 dalam Perlembagaan kita ini berma'ana orang Melayu sudah ada ta'rif, dan natives of Borneo dan Sarawak sudah pun di-berikan ma'ana. Jadi bumiputera ini belum lagi di-beri apa<sup>2</sup> ma'ana chuma-nya sa-saorang yang memikirkan dia tidak ada lain negeri melainkan ini-lah negeri-nya, kalau dia hendak sebutkan nama-nya bumiputera dia berhak. Tetapi bagaimana soal Yang Berhormat itu ada-kah dia ini berhak menerima segala faedah yang di-untukkan kepada bumiputera, itu sa-takat sekarang ini tidak dapat. Itu-lah yang dapat saya katakan.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Actually, arising out of the answer given to the question raised by the Honourable Member for Penang Utara, I would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister this; in view of the fact that he has told us that the term "bumiputera" has greater depth, and that there are people from the *baba* and *nyonya* groups, who have far longer connections and more absolute connections with Malaysia than other people, who are qualified under the Constitution to call themselves bumiputeras or Malays, and in view also of the fact that the Members from the Front Bench on the Opposition have their reservation, I wonder whether the term "Melayu dan Bumiputera" is really consonant; for example, the *bumiputeras* would accept the *babas* and the Honourable the Prime Minister says anybody can use the term "bumiputera". The definition in the Constitution for the provision is a good one. Sir, I ask the Honourable the Prime Minister just this question: will it not be better for us, as a policy and in the long run, to tend more to use the term "Malaysian" rather than the term "bumiputera"? Otherwise, all this present dissatisfaction can build up to political tensions in the country.

**The Prime Minister:** Well, it is not easy for me to answer it, Sir. I think in the course of time we might be able to decide on the appropriate use for "Malaysians". At the moment, we

have to let things go as it is. There is nothing that I can say at this moment because, as I said, I come only prepared to answer the short question of what a "bumiputera" is. Instead of that, I have had to give all different answers with regard to people who are *Jawi Peranakan* and all the various classes, groups of people in this country, down to Sabah, Sarawak, *nyonyas*, *babas*, *Straits-born*; (*Laughter*) and so if I am now asked to say whether it would not be a good thing to apply the word "Malaysian" to all these people, I say "Yes". I have said before that it is a good thing, and it is hoped that one day we will have one term only for all those who owe undivided loyalty to this country. That is the most I can say.

#### LANGKAH<sup>2</sup> YANG DI-AMBIL UNTOK PEMUSATAN KEPU- NYAAN TANAH DI-DAERAH<sup>2</sup> LUAR BANDAR

10. **Enche' C. V. Devan Nair** bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian nyatakan apa-kah langkah<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-ambil untok menchegeh pemusatan kepunyaan tanah di-daerah<sup>2</sup> luar bandar dan pemindahan kepunyaan tanah yang bersistem, daripada daerah luar bandar ka-daerah bukan luar bandar.

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan ini saya anggap sa-bagai sa-ekor ular yang mempunyai dua kepala. Pertama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkata ada pemusatan kepunyaan tanah di-luar bandar. Kedua, kenyataan, kata-nya ada pula penukaran tanah<sup>2</sup> itu daripada luar bandar kepada bukan luar bandar. Jadi saya tidak-lah tahu apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu di-dalam soalan ini. Dia tidak dapat memberi soalan yang tepat.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the genesis of this question was an article I read, by Professor Ungku Aziz, who talks about a tendency for increasing concentration of land ownership in the rural areas and also these are the words he used:

"Systematic transference of land ownership from rural to non-rural areas". Now, he is the Professor of Economics and he possibly has his own sources of information. I would like to know whether, if what the Professor says is true, the Government is aware of it and whether any steps are being taken to rectify it.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** As stated just now, Sir, this question contains two contradictory facts. May I stress first that this thing is strictly a State matter and I have no ministerial responsibility. Be that as it may, let us see what is the first fact asserted in this question. The first is the concentration of land ownership in rural areas, but in the same breath, the Honourable Member says, "systematic transference of land ownership from rural to non-rural areas". So if there is concentration of land ownership in the rural areas, how can there be systematic transference of land ownership from rural to non-rural areas?

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Speaker, Sir, he is not arguing with me; he is arguing with the expression of an economist—and the economists very often do not write good English.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** On a point of order, Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Standing Orders as the Honourable Member must know, he must be responsible for the facts that are said in this House. He cannot rely on the opinion of some one else.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Sir, surely he has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. May I enlighten him? I was talking about the language of the economist. Probably, what was meant by the term "increasing concentration of land ownership" was that larger and larger pieces of land are being owned by fewer and fewer people. That is probably what the economist meant by the use of that term. And, therefore, "systematic transference of land ownership from rural to non-rural areas" probably refers to absentee landlords. That is what it means.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr Speaker, Sir, by 'probably' what does he himself mean? I want to know what he wants to know (*Laughter*). "Probably means", what does it mean? If he knows what he wants me to tell him, I can tell him. He does not know what he is talking about!

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Mr Speaker, Sir, he does not know whether, in fact, there is this tendency towards a greater transference of land ownership from rural to urban areas; he does not know; he is not interested, and he is shielding himself behind the Standing Order Book.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Sir, I am prepared to answer any question which is clear; he himself admits that he does not know. He says "probably it means this", "probably it means that", and he wants me to answer a question of which he himself does not know the meaning.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, the second part of this question is about the systematic transfer of land from rural to non-rural areas which has been explained as being transfer of land in rural areas to absentee landlords.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Is it a question or a statement?

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, I am asking now whether the Minister is aware that absentee landlordism in the rural areas is a very serious matter particularly to the *bumiputeras*; and, if so, what action will the Honourable Minister take in conjunction with the various State Governments to eradicate this evil of absentee landlordism?

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** What is the meaning of "systematic transference"? Is it a transference by going to the Registration Office and get the transfer registered or is it a transference with proper planning by the Government? Let us get the clarification first, before I answer the question.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** I am not talking now on the question of transfer at all. May I reiterate, as perhaps my English was not good enough and

perhaps I got myself misunderstood. I shall repeat the question very slowly. Is the Minister aware that the problem of absentee landlordism in the rural areas is a very serious problem, particularly to the *bumiputera*. If so, what steps has the Honourable Minister taken, or what steps does he propose to take in conjunction with the various State Governments to eradicate this evil of absentee landlordism?

I hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, my English is clear now. If not, if the Minister wants it, I can explain it in the National Language.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** As far as the whole of Malaysia is concerned, I am not aware that there is that acute problem of absentee landlordism as the Honourable Member calls it. Even if there is such a problem, Sir, one must bear in mind this: land is primarily a State matter under the Constitution. The only thing that the Government can do is that if there is, in fact, such a serious problem, we can discuss this in the National Land Council. But let us look at the situation in our country. All the lands—the greater portion of them must necessarily be in the rural areas. There are vast areas in the rural areas in Sarawak and the same is the case in Sabah. So, where can the people from the town go, except to the rural areas? I am not saying that there is evidence that all the towkays, if that is what is meant or driven at by the Honourable Members, are grabbing all the lands that belong to the *bumiputera* in the rural areas.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** I am not an economist, nor am I a lawyer. But the question as framed appears to me quite clear, and I think that the Honourable Minister concerned has already replied in some extent to this question. However, there are other factors which are not implied by this question which he has not answered. As a matter of fact, during our long debate over the MARA Bill, indications of the people are such that, using the very terms as the Honourable Minister has used, the land is in the rural areas and

people and the towkays in the urban areas are grabbing all the land. We know that the land is in the rural areas. We know that the capital largely comes from the urban areas. I think the problem is that either rural dwellers acquire the land and move out to live in the urban areas after they become wealthy, or else people with excess capital or the necessary capital in the urban areas go into the rural areas and acquire land; and, therefore, from that point of view, the economic tendency leads to a systematic transference of land ownership from the rural to the non-rural areas. That is the implication, and, if we are correct in interpreting Government's policy towards MARA, namely that the development and the ownership of land should be in the rural areas and there should not be this transference of ownership, I think there is some measure which the Honourable Minister could well look into to prevent any further undue move.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Alliance Government for the past several years is to give land in the rural areas, as it cannot give land in the urban areas, first to the landless people. Only recently have we relaxed that policy slightly, Sir, to give certain lands situated in the interior for estate development purposes. For example, if some local companies wish to have rubber estate or *kelapa sawit*, the State Governments could consider those applications, but that has just started a few months ago. But I am not aware of the fact that there is this so-called serious problem that large parts of land in the rural areas are now in the hands of absentee landlords.

**Mr Speaker:** Question time is up.

## MOTION

### THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 2) ESTIMATES, 1965

Order read for the resumption of consideration of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates.

1965, in Committee of the whole House (12th November, 1965).

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

**Heads 146, 147, 177, 198 and 199—**  
*Debate resumed.*

**The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyambung ucapan saya sa-malam Kepala 198—Pelabohan (Sarawak). Pechahan Kepala 12—Penyelidekan Pelabohan Kuala Baram peruntokan tambahan \$7,100. Penyelidekan hydrology dan model survey Kuala Baram telah di-luluskan pada tahun 1964. Anggaran bagi penyelidekan in telah di-buat sa-banyak £21,500. Permohonan bantuan di-buat kepada Kerajaan British dan Kerajaan itu bersetuju memberi bantuan penyelidekan ini dengan syarat, Kerajaan Sarawak atau pun Kerajaan Malaysia, bersetuju mengeluarkan 15 peratus bagi penyelidekan tersebut. Persetujuan telah di-chapai yang 15 peratus bayaran ini ada-lah bersamaan dengan \$30,000. Peruntokan telah di-sediakan di-bawah Kepala 198—Pelabohan, Pechahan Kepala 12, dalam Kementerian ini. Tetapi dukachita mema'alumkan lepas anggaran itu di-buat perbelanjaan bagi kaki-tangan<sup>2</sup> dan perbelanjaan barang<sup>2</sup> semua-nya telah meningkat naik mulai daripada 1-4-65 dan perbelanjaan penyelidekan itu pun terus naik sama daripada £21,500 kepada £27,000. Ini berma'ana bahagian perbelanjaan yang kena di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak pun bertambah. Perkara ini telah di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan Sarawak dan Kerajaan tersebut bersetuju membayar tambahan baki-nya dengan sebab kenaikan harga tersebut dan kerana faedah yang boleh di-dapati daripada penyelidekan itu ada-lah besar dan berguna kepada negeri Sarawak. Perbelanjaan tambahan di-kehendakkan \$7,100 itu telah di-bayar lebeh dahulu daripada wang perbelanjaan mengejut.

**Kepala 199—Penerbangan Awam (Sarawak).** Pechahan Kepala 10. Membaiki Landasan Lapangan Terbang

di-Sibu. Peruntokan tambahan \$130,000 dengan kerana Lapangan Terbang Sibu di-gunakan berlebeh<sup>2</sup> oleh kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang awam dan tentera telah menyebabkan kerosakan dan sa-bahagian daripada lapangan terbang itu. Oleh itu lapangan terbang ini di-kehendaki di-perbaiki dengan segera supaya dapat di-gunakan oleh kapal terbang jenis Dakota. Lapangan terbang ini juga sangat penting sa-bagai ganti Lapangan Terbang di-Kuching sa-bagai kapal terbang Sharikat Malaysian jenis Fokker Friendship daripada Singapura dan Brunei. Sa-lain daripada itu lapangan terbang itu juga sangat<sup>2</sup> perlu bagi kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang tentera, dan oleh itu mesti-lah di-perbaiki dengan segera supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sempurna-nya oleh kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang tentera dan awam. Perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$130,000 telah di-dahulukan Perkumpulan Wang Belanja Mengejut.

**Kepala Kechil 11—Penerbangan Awam (Sarawak).** Lapangan Terbang Bintulu \$500,000. Di-dalam tahun 1963 Sharikat Penerbangan Borneo mengadakan Perkhidmatan Kapalterbang Jenis Dakota ka-Bintulu dua kali sa-minggu. Perkhidmatan ini di-dapati maju dan sekarang tiap<sup>2</sup> hari ada perkhidmatan kapalterbang ka-Bintulu pergi dan balek. Dengan kerana lapangan kapalterbang ini kerap sangat di-gunakan oleh Dakota, jalan atau pun landasan itu telah menjadi tinggi rendah, oleh itu di-kehendaki di-perbaiki dengan banyak belanja dan terus di-gunakan oleh kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang yang lain juga di-gunakan pada masa hadapan nanti. Sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> tempat yang berpasir langsung tidak dapat di-gunakan pada hari hujan, kerana ayer membawa pasir itu menjadikan banyak lubang<sup>2</sup> di-landasan kapalterbang itu.

Chara mengatasi, memperbaiki sementara yang banyak dan memakan belanja yang mahal, kerana membuat, merata padang landasan kapalterbang ini, oleh itu akan di-adakan landasan kapalterbang batu yang bertar, daripada sekarang, ini untuk membolehkan kapalterbang jenis Fokker Friendship datang mendarat di-situ.

Pejabat Penerbangan Awam Borneo telah pun membuat chadangan meng-

adakan landasan yang baik dengan menggunakan batu dan bertar dalam ranchangan tahun 1965, tetapi tidak di-terima oleh Kerajaan Sarawak pada masa itu, sebab di-fikirkan belum perlu lagi, tetapi sa-telah Kerajaan Pusat meminta Sharikat Penerbangan Awam Malaysia mengadakan tambahan lagi sa-buah kapalterbang Fokker Friendship ka-Borneo sa-bagai satu syarat yang di-kenakan kepada sharikat itu. Dalam penyatuan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia dan Borneo, maka ada-lah menjadi kewajipan Kerajaan memperlakukan, atau memperbaiki, membesar dan menguatkan lagi landasan kapalterbang ini supaya kapalterbang Fokker Friendship boleh turun di-Bintulu dalam tahun 1966 ini.

Jumlah perbelanjaan membuat jalan, atau pun landasan ini yang panjangnya 4,500 kaki ia-lah sa-banyak \$1,511,500 tetapi dengan kerana tahun 1965 ini hampir habis, chuma di-kehendaki \$500,000 sahaja lebeh dahulu.

Lagi satu sebab yang projek ini kena di-mulakan sekarang ini ia-lah dengan sebab jentera<sup>2</sup> yang berat sudah ada berdekatan dengan Bintulu dan oleh itu sa-wajar-nya-lah di-gunakan jentera<sup>2</sup> itu sekarang, sa-belum di-pindah ka-tempat<sup>2</sup> yang lain, kerana sukar akan di-bawa balek dan akan memakan belanja yang lebeh banyak lagi. Ini boleh jadi tidak dapat dan juga tidak dapat akan di-siapkan pada waktu yang di-jadualkan.

Wang peruntokan ini telah di-ambil daripada Simpanan Wang, Kepala 193, Pechahan Kepala I, dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi negeri Sarawak dan telah di-dahulukan daripada Perkumpulan Wang Belanja Mengejut.

Saya mohon perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala<sup>2</sup> yang tersebut di-atas yang berjumlah \$3,039,391 itu di-luluskan.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Head 146 ia-itu berkenaan dengan hendak membuat jalan menuju ka-wharves, Butterworth, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengenakan chukai lalu jalan

di-jambatan yang hendak pergi ka-pantai itu.

Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita kenakan chukai titi, atau jambatan itu, akan banyak-lah hasil negara kita dan dengan demikian, tidak-lah berat sangat, atau pun tidak mesti kita mengenakan chukai pelajaran kepada bangsa kita. Lagi pun, Tuan Pengerusi, chukai yang di-kenakan melalui jambatan ini ia-lah kepada motokar<sup>2</sup>, lori<sup>2</sup> dan orang<sup>2</sup> ini boleh membayar duit itu—tidak sa-bagaimana ra'ayat biasa; ra'ayat biasa hendak membayar makanan-nya pun susah dan bermacham<sup>2</sup> lagi. Apa-tah lagi, kalau sa-kira-nya Common Market, atau Pasaran Bersama itu tidak boleh di-lakukan antara Pulau Pinang dengan mainland, ia-itu dengan tanah besar kita ini, tentu-lah banyak capitalist<sup>2</sup> hendak membawa lori, hendak pergi mengambil barang<sup>2</sup>. Jadi, kita kenakan chukai kepada capitalist<sup>2</sup> itu. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, chara kita hendak mendapatkan duit dengan tidak payah menekan ra'ayat jelata yang miskin.

Berhubung dengan perkara ini, saya pun tidak tahu angka yang sa-benarnya, tetapi jambatan di-Kelantan yang di-katakan Jambatan Politik yang orang<sup>2</sup> kata di-buat daripada buloh, bukan daripada buloh, Tuan Pengerusi, cement betul. Saya pada mula<sup>2</sup> pergi mendengar kempen Perikatan, saya tengok kok buloh juga, bila siap saya pergi tengok, saya dapati cement, kuat. Itu pun dekat<sup>2</sup> \$25,000 dapat dalam satu bulan. Jadi, lalu-lintas di-situ tidak-lah begitu banyak, kalau-lah perkara ini Menteri kita boleh buat begitu, saya rasa satu pendapatan yang besar akan kita dapat.

Perkara yang kedua ia-lah berkenaan dengan padang<sup>2</sup> kapalterbang di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak. Saya sangat-lah bersetuju di-atas permintaan Wang Tambahan ini supaya di-adakan pembaikan<sup>2</sup>, landasan<sup>2</sup> yang lebeh baik. Tetapi ada satu perkara yang saya hendak menchari penjelasan kepada Menteri kita yang berkenaan, ia-itu oleh kerana padang<sup>2</sup> kapalterbang ini yang pada mula-nya di-gunakan oleh penerbangan<sup>2</sup> awam. Tetapi berikutan

dengan konfrantasi daripada Indonesia, maka kapal<sup>2</sup>terbang military pun menggunakan juga padang<sup>2</sup> itu. Jadi, tidak-kah ada apa<sup>2</sup> peruntukan yang di-minta oleh Menteri ini untuk membuat pagar<sup>2</sup> untuk menyelamatkan padang kapalterbang itu, kerana telah berlaku satu perkara, ia-itu sa-orang pemandu bangsa Jawa, di-pehak Indonesia yang menjadi gurila yang dudok menyerang kita ini, dia boleh masuk ka-salah satu padang kapalterbang di-Sabah, atau di-Sarawak—saya lupa—dia churi-nya kapalterbang. Jadi, bagaimana-lah Menteri kita ini menjaga sampai kapalterbang pun penyeludop Indonesia boleh menchuri. Jadi ini, kalau saya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sudah resign sa-bagai Menteri itu—saya malu; kapalterbang pun orang boleh churi . . . .

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Padang kapalterbang yang mana itu? Saya ini jaga awam punya, bukan military.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Sebab itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya kaitkan tadi, ia-itu padang kapalterbang pada asal-nya di-gunakan oleh kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang penerbangan awam, tetapi oleh kerana padang kapalterbang ini di-gunakan juga oleh kapal<sup>2</sup> terbang military, maka sudah berlaku-lah satu kechurian yang sa-macham ini. Jadi, apa-kah tindakan . . . .

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Tuan Pengerusi, bagi pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, saya tidak ada menerima apa<sup>2</sup> report yang orang Indonesia churi kapalterbang, ta' tahu-lah kalau di-reka<sup>2</sup> sahaja, boleh jadi propaganda Indonesia.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, masalah Menteri kita tidak menerima, itu masaalah lain, tetapi saya mengatakan benda ini ada berlaku kalau tidak berlaku dia boleh nafikan—atau tidak terima—boleh jadi benda berlaku itu dia, lalai.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun):** On a point of order, Sir, can the Honourable Member substantiate his statement that

an aeroplane had been stolen by an Indonesian from the Malaysian territories? If not, we will bring him up before the Privileges Committee, Sir.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Menteri tahu-lah yang sa-benar. Itu sebab saya tanya minta penjelasan.

**Mr Chairman:** Dia bertanya ada-kah perkara itu betul berlaku kechurian di-dalam satu tempat kapalterbang.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Ia di-dalam. Itu sebab di-bangkitkan perkara ini.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr Chairman, Sir, can he substantiate his statement?

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Perkara itu saya bacha dalam surat khabar.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Otherwise, this is a breach of the privileges. He cannot make a statement that it has happened when he cannot substantiate it.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai Member Parlimen, apa yang saya dapat tahu saya kemukakan kapada Kementerian ini. Hendak suroh saya chari document, apa itu semua, bukan kerja saya yang sa-macham itu.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoo:** Untok penjelasan Tuan Pengerusi, wakil dari Bachok, chuma hendak bertanya sahaja. Kalau Kerajaan boleh meringankan dia boleh puas hati. Jangan-lah kita merepotkan kapada Jawatankuasa Privilege. Don't use the big stick and the mail fist all the time to frighten us, Sir!

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya terima kaseh Wakil dari Batu masuk champor. Sa-benar-nya dia bukan bertanya saya. Dia mengatakan, ada sa-buah kapalterbang yang telah di-churi oleh askar Indonesia daripada padang kapalterbang yang di-Borneo Territory. Maka saya sendiri ta' tahu. Maka kita tanya sahaja kapada dia kalau ta' betul benda itu—tarek balek-lah. Itu sahaja soal-nya. Kalau dia kata, boleh jadi, kalau ta' di-pagar di-churi itu lain kesah. He is giving a statement of fact,

which is very dangerous from the enemy angle, because the enemy can use this as a weapon against us. We are not prepared for that.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri atau Menteri<sup>2</sup> kita berasa perkara yang sa-macam itu sa-bagai satu perkara yang besar dan bimbang terhadap negara kita, takut kalau seteru kita dapat tahu—Members of Parliament pun tidak kurang juga chemburu kepada negara ini. Jadi erti-nya bukan-lah Members of Parliament erti-nya menyerahkan negara itu kepada Menteri sahaja dan kita nak tahu juga perkara itu. Sebab berlaku sa-suatu perkara terhadap negara, bukan Menteri sahaja yang bertanggung-jawab, Members of Parliament dan ra'ayat kita juga—parang, dia tak kenal siapa. Sebab itu, Tuan Pengerusi, . . . .

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr Chairman, Sir, did he or did he not make a statement that an aeroplane has been stolen by an Indonesian from a Malaysian territory? Did he not say that just now?

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyebut bahawa sampai ka-pengetahuan saya—saya lupa surat khabar itu, ta' ada pada saya—jadi yang saya ingat bagini—berlaku satu kechurian kapalterbang di-satu padang kapalterbang di-dalam kawasan negara kita—Malaysia, Sabah atau Sarawak-kah saya tidak ingat itu. Jadi kalau ini berlaku, saya bertanya kepada Menteri kita ini, apa-kah kita tidak meminta Peruntokan supaya dapat kita membuat pagar atau pun membuat satu<sup>2</sup> kawalan yang tertentu. Kerana mengikut keterangan Menteri kita, padang kapalterbang awam itu di-gunakan juga oleh kapalterbang military. Jadi saya minta benda ini penjelasan dan tanggong-jawab daripada Menteri itu untuk menerangkan-nya. Sebab benda ini saya pun merasakan bahaya dalam perkara ini. Ada pun hendak suroh saya . . . .

**Mr Chairman:** Saya ingin bertanya dalam surat khabar apa itu—dalam surat khabar Inggeris-kah atau Melayu?

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya terlupa—surat khabar tidak ada; pada saya, Kapal-terbang itu kita punya-kah, siapa punya-kah, tetapi yang berlaku itu di-dalam kawasan kita. Jadi ada-kah ini berlaku yang sa-macam itu? Kalau berlaku ada-kah benda . . . .

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** I did ask him Sir, whether that thing happened or not. Did he make a statement that the thing did happen? That is the question, Sir.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Tuan Pengerusi, saya bertanya Menteri ini. Mula<sup>2</sup> saya memebri satu statement perkara ini berlaku bagini, jadi saya bertanya, betul-kah perkara itu berlaku dalam Kementerian ini? Kalau berlaku ada-kah Menteri kita ini nak minta duit dan mengapa tidak minta duit untok membuat pagar<sup>2</sup> yang menjaga padang kapalterbang kita itu?

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Tadi saya sudah terangkan hendak memotong pendek perkara ini. Tidak ada berlaku, sampai ka-pengetahuan saya, habis-lah cerita. Maka kalau Menteri berchakap, Yang Berhormat ta' perchaya, siapa lagi hantu na' perchaya?

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Bukan saya ta' perchaya, saya sedang dudok hendak menghabiskan ucapan saya sadikit bila Menteri itu jawab.

**Mr Chairman:** Habiskan-lah!

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** 'Ah! na' habiskan itu (*Ketawa*).

**Mr Chairman:** Fasal kechurian kapal terbang itu sudah habis kesah. Yang lain sambong. (*Ketawa*).

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:** Yang lain ta' ada, Tuan Pengerusi, itu sahaja (*Ketawa*).

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said (Seberang Utara):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap Kepala 146, Kepala-kecil 11—wang sa-banyak 2 juta ringgit di-untokkan untok mem-besarkan jalan dan membuat jalan



baharu ka-arrah dermaga dalam Butterworth. Saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat sama ada duit peruntokan bagi mengadakan lapangan perhentian kenderaan<sup>2</sup> berdekatan dengan Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim dan juga seteshen keretapi. Kerana pada pendapat saya lapangan perhentian kereta, teksi, bas dan kereta<sup>2</sup> private sangat mustahak, manakala tempat itu sudah siap untuk kemudahan penumpang<sup>2</sup> keretapi dan juga penumpang ferry yang akan berulang-alek dari Pulau Pinang ka-Butterworth dan juga ka-lain<sup>2</sup> tempat dalam tanah besar ini. Jadi sa-kira-nya tidak ada peruntokan mengenai pengambilan tanah untuk lapangan perhentian, ada-kah Kementerian ini berchadang hendak mengadakan peruntokan itu. Kerana saya sa-orang daripada ahli Jawatan-kuasa Penasehat Peranchang ini telah pun bersetuju dalam jawatan-kuasa meminta Kementerian mengadakan peruntokan untuk membuat satu lapangan perhentian bas kereta<sup>2</sup> dan lain<sup>2</sup>. Sa-kira-nya tidak ada saya harap Yang Berhormat akan memasokkan peruntokan untuk apa yang saya sebutkan itu. Terima kaseh.

**Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like, first of all, to refer to Head 198, Sub-head 12, Investigation, Kuala Baram Port. I would first like to ask the Minister what is the nature of this investigation at Kuala Baram. Could he give us some information as to what has been discovered, and whether it is the intention to develop the port at Kuala Baram.

I would next like to refer to Head 199, Civil Aviation (Sarawak). We welcome these improvements to the Airfields at Sibu and Bintulu, because they are very necessary at the present stage of our development. Since these areas are not linked by roads, air communication is very important. I would like to ask him whether he has got any plan for the improvement, extension or, perhaps, rebuilding of the Kuching Airport, because I think he himself must appreciate that the airport is very congested owing to the

large amount of traffic that passes through it. I know several extensions have already been made to the existing building—the air terminal—but that does not seem to meet the problem, because no longer has one extension been constructed we find that, once again, the airport becomes congested. Perhaps it might save money, in the long run, if a new airport is considered. I would like to ask the Honourable Minister whether he has got any plan for the development of the Kuching Airport.

**Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head 198, I remember that last year I raised the question about the improvement of the port at Kuala Baram, and I am very glad that this item has been included in this year's Development Estimates. I would like to ask the Honourable Minister how soon can we know the result of this investigation because, in the Fourth Division, Kuala Baram is the only tentative port where the access of timber and rubber in time to come is very important.

Sir, I would also like to touch on Head 199, Sub-heads 10 and 11, Sibu Airfield and the Bintulu Aerodrome. From time to time, we have seen travellers travelling to Miri, which is also an important port. Very often due to weather conditions, planes are prevented from landing. So, as a result of that, a lot of inconvenience is caused to travellers as well as to those who are expecting passengers on board. We are given to understand that the Miri airfield is under construction at the moment and that it will not be completed until the end of 1966. I would like to ask the Honourable Minister if it is possible to use all means to expedite the construction of this new airport. Thank you, Sir.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu:** Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to refer to Head 146, Sub-head 11—Land Acquisition and Construction of Approach Roads, Deep Water Wharves, Butterworth. Firstly, we would like the Honourable Minister to

inform us whether these roads will eventually be Federal roads or State roads. Secondly, Sir, I feel that we should draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Transport to the fact that the construction of these roads is definitely bringing improvement to the whole area of Butterworth but not to the area of Prai. Apart from the construction of the railway bridge, coming across from Prai to Butterworth, the land communication over and above the river communication between Prai and Butterworth will become steadily an increasing problem. In providing for the construction of the roads which subject, admittedly, is strictly within the portfolio of the Minister of Transport, we feel that the Minister should also probably consult the Minister of Local Government and Housing to provide a systematic Development of the town of Butterworth, so that whatever roads that are constructed will lead to the deep water wharves of Butterworth and will not eventually go through a maze of congestion, and that the buildings and the growth itself will not be upset by the provision of these roads.

The other general factor, which I like to refer to, is that, in view of the fact that there is provision for the development of more air transport facilities in Sabah and Sarawak, will the Honourable Minister of Transport also look into the fact, that, having provided the facilities for transport which are very, very important in these two areas, where land communications and other means of communications from the major centres with the interior are very, very difficult, whether he would consider the question of ensuring that the cost of air transport in Sabah and Sarawak is reduced or made available to as many people as possible?

**Enche' Ramli bin Omar (Krian Darat):** Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 198. Jadi, saya berasa tidak puas hati, Tuan Pengerusi, yang mana ada satu pehak khas-nya ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok. Bukan-lah

saya hendak menjawab bagi pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat, tetapi saya tidak puas hati menuduh kechuaian bagi pehak Kementerian berkenaan dengan kehilangan kapalterbang itu. Yang saya tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, ada siaran daripada Radio Indonesia. Apa yang saya bimbang di-dalam Dewan ini, boleh jadi, dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ada agent daripada Indonesia. Jadi ini-lah tidak puas hati saya yang saya sangat sukachita hendak menyatak-an di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, sedikit sahaja.

**Dato' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head 198—Investigation, Kuala Baram Port. I understand the Government has sent some experts to do a survey at Kuala Baram. I do not think that a report has been produced by these surveyors, but from what the Minister of Sarawak Affairs has told, I understand that is a very expensive project. As you know, Sir, Sungei Baram is at the boundary between our country and Brunei. It seems that this project is a very expensive one, and we will need a big sum of money to build a deep water port at Kuala Baram. So, I just wonder whether our Government would like to invite the Brunei Government to have a joint venture to participate in building a deep-water port at Kuala Baram.

Now, I come to Head 199—Improvement to Runway, Sibul Airfield. So far as I understand, the Government has done something about this runway. Last year, it had done some extension to the runway to enable this runway to take in planes like "Fokker Friendship".

This runway is quite all right. However, what we complain is of the terminal building. This terminal building was built in 1949, that is, 16 years ago, if I am not mistaken. Now, the population has increased and again the number of passengers travelling by aircraft has also increased tremendously, but the building remains the same—and most of the time you will see that the air terminal is so congested.

So, I just wonder whether the Government can do something about the building, and I would like the Honourable Minister to look into this matter and either extend the building or build a completely new and bigger air terminal at Sibul Airport.

**Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 146, Sub-head 11, Land Acquisition and Construction of Approach Roads to Deep Water Wharves, Butterworth. Sir, I would like to support the views of my colleague, the Member for Seberang Utara, about the provision of a car park and a base for buses in that area. I would like to suggest that, if it has not yet been done, the Chairman of the District Council North (P.W.) be co-opted as a Member of the Advisory Committee to give advice to the Government over the development of this area. The development would involve the planning of Butterworth as well as the Prai Town, as has been touched upon by the Member for Tanjong. I think it would be a good thing to have our Chairman of the District Council North (P.W.) now included in the Committee. Thank you.

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab ucapan<sup>2</sup> daripada Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok, kesah kapalterbang hilang kena churi, ini ta' timbul, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingat barangkali dia hendak buat chontoh, kita ucapkan terima kaseh tentang dia menyokong kerana permintaan wang kerana pagar<sup>2</sup> waktu dharurat ini memang-lah padang kapalterbang ini satu daripada tempat yang mustahak. Maka peruntokan buat membuat padang kapalterbang ini memang-lah ada masuk juga berkenaan dengan pagar<sup>2</sup> dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi daripada segi keselamatan. Saya akan siasat balek mana<sup>2</sup> padang kapalterbang yang belum ada pagar patut memohonkan wang dan saya harap Rumah Yang Mulia ini akan bersama<sup>2</sup> menyokong peruntokan itu.

Kedua-nya berkenaan dengan bayaran paksa macham lalu-lintas melalui Jambatan T. A. Rahman—jambatan PAS di-Kota Bharu, bayar 50 sen bagi

sa-buah motokar. Soal pembayaran ini saya akan rojokkan-lah kepada rakan saya, Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom yang saya tahu dasar-nya, dasar Kerajaan kita, kira-nya ada satu jalan lain yang panjang atau jauh dan ada pula di-buat jalan baharu yang pendek macham jalan daripada Tanjong Malim ka-Slim River itu, pada dasar-nya patut di-kena bayaran kalau mereka tidak mahu bayar dia boleh gunakan jalan jauh. Tetapi Yang Berhormat ini, barangkali sangka kereta<sup>2</sup> dan bawa kereta selalu ka-Butterworth melalui Jambatan Barley atau pun jambatan pelampong, di-Permatang Pauh itu walau pun sekarang belum di-buka lagi, ada lagi tetapi tujuan akhir-nya, jambatan itu akan di-buka. Maka kereta<sup>2</sup> dari Selatan dan Utara semua sa-kali mengalir ka-Prai dan mengikut jalan yang baharu menerusi jambatan yang baharu. Maka nampak tidak ada jalan lain. Maka sama ada ini hendak di-kenakan bayaran atau tidak, saya akan serahkan-lah kepada rakan saya, Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyiasat didalam perkara ini. Chadangan itu memang elok tetapi saya harap pehak<sup>2</sup> PAS yang menyeberang jambatan ini kalau kena bayar nanti ta' usah-lah gadoh Kerajaan Perikatan hendak kenakan bayaran.

Yang kedua-nya berkenaan dengan wakil Yang Berhormat Seberang Utara faham beliau juga menjadi Pengerusi Majlis Luar Bandar Utara Seberang Prai dan saya perchaya saya pun telah berchakap kepada beliau sa-benar-nya pehak Kementerian saya telah rojokkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang supaya berunding dengan Majlis Bandaran Butterworth, supaya mengakukan tempat yang ada tanah lapang, hari ini, sa-kira-nya hendak di-jadikan perhentian kereta<sup>2</sup> kenderaan patut boleh-lah di-rundingkan dengan Kerajaan Negeri. Kerana Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang ini menggunakan duit hutang, kalau duit hutang hendak kena bayar balek. Maka kalau hendak di-buat sa-suka hati perhentian kereta, tentu-lah tidak dapat hendak di-benarkan. Saya harap sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa yang telah pun saya

perentahkan di-tubuhkan, sudah pun berjalan, dan yang mana *Town Planner*, Pulau Pinang juga yang menjadi sa-orang daripada ahli-nya dan jalan<sup>2</sup> yang di-bena hari ini dan jambatan sudah pun di-fikirkan oleh *Town Planner, Port Authority, Railways and all those concerned in the P.W.D.* Maka itu tujuan kereta yang bertambah sa-hari<sup>2</sup> ini senang-lah boleh lalu dari jambatan yang baharu, jalan yang lebar menerusi Jambatan T. A. Rahman ini yang jambatan yang baharu ini terus ka-Butterworth dengan tidak lagi melalui jalan yang lama. Dari segi *traffic statistic* ini akan membaikkan lagi perhubungan lalu-lintas ia-itu jalan yang baharu. Maka saya akan ambil ingatan juga kira-nya pada satu waktu nanti, terlampau banyak lagi barangkali kenderaan, kita akan timbang dan fikirkan jalan itu akan di-jadikan *double lane or double carriage way*, atau jalan dua sa-lari itu terpulang-lah dengan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom akan memikirkan masa ka-hadapan kelak.

Berkenaan dengan perkembangan kawasan Prai, saya fikir jalan keretapi dengan jalan *motor car* ini mula-nya hendak di-buat sa-belah<sup>2</sup>—*side by side*—tetapi terlampau besar jambatan-nya kalau hendak di-buat dan lebar jalan dan jambatan-nya akan banyak lebeh belanja dan kawasan itu lebeh sempit lagi. Sebab itu hari ini di-lainkan, jambatan keretapi jauh di-mulut Sungai Prai itu, dan jalan dan jambatan kereta itu sa-belah darat sedikit tempat yang terus dan tidak banyak belanja membena jambatan itu. Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan Yang Berhormat Enche' Ong dari Sarawak, fasal *Terminal Building* Kuching atau pun Bangunan penumpang<sup>2</sup> kapalterbang Kuching yang mana banyak penumpang<sup>2</sup> turun-naik, yang sa-benar-nya saya sudah mendesak beberapa kali tetapi oleh kerana kekurangan wang, maka sementara ini kita besarkan bangunan itu sa-berapa daya yang boleh dan saya harap dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun ini, barangkali, kalau dapat, di-masokkan elok-lah, kalau tidak ada pun kita akan desak lagi, tetapi walau macham mana pun

tentang padang kapalterbang ini kita chukup jaga dan baikkan, panjangkan bila sampai waktu-nya akan ka-hadapan tiga empat tahun lagi barangkali kita akan menggunakan *jet* yang lebeh besar daripada Comet 4. Tetapi saya minta sabar-lah sementara yang boleh kita baiki ia-lah chara sedikit<sup>2</sup>, kita akan perbaiki-lah.

Berkenaan dengan sahabat kita juga dari Sarawak yang bertanyakan berkenaan dengan hendak lekaskan pembenaan padang kapalterbang Miri dan Bintulu, yang sa-benar-nya sebab saya telah pergi sendiri tempat<sup>2</sup> ini saya telah dapatkan peruntokan dan kedua<sup>2</sup> padang kapalterbang ini Miri dahulu kemudian sambong Bintulu, supaya dua<sup>2</sup> habis bersama, kemudian nanti *Fokker Friendship* boleh berpusing dari Kuching—Sibu, Miri—Bintulu, Brunei. Saya akan chuba sa-berapa daya, tetapi pada musim hujan, tentu-lah kerja tidak boleh dapat di-jalankan dengan chara lekas. Tetapi kita harap pada tahun 1966 sama ada pertengahan tahun atau pun awal atau pun akhir akan siap kerja<sup>2</sup> itu. Saya akan berhubung-lah dengan Pejabat Kerja Raya yang menjalankan kerja<sup>2</sup> itu.

Berkenaan dengan padang kapal-terbang Sibu, bangunan penumpang<sup>2</sup>, Yang Berhormat tadi telah berchakap, ini juga kita akan perbaiki dan membesarkan lebeh kurang tetapi ini kekurangan wang. Yang mustahak ini ia-lah landasan-nya \$130,000 kita sudah minta untuk memperbaiki supaya *Fokker Friendship* dapat pergi ka-sana.

Berkenaan dengan Sungai Baram, saya baharu minta peruntokan-nya—hendak tambah sahaja lagi. Maka tentu-lah kerja ini kalau pun baharu mula report-nya belum-lah boleh lagi sempurna. Maka sa-berapa segera saya dapat laporan<sup>2</sup> itu, saya akan berhubung dengan Yang Berhormat<sup>2</sup> itu. Maka ini sahaja-lah jawapan<sup>2</sup> dengan rengkas-nya, saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

**Dato' Ling Beng Siew:** Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Minister has not answered my proposal. I have

asked the Minister whether the Government would consider inviting the Brunei Government to participate in this Kuala Baram deep water port. Because Sungei Baram is the boundary for both countries, it is worthwhile to consider inviting the Brunei Government to participate in this project.

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Mr Chairman, Sir, I am taking a note of that. We have to communicate to the Sarawak Government which has got this project. We are helping it. Though the overall port policy is my responsibility, this port is under the State Government of Sarawak. I will certainly raise this matter with the State Government.

**Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze:** Mr Chairman, Sir, I raised a point just now about the Baram Port too. I asked what was the nature of this investigation and whether the Minister could tell us something about it.

**Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:** Mr Chairman, Sir, I spoke too fast just now in Malay, and so he could not follow. I did say that I was just asking for an additional provision and that shows that the work is just about to start; and as soon as the report is completed, we will certainly communicate to all Honourable Members who are interested.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,000,000 for Head 146, the sum of \$2,291 for Head 147, the sum of \$400,000 for Head 177, the sum of \$7,100 for Head 198 and the sum of \$630,000 for Head 199 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1965.

Question put, and resolved,

That an additional sum not exceeding \$42,865,942 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-Heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 38 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums

specified opposite such Heads and Sub-Heads in the 8th and 9th columns thereof.

*House resumed.*

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to and has agreed to it. I accordingly move that the motion standing in the name of the Minister of Finance be agreed to.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That an additional sum not exceeding \$42,865,942 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1965 and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-Heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 38 of 1965, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite such Heads and Sub-Heads in the 8th and 9th columns thereof.

## BILL

### THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYA BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill entitled "an Act to provide for the reconstitution of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto" be now read a second time.

Honourable Members will recall that in 1962 this House passed the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Act, 1962. This Act was introduced in order to reconstitute the Institute after its long existence, which dated back to 1926, and to bring it into line with the major reorganisation of the Rubber Research units carried out in 1962 and financed by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board.

The Institute is charged with the responsibility of carrying out research

and investigations into ways and means of increasing the efficiency of natural rubber production and improving the presentation and equality of natural rubber for export. It has a Board which is responsible for financial and administrative policies. In its research activities, it is subject to the direction and control of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, which provides it with funds from the research cess collected on rubber exports.

Although the existing Act has brought about a great improvement in the administration and technical operations of the Institute, it has been found that it contains some minor weaknesses and inconsistencies which sometimes led to difficulties in its administration. For instance, under the existing Act, the Director of the Institute is also at the same time the Chairman of the Board of the Institute. This role of the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman should really be separate because of the possible conflict of loyalties and responsibilities attached to the offices of the Director of the Institute and the Chairman of the Board of the Institute. As the Director is an employee of the Board of the Institute and the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for his day-to-day administration, it is inappropriate for him to officiate as Chairman of the Board of the Institute, in which capacity he would have to exercise judiciously the role of balancing the interests of the Institute and its employees on the one hand, and those of the Institute Board and the Malayan Rubber Fund Board on the other. In order to remove this irregularity, it is proposed that the Controller of Rubber Research, who is also the Chairman of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, should be the Chairman of the Institute's Board. At the same time, this proposed change will promote closer liaison between the Institute and its Board on the one hand and its parent body, the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, on the other. With this proposed change, the Director of the Institute will however remain a member of the Institute's Board.

Further, under the existing law, although there is provision for a person to be appointed to act as Director of the Institute, when the substantive Director is on leave or on overseas duty, there is no such provision to cover periods during which the post of Director is vacant, as, for example, between the date of resignation of the Director and that of the appointment of his replacement. It is now proposed to introduce provisions which will enable the appointment of a person to act as Director during such periods. Besides this provision, there are other provisions in the existing Act which need to be amended so as to harmonise the relationship between the Institute and its Board on the one hand and the Malayan Rubber Fund Board on the other. From the drafting and presentation point of view, it would be easier to repeal the existing Rubber Research Institute Act of 1962 and re-enact it as a new piece of legislation, incorporating all the basic provisions of the Act of 1962 and the amendments now proposed.

Sir, I would like to add that the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya is today acknowledged as one of the world's leading institutions in rubber research. Through the skill, initiative and perseverance of its staff, the Institute has been able to build up, over the years, a fund of scientific knowledge of rubber research which is second to none in the world. Its scientific and technical officers have made notable contributions, not only in international scientific forums but also to industry and commerce the world over. With the rapid changes in the present position of the rubber industry, as a result of the phenomenal expansion of the synthetic rubber industry, both the Government and the Industry are keenly aware of the need for rubber research to proceed with the utmost vigour in the natural rubber producers' art to maintain a fair share of the world's expanding demand for new rubber. It is in the light of this need that this Bill has been presented before this House with a view of strengthening and increasing further the

efficiency of the Rubber Research Institute which is, and will be, a vital research organisation for the survival of the natural rubber industry in this country.

Sir, I beg to move.

**The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on what the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry has said is a very important piece of legislation. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am—I would not say amazed—indeed surprised that at long last the Minister himself and the Government have awakened to the fact that there are irregularities and anomalies in the Bill that was enacted before, in 1962.

Mr Speaker, Sir, none other than the Minister of Commerce and Industry has stated that this Institute was started in 1926 and that it was thought fit to enact a Bill in 1962 to, perhaps, correct some of the irregularities, iniquities and anomalies that had been perpetuated by the colonial regime. Hence, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am indeed surprised that in 1962, presumably, it was the same Alliance Government in existence then, did not think it fit to remove this colonial vestige and cut it out from the body of the R.R.I.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister, in introducing this Bill, stated that it was inappropriate for the Director of the R.R.I. to sit as Chairman of the R.R.I. Board. Then he went on to say that it was an irregularity. Now, if we look at the Explanatory Note—let us see what the Legal Draftsman has got to say—it says:

“The present constitution of the Board of the Institute is that its Director is the Chairman of the Board, and, thus, two offices are being amalgamated into one and held by one and the same person, that is, as Chairman of the Board he is concerned with the formulation of policies, and as its Director, who is the principal executive officer of the Institute he is concerned with implementation of those policies. This state of affairs is considered to be an anomaly which makes it difficult for the

Rubber Research Institute to function efficiently because of the possible conflict of loyalties and responsibilities attached to the offices of the Director of the Institute and the Chairman of the Board of the Institute. Hence, this Bill is required to be passed in order to eliminate this anomaly”—described by the Minister presumably as irregularity—

“by providing for the appointment of the Controller of Rubber research as Chairman of the Board and the Director of the Institute as an ex-officio member.”.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is indeed surprising that, with Malayanisation and all that, this anomaly—since way back in 1962—was not thought of by the powers that be in 1962, and it took them three long years to awaken themselves as to this anomaly, this irregularity, this conflict of loyalties.

Mr Speaker, Sir, to carry this argument to its logical conclusion, I would say that the Director of the R.R.I. should not be on the Board itself, because, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Director is an employee of the Board and at the same time he is an employer by virtue of the fact that he is a member of the Board. Now, this is a thing—I do not know whether it has occurred to the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry—where in this country, perhaps, under the Alliance set-up, you can have such an Alice in Wonderland set-up—a person is both employer and employee by virtue of the fact that he as Director of the R.R.I. is an employee of the Board. I admit that it was ludicrous to make him the Chairman of the Board but it is equally ludicrous to make him a member of the Board, because in the Explanatory Note it says that he implements the policies of the Board and he also has a hand in the formulation of policies.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this new piece of Legislation does not remove that anomaly. He still has a hand in the formulation of policies and he, as Director of the R.R.I. carries out the policies—he is the chief executive officer of the R.R.I.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to press the Government, if they should want to carry their logic to its logical conclusion, to remove the Director of

R.R.I. from the Board, because then he will not have a hand in the formulation of policies, because then he will not be both an employer and an employee of the Board. I do not know whether such things have struck the Minister of Commerce and Industry, or that is a peculiar make-up of such a quasi-Government body of the Alliance Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another thing which I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister is that the Ministers have mouthed a great deal about Malayanisation. What has the Government done to Malayanise this very important post of the Director of the R.R.I.? Mr Speaker, Sir, in drawing the attention of the Minister to this important aspect, he knows, as well as we know, that there are sufficient people in this country to be in the "driver's" seat and to guide the destinies of the R.R.I., unless the Minister and the Government say or admit that there are no Malaysians capable of being the Director of the R.R.I. I just want to bring to the attention of the Minister that another research institute, the Institute of Medical Research, the I.M.R., is fully Malayanised and its standards have not fallen and its international reputation is just as great. I also want to bring to the attention of the Minister, if he does not know himself, that many a time Malaysians with the requisite qualifications have gone, have been reluctantly taken on as employees as Division I officers in the R.R.I., and I do know of one chap at least, who, having gone there and worked there, found the atmosphere so stifling that he had to get out.

Another thing is, Mr Speaker, Sir—I do not know whether the Minister knows that—that it is true that many of the expatriate officers of the R.R.I. have the requisite qualifications, have the requisite experience to do research down there, but that is not true of *all* of them, and many a Malaysian with the requisite qualifications, but without the requisite experience, have gone there and, as I said, having found that the atmosphere is so stifling, they have left the place

saying, "We cannot do work here, because only *orang putehs* are in the driver's seat and they do not give us the chance to do the things that we want". That is a matter, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I wish to bring to the attention of the Minister.

Now, in saying this, I do not for one moment advocate that we must sack all these expatriate officers. Research, I hope the expatriates will realise it, is not a prerogative of the *orang putehs*. Gone are the days when they can say: "Oh! I come from Cambridge, you know, what do you think? You come from Singapore, from Kuala Lumpur, what can you do?" Now, they cannot take that attitude because research is universal and international, and to that extent I would say all our chaps, given the opportunity, will prove as good researchers as any one from the West. Well, as we know, Noble Prize winners come not only from the West: they also come from the East—India, Japan are examples. I do hope, given the opportunity, there may well come a Malaysian from the R.R.I., who may well win a Noble Prize for this country that is if he is given a chance. Consequently, Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Minister will take into consideration that, when local officers are appointed to the R.R.I., they should be given a chance to do the piece of work they are trained for, and unless they are given a chance, Mr Speaker, Sir, how can they gain experience?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go to the other extreme, as I said before, to say that we must sack all the expatriates and fill up all the posts in the R.R.I. with Malaysians, because that would be going to the other extreme—to jump from one extreme to the other extreme will be totally wrong. As I stated before, research is universal and international and, if we only have local people, it will lead to inbreeding which will sound the death knell of research in any institute that concentrates on research. I commend the idea, Mr Speaker, Sir, of an exchange of officers. We welcome expatriates to come here to work for a certain time.



to do certain research projects and, perhaps, we can learn from them and they, if they are honest, will say that they can learn from us, and this inter-marriage of ideas, of skills, will go a long way towards further enhancing the quality of work of the R.R.I. and international reputation of the R.R.I.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are certain other anomalies as is stated in this Explanatory Note, that have not been touched on by the Minister—I refer to the question of housing. On one occasion, when I asked whether there was a policy on housing for the staff of the R.R.I., I was told there was no policy. Now, I hope that the R.R.I. is an institution that will expand, as it should expand, if we are to carry on with research into this very important industry—in fact, it is indeed the life-blood of this country and, consequently, its employees should be decently housed, particularly the research officers down there. Unfortunately, in times past, perhaps, as a relic of the colonial era, the *orang putehs* had the choice, they had all the houses and perhaps some of their houses are better than some of the Ministers' houses, way up in Jalan Ampang, and they occupy all the houses. Not only that, but when they go on leave they rent out the houses, may be, to friends or to others, perhaps, with the approval of the Board. This is a practice, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I would like here to draw the attention of the Minister to—that in the matter of housing there should be no distinction between the local and foreign and expatriate officers.

Another thing, to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister, is whether the expatriates, as such, are receiving an expatriate allowance in the R.R.I. If they are, then, I think that is yet another anomaly that should be eradicated. This expatriate allowance is an abominable term and distinguishes between a chap whose skin is white and a chap whose skin is yellow or brown, but both of them are doing the same work. In the University of Malaya, we have got rid of this abominable term “expatriates”, we

have treated all officers alike. The work in the University is pretty much the same as that in the R.R.I., only that in the University, the officers, the teachers there, in addition to research, do a great deal of teaching, but yet we have managed to solve that odious term “expatriate” and the equally odious term “expatriation allowance”.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I commend these ideas and suggestions to the Minister. May I reiterate once again:

(1) Remove the Director. If you want to carry this explanation to its logical conclusion, if you want to carry out your own explanation to its logical explanation, remove the Director from the Board, because he cannot be both an employer and an employee; he cannot be participating in the policies and yet implementing the policies.

(2) Take note of this question of local officers finding the atmosphere in the R.R.I. stifling at times and thereby leaving it. On the other hand, we do need, not expatriates but foreign officers coming to do research in this Institution.

And, finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I commend the idea that there should be more equitable treatment not only of the higher grades of officers in the R.R.I., but the lower grades as well. For, as the Minister knows, a year or two ago, there was a fair bit of industrial unrest and there was a talk of strike as well.

**Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin by saying that I was greatly struck by the speech made by the Honourable Member for Batu. That shows the slight difference in the political attitudes of his Party and ourselves, because there exists such a thing as a managerial/executive class which happens to be both employer and employee or employer and employer. However, I do feel that in this particular instance, largely because the employer or the employee is the Director who is concerned more with the processes either of administration or of research, it might be very difficult

for him to function as an administrator as well as a research director and these two factors probably are very rarely associated in any one person.

Under this Bill, I wish to refer particularly to the composition of the Board of the Institute, which comes under Clause 4, because from there I think we can look into the whole set-up of the Bill and the intention as laid down by the Honourable Minister. I note, Sir, with some degree of regret and a very great degree of concern that, in drafting this Bill, the Government has not taken into consideration the fact that since independence, particularly since Malaysia, and especially since the Honourable Minister himself assumed the office of Minister of Commerce and Industry, there has been continued improvement and growth in our local industries. Therefore, I say that, whilst it is correct for us to preserve the two original motivations of research in the Rubber Research Institute—namely, (i) research into production and (ii) research into the methods of processing rubber—I think at this present moment we do require in this country a further extension of our objectives by promoting research into the use of rubber in the various products that can be developed for industrial purposes, i.e., we should be able to compete with the rest of the world for new ideas for the further use of rubber, and probably the results of this research could be palmed off to our own industries. For that purpose, I feel that at least provision should be made in this Clause for representation particularly from the manufacturers associations, especially from those who are concerned with rubber products, to be on this Board. It may well be that, whilst the Honourable Minister is worried about synthetics, our research workers may win a Nobel Prize, as the Honourable Member for Batu said, because not only do we suffer competition from synthetics but we also suffer competition from oral contraceptives; and it may well be that, if research from the point of view of further development and utilisation of rubber could find ways

and means whereby rubber could be ingested to serve its own purposes and other purposes, we could further improve upon the living conditions in this world and contribute largely to the stability of the world population explosion.

However, going away from this rather lighter note, I do feel that the Honourable Member for Batu has stressed a very important point, namely, the encouragement of a growing body of interest amongst our academicians, particularly amongst our young bio-chemists, chemists, physicists, in the use of rubber. This particular scheme would involve fairly close relationships between the Rubber Research Institute and the University of Malaya, particularly with the Faculty of Science. I do maintain, Sir, that although rubber is such a very important industry with us, the general body of opinion and the general knowledge that prevails among Malaysians with regard to rubber, which is their most important product, is very limited. For example, from a lot of people the definition of the word "rubber" itself would produce very interesting responses if it was put on a mass survey. Very few people, for example, understand that one of the major problems in rubber research is the composition of the latex and the peculiar structure of the rubber molecule and the liquid in which it is carried on, and I believe much of the international research that is being carried out just revolves on the structure and the chemistry and even the bio-chemistry of the latex itself. But the general population of this country, and the school children in this country, have little knowledge of the tremendous importance of rubber and that, for example, the concept of the rubber molecule has a place in international research. The Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, who happens to be a member of the same profession as myself, understands that the rubber molecule is a standard measure for another aspect of important research, namely, virus research, and he also knows that virus and bacteria research

has got important correlations with the production of latex, because the rate of fermentation and the flow of rubber from the tree and infection from the cuts on the bark of the tree, all these biological processes, are all involved. I mention this in general because there should be a widespread interest amongst the people and the students of our country about rubber, so that in the end we would get at the apex a growing group of local men who are highly interested and who are specialised in rubber research.

It is true, Sir, that the reports emanating from the Rubber Research Institute have received world-wide attention from many scientific fields. However, it is true that a lot of these reports and a lot of the scientific research have been conducted and produced by men who had come from abroad, especially to study the problems of rubber; but the number of our own local men, Malaysians, who are interested in rubber research, is very, very limited indeed, and there should be stimulus given to this research. So, there should be a two-way relationship between the Rubber Research Institute and the Faculty of Science. Whether it would be better to provide for a member of the R.R.I. to sit on the University Council, or for the University to have a representative on the Board of the R.R.I. should, I think, be a matter to be considered by the Honourable Minister. But I think these growing numbers of research workers in the Institute must be maintained. We know, Sir, at least of one man who graduated from the Chung Ling High School and went to the Imperial College, London, acquired high distinctions in rubber technology and who eventually was "snapped up" by a foreign industrial concern for research in rubber in their own country. And I think we should tap such areas to bring back our best and our most advanced research workers into our own Institute. From that point of view, I do not entirely share the view of Honourable Member for Batu about the question of expatriate officers or otherwise, particularly

when they are involved in research, because research work is international, science is international, and it has got no barriers; and I hope that the Honourable Minister will provide for absolutely equal facilities in research, no matter where the man comes from, provided his work is contributory to the benefit of our country.

However, I commend the remarks made by the Honourable Member for Batu that there should be exchange research programmes between ourselves and foreign countries, and these exchange programmes should be based by the sending abroad of local Malaysian workers to foreign countries and the need, Sir, is not maintained only at the level of academic research workers. Even the technicians, the Laboratory Assistants, in a research group, I think, would benefit greatly if they had the opportunity of foreign study in such an exchange problem.

Sir, coming back to and summarising what I have brought up for the Honourable the Minister, I feel, Sir, it would be a good thing that the constitution of the Board should include members from manufacturers and industries, particularly, those related with rubber products, that it should include representatives from the Faculty of Science of the University and that the programme of research should extend further to include what is generally termed rubber research, or research into technology for the consumption of products.

**Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyokong dan mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Pusat Penyelidikan Getah Malaya bagi di-susun sa-mula. Saya tidak dapat menerima atas ucapan yang di-buat oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat dari Batu dan Tanjong baharu sa-bentar tadi, berhubung dengan kechaman-nya kepada pegawai<sup>2</sup> Penyelidikan Getah di-masa yang lalu. Bagi pehak saya ada-lah menguchapkan tahniah dan kepujian kepada mereka yang bekerja dalam badan ini. Sebab saya nampak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada

kehasilan—natijah—penyelidikan ini menjadi nyawa ekonomi negara kita, demikian juga memberi ketentuan mewah meleset-nya taraf hidup ra'ayat di-negeri kita, terutama sa-kali bagi pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil. Dari Pusat Penyelidikan ini, bagi pehak ra'ayat dan saya juga boleh memberi kesimpulan bagi menghadapi perlawanan getah tiruan dengan getah asli. Tiga sumber yang saya dapat terangkan kepada baik-nya Lembaga yang telah berjalan dahulu, dan saya harap bertambah baik-nya dengan ada-nya penyusunan baharu ini, ia-itu badan ini telah melorkan dengan mendapat getah baka yang baik dan segera boleh di-toreh.

Yang kedua meninggikan mutu pengeluaran getah kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil.

Yang ketiga menjadikan getah satu bahan yang di-perlukan oleh sa-genap manusia tiap<sup>2</sup> hari dalam pembangunan dunia ini.

Daripada yang pertama tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu Pusat Penyelidikan yang lalu telah beroleh satu kejayaan, ia-itu telah dapat mengeluarkan satu baka getah yang baik dan boleh di-toreh dalam masa 3½ tahun. Kira-nya betul atas apa yang saya chakapkan ini, saya mengharap-kan supaya baka<sup>2</sup> ini di-perluaskan kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil, tidak hanya terbatas kepada ladang<sup>2</sup> besar sahaja.

Yang kedua saya memuji Jabatan ini sangat giat pada meninggikan pengeluaran mutu getah pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil dengan mendirikan Pusat Menakong, Memeras dan Mengasap Getah. Di-kampung<sup>2</sup> dan di-mukim<sup>2</sup>, kerana kehasilan pemberian ini dapat memberikan mutu getah di-kampung<sup>2</sup> itu, satu jenis yang baik, harga yang sama dengan getah<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan oleh ladang<sup>2</sup> besar.

Usaha ini sangat di-puji oleh ra'ayat. Saya mengharapkan perkembangan ini dapat di-perluaskan lagi pada masa yang akan datang, terutama sa-kali saya meminta supaya di-perluaskan dalam negara kita di-Malaysia Timor, sebab pada waktu dalam lawatan

saya ka-Sabah dan ka-Sarawak, saya pernah melihat mutu getah pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil di-sana sangat rendah. Satu keping boleh dapat dalam empat atau lima kati. Mereka tidak menggunakan press, kadang<sup>2</sup> mereka pakai pijak, manakala di-jual di-pasar, harga-nya 40 sen sa-kati berbanding dengan getah yang baik boleh sampai 70 sen.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan yang di-sambut baik oleh ra'ayat ini, saya nampak manusia mahu tiap<sup>2</sup> hari—semua lapisan—sama ada lapisan tinggi, rendah, kanak<sup>2</sup>, hari<sup>2</sup> mahu ingat getah; dudok getah, berjalan getah, makan pun getah. Apa yang saya maksudkan, “makan getah”, ia-lah alat meja yang kita gunakan hari<sup>2</sup> itu, di-buat daripada getah. Tidor getah, apa yang saya maksudkan dengan tidor getah, ia-lah orang<sup>2</sup> sekarang telah bermegah dengan tidor di-atas Dunlop Pillow, tetapi, malang-nya getah Dunlop Pillow, di-buat di-Malaysia ini, di-jual pula dengan harga yang mahal. Jadi, bagi pehak ra'ayat jelata, kalau boleh, Kementerian ini berunding dengan sharikat kilang perusahaan yang membuat Dunlop Pillow itu daripada alat<sup>2</sup> tempat tidor dan alat tempat dudok supaya harga-nya di-murah sedikit supaya dapat seluroh ra'ayat jelata merasa macham mana kesedapan tidor, dudok di-atas tilam Dunlop Pillow itu.

Satu perkara yang saya nampak yang patut berhubung dengan banyaknya getah dalam Malaysia ini. Dalam negeri ini supaya di-adakan satu kilang perusahaan membuat minyak tar. Minyak tar ini memang di-gunakan di-Malaysia dan akan di-gunakan oleh negara<sup>2</sup> yang baharu munchol bagi membaiki jalan raya dalam negeri itu. Dengan itu, saya fikir, Badan Penyelidikan baharu ini akan bertambah lagi mutu-nya di-sisi pandangan dunia.

Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kasih.

**Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:**  
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin tuan saya masok champor sedikit perbahathan atas Bill berkenaan dengan Pusat Penyelidikan Getah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Bill ini

kalau di-pandang dari segi sudut undang<sup>2</sup>-nya, tidak lebeh daripada hendak menukar pegawai ia-itu yang dahulu-nya menjadi pegawai yang berjawatan-nya Director dan pada masa itu juga dia merupakan sa-orang Chairman. Jadi erti-nya dua jawatan di-pikul oleh orang sa-orang. Jadi sebab-nya maka Bill ini di-kemukakan ia-lah hendak memansokhkan amalan meletakkan dua jawatan pada sa-orang pegawai, dengan alasan bahawa dua jawatan di-pikul oleh orang sa-orang itu telah menimbulkan bermacham<sup>2</sup> kesulitan, ia-itu ada pehak pentadbiran tidak mahu mengikut pehak yang membuat policy. Jadi tidak ada ta'at di-antara dua jabatan itu, pada hal yang hendak menghukumkan ta'at tidak ta'at itu orang-nya sa-orang. Jadi terpaksa-lah dia kena ada dua fail, dua meja ia-itu: satu sa-bagai ketua di-situ membawa keputusan pehak ini tidak ta'at kepada dia dan dia pula tulis pula, saya sudah bacha dan saya memerintah bagini. Ini-lah chara-nya undang<sup>2</sup> yang berlaku sekarang ini. Itu-lah tujuan yang hendak di-buat Bill ini.

Di-sini saya sokong-lah, bukan sahaja Bill ini, Bill<sup>2</sup> lain pun kalau di-bawa yang—banyak-lah ada perkara macham ini, chepat-lah sedikit di-bawa supaya jangan berchapok banyak sangat. Tetapi yang saya tertarek bukan-lah dari segi itu sahaja ia-itu dari segi faedah yang ra'ayat jelata akan dapat, daripada Board atau pun Lembaga, yang hendak kita akan adakan ini.

Yang pertama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan kita mengadakan penyelidekan atau penyiasatan ini ada-lah hendak mempertingkatkan mutu getah kita. Tetapi satu perkara yang kita hendak fikir ia-lah, kerja<sup>2</sup> research yang di-buat dengan tujuan sa-mata<sup>2</sup> hendak mengetahui mutu getah itu dari segi Scientific dan Academic-nya sahaja, keputusan di-hasilkan itu tidak dapat di-bawa untuk di-amalkan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang mengamalkan menoreh getah dan pekerja<sup>2</sup> berkenaan dengan getah. Jadi jauh bedza-nya dudok pokok<sup>2</sup> getah yang di-tanam sa-mata<sup>2</sup> untuk maksud research dengan pokok<sup>2</sup>

getah yang di-tanam untuk di-toreh, hendak menchari makan sa-hari dua. Jauh bedza-nya dudok-nya di-dalam perkara ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hendak menchari keuntongan daripada getah yang di-kerjakan oleh ra'ayat, sa-bagai satu mata-pencharian, dengan getah<sup>2</sup> yang kita hidupkan atau kita tanam dengan maksud research sa-mata<sup>2</sup>, maka Lembaga ini di-kemukakan ka-dalam Dewan ini. Yang kita nampak di-sini kesan yang akan timbul, ia-lah terkandong kepada Clause No. 4 ia-itu Perlembagaan Lembaga ini sendiri yang di-dalam mana ada-lah di-lantek ada empat, lima jenis pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang akan menjalankan tugas ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang juga ia-itu Lembaga Penyiast Getah ini ia-lah satu perbadanan yang berjalan dengan wang daripada satu Perbadanan yang lain. Jadi Perbadanan hidup di-atas satu Perbadanan yang lain, kemudian di-serah kepada kuasa Parlimen untuk membuat peratoran. Oleh kerana Badan ini hidup dengan wang satu Badan yang lain maka terpaksa-lah kita memberi peluang kepada kuasa<sup>2</sup> yang lain untuk melantek pegawai<sup>2</sup>, sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya saperti mana tersebut dalam 'F', yang empat orang itu. Jadi Badan yang memberi wang kepada R.R.I. ini, kita tidak tahu Badan mana, tetapi dapat kita faham bahawa tentu Persatuan Producers Council—Majlis Pengeluaran Getah. Jadi dapat kita chium bahu-nya di-situ ia-itu orang yang membiayai atau pun memberi wang kepada Badan ini ia-lah Majlis Pengeluaran Getah—Rubber Producers Council. Kalau pun tidak dia sudah tentu dia mempunyai pengaruh di-situ.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini-lah sudut yang saya merasa bimbang ia-itu, rasa bimbang tidak-lah sampai macham orang churi kapalterbang tadi, kurang-lah sedikit—sampai Menteri itu takut, (*Ketawa*), ia-itu apabila kita minta recommend atau nasehat atau pun sokongan daripada Majlis Pengeluaran Getah ini, tentu-lah mereka itu memberi orang<sup>2</sup> yang business minded, dia tidak akan memberi orang yang academic. Saya bersetuju dengan beberapa perkara yang di-kemukakan

oleh pehak Tanjong tadi, dia juga sa-bagai sa-orang yang tahu dalam Science seperti mana juga Menteri kita sekarang ini tahu masaalah Science dan research di-segi kemia itu, ia-itu patut-lah di-tentukan di-dalam 'F' atau pun kita buboh lagi satu 'G' ia-itu beberapa orang pegawai yang tahu dalam masaalah kemia dan science daripada University atau pun orang<sup>2</sup> luar negeri. Saya lebih bersetuju lagi kalau sa-kira-nya Menteri Perdagangan kita ini dapat berusaha supaya orang<sup>2</sup> yang akan menjadi ahli di-dalam Lembaga ini, dapat kita memberikan orang<sup>2</sup> yang expert orang<sup>2</sup> yang tahu betul<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara 'ilmu itu. Walau pun dia daripada orang<sup>2</sup> luar negeri. Di-sini kita rasa-nya penting orang<sup>2</sup> yang bijak-pandai daripada luar negeri untuk bekerja di-dalam negara kita, walau pun mithal-nya bila kita fikirkan patut, menjadikan orang itu sa-bagai warga-negara di-sini, kerana dia tolong membuat kerja<sup>2</sup> bagi ra'ayat kita ini, tidak-lah sa-bagaimana orang yang kita hendak ambil menjadi Duta, begitu sahaja menjadi warga-negara di-sini. Siapa pun boleh buat kerja—banyak Members of Parliament yang boleh menjadi Duta, tetapi jarang Members of Parliament ini yang boleh membuat kerja research yang sa-macam ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada banyak perkara tulis di-sini tetapi saya pun bukan rubber expert, nanti saya berchakap pula ada sahabat saya—Menteri—yang passed Law—dia tanya legal term pula, begitu bagini akan menyusahkan saya. Tidak ada lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, habis-lah (Ketawa).

**Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dalam Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Yang pertama saya rasa patut sangat-lah Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini di-adakan dan di-jalankan dengan serta-merta. Kerana perjalanan R.R.I. yang sudah lama itu tidak sesuai lagi sa-bagaimana penerangan yang telah di-laporkan oleh Menteri kita. Saya rasa tugas yang besar daripada badan ini ia-lah dua: Yang pertama membolehkan memberi nasehat kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-tanah

ayer kita ini dalam hal berkenaan keadaan dengan bertanam getah dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka research atau pun penyelidekan dalam perkara ini sangat<sup>2</sup> mustahak. Sebab saya katakan begitu kita tidak akan dapat menghasilkan, memberi faedah yang besar daripada mengambil bahagian yang berat dalam bertanam getah ini, jikalau research<sup>2</sup> itu tidak boleh memberi nasehat<sup>2</sup> kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> yang suka hendak masok dalam tanaman getah ini. Sebab saya katakan begitu, di-negeri Pahang pada masa ini kita sedang giat meng-galakkan orang<sup>2</sup> luar bandar bertanam getah dan saya perchaya Badan ini boleh memberi nasehat supaya getah<sup>2</sup> yang sesuai yang economic sahaja yang boleh dapat di-tanam. Tetapi malang-nya pada masa yang lampau saya perhatikan maseh lagi colone<sup>2</sup> atau sa-umpama-nya colone stump maseh lagi di-galakkan, pada hal daripada re-search<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-buat oleh Badan ini yang perkara itu tidak sesuai lagi. Jadi patut, rasa saya nasehat<sup>2</sup> daripada Badan ini mesti di-ikuti oleh pehak<sup>2</sup> yang menasehatkan kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> yang mesti menggunakan hasil daripada siasatan Badan ini supaya anak<sup>2</sup> getah itu sahaja yang boleh di-tanam.

Yang kedua-nya Badan ini juga bertangong-jawab supaya getah<sup>2</sup> kita ini dapat di-siasat, di-gunakan bagi faedah besar, bagaimana kita telah dengar tadi banyak Ahli<sup>2</sup> sudah berchakap, tetapi saya rasa maseh lagi peluang itu luas, tetapi saya meminta, terutama sa-kali Badan<sup>2</sup> ini mesti-lah terdiri daripada anak<sup>2</sup> negeri ini sendiri yang mahu memajukan di-dalam perkara ini. Pada masa yang telah sudah, saya perhatikan, Ketua<sup>2</sup> Pejabat ini bukan daripada anak negeri ini daripada expatriate, daripada orang luar negeri, yang memandang chuma faedah<sup>2</sup> pekebun<sup>2</sup> daripada bangsa mereka itu sendiri. Ini-lah rasa saya tugas yang besar yang patut hasil daripada pembaharuan daripada Bill ini akan menelorkan faedah<sup>2</sup> yang akan memberi faedah besar kepada negeri kita, tidak bagi faedah besar bagi mereka<sup>2</sup> yang chuma hendak menanam modal dalam negeri ini.

Rasa saya daripada perkara yang pertama, saya kata tadi, untuk bertanam anak<sup>2</sup> getah ini tadi, saya berasa belum-lah puas hati daripada negeri Pahang. Sebab saya kata begitu, dalam negeri Pahang pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil ada lebih kurang 70,000 ekar tanah yang cuma lebih kurang 40% sahaja yang mengambil peluang yang bertanam sa-mula mendapat nasihat<sup>2</sup> daripada Badan<sup>2</sup> ini. Ada-kah mereka itu tidak memperchayai lagi hasil daripada nasihat mereka ini atau pun tidak, belum-lah lagi saya dapat tahu. Jadi rasa saya, jikalau mereka<sup>2</sup> perchaya daripada penyelidekan dan hasil penye-lidekan daripada Badan ini, saya perchaya, yang lebih 60% itu tadi akan mengambil bahagian supaya mengambil peluang nasihat<sup>2</sup> daripada hasil daripada Badan Penyelidekan ini tadi. Jadi saya rasa belum-lah boleh saya menga-takan berpuas hati kerana semenjak tahun 1960 hingga masa ini daripada 70,000 ekar pekebun kecil maka 45% yang telah mengambil nasihat<sup>2</sup> yang dapat daripada Badan ini. Jadi saya rasa, sa-kali lagi mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan kepada Kerajaan atas usaha untuk mengada-kan Badan ini dengan tujuan hendak memperbaiki hasil getah ini dan juga memperbaiki kedudukan pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil supaya mengikut dan mendapat nasihat meninggikan lagi taraf mutu getah mereka untuk mendapatkan pendapatan yang lebih daripada masa sekarang.

**Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah berchadang hendak mengambil baha-gian yang panjang dalam perbahathan atas Bill ini, saya berserta dengan kawan yang memberi perdangan-nya terhadap Bill ini. Cuma berhubung dengan soal kedudukan R.R.I ini, saya hendak mengulangi, meminta penjelasan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat tentang kedudukan Sekolah<sup>2</sup> atau Pusat<sup>2</sup> Latehan berkenaan dengan hal getah di-bawah Jabatan R.R.I. ini. Ada-nya Sekolah atau Pusat<sup>2</sup> Latehan bagi R.R.I. ini sangat-lah memberi faedah kepada pekebun<sup>2</sup> kecil di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ini dan telah memberikan hasil<sup>2</sup> yang baik kepada pemuda<sup>2</sup> kita di-dalam lapangan

pekerjaan atau perusahaan hal getah ini. Tetapi apa yang saya hendak sebutkan ia-lah tentang wujud-nya baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, satu Pusat Latehan Getah ini yang di-ajar melalui bahasa peng-antar-nya bahasa China. Sa-tahu saya dahulu tidak ada sekolah yang meng-ajar perkara<sup>2</sup> getah dengan melalui bahasa pengantar bahasa China. Apa-kah dasar mengadakan Sekolah atau Pusat Latehan ini dengan meng-gunakan bahasa pengantar bahasa China itu sa-bagai satu dasar yang khusus di-buat bagi memberikan kemudahan kepada pemuda<sup>2</sup> di-ka-langan orang<sup>2</sup> China, supaya mereka itu senang mendapat kursus<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara getah ini, atau pun apa-kah sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya yang lain. Sebab pada pandangan saya tidak-lah men-jadi satu halangan kepada pemuda<sup>2</sup>, sa-lain daripada orang Melayu, untuk mendapat kursus<sup>2</sup> perkara getah melalui bahasa<sup>2</sup> yang memang telah di-gunakan sa-lama ini. Sa-bagai mithalan-nya, Pusat Latehan Getah di-Padang Rengas, Perak, sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya dahulu menggunakan bahasa peng-antar bahasa kebangsaan, akan tetapi mengikut saya faham, mulai sekarang telah pun di-gunakan bahasa China sa-bagai bahasa pengantar. Saya per-chaya telah pun di-gunakan begitu dengan kerana saya sendiri mendapat tahu melalui Radio Malaysia memberi I'klan kepada pemuda<sup>2</sup> yang ingin mengambil kursus perkara getah ini boleh-lah memilih mana<sup>2</sup> tempat yang mereka kehendaki dan satu daripada-nya tempat ia-lah Padang Rengas yang menggunakan bahasa pengantar bahasa China. Saya rasa langkah seperti ini sangat-lah merugikan kepada ke-dudukan negeri kita sendiri yang sedang menuju kepada chita<sup>2</sup> hendak mendaulatkan bahasa kebangsaan, hendak menjadi bahasa kebangsaan ini sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal. Kita tidak berapa masa lagi sudah akan sampai pada tahun 1967, itu-lah tempoh bagi merasmikan bahasa ke-bangsaan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal di-dalam seluruh perkhidmatan negara kita. Jadi yang menjadikan salah satu daripada Pusat Penyelidekan Getah ini dengan menggunakan bahasa

China sa-bagai bahasa pengantar, ertinya mengundorkan balek kebelakang jarum sejarah perjuangan untok mendaulatkan bahasa kebangsaan itu sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal.

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Mr Speaker, Sir, first let me explain that the Rubber Research Fund Board is a Board that derives its money from a research cess collected from every pound of rubber exported from this country, whether it comes from a European Estate, a Malay Estate, a Chinese Estate or an Indian Estate. All this money goes to a cess fund and is managed by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board Now, this Malayan Rubber Fund Board has under it many Divisions. One of its two main purposes are research, and the other one is publicity and expansion in the sales of rubber in competition with synthetic rubber.

In the research side, the R.R.I. is one of them only. There is still another one in London, where the research is done on the uses of rubber, whereas the R.R.I. in Kuala Lumpur here bases its research more on the basic researches, on the chemistry of the rubber, on the diseases of the tree and also on the production of newclones and improving the presentation of the product. Sir, whilst it is true that research should not be limited to the "white" people or the "black" people or the "coloured" people—we accept that—it is rather difficult, as the professional members know, to interest people to take up research, because not every professional man, who is a graduate of engineering or science, would take to research. You must have something in you before you can go into research. So, this problem of getting research officers is a problem throughout the whole world and not only in Malaysia. Despite all that, we have proceeded with Malayanisation of the Rubber Research Institute and, today, I am pleased to say, that we have 24 Federal citizens, 12 Asians non-Federal citizens, compared to 21 expatriate officers, who are the research officers in the Rubber Research Institute. Sir, we have done a considerable amount and we certainly

would welcome more of our local boys, local graduates, taking up research, but this is something which must take time and which it has been acknowledged by our local officers in the R.R.I. that it is not only academic qualifications but also experience that counts. That is why, Sir, we have now gradually moved on to preparing a new scheme of service for the expatriate officers which has been agreed to by our Malaysian officers but this has still not yet been completed.

Sir, the Director of this important Research Institute has always been an officer of great research standing, acknowledged amongst the scientists in the world. Therefore, it would be very retrograde if we now put in a Director who has not that image as has been created before. Therefore, this question of whether or not the Director should be Malayanised would depend upon whether or not we have a man of that calibre.

The Honourable Member for Batu proposed that the Director himself should not be a member of the Board of the R.R.I. Sir, that might be his line of thinking, but from our side we feel that the Director could serve a useful purpose in being a member of the Board, because the Board of the R.R.I. only deals with the financing and the administration of the R.R.I.; it has nothing to do with the research side of it and, following on to that, the proposal by the Honourable Member for Tanjong that a member of the University and a member of manufacturers should sit on the Board does not arise, because the research work, part of it, is being controlled by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, a bigger body, which is being advised by an Advisory Committee of experts where the University is being represented on the Committee, and the question of having a manufacturer on the Board is not necessary, because the research on the uses of rubber is not being done here but in another research body elsewhere.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu did say that he had hoped that this Bill would contain provisions for



allowing housing schemes to be set up for its officers. Sir, in my speech, I must apologise that I did not draw the attention of the House to Section 6(4) which says:

"The Board may grant loans for a specific purpose to any employee of the Board under such terms and conditions and subject to such qualifications and exceptions as the Malayan Rubber Fund Board may from time to time prescribe."

The object here is to permit the Board to make loans to its employees to build their own houses.

However, Sir, senior officers of the Board are now given free quarters, and there is no more distinction between an expatriate officer and a local officer, if he is one of the heads of the Divisions.

This question of expatriate allowance which sounds so abominable to the Honourable Member from Batu is being looked into under this new salary scale, which has been offered to the expatriate officers.

I agree fully with both the Members from Tanjong and Batu that there should be more exchange of research workers between different bodies and this we are looking into—and, in fact, some of our officers are being exchanged between the London Research Office and the Institute here.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara suggested that all these benefits of research should be passed on to the smallholders. Sir, I can assure every Member of this House that this is being done, because under the Rubber Research Institute itself, we have a Smallholders Technical Service. This Smallholders Technical Service which spends a considerable amount of the total income of the Rubber Research Institute goes around ensuring that the smallholders get as much as possible of the benefits of research done by the Rubber Research Institute.

He has suggested that this service should be extended to Sabah and Sarawak. Sir, at the moment, it cannot be done, because the two States have, in the Inter-Government Agreement, decided to retain the control of rubber as their own private State subject, and

they do not contribute towards this Malayan Rubber Fund Board. However, we would like to see harmonisation of the whole of this question of rubber research and extend the benefits there.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara also suggested that we should reduce the price of Dunlop pillow, so that everybody can enjoy a nice sleep. Sir, may I draw his attention to the fact that not only Dunlop but there are several other companies who are already producing foam rubber as mattress and I think the prices are very competitive.

On the question of using rubber for road surfacing research is still being carried on and quite a number of roads and even landing strips for aerodromes rubber has been used, but the question is a cost factor and this is being looked into.

The Honourable Member for Bachok suggested that the Members of the Board should come from all experts but, as I tried to explain to him just now, the Board of the R.R.I. does function mainly for financing and administration and does not advise on research, whereas the research work is being done by the higher Board, the Malayan Rubber Fund Board.

I am very pleased to hear the Hon'ble Member from Bachok say that we should adopt a policy of inviting more and more foreign research workers to help us man our R.R.I. and even go to the extent of giving them citizenship if they are of value to us. Sir, this is a very noble thought and certainly I hope it does not conflict with the P.M.I.P.'s policy of making Malaya for the Malays! (*Laughter*).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh, however, has raised a very pertinent issue and that is that he does not think that "Chinese" should be used as one of the medium of instruction to people at our R.R.I. Training Centres meant for small men, and that he considers this as a retrograde step. Sir, may I draw his attention to the fact that the whole purpose of training the small man in

the rural areas is to give him the knowledge of how to grow, how to harvest, and how to sell his rubber, and naturally the best medium that is required would be the medium in which he understands best. So, I do not see why the Hon'ble Member should consider this a retrograde step, in view of the fact that today in our education policy we still have schools with English medium, the Malay medium, the Chinese medium and the National Language medium and the Tamil medium.

Sir, all in all, I think I have covered every point and I move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE (MOTION)

**The Minister of Works, Post and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That further consideration of the business now before the House be deferred to the next sitting day and that the House do now adjourn.

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Government why is it that the House should suspend its sitting till Monday morning? Is it because that certain Ministers or all Ministers have to participate in this *main bola golf* in Cameron Highlands? If it is so, Mr Speaker, Sir, is it not an abuse of powers on the part of Government benches to benefit a few?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That further consideration of the business now before the House be deferred to the next sitting day and that the House do now adjourn.

**Mr Speaker:** The sitting is adjourned till 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 15th.

*Adjourned at 1.10 p.m.*