



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

### OFFICIAL REPORT

#### FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

#### CONTENTS

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 2809]**

**MOTIONS:**

- The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1964 Col. 2817
- The Excise Duties (No. 2) (Amendment) Order, 1964 [Col. 2818]
- The Customs Duties Order, 1964 (Customs Ordinance, 1960 of Singapore) [Col. 2819]
- The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1964 [Col. 2822]
- The Excise (Amendment) Order, 1964 (Excise Ordinance, 1959—Sabah) [Col. 2823]
- The Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1964 (Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak) [Col. 2824]
- The Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1964 (Excise Ordinance (Cap. 27) of Sarawak [Col. 2828]

**BILLS:**

- The Customs (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill [Col. 2830]
- The Consolidated Fund (National Security Expenditure) Bill [Col. 2837]
- The Tolls (Roads and Bridges) Bill [Col. 2864]
- The Estate Hospital Assistants (Registration) Bill [Col. 2878]
- The Federal Industrial Development Authority (Incorporation) Bill [Col. 2890]
- The Railway (Amendment) Bill [Col. 2893; 2901]
- The Immigration (Amendment) Bill [Col. 2906]
- The Companies (Voting Rights) Bill [Col. 2907]

**EXEMPTED BUSINESS (Motion) [Col. 2901]**

MALAYSIA

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

---

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

---

*Friday 27th November, 1964*

*The House met at half-past nine 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. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of 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 Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

- The Honourable 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).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.  
 (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI  
 (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja  
 (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL  
 RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,  
 S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.  
 (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID  
 (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.  
 (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P.  
 (Kulim Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN  
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.  
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K.  
(Pasir Puteh).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ 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).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,  
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

- The Honourable 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' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ 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 Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ 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 for Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ 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).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah)
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ 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 KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ 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' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

## PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### KESENIAN MELAYU

1. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sama ada boleh atau tidak di-buat persediaan untuk mengajar

“Kesenian Melayu” di-sekolah<sup>2</sup>, sebagaimana yang di-buat untuk “Ugama Islam”, yang boleh menggalakkan anak<sup>2</sup> kita belajar kesenian mereka sendiri, seperti penchak silat, pantun, shaer, wayang kulit dan lain<sup>2</sup> supaya kebudayaan kita tetap terpelihara oleh keturunan kita yang akan datang.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Kemudahan<sup>2</sup> untuk murid<sup>2</sup> mempelajari kesenian mereka sendiri memang-lah

sedia ada di-sekolah<sup>2</sup> sama ada menerusi mata<sup>2</sup> pelajaran biasa sa-umpama tarian dalam pelajaran senaman, pantun dan shaer dalam pelajaran Bahasa dan Kesusastraan atau pun mempelajari demikian menerusi persatuan drama sekolah dan kerja<sup>2</sup> sa-bagainya di-luar pelajaran biasa. Usaha<sup>2</sup> untok membaiki dan menambah kemudahan<sup>2</sup> itu ada-lah terus di-jalankan oleh Kementerian saya dengan tujuan supaya kebudayaan dan kesenian kita terpelihara.

### MENGADAKAN DAERAH<sup>2</sup> ISTIMEWA DI-LUAR BANDAR

**2. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran bolehkah Kerajaan mengishtiharkan daerah<sup>2</sup> yang terpenchil dalam negeri ini sa-bagai "daerah<sup>2</sup> yang luar bandar istimewa", dan memberi keistimewaan kepada guru<sup>2</sup> yang berkhidmat dalam daerah<sup>2</sup> tersebut, seperti perumahan perchuma, tiket<sup>2</sup> waran perchuma berulang alek ka-bandar untok menerima rawatan doktor dan lain<sup>2</sup>, dan juga mengadakan kelab<sup>2</sup> di-mana guru<sup>2</sup> ini boleh menghabiskan masa<sup>2</sup> lapang mereka.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran, saya tidak bermaksud hendak mengishtiharkan sa-sabua daerah luar bandar itu, walau bagaimana pun terpenchil-nya sa-bagai "daerah istimewa", kerana keperluan atau kepentingan daerah seperti itu tidak pernah di-lupakan, atau tidak di-indahkan. Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan ia-itu di-daerah yang terpenchil, pembinaan rumah<sup>2</sup> guru ada-lah menjadi sa-bahagian penting bagi ranchangan pembinaan sekolah<sup>2</sup> baharu. Berhubung dengan kemudahan<sup>2</sup> perjalanan untok mendapatkan layanan perubatan, masaalah ini akan sempurna dengan tidak payah berjalan jauh kerana ada-nya kemajuan perkhidmatan perubatan meluas di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> luar bandar. Berhubung dengan kemudahan<sup>2</sup> berehat, menghabiskan masa lapang, sekolah<sup>2</sup> dan Balai Ra'ayat ada-lah di-fikirkan sesuai bagi guru<sup>2</sup>. Sa-benar-nya, tidak-lah di-fikirkan sesuai bagi guru<sup>2</sup> mempunyai tempat berehat mereka sendiri

saperti yang di-chadangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tambahan pula di-kalangan masharakat kecil amat mustahak guru<sup>2</sup> berchampur gaul dengan anggota masharakat yang lain<sup>2</sup> itu.

### PERHIDMATAN PELAJARAN— JAWATAN TINGKATAN— TERTINGGI "H"

**3. Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (i) ada-kah peluang bagi guru<sup>2</sup> latehan normal yang sudah lama berkhidmat, boleh naik pangkat ka-jawatan peringkat tertinggi "H" seperti pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang tidak berijazah dalam perkhidmatan Polis, Kastam, Imigreshen dan yang dalam Perkhidmatan 'Awam Kerajaan Persekutuan;
- (ii) patut-kah atau tidak guru<sup>2</sup> yang sudah berkhidmat 15 hingga 20 tahun di-beri peluang naik pangkat peringkat tertinggi "H" dan apa-kah sebab-nya maka Kementerian Pelajaran sahaja yang mengutamakan guru<sup>2</sup> yang berijazah B.A. (Hons) bagi jawatan peringkat tertinggi "H".

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan kepada bahagian (i)—tidak, kerana sharat<sup>2</sup> perkhidmatan yang ada pada sekarang ini tidak membenarkan kenaikan pangkat seperti itu.

Jawapan kepada bahagian (ii), saya tidak dapat hendak memberi pendapat saya atas perkara ini pada masa sekarang, oleh kerana soal ini sedang di-binchangkan dan Kerajaan sedang menyelidik masaalah<sup>2</sup> hendak menyatukan dan mempersamakan berbagai<sup>2</sup> ragam perkhidmatan yang ada dalam Perkhidmatan Pelajaran Kerajaan dengan tujuan hendak merapatkan jurang perpisahan sa-berapa yang boleh.

### MIRI GENERAL HOSPITAL— EXTENSION

**4. Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak)** asks the Minister of Health to state whether there is any provision for the

extension of Miri General Hospital in 1965 in view of the present overcrowding in the Wards.

**The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no provision for the extension of Miri General Hospital in 1965, but consideration is being given for additional sixty beds in the Development Plan for the years 1969-1970.

#### LOW-COST HOUSING IN SARAWAK—SCHEMES

**5. Enche' Chia Chin Shin** asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state whether Government has any provision to start low-cost housing schemes in the big towns of Sarawak and whether in the light of his recent visit to Sarawak, he has any plan to improve the housing situation in Sarawak.

**The Minister of Works, Post and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I have had explanatory discussions with the Sarawak State Government in Kuching recently. As a result of these discussions, it is hoped that proposals will be received from the Sarawak State Government for the consideration of my Ministry to embark on low-cost housing schemes in Sarawak.

#### NEW MIRI AIRPORT, SARAWAK

**6. Enche' Chia Chin Shin** asks the Minister of Transport to state when construction of the new Miri Airport will be started, and when will it be completed and put into use.

**The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, the main work on the new aerodrome project at Miri will commence during the first half of 1965, and is scheduled for completion at the end of 1966. Preliminary survey work has been completed.

The site of the aerodrome is four miles from the town centre to the south.

When completed the aerodrome will be able to accept aircraft up to the size of the Fokker Friendship (F. 27)

aircraft at present operated by Malaysian Airways.

Miri town is at present served by the aerodrome at Lutong. This is a private aerodrome owned by the Shell Company. It cannot accept aircraft larger than a DC. 3 and becomes unserviceable after heavy rain.

#### TEACHERS IN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS—INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

**7. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar)** asks the Minister of Education if he is aware of the plight of teachers in independent schools and if so, would he consider establishing a Wages Council to inquire into the working conditions and terms of employment of these teachers in view of the general consensus of opinion that these teachers are the most exploited group in the field of education.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that conditions are not satisfactory in certain independent schools. But as the Honourable Member knows, a teacher in an independent school is employed on a bilateral basis with the terms and conditions settled between him and the owner of the school. If there is any dissatisfaction, then teachers in independent schools should avail themselves of the machinery afforded by the Wages Council Ordinance, 1947, which comes under the purview of the Ministry of Labour.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** Sir, would the Minister consider liaising with the Minister of Labour, on the basis of the understanding which he has admitted to, to the effect that things are not altogether good for teachers in independent schools? There have been complaints of teachers' services being terminated when the holidays begin, piecemeal payments of salaries, and sometimes teachers are made to sign for salaries the amounts of which are bigger than what they actually receive. In those circumstances, Sir, would the Minister consider liaising with the Minister of Labour, his colleague, to get a Wages Council formed for these teachers?

during the Budget debate. However, I would like to touch here on one very small item and that is in respect of the duty on saccharine products which the Minister proposes. The reason he has given is that if saccharine products are not taxed, then the chances are that the people will shift over from sugar to saccharine in order to escape the higher price of sugar. Sir, that has got to be taken with a very large pinch of salt. One can hardly envisage a situation, Sir, where a large mass of people switch over from sugar to saccharine. In that light, I would say that this is a quite unimaginative tax—a tax not so much on saccharine but a tax on diabetic patients. If we have the misfortune to suffer from diabetics, then that misfortune is going to be taxed.

I would suggest, Sir, that the Minister give really serious thought to it because the chances are, and I think the Minister will agree with me, that the revenue from taxation on saccharine products is going to be quite, quite negligible, and let the diabetic patients of Malaysia end their days with a happy frame of mind towards our Minister!

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to the point raised about the preferential duty, there is no preferential duty given to countries that do not belong to the Commonwealth and, as such, goods imported from South Africa or Burma do not get preferential duty. However, I might say here that because of our policy against apartheid of South Africa, we do not import any goods at all from South Africa.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** As I tried to explain in my Budget speech, everyone of these revenue duties has been imposed with the concurrence of the Government of Singapore. Honourable Members will be aware that we have imposed duties on a very wide range of imports into Singapore and, in fact, this is the first time in the history of Singapore that it has happened. I am, of course, speaking from memory, because the consultations and discussions with Singapore lasted some time, but if I am not mistaken—I am almost certain I am right—the duty on saccharine was not my idea. It was the idea of the

Singapore Government and therefore if this duty is unimaginative, I am afraid the Honourable Member for Bungsar will have to take it up with the Government of which he is a member.

**Enche' C. V. Devan Nair:** On a point of clarification, may I inform the Minister that I am not speaking for the Singapore Government but my constituents in Bungsar.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (5) of section 11 of the Customs Ordinance, 1960, of Singapore the Customs Duties Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 101 of 1964 be confirmed.

#### **THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (SABAH) (AMENDMENT) (No. 7) ORDER, 1964**

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 102 of 1964 be confirmed.

The increases in duty imposed on items in groups 012 and 013 will harmonise the rates of duty with those payable in the States of Malaya. The items affected are not essential foodstuffs, and as Sabah is a producer of livestock, I hope that the new duties will serve to encourage the growth of home production.

The new rates of duty applicable to items in group 051 will be those applicable formerly in the States of Malaya but will be 50% below the new rates imposed in the Budget. Once again I hope that these new duties will stimulate home production so that it will be able to meet a large proportion of domestic demand. Meanwhile, those who prefer imported varieties must be prepared to pay higher prices.

The increased duties applicable to items in groups 061 and 062, that is, sugar, honey, golden syrup and sugar confectionery, represent the first stage

of the process of harmonisation with rates in force in the States of Malaya.

I dealt with the increase in the duty on item 332 101, that is, petrol, by 30 cents per gallon to a new rate of 65 cents per gallon, in my Budget speech. Nevertheless, I should emphasise that the whole of the increase in revenue will accrue to the Sabah Government and assist in financing the massive development plan which it hopes to launch.

The total annual increase in Central Government revenue arising in Sabah, that is excluding revenue from petroleum, will amount to about \$1,000,000 and of this sum Sabah can expect to receive \$300,000, that is 30%, as provided for in the Malaysia Act.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33) of Sabah, the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 7) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 102 of 1964 be confirmed.

### **THE EXCISE (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1964**

**(Excise Ordinance, 1959—Sabah)**

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Excise Ordinance, 1959, of Sabah, the Excise (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 103 of 1964 be confirmed.

This Order imposes rates of excise on the classes of goods listed corresponding to the rates of import duty payable on similar goods. The excise will not yield any revenue until there is home production of such goods.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Excise Ordinance, 1959, of Sabah, the Excise (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 103 of 1964 be confirmed.

### **THE CUSTOMS (IMPORT AND EXPORT) DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) ORDER, 1964**

**(Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak)**

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 104 of 1964 be confirmed.

The increase in duty rates imposed on items in groups 012, 013 and 051 correspond with those now applicable in the State of Sabah. Items 013 802 and 013 809, that is prepared or preserved meat in tins, and also meat pies, have been excluded as there is no production of livestock in Sarawak, and the import of tinned meats is essential.

The increase in the rate of duty on sugar, item 061 101, is \$22.40 per ton, which is the same as that in Sabah, but the new rate of duty will be \$56 per ton which is the lowest rate applicable in any region of Malaysia.

The rates on other items in group 061 which include honey, golden syrup, and sugar confectionery are being increased, in line with the rates to be applied in Sabah.

The import duty on yarn of silk or cotton classified under group 651 items 150, 160, 201, 203, 300 and 410 has been removed at the request of manufacturers in Sarawak, so that the tariff on these items has now been harmonised at "Nil" throughout Malaysia.

Similarly, the import duty on iron and steel wire classified under group 677 items 010, 020 and 030 has been reduced to "Nil", thus harmonising the duty on these goods throughout Malaysia.

These duty changes represent only the initial steps in the process of harmonising the duties payable in Sarawak on materials and component parts with those applicable in the other regions of Malaysia. Several types of machinery remain dutiable on import into Sarawak, but exemption is granted on an *ad hoc* basis in respect of initial plant and machinery imported by manufacturers in that State.

It is estimated that the total increase in annual revenue arising in Sarawak from all the changes in import duties proposed in this Order will be \$1,243,000.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedikit sahaja hendak menyentuh berkenaan dengan chadangan yang dibawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kita, ia-itu kita telah bersetuju pada dasar-nya menaikkan cukai untuk mendapatkan kewangan. Tetapi apa yang menjadi perhatian pada saya ia-itu terhadap langkah yang di-ambil oleh peniaga<sup>2</sup> ia-itu bila cukai naik sa-kali ganda, maka peniaga<sup>2</sup> itu menaikkan 3 kali ganda. Jadi mereka ini mencari peluang mendapat keuntungan yang besar dengan ada-nya dasar kenaikan cukai ini. Mereka mencari peluang, umpama-nya gula, gula ini telah naik pada satu masa oleh sebab harga pasaran, tetapi baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, sa-belum lagi di-sahkan kenaikan cukai gula itu, harga gula telah melompat daripada 48 sen kepada 61 sen. Jadi itu-lah saya katakan 3 kali ganda, sungguh pun kita tidak tahu yang Menteri itu berchadang hendak menaikkan cukai, tetapi peniaga<sup>2</sup> telah mendapat tahu lebeh dahulu, atas kenaikan cukai maka mereka mengambil peluang dalam perkara ini, dengan menaikkan tiga kali ganda daripada harga yang sedia, jadi saya rasa, patut-lah Kerajaan memandang berat kepada hal ini, atas mereka<sup>2</sup> yang mencari peluang sa-macham ini. Saya anggap mereka<sup>2</sup> yang chuba mencari peluang ini sama-lah juga dengan

orang<sup>2</sup> yang masok dalam gulungan subversive untuk merosakkan keselamatan negara kita.

Saya harap Kerajaan hendak-lah memandang berat terhadap perkara ini, saya tidak-lah membantah chara mendapatkan wang, tetapi saya membantah peniaga<sup>2</sup> yang mentang<sup>2</sup> mencari peluang meninggikan ekonomi mereka, sa-umpama-nya kepada peniaga<sup>2</sup> yang bukan ra'ayat Malaysia ini. Saya harap mendapat pandangan yang berat daripada Menteri Yang Berkenaan dalam hal ini.

**Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat):** Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap tadi. Saya memberi pandangan satu sahaja di-sini ia-itu berkenaan perkara gula tadi, saya sangat dukachita, gula di-Johor Baharu bernarga 45 sen sa-kati. Tetapi tidak jauh daripada Johor Baharu di-Singapura harga gula di-sana 25 sen sa-kati. Kalau pun di-kenakan cukai sabanyak 10 sen sa-kati, jadi harga-nya 35 sen, dan peniaga kalau hendak mengambil untung kata-lah, 2 sen patut-nya harga gula itu jadi 37 sen, atau satinggi-nya<sup>2</sup> 40 sen. Tetapi malang-nya gula di-Johor harga-nya 45 sen, dan di-Singapura harga-nya 25 sen, ini harga runchit<sup>2</sup>, jadi banyak-lah orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak kemampuan terpaksa pergi membeli gula di-Singapura chara yang berdikit<sup>2</sup>.

Saya telah bertanya kepada peniaga<sup>2</sup> di-Johor Bharu, kenapa harga gula melambong macham ini. Kata-nya ini ia-lah untuk mendapatkan permit membeli gula itu sangat susah. Jadi sa-kiranya kalau cukai di-kenakan kepada peniaga<sup>2</sup> seperti Wholesaler di-Johor Baharu dapat membeli macham dahulu, saya ingat harga gula tidak-lah begitu tinggi. Saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan akan menyiasat perkara ini, supaya dapat harga gula di-Johor Baharu dan juga di-Malaya tidak lebeh tinggi daripada harga gula di-Singapura.

Ini sangat mendukachitakan, sebab gula itu ada-lah mustahak pada tiap<sup>2</sup> orang miskin, dan kaya, tetapi yang

suah ia-lah orang<sup>2</sup> miskin juga. Demikian-lah saya harap mendapat perhatian daripada pehak<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan.

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr Speaker, Sir, with the harmonisation in the custom duties of sugar in Singapore and Malaya now, the retail price of sugar in Singapore and the States of Malaya should be the same. The retail price of sugar at 45 cents today is not excessive in relation to world prices. This price has been worked out according to the cost of import of raw sugar, added to the cost of refining and the cost of transportation and we have come to figure 45 cents which is a reasonable retail price for the States of Malaysia.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the two Honourable Members on our side of the House have raised this matter of profiteering. It is even worse in some cases; for example, I heard yesterday afternoon that in a shop in Petaling Jaya they were charging extra for fish. Now, as Honourable Members know, fish has not been touched at all in this Budget. The Government is very concerned about the tendency of unscrupulous shopkeepers to take advantage of a small rise in import duty to charge far more than what the increase in import duty warrants, and, as I have said already, in some cases they have gone further and charge more for commodities which are not taxed at all. We on this side of the House believe in the virtues of free enterprise, but if any section of the business community in this country shows signs of irresponsibility, then the Government may one day be, I think, compelled to do something very drastic. It is not my habit to make very rash promises, but I can assure the country that if, for example, we find that essential commodities are being overcharged then we will not hesitate to consider the creation of a marketing board for such commodities. That will mean that the Government may put out the business of the retail industry in this country. This is a very serious step, but we will have to consider it. A very serious situation might

happen if shopkeepers in this country cannot behave themselves.

My Honourable friend, the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, has in fact a plan to set up a number of marketing authorities and, as I have said already, we may have to act more quickly and even more drastically unless the business community in this country show some sense of responsibility. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26) of Sarawak, the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 104 of 1964 be confirmed.

### THE EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) ORDER, 1964

(Excise Ordinance (Cap. 27) of Sarawak)

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Excise Ordinance (Cap. 27) of Sarawak, the Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 105 of 1964 be confirmed.

This Order makes provision for an excise on lubricating grease containing less than 70 per cent. petroleum products and on crown corks at rates which correspond to the rates of import duty payable on these classes of goods. No revenue will be obtained until domestic manufacture of these products occurs.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang)** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of the Honourable Minister of Finance. Whilst I am not going to debate on the Budget, but I have here some points of clarification in regard to crown corks. The House is asked to approve to levy an import duty of five cents per piece of crown

cork in the State of Sarawak and we have just . . . .

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Excise duty.

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong:** Excise duty of five cents. I am grateful to my Honourable Minister of Finance. The House has just approved a similar excise in the States of Malaya and in Sabah. I am somewhat perplexed, Sir, why Singapore is excluded from this excise of five cents per piece. Given the equal cost of manufacture, the equal cost of raw materials, including sugar, then the cordial manufacturers in Singapore would have a special advantage over those in the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. While I appreciate the Honourable Minister of Finance for being more concerned with the well-being of the Singapore people than the Honourable Members from Singapore, I would like to seek clarification why cordial manufacturers should be given a special advantage in Singapore. Thank you.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, in the first place, I think the Honourable Member is really speaking out of turn, because we are dealing with excise duties in Sarawak, but he is now referring to Singapore. Anyway, I can still explain the reasons.

As I have made clear in my Budget speech, the Government has deliberately left out Singapore in this particular exercise, because it has been represented to us that Singapore is bearing import duty on sugar for the first time in its history, and to impose at the same time either an import duty, or an excise duty, on crown corks would mean that the cost of a bottle of aerated water in Singapore would go up by 50 per cent at one shot—and thus, I think, there is some validity in this representation. In the case of the other regions of Malaysia, import duty is already being levied and so the impact is not so drastic. I think, therefore, it was fair, at least as a first operation, for Singapore to be left out.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of

sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Excise Ordinance (Cap. 27) of Sarawak, the Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 105 of 1964 be confirmed.

## BILLS

### THE CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

#### Second Reading

**The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1952" be read a second time. The purpose of this Bill is to enable the Minister of Finance to impose a duty on motor vehicle tyres and tubes imported into Penang, that is, Penang Island should he consider this desirable at any time. I wish to emphasise that the amendment will enable the Government to impose a duty only on these particular classes of goods, and if any further items are to be made dutiable in Penang, further amending legislation must be presented to Parliament.

As a result of the imposition of a protective duty on motor vehicle tyres and tubes to promote the domestic manufacture of these goods, the problem of smuggling from Penang Island into the Principal Customs Area has become increasingly acute. The task of preventing the smuggling of motor vehicle tyres and tubes is unusually difficult as car owners can evade the payment of duty by fixing the tyres and tubes to their vehicles, and any system of checking by Customs to prevent this would cause serious traffic delays at Butterworth.

Since the protective duty was raised to the present levels in the Principal Customs Area substantial stocks of these goods have been accumulated on Penang Island, the amounts involved being far in excess of those required to meet the demands of the Island itself. It is clear that the main purpose of such stocks is to meet demands of motor vehicle owners from the mainland. The Tariff Advisory Board has expressed the view that these stocks could damage the proposed common

market for these classes of goods, and has recommended the imposition of quantitative restrictions on imports of these goods into Penang. The advice of the Board has been accepted by Government and restrictions on imports were imposed with effect from 24th October, 1964.

In the interests of domestic manufacturers of tyres and tubes and of Government revenue it is essential that the smuggling of tyres into the Principal Customs Area at Butterworth should be prevented. This could be achieved by the permanent imposition of rigid restrictions on imports into Penang Island. Such restrictions on a permanent basis are undesirable. I am satisfied therefore that the only effective long term solution to this problem is to impose import duties on motor vehicle tyres and tubes imported into Penang Island. I do not consider that this measure need have an adverse effect on traders on Penang Island. The volume of the entrepot trade in these classes of goods is very small at the present time and facilities will be provided for the bonding of these goods so as to avoid damaging the existing trade.

Hon'ble Members will note that the Bill will not come into force until such time as is determined by the Minister of Finance. The purpose of this provision is to enable the Government to delay the imposition of import duties in Penang Island on motor vehicle tyres and tubes until such time as he is satisfied that existing stocks have been reduced to more reasonable levels, as once the duty is imposed in respect of imports into Penang Island it would be wrong to continue any restriction on the freedom of traders to move such goods from Penang Island into the Principal Customs Area.

The provisions of this Bill have been discussed with the Chief Minister of Penang, who is in agreement with the purpose of the Bill though he suggested that no import duty should be imposed on imports of bicycle tyres and tubes, and Honourable Members will notice that clause 2 of the Bill has been drafted to exclude such goods from its scope.

As stated in my opening remarks, the Bill now being considered by this House does not permit the imposition of duty in Penang on any other class of goods except motor vehicle tyres and tubes. Nevertheless, I take this opportunity of asking representatives in Penang to reconsider the question of Penang Island's entry into the Malaysian common market. A large part of the Island's entrepot trade has been lost and it is doubtful whether this trade will ever be regained. In the circumstances, neither the entrepot trade nor tourism is likely to provide satisfactory employment opportunities for the growing population of Penang and the best hope for expanded employment opportunities lies in a programme of industrialisation. The Central Government and Federal statutory bodies are undertaking substantial development of the economic infrastructure of Penang, to wit, the construction of a permanent road bridge over the Prai river, the creation of a modern port on the mainland at Bagan Luar, the extension of Malayan Railway to Butterworth and the development of a 60 MW power station at Prai by the Central Electricity Board. These investments provide the essential framework for industrial development in the Butterworth area, and I am confident that substantial development will take place there, particularly if the market of Penang Island were made available to domestic manufacturers by its inclusion within the Malaysian common market. Such industrial development would provide many more jobs for those living of Penang Island. The existing ferry service between the Island and Butterworth is excellent and the distance from Georgetown to Butterworth is no greater than that from Setapak to Petaling Jaya.

Time is not on the side of Penang Island in this matter. Industry attracts industry and unless Penang enters into the main stream of industrial development she could well find that she has missed the boat, as once industrial development takes place in other parts of Malaysia, Penang may never be able to recover lost ground.

Tourism must be encouraged in Penang and those items which are of particular value to the promotion of the tourist industry such as cameras, watches and cosmetics can be excluded from the common market in so far as Penang is concerned, so that a decision to come into the common market need not involve the destruction of Penang's tourist industry. I am satisfied that such a consummation will provide the best means for Penang to overcome its employment problems, particularly when such a large part of its entrepot trade is lost and irrevocably lost, and I recommend that the representatives and people of Penang reconsider this question as a matter of urgency.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

**Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sesungguhnya Bill ini sa-kira-nya tidak di-jalankan sekarang ini pun tidak mengapa, tetapi saya suka hendak menyatakan dalam Majlis ini bahawa sa-telah Menteri Kewangan ishtihar-kan Pulau Pinang atau pun kawasan Pulau Pinang akan di-jadikan kawasan di-dalam Common Market dari semenjak itu-lah Pulau Pinang ini me-rasa churiga dengan penduduk<sup>2</sup> yang sa-bagitu banyak, harus pada satu hari nanti kedudukan Pulau Pinang lebeh merusut lagi daripada keadaannya sekarang. Sekarang pun satu Bill akan di-kemukakan di-sini menunjok-kan lebeh lagi terok keadaan Pulau Pinang pada masa hadapan.

Pulau Pinang hari ini ada-lah sa-buah pulau sa-bagaimana Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat tahu, pulau yang kecil yang penduduk-nya banyak dan perniagaan-nya pun kecil<sup>2</sup> belaka. Jadi sa-kira-nya Pulau Pinang akan menjadi satu tempat yang segala<sup>2</sup>-nya di-komanmaketkan (common market), maka saya rasa tentu-lah orang<sup>2</sup> di-sana makin sa-hari makin miskin daripada yang ada sekarang ini. Perusaha-<sup>2</sup>an yang besar tidak langsung di-beri kesempatan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> di-Pulau Pinang. Oleh yang demikian,

saya harap supaya Kerajaan ini me-nimbangkan walau pun hendak di-kenakan Pulau Pinang itu sa-bagai-mana yang ada dalam tanah besar, tetapi timbangkan-lah dan saya minta jangan di-chepat<sup>2</sup>kan memasokkan Pulau Pinang itu dalam lengkongan Common Market.

Sa-perkara lagi saya suka hendak sebutkan ia-lah oleh sebab Pulau Pinang ada-lah sa-buah pulau yang baik, Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat dan pelanchong<sup>2</sup> harus akan datang ka-sana. Saya minta sa-kali lagi supaya Kerajaan Federal akan memberi sa-penoh<sup>2</sup> perhatian bagi membaiki keadaan pelanchongan di-sana. Hari ini keadaan pelanchongan bukan-lah bagitu baik sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Kewangan tadi, tetapi kalau Menteri Kewangan mem-beri wang lebeh banyak lagi kepada Pulau Pinang, maka ini-lah satu chara mudah<sup>2</sup>an orang<sup>2</sup> di-sana dapat hidup saperti mana orang<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam tanah besar.

**Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya datang dari Pulau Pinang juga tetapi kawasan saya ia-lah di-Seberang Prai—Seberang Prai dengan Pulau Pinang ia-lah satu negeri. Sa-habat saya dari Pulau Pinang Selatan telah pun merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya menumpukan perhatian yang berat berkenaan dengan masaalah pelan-chongan. Saya menyokong penoh Bill ini kerana jika tayar<sup>2</sup> dan tiub<sup>2</sup> moto-kar tidak di-kenakan chukai, saya perchaya iap<sup>2</sup> hari bukan berpuloh bahkan beratut dan beribu tayar yang keluar daripada Pulau Pinang ka-Seberang Prai dan seluroh Tanah Melayu dengan tidak kena chukai. Saya bukan salahkan Pegawai Kastam, tetapi mustahil dan sangat susah bagi pegawai<sup>2</sup> ini hendak memerhatikan ada-kah sa-saorang itu membayar chu-kai tayar yang di-bawa keluar itu, kerana kebanyakan motokar<sup>2</sup> yang pergi ka-Pulau Pinang dari Kedah, Perak dan lain<sup>2</sup> negeri menggunakan tayar botak atau tayar<sup>2</sup> yang tidak berbunga. Di-Pulau Pinang empat<sup>2</sup> tayar itu di-tukar dengan ka-untongan lebeh kurang \$60.00—\$70.00. Jadi

dengan ada-nya Bill ini maka dapatlah hasil lebeh banyak lagi bukan untuk Pulau Pinang sahaja tetapi untuk seluroh Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merayu lagi sunggoh pun saya dari Seberang Tengah, kerana sa-bahagian daripada penduduk<sup>2</sup> dalam Pulau Pinang berasa takut, apabila Pulau Pinang di-masokkan dalam Common Market, Pulau Pinang akan menjadi satu pulau nelayan (fishing village), tetapi saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah pun memberi jaminan penoh ia-itu Pulau Pinang tidak akan menjadi pulau nelayan. Pulau Pinang akan menjadi satu pulau yang indah. Saya ingat lebeh indah lagi daripada Pulau Hawaii. Saya telah pergi ka-Pulau Hawaii, dan saya lihat jika dibandingkan Pulau Hawaii dengan Pulau Pinang saya fikir Pulau Pinang lebeh indah dan chantek lagi, tetapi oleh sebab kekurangan<sup>2</sup> dan Pejabat Pelanchongan tidak bagitu chergas barangkali soal kewangan-nya tidak chukup. Jadi, Pulau Pinang ini tidak bagitu banyak di-buat untuk menarek pelanchong lebeh ramai. Saya harap kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan supaya Pejabat Pelanchongan dalam Pulau Pinang itu dikuasai atau di-selenggarakan oleh Kerajaan Pusat dengan menumpukan wang yang lebeh supaya dapat menarek pelanchong<sup>2</sup> ka-Pulau Pinang, kerana kekayaan Hawaii ada-lah bergantung kapada pelanchongan. Saya harap Pulau Pinang tidak akan menjadi pulau nelayan. Terima kaseh.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the last Honourable Member for almost replying on my behalf to the first Honourable Member who spoke on this Bill. The misgiving which has been expressed by the first speaker is not quite in line with what we know. I think even the representatives of the people of Penang admit that unemployment is growing there. We know of cases, for example, where boys holding School Certificates have been forced to work as little more than labourers. Now, what is the solution here?

The Honourable Member says that at the moment industry will not go to Penang. Naturally industry will not go to Penang, because any manufacturer who establishes a factory on Penang Island without tariff protection does not deserve to be in business. He will go out of business doubly quick for the obvious reason that he is open to the winds of competition from the four corners of this earth. The domestic market on Penang Island is not worth talking about; it is no market at all in the normally accepted sense of business, and therefore he has not got a chance in, I feel like using the word, "hell", if that is regarded as a Parliamentary expression. But that is the literal truth. Penang, therefore, has got only one solution, and Singapore has seen the light. It is very ironical to us in the Central Government that while Singapore is making the most frantic attempts to get into the common market, Penang's attitude is the exact opposite. Their problems are similar, and the reason Penang gives, is that the common market will destroy it.

Hitherto the only reason for the existence of a free port is the preservation of the entrepot trade. There is no other valid reason for a free port status and, if I am not mistaken, Penang Island is the only island in the whole wide world where an entire island is made a free port area—it does not exist anywhere else in the world. It is, therefore, clear that the only hope for Penang Island is to come into the common market. This is not only the opinion of the Federal Government, it is the opinion of the Rueff Mission which was a body consisting of international experts, it is the opinion of the Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, and it is the opinion of many, many others who can take a detached view of the problems of Penang Island. At the same time, we agree that Penang has got its problems and it is essential, if it is to enter the common market, that it must be in stages. No one disputes that. If the people of Penang are prepared to reorientate their thinking, I have every confidence that we can ensure that

Penang's entry into the common market will be done in stages and at such a pace that it will damage neither the little entrepot trade that is left to it nor the tourist trade.

In regard to the question of smuggling, I think there is no doubt at all that smuggling is rampant; in fact, it exists on such a scale that, as Honourable Members will have read from the newspapers, even the Vigilante Corps expressed some misgivings about patrolling the Island at night because of the widespread incidence of smuggling. We in the Government know that the position is very bad, because Penang Island imports a fantastic number of motor vehicle tyres and tubes. By no stretch of the imagination can anybody outside a lunatic asylum believe that those motor vehicle tyres and tubes are meant for consumption on Penang Island. By the simple process of elimination, it is therefore clear that there is only one other place they can go to and that is the Principal Customs Area of the States of Malaya.

I think I have said enough and, although what I have said is rather strong, I hope what I have said will have some effect on the thinking of the people on Penang Island.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

### **THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (NATIONAL SECURITY EXPEN- DITURE) BILL**

#### **Second Reading**

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled

“an Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1965 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters” be read a second time.

Honourable Members may recall that at the last Budget session of the House, a similar law was passed which enabled the Government to spend an additional sum of \$50 million in the event of additional expenditure for defence and security being required during the year beyond what had been authorised in the Estimates laid before the House then. We do not know what the future holds in store for us in so far as Indonesian confrontation and aggression are concerned and, therefore, it would be prudent for the same contingency to be provided for next year. It is not possible to foresee or to inform the House at this stage of the details of the additional expenditure which may be required for the purpose.

As I stated last year, Article 102 (b) of the Constitution lays down a special procedure for meeting situations of this kind, when owing to the indefinite character of the requirements or to circumstances of unusual urgency, it appears necessary to authorise expenditure without going through the normal procedure of tabling detailed estimates, and the Government has decided that it is appropriate to ask the House to take similar action in accordance with this special provision once again. I should add that this procedure is followed in the mother of Parliaments, namely the British Parliament. It is called a vote of credit there and several votes of credit were taken in each of the war years, i.e. the period of both the First and Second World Wars. As the House is well aware, we are practically in a state of undeclared war, which is not of our own seeking, with Indonesia, and thus the need for the special procedure is clear.

I have no doubt at all that the overwhelming majority of Honourable

Members will give their whole-hearted support to the Government in taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to safeguard the security of our nation. We are determined to see that Malaysia is securely defended and will not hesitate to provide the necessary financial requirements for this purpose.

In respect of the vote of credit of \$50 million which has been provided for this year, I am glad to be able to inform the House that to date we have not as yet touched the resources provided in this vote. It is unlikely that the provision will be made use of this year.

As I explained last year, the Government will of course subsequently come to this House in the normal manner with full estimates for approval in the event that any part of this vote has to be drawn upon. The provision of the \$50 million asked for in this Bill is in fact in the nature of an emergency reserve to be used in the event of it not being practicable to keep within the estimated provision asked for in the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure, 1965. I can give an assurance to the House that this provision of \$50 million will be drawn upon only for purposes connected with the threat to national security and only if the Government is satisfied that the expenditure is essential for the preservation of our nation.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask whether this Bill has been sent to Members of this House. I am looking high and low for this Bill. The Honourable Member for Ipoh is also looking high and low for this Bill. I do not know whether we have been circulated with this Bill.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Clerk to the House of Representatives, the Bill has been circulated to Honourable Members yesterday. We on this side of the House received our copies some time ago, and I am sure the Honourable

Member has not been discriminated against in this respect.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not the only one in the House without the Bill—my Honourable friend from Ipoh is also looking high and low for this Bill. *(Laughter)*.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not say I have not got the Bill—I might have mislaid it. *(Laughter)*.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill, although I am seeing it for the first time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in general, of course, we agree with the Government that it is prudent to make such provisions for the national security of this country. But I would urge the Government to see that the money that is being sought for is prudently spent and that other avenues of expenditure for the maintenance of national security should be explored as much as possible before we make use of this fund. I say this, Sir, because in the past few weeks there have been at least two military missions that visited this country and there have been lots of other foreign countries cheering us from the sideline: saying that we should take up a tough attitude towards Indonesia, that we should perhaps make Malaya the northern frontier of Australia, and the like. They cheer us from the sideline and they want us to spill our blood in their defence. They even say openly that we are the front line of Australia. As such, I would urge the Government that these countries, which are so vociferous in cheering us on and, perhaps, asking us to spill our blood in their defence, should also come to our rescue with financial commitments.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):** Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst nobody can complain about making provision for expenditure for the security of the nation, one must be careful that money expended for the security of the nation is properly expended for such a purpose.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of defence of this country, particularly in relation to confrontation, there is no doubt that the Government will be spending large sums of money on such matters as the Solidarity Week and other functions, if I may call them, to inspire the people and to bring about a so-called national unity. Now, whilst it is the objective of politicians, statesmen and citizens of this country to be united in the face of confrontation, every act and every word spoken at this juncture becomes an important one, because a wrong act or a wrong word spoken could spread disunity rather than unity amongst the people. Again, on the question of internal security, with which this Bill is connected, it is necessary that the principle of the rule of law must be maintained and money expended must be so expended that the rule of law is supreme and is maintained.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill gives me the opportunity to bring to the notice of this House matters on defence which have taken place within the last few weeks. Solidarity Week was launched and it has closed. It has been hailed a success. But it is regretful for me to say that the Government turned it into a political Solidarity Week controlled and run not as a Government sponsored Week but as an Alliance sponsored Week. This came very powerfully to light in the State of Perak, for which I think condemnation must go to the Perak State Government. Solidarity Week, for which money of the type envisaged in this Bill will undoubtedly be spent in the future, was supposed to be an event in which citizens of this country, irrespective of political beliefs or creeds, were required to take part. It was expected, therefore, that those in charge of the Solidarity Week would invite individuals, organisations and political parties, other than their own, to take part in the Solidarity Week. In the State of Perak, the representative of the Solidarity Week, if I may put it that way, was obviously the Mentri Besar of Perak who made a press statement saying that the

Peoples' Progressive Party was invited to the Solidarity Week but had not replied. An immediate reply was given to that, saying that we were not invited, and that denial by us was accepted by the Perak State Government, because they did not in any way suggest that they did invite us after our denial of an invitation having been accepted. Subsequently, a letter was received by this Party asking us, at that late stage, to send a representative to a certain committee meeting. Our representative did go in fairness to the people of this country and the Government of this country, and at that meeting it was decided that a Solidarity Week Rally be held at Ipoh. An item on the agenda, Mr Speaker, Sir, for which monies envisaged in this Bill would be spent, was that representatives—here I emphasise the word “representatives”—of the ra'ayat would speak at Ipoh. Immediately the question was raised, “Who are the representatives of the ra'ayat as far as the Ipoh area was concerned?” The answer given was, “We are calling Mr Ponnunasamy Pillai from Tapah and several other persons from outside Ipoh to speak to the ra'ayat of Ipoh”. We said, “Very good, we have no objection to anybody speaking, so long as there is one true representative at least to show that this is a matter of national unity where political implications do not arise—at least one Member of the P.P.P. should be asked to speak.” There was no response to that. I think that was a reasonable request; and no response having come, then this Party wrote a letter to the State Secretary of Perak saying that, under those circumstances, with very great regret, we have to refrain from attending that Solidarity Week public meeting. A copy of that letter was also sent to the Honourable Minister of Information for necessary action, but nothing followed, and the situation was like that. This Party was not given the opportunity, although it wanted to, to take part in that rally. We were, therefore, forced to hold our own rally and call upon the people to stand united in the face of confrontation. I say that that is a wrong thing to have happened. I hope it will not be

repeated in future because, if that is the way you are going to conduct national affairs and call for national unity, you are causing national disunity, you are not causing unity, because you are showing by your actions that you are bringing in political implications when you try to say that you are not.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I spoke of the rule of law. Of course, I would like to make it very clear that the P.P.P. did not bother that we were not called there to speak because we have our own means of calling the people to be united in this fight against Indonesia. But, I think, in the interest of the nation, it is regrettable that the Perak authorities thought it fit to behave in that manner.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I spoke of the rule of law in relation to expenditure for national defence; and here comes into sharp focus the question of what is happening to Indonesian infiltrators and local persons, who are alleged to be traitors to this country. Now, in the normal course of the law, they are produced before a Magistrate and the Magistrate's only duty is to say, "You are committed for trial to the High Court"—of whatever State they are produced in. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very important that, in spending money on this matter, there must be no indication that this nation, or that the Judiciary, or that the Public Prosecutor's Department is prejudiced even before a trial starts, because if we are going to show that we are prejudiced even before a trial starts, then I say the rule of law has been abrogated and no longer exists. Now, one may ask, "Why are you saying this?" It is only necessary for you to read back—I think 10 days ago—the *Straits Times*, where, in a Johore Court, I think, 9 Indonesians and 2 local citizens were produced before a Magistrate for the formality of being committed for trial to the High Court. The learned Magistrate there told the 9 Indonesians, "You are committed for trial to the High Court." He called upon the 2 Malaysians—when I say "Malaysians" I mean "Malayan citizens"—and he said to them: "You are traitors to this

country. You are committed for trial." Mr Speaker, Sir, it does not take one to be a lawyer, or to know anything about the law, to draw the most horrible implications from that statement—"You are traitors to this country." How does he know they are traitors to this country? Has he heard the case? Has anybody heard one iota of evidence in the case? Is that the justice you are going to dispense? They may well be traitors, but let that be proved before you call them traitors to this country. Your duty is to commit for trial without comments on the facts. I do hope that those responsible for the administration of justice will see that whatever our personal feelings may be, the rule of law is maintained and no remarks of that nature are ever made and publicised to such an extent that if those men were going to get a jury trial—here they are not going to get it—but if they were going to get it, do you think you could ever get a jury which will be unbiased by statements of that nature? Many are asking themselves, "Is this the justice, which we are going to dispense in maintaining the rule of law and maintaining the principles of democracy in this country?"

Speaking of the rule of law, and again speaking on expenditure envisaged in this Bill, what kind of justice we have here? Who heads Justice, who is the Assistant Minister of Justice, is very important and interesting. The Assistant Minister of Justice had the audacity to say that political parties which boycotted the Solidarity Week should be banned in this country. By what right does he dare to say that in public? By what authority does he say that there is justice in this land? Solidarity Week is supposed to be a voluntary act. If anybody wants to boycott it, he can boycott it. He may have his reasons for boycotting it. If his reasons are detrimental to the interests of this country, that is another matter. But the mere fact of a boycott of Solidarity Week should not entitle any man in this House, or outside this House, to draw an inference of disloyalty of any person who does so. There may be a

thousand and one reasons why you boycott something, and if that is a sample of what the Assistant Minister of Justice can say to the people of this country, then I say this nation can well be ashamed of that Assistant Minister of Justice.

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya tidak suka hendak berchakap panjang di-atas perkara ini, tetapi saya mengambil peluang di-sini memikirkan satu tuduhan yang sangat berat yang telah di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi berkenaan dengan pelancharan Minggu Perpaduan yang telah mendapat sambutan yang gilang-gemilang daripada seluruh ra'ayat jelata di-Malaysia ini sa-lain daripada kunchu<sup>2</sup> P.P.P.

Di-Perak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambutan yang sa-demikian itu sa-rupa juga di-mana<sup>2</sup> saperti seluruh Malaysia ini. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu "Minggu Perpaduan" khas-nya dalam negeri Perak tidak sa-kali<sup>2</sup> ada berbau politik, tidak ada champor gaul langsung politik di-dalam-nya.

Berkenaan dengan jemputan kamana<sup>2</sup> rapat raksaksa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa boleh di-katakan semua orang tidak ada mendapat jemputan yang rasmi. Saya sendiri tidak ada mendapat jemputan yang rasmi dan kawan saya ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Gajah bertanya kapada saya, "mengapa saya tidak menerima jemputan rasmi dari Kerajaan Negeri Perak?" Saya kata, ini tidak berma'ana, kerana ini ada-lah satu hari yang kita sakalian mesti menjunokkan ta'at setia kita kapada negara ini, sama ada di-jemput atau tidak.

Dalam Dewan lama dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyatakan sa-kali dua di-atas kedukachitaan saya sendiri berkenaan dengan pendirian sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> pehak yang di-katakan Wakil Ra'ayat. Jauh<sup>2</sup> di-kaki langit sana, kita belum nampak, atau pun tahu, atau pun belum nampak tentang

pergadohan hendak datang ka-negara kita ini, negara yang kita chintaï, yang kita sukai ini. Saya telah katakan ia-itu telatah<sup>2</sup> bagi sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> daripada Ketua<sup>2</sup> pehak Pembangkang itu sangat-lah merbahaya kapada negara kita ini, dan chontoh-nya sudah sangat nyata, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila "Minggu Perpaduan" telah kita lancharkan yang mana ada berbangkit ta' puas hati, ta' ada hendak bekerjasama dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini tidak-lah kita hendak hairankan. Kita tahu sangat<sup>2</sup> telatah sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah pehak Pembangkang itu.

Saya menyokong penoh di-atas kenyataan Menteri Muda Kehakiman yang mengatakan dengan berani-nya, dengan tegas-nya ia-itu orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak menyokong "Minggu Perpaduan" itu patut-lah keluar daripada negara kita ini, atau pun di-simpan kapada satu tempat yang selamat. Sangat-lah mendatangkan malu dan mendukachitakan kapada kita sakalian bagi orang<sup>2</sup> yang membuat perangai yang sa-demikian itu apabila negara kita sedang di-chabar sama ada kita hidup, atau mati pada hari yang akan datang. Mereka mengechap nikmat yang sa-penoh<sup>2</sup>-nya dalam negara kita ini, tetapi mereka-lah kaki<sup>2</sup> pengechut apabila chabaran datang kapada sa'at yang sangat genting ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada Pengerusi Minggu Perpaduan ia-itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan, kami sakalian menguchapkan sa-tinggi<sup>2</sup> terima kaseh di-atas kebijaksanaan-nya mendatangkan, atau pun melancharkan Minggu Perpaduan. Kapada orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak menyokong Minggu Perpaduan itu, saya harap kapada pehak Kerajaan supaya Kerajaan mengambil perhatian yang berat sa-kali.

**The Assistant Minister of Justice Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Mr Speaker, Sir, when I was having my cup of tea just now, I heard the Honourable Member for Ipoh, my learned friend over there, speaking at great length about the case in Johore. I wish to say that that point will be replied by the Minister of Justice himself.

He also spoke about my statement to the press concerning my call to the Government that political parties which boycotted the Solidarity Week should be banned or proscribed by the Government. He gave notice yesterday that he was going to say this. I am very glad that he has given me the opportunity to reply this morning because if he were to raise this some four or five days afterwards, I would not be here to reply because I shall be going away. As usual, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member takes part of the statement and then makes his observation on that part without reading the whole thing. He should have read the whole of the statement right from the beginning. I made one statement in Kuala Lumpur and another statement in Penang. What I said—and I am sure the press boys will support me—is not that the act of boycotting the Solidarity Week alone will suffice to justify any action by the Government to ban any political party in this country—I did not say that. What I said, with reference to the S.U.P.P., the blood brother of the Socialist Front and fortunately not the blood brother, perhaps, of the P.P.P., was that the fact that the S.U.P.P. in Sarawak has decided to boycott, as a party, the National Solidarity Week is another conclusive proof, additional to all the other proofs which are already in the possession of the Government, that this party is an instrument of outside forces which are all out to destroy Malaysian solidarity, to destroy our efforts to build a Malaysian nation. That was the thing I said at Kuala Lumpur Airport and also in Penang. If the press boys did not report fully my statement—it was not a written statement—I am not responsible for that.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Sir, on a point of clarification, if I may. The Honourable Assistant Minister is misleading the House. He said that I did read part of his statement. Now, let him read the full statement and see whether what he says now appears in the press statement. It does not.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** I would like to know whether he read

the statement in the *Straits Times* or in the *Berita Harian* or in other papers?

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** *Straits Times*.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Let him read in the *Berita Harian* and also in the Penang papers. Be that as it may, let me clarify once and for all. He was asking who the Assistant Minister of Justice is. I am the Assistant Minister of Justice just as the Honourable Member for Ipoh, we on this side of the House do know fully well that in order that democracy will survive in this country, we must maintain the rule of law—we know that. And it has been repeated at every sitting of this House by Ministers and others that we are going to see that true democracy will survive in this part of the world. So, let me make my stand clear in this respect in order to clear any doubts which the Honourable Member might have concerning my attitude towards this problem—I say it again, that the mere act alone of not participating in this National Solidarity Week will not, perhaps, be a sufficient justification for the Government to proscribe or to ban a political party. However, I say this: anyone who wilfully or intentionally boycotts, refuses or refrains from taking part in our National Solidarity Week, is giving Soekarno a bullet, giving Soekarno a very powerful instrument to see that Malaysia will survive and that Malaysia will be a success. Whether or not some one has been invited to the National Solidarity Week, is immaterial. The Honourable Member himself admits several times that he is a true citizen of Malaysia, that he is loyal to Malaysia. So, I say to him . . . .

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Sir, on a point of clarification, I am grateful to the Honourable Assistant Minister for making it clear that an act of boycott is not sufficient to ban a party—I am glad that at least today he agrees with me. But I rise on a point of information now. The Honourable Assistant Minister has said that those who boycott this Week intentionally are giving a bullet to Soekarno to show him that Malaysia will be a success. Then he should congratulate all those who

boycott the Malaysia Solidarity Week and he should congratulate us and call us heroes! (*Laughter*).

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** Those who boycott this Malaysia Week are giving a bullet to Soekarno to destroy us—that was the point that I intended to make. The Honourable Member himself has already admitted several times that he is a loyal citizen of Malaysia. I do hope, but I did not see anything in the papers, that he himself, though perhaps his Party did not, did take active part in the National Solidarity Week. By doing so, it would have cleared any doubts that might have lingered in the minds of anyone in Malaysia about his loyalty to this country.

**Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am rather astounded by the tone of the Assistant Minister of Justice. If I heard him correctly, he was suggesting that any party intentionally boycotting this National Solidarity Week would be an act amounting to collaborating with the Indonesians. Well, firstly, I do not know what he meant by "intentionally boycotting". Does he mean that one can boycott unintentionally, or whether that he is a man who would do things without really intending doing so? At least, our Party is honest enough to say that this is something which we do not know before hand. We were never informed, or consulted, about the National Solidarity Week—it was sprung on us two days or so before. On the face of it, it was something good, but it might be a cockshy. From our Party's point of view, we could not wholly subscribe to what is, perhaps, a propaganda—we felt that it might be used as a propaganda for the Alliance Government and not for all the people of Malaysia. This was organised by the Alliance Party and then they more or less told us, all the political opposition parties, "You better join in"—and we knew that accusations would be made, just as the Assistant Minister has already made accusations—"If you don't do it, my God we are having your head." Sir, because of that threat, we thought that we should not allow ourselves to be bullied into accepting

something which they said we must take. We knew it was a propaganda.

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:** On a point of information, Mr Speaker, Sir, Did not the Chairman of the S.U.P.P. take active part in the National Solidarity Week as Mr Ong Kee Hui?

**Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze:** Mr Speaker, Sir, we were told that this would be entirely on a voluntary basis, and it was supposed to be a spontaneous exhibition of a demonstration of solidarity. That is good, if it is spontaneous. But we would not allow ourselves as a Party to be forced into the position of "You have to do it", because we wanted to show that it was not a sincere attempt from the Alliance Government to take the Opposition into confidence in this matter. It is not so much the boycotting of the Solidarity Week but a demonstration against the high-powered pressure that is so often employed by the Alliance Party against the Opposition Parties; it is a protest against the methods that have been employed and used by the Alliance Party that we as a Party boycotted it. But nevertheless, let it be known that we had never told our members that this was something that we should not participate in, because the idea behind it was good. For that reason, we as a party in fact encouraged in some cases our members to take part in this Solidarity Week. Mr Speaker, Sir, I myself took some part in this Solidarity Week. Therefore, it will be very wrong for the Assistant Minister to say that because our party intentionally boycotted it, therefore, heads must roll, because I feel that we are coming to a very dangerous state. We talk in terms of parliamentary democracy, we talk in terms of freedom of expression, assembly, and all the democratic principles that we hold so dear and near, and yet we have people who would indulge in, shall I say, some kind of blackmail to force people to conform to their way of thinking, to conform to their behaviour, and if they don't, then they are outcasts. Now, Sir, if we do not take steps to check that behaviour, the belief that unless you do what you are told to do then you are the enemy

or you have no right to express your views—and that I think will be a very sad day for all of us. We have had cases in America of the famous Mr McCarthy. Are we going to follow his steps—witch-hunt and smear campaigns—against parties who may not see eye to eye with the party in power? Sir, we do not mind any criticism of our action. It may not be wise—Yes. It may for that reason not be able to show to the world that some of the political parties did not take part in the Solidarity Week and for that matter perhaps it was not perfect. Well, surely we cannot expect perfection?

Now, Sir, there is another aspect of the Solidarity Week on which we want to criticise, and it is that it is not so much the substance that has been emphasised but more of the outward show which, we feel, ought not to be emphasised. We have had programmes drawn up where “housey-housey” and “chollotto” were being played in the name of raising national defence fund, and we have had all sorts of silly little things being done. In my mind, these did affect the dignity of the Week. We are more concerned with how we shall really create a condition in which the people of Malaysia can feel as one and can unite as one. Now, have we really worked towards that? Have we really been able to break down the barrier of inequality, and how are we going to get to work towards uniting the people with all these different cultural backgrounds and different racial origin? I think we have not done enough to achieve that. All that the people are trying to do is asking everybody to take out banners and shout slogans and put on an outward show, and after that, all go home and all go back to their little shells and then start thinking in their own terms. Sir, that is something, which we do not think is good and; therefore, we have been trying to put forward ideas, even within the Solidarity Committee, to see to it that we should accentuate and emphasise something else, and not the outward show. Therefore, Sir, we all have different ideas and approaches to things; and because we may not be able to take part in something, which was thought of and engineered by the

Alliance Government, it does not mean that for that reason we are to be shown up as traitors or shown up to be disloyal, because if the Government were to take that view, then I think we shall see the day that democracy is dead.

**Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman:**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala saya mendengar ucapan<sup>2</sup> yang di-berikan oleh wakil<sup>2</sup> di-hadapan saya ini berkenaan dengan Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan, saya sendiri merasa sangat<sup>2</sup> sedih dan sangat dukachita ia-itu sa-bagai Pengerusi Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan yang di-arahkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri untok mengadakan Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan itu. Saya perchaya tidak ada sa-orang pun ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini yang mempunyai sa-benar<sup>2</sup> chinta kapada tanah ayer kita, Malaysia ini, yang dapat menunjukkan satu sebab pun yang boleh menudoh bahawa Kerajaan atau tujuan di-adakan Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan ini ada-lah berdasarkan kapada politik atau pun kerana faedah politik atau pun kerana faedah parti Perikatan.

Daripada mula masa saya di-tugaskan untok meranchangkan Minggu Perpaduan ini di-dalam perjumpaan saya dengan Menteri Besar dan dengan Ketua<sup>2</sup> Menteri, dan dengan Perdana Menteri Singapura sendiri, telah di-bahathkan perkara ini satu persatu dan telah di-persetujui dengan sa-bulat suara. Manakala telah di-persetujukan dan juga Jawatan-kuasa Minggu Perpaduan itu sendiri, terutama sa-kali di-Persekutuan ini, ada-lah terdiri daripada orang<sup>2</sup> daripada berbagai<sup>2</sup> parti dan berbagai<sup>2</sup> gulungan. Kalau sa-kiranya berbangkit tidak puas hati sa-bagai yang di-bangkitkan soal tadi oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh, saya mengaku-lah bahawa telah berbangkit sedikit kesilapan di-Ipoh dengan kerana saya sendiri telah di-beritahu oleh Menteri Besar Perak ia-itu daripada mularnya manakala undangan kapada wakil Parti<sup>2</sup> Opposition untok hadir bersama<sup>2</sup>, undangan itu tidak di-hantar atas nama parti, tetapi di-hantar atas nama peribadi atau atas nama persa-orangan. Saya telah menyatakan kapada Menteri Besar Perak bahawa perkara itu ada-lah salah, kerana itu sudah

menjadi arahan daripada sini ia-itu arahan daripada Kerajaan Pusat ia-itu parti<sup>2</sup> bukan atas nama persaoangan yang di-minta menyertai Minggu Perpaduan itu.

Tetapi saya telah itu di-beritahu oleh Menteri Besar Perak bahawa perkara itu sudah di-buat ia-itu chuma menjemput atau mengundang atas nama peribadi daripada parti P.P.P. kerana dengan sebab itu maka wakil<sup>2</sup> daripada parti Progressive tidak dapat hadir, dan perkara itu telah di-sampaikan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri, dan Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri, juga telah berunding dengan saya dan dengan sebab itu dalam perundingan itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri bersetuju membenarkan P.P.P. mengadakan satu perayaan lain, asing daripada perayaan yang di-adakan pada 16 hari-bulan itu, dengan kerana tujuan P.P.P. ia-lah mengadakan perayaan itu ia-lah untuk menyokong Minggu Perpaduan.

Jadi saya tidak fikir patut lagi soal ini di-bangkitkan di-dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini pada hari ini, apa lagi manakala Minggu Perpaduan itu baharu sahaja habis dan sa-bagaimana laporan<sup>2</sup> yang kita dapati daripada seluroh negeri di-Malaysia ini, tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri di-Persekutuan ini—Singapura, Sarawak dan Sabah, perayaan<sup>2</sup> dan sambutan<sup>2</sup> ada-lah sangat<sup>2</sup> berjaya, melebehi daripada apa yang kita fikirkan dan apa yang kita sangkakan. Jadi saya rasa tidak patut sangat-lah soal itu di-bangkitkan lagi pada masa ini manakala ra'ayat seluroh Malaysia ini keluar bersama<sup>2</sup> menunjukkan bagaimana semangat dan chinta ra'ayat itu kepada negeri ini dengan perpaduan mereka. Saya ingin memberi pengakuan di-dalam Rumah ini dan kepada pehak<sup>2</sup> Pembangkang supaya perchaya bahawa Minggu Perpaduan ini di-adakan sama sa-kali dengan tidak bertujuan politik, bukan di-adakan dengan sebab parti Perikatan atau pun dengan sebab Kerajaan Perikatan, tetapi kebetulan kerana Kerajaan Perikatan yang memerintah pada hari ini, itu sahaja kebetulan-nya, jadi manakala kita yang memerintah pemerintah kita menjalankan atas nama ra'ayat seluroh-nya. Dan

saya menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kepada parti PAS atau P.M.I.P. Di-Kelantan ia-itu parti pembangkang yang telah bagitu sa-kali menjalankan dan menjayakan Minggu Perpaduan di-Kelantan itu (*Tepok*), dan bagitu juga PAP di-Singapura yang saya dapat perkhabaran Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri sendiri yang hadir di-sana ada-lah satu kejayaan yang besar.

Jadi di-mana-kah letak-nya yang di-katakan Minggu Perpaduan ini di-dasarkan kepada parti politik atau berdasarkan politik. Chuma yang saya hairankan sahaja<sup>2</sup> kalau sa-kira-nya ada juga yang mengatakan demikian barangkali ra'ayat di-seluroh Malaysia ini tentu-lah faham di-mana kedudukan di-mana tujuan mereka<sup>2</sup> yang tersebut itu. Kita chuma memandang satu sahaja dalam Rumah ini, tidak-kah kita sa-bagai ra'ayat Malaysia ini dalam masa negeri kita terancham, dalam masa sa-sabuah Kerajaan lain hendak menghanchorkan atau hendak mengganyang kita, tidak-kah kita mempunyai sedikit pun ta'at setia kepada negeri ini? Tidak perchaya-kah kita bahawa kita boleh bersatu padu, tidak ada-kah semangat sa-bagai kata orang Amerika yang berkata "right or wrong is my country" (*Tepok*), dan di-mana-kah semangat ini? Saya tidak nampak pula, itu sebab saya katakan hairan sungguh dan Minggu Perpaduan ini ia-lah samata<sup>2</sup> di-tujukan untuk menyatu padukan ra'ayat negeri ini. Memang banyak sa-bagai kata Yang Berhormat daripada Sarawak tadi, perkara<sup>2</sup> itu akan kita buat untuk menunjukan kepada perpaduan ra'ayat di-negeri ini, tetapi satu daripada ranchangan-nya ia-lah Minggu Perpaduan ini. Jangan-lah di-katakan chuma "outward show" chuma kelihatan di-luar sahaja, bukan ada isi atau substances ini satu daripada rangka tujuan<sup>2</sup> kita menuju kepada perpaduan ra'ayat seluroh Malaysia ini. Kalau rangka yang pertama tujuan<sup>2</sup> yang pertama itu pun tidak dapat di-sokong oleh parti<sup>2</sup> yang tersebut, bagaimana-kah parti<sup>2</sup> yang tersebut hendak menyokong perkara<sup>2</sup> yang lebeh besar lagi, yang lebeh substance lagi, ini saya hendak bertanya?

Jadi saya harap supaya perkara ini di-timbangkan habis<sup>2</sup> dan saya minta

supaya jangan-lah di-tuduh lagi bahawa tujuan di-adakan Minggu Perpaduan ini sa-mata<sup>2</sup> berdasarkan politik atau politik atau prinsip Parti Perikatan. Sa-bagaimana yang saya kata, kebetulan kita yang memerintah pada hari ini, jadi kalau kita memerintah kita hendak buat sa-suatu benda untuk menyatu padukan ra'ayat, ada-kah salah perkara itu? Kalau salah saya tidak tahu dimana letak-nya keperchayaan dan lojik-nya yang di-katakan benda itu salah. Jadi sakan-lah saya rasa patut-lah di-lupakan segala benda<sup>2</sup> yang kechil<sup>2</sup> itu, tetapi kita tuju-lah macham mana saya katakan tadi, tidak ada tujuan lain Kerajaan pada hari ini, melainkan kita berkehendakkan ra'ayat seluroh Malaysia, walau apa parti pun, apa faham pun, bersatu padu. Itu-lah sahaja tujuan kita dan pada masa ini ada lagi ranchangan yang lebeh besar yang akan di-jalankan menuju kepada matlamat yang tersebut. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

**The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail):**

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has chosen in his observation to warn the Government that in the prosecution of the fight against confrontation by Indonesia we should abide by the rule of law. He has quoted an instance of a Magistrate in Johore, who made improper observations in the Magistrate's Court, and he advised the Assistant Minister of Justice that we should take cognizance of this and take appropriate action, if I interpret him correctly. Well, at least, that is what he implied by bringing up this matter in this House. Now, the Honourable Member—I think he is quite conversant with the Constitution of this country—knows that the Judiciary of this country is independent. The fact that I, as Minister of Justice in this House, am here does not mean that I can give directive to the Judiciary of this country. I think that is contrary to what is intended in the Constitution. No doubt, if the Honourable Member's observation or accusation is true, then the Lord President as head of the Judiciary of this country will take appropriate steps. But it is improper for me in accordance with the rule of

law, if I were to give a directive to the said Magistrate.

Now, I would like to reply to the observations made by the Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong from Sarawak. He said that the Solidarity Week was a propaganda of the Alliance Party. I think the Minister of Information has dispelled that accusation of his. The fact that all the Governments in Malaysia—the Central and the State Governments—were consulted showed that it was sponsored by the Government. It is true that the Central Government now is the Alliance Government, but it is *the* Government of the country, and that is why the money from the Consolidated Fund was used for this Solidarity Week for the Government and not the Alliance Party. He said that it was propaganda—the Solidarity Week was propaganda. Judging from the response of the people of the country, the people thought otherwise—the people thought that it was the proper way for the Government to mobilise the spirit of the people of the country. He said that his Party was not concerned with the outward show of solidarity, but as Minister responsible for the security of the country, I know that his Party not only does not care for the outward appearances of solidarity but also that his Party conspired with our enemy to crush Malaysia. It may be asked . . . .

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** I would like to seek a point of clarification. If the Honourable Minister has proof that the S.U.P.P. has collaborated with our enemy, then I think it is fit and proper that the Honourable Minister of the Alliance Government should publish a White Paper on it, and let the House know and the country know. To make an allegation like that is improper.

**Dato' Dr Ismail:** I was coming to that very point in my next observation. He asked, why is it that the S.U.P.P. is not banned? Well, Sir, this is a democratic country. We follow the progress of the enemies of this country. We stretch democracy in this country. The S.U.P.P. has not come

to the point where it is necessary to ban it; but, as usual, I would like to give a proper warning (*Laughter*). It is not good enough for the leaders of the S.U.P.P. to say that the S.U.P.P. as a whole is not acting against the country—just as I have said individual members go to Indonesia for training and so they are not responsible for it. But nevertheless, we will take appropriate steps to see that the Party is responsible for the actions of the members as such.

Now, Sir, I come to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu. He gleefully says that we are being urged on by such powers as the United States and others to go on with this confrontation.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** On a point of clarification, I did not mention United States. I mentioned Australia in particular.

**Dato' Dr Ismail:** Yes, but the fact is that you used that expression or words to that effect. Now, let me make it quite clear that in opposing Indonesia to crush Malaysia, we do it because we do not want our country to be crushed (*Applause*)—not because we are urged on by the other powers. Sir, if we take all the other activities of the Socialist Front and couple them with the observations of the Member for Batu in this House, who represents his Party, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the Socialist Front is a stooge of Soekarno in this country. (*Applause*) it speaks well for democracy of this country that such a Party as the Socialist Front is allowed to function. But, again, I warn the Socialist Front that it cannot deny forever its activities against this country. The time will come when we have stretched democracy to the limit, and here it will have to suffer the consequences. (*Applause*)

The Honourable Member has mentioned about the delegation from the United States coming here to negotiate with us, and he asks in what way the United States can help us. Sir, he is a literate man; he reads newspapers. He knows that the negotiations had

concluded but it had to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. It is also said there, and it has been said by the Prime Minister, that we are not going to beg from anybody and that we are going to pay.

Now, as regards the help that we get from such countries as Australia, from the United Kingdom, that is in accordance with our Defence Agreement. The Honourable Member may not agree with the Defence Agreement, that is his right in this House, but he cannot say that these people are just on the sidelines egging us on to confront Indonesia. That I say is evident that he is helping Soekarno to crush this country.

Sir, Members of the Opposition—I refer, of course, to the Socialist Front and to the S.U.P.P.—they talked about democracy, but all I know is that what they are trying to do is to abuse the privilege given by democracy. Sir, in all other countries, when the country is threatened, all Opposition will unite against the enemy, and I can tell the Honourable Members from the Socialist Front and the S.U.P.P. that if this country falls into the hands of Soekarno, the Honourable Member for Batu and the Honourable Enche' Stephen Yong from Sarawak cannot give the excuse to Soekarno that he is not responsible for the activities of the members of his Party. Their heads will be chopped off by President Soekarno. So, it speaks well for the Alliance Government, in fact it is a tribute to the Alliance Government, that in spite of the presence of these political parties who work against us, we have extended democracy to the limit. I say the limit, but if they go beyond the limit, they will have to suffer the consequences. (*Applause*)

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker, *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2—*

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Chairman, Sir, may I speak on Clause 2? Here a sum of \$50 million is being requested of the House to approve. Sir, since this expenditure, as already been admitted by the Government, has been spent on things like Solidarity Week and the like, with your permission, Sir, may I touch a little things like Solidarity Week, loyalty to the country and the like? I did not touch on this matter before because, perhaps, I did not think it fit to stir up the hornet's nest when things like \$50 million are required for the security of the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, like the Honourable Member for Ipoh and Enche' Stephen Yong from Sarawak, I too was very perturbed at the utterances of the Honourable Assistant Minister of Justice who, in particular, singled out the Socialist Front and the S.U.P.P. But now that I have got his explanation about the banning of the Socialist Front and the S.U.P.P., I am glad of that assurance, that because we did not participate in it, we should be banned. I am glad for that assurance, and I shall in due course try and get the proper copy of the *Berita Harian* and look it up. If not, perhaps, the Minister of Information may get his Director of Information to give me a copy of that speech, because I would like to see the original of that speech since the *Straits Times* has given a very distorted version, I think. I am not saying that the *Straits Times* did that deliberately, because we saw down there, "Ban the Socialist Front", "Ban the S.U.P.P."; and we in the Socialist Front were naturally perturbed that just because we did not participate in the Solidarity Week, just because we do not see eye to eye with the Government on this matter, we should be banned.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as has been admitted by the Honourable Minister of Information, there have been flaws in the Solidarity Week, which were pointed out by the Honourable Mem-

ber for Ipoh. He has agreed that there have been flaws, perhaps unintentional, about calling people to rally to this—he has admitted himself—and as such you cannot blame the Opposition if we do not look at the gift horse in the mouth.

Another flaw which I wish to bring forward to the Honourable Minister concerned is this. If this is a national effort, it is an effort of the Government and not of the Alliance Party, then, Mr Chairman, Sir, I fail to understand why the Ministers of the Government, who are already far overworked should be sent to the four corners of the States of Malaysia to head this Week. I say this because we know that in Singapore the P.A.P. Government is in control of that State and in Kelantan the Honourable Mentri Besar is the Head of that State; and as such if it is going to be a national effort, why should not the Prime Minister of Singapore be asked to spearhead that National Solidarity Week? Mr Chairman, Sir, here I am not trying to curry favour of the P.A.P. (*Laughter*) or to speak for the P.A.P., but I am merely saying that if it is going to be a national effort, why should not the Prime Minister of Singapore be asked to spearhead that and why an Alliance Minister be asked to spearhead the National Solidarity Week there. In the like manner, why should not the Honourable the Mentri Besar of Kelantan be asked to spearhead? Then you can show the country that this is a national effort. Why should it be that everything should be done by the Alliance? If it is to be a national effort, then, properly speaking, the Heads of those two States should be asked to spearhead that Solidarity Week. I hope these observations will be taken into account by the Honourable Minister concerned when, perhaps, there may be another Solidarity Week in the years to come. We hope confrontation ends before that time—perhaps, I am naive enough to say it will end before another year is over—but if there is going to be another National Solidarity Week, then we should, properly speaking, ask both the Heads of

these two States to spearhead that Week.

**Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman:**

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I clarify the point made by the Honourable Member just now? As a matter of fact, the Central Government Ministers, who were at the States, were representing the Central Government. They were there actually to convey the message of the Prime Minister about the Solidarity Week, and actually the Menteri Besar, or the Prime Minister, or the Chief Minister are the Heads. If you want to call them spearheads, they are the spearheads in the States concerned and it is not the intention of the Central Government to interfere, and there is no opposition at all from the State Governments which the Honourable Member mentioned just now.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, I am grateful for that clarification. From press reports—after all we can only judge from press reports—including those handouts from the Department of Information, it would appear that this Minggu Perpaduan was spearheaded by the Alliance Ministers concerned, and I am grateful for the clarification by the Honourable Minister just now, and no doubt the Heads of the various States concerned are also very grateful for that.

There is one more little point. I quite rightly believe that the Assistant Minister of Justice has pointed out that those who do not participate in the Minggu Perpaduan wilfully are disloyal and are giving another bullet to the firearms of the Indonesian Government. Sir, I think that is a very sweeping statement to make because, although the Socialist Front, for the reasons already enunciated, feared that this would turn out to be an Alliance stunt and therefore chose not to participate in the Minggu Perpaduan, it does not mean that we are disloyal. Take me for example—if I may quote my own instance, Sir—I belong to the medical profession and I belong to the Council of the Malayan Medical Association, and we in the Council of the Malayan

Medical Association decided—I was one of the main sponsors of it—that all the doctors in private practice should rally round to the Government and offer our services voluntarily to the Government in times of emergency; and none other than the Minister of Health has said that this is the best news that he has heard for a long, long time. I was a part of that—I was a part in initiating that move in the Malayan Medical Council—being a member of the Council of the Malayan Medical Association.

**Dato' Dr Ismail:** Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of information, is that how the Honourable Member is so popular in the Socialist Front by dealing out medicine? (*Laughter*).

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, I do not know what my profession of medicine has got to do with my politics. I try as far as possible not to mix my politics with my medicine (*Laughter*). Perhaps, I can assure the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs that I do not give the wrong political prescription to my patients (*Laughter*). Mr Chairman, Sir, I only just wish to say that I endorse all that has been said by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Member from Sarawak.

One final word, Sir. This fund is being provided for the maintenance of internal security meaning, of course, national security as well. We would hope that it really means national security and that national security does not become synonymous with the security of the Alliance party. If it is synonymous with the security of the Alliance party, and if the Alliance party is in danger of being toppled at the polls, then the Government might well make use of this sum of money, in the name of national security, to put lots of us behind bars and see that we do not take part in the polls in the years to come. It has been openly stated by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and Justice that both the S.U.P.P. and the Socialist Front are in danger of being proscribed. If, Mr

Chairman, Sir, the Government has such an overwhelming evidence of our connivance, our treacheries, so called, or collaboration with the Government, then I challenge the Government to publish a White Paper on that. Let it publish a White Paper on the disloyal activities of both the S.U.P.P. and the Socialist Front and let the whole country judge whether we are loyal or disloyal.

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** Mr Chairman, Sir, while I was seated here, I was observing the speech of the Member for Batu and I thought that he was belabouring the point much too much and that he really suffered from a guilt complex, his party suffered from a guilt complex . . . .

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Is the Honourable Minister saying that I suffer from guilt complex or my party suffers from guilt complex?

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** I think both suffer from guilt complex. In the end, however, he thought that the best thing was to put on a bold front and he has put it on, but I think everyone knows—he does more than anybody else—the truth.

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refute the suggestion given by the Honourable Member for Batu who has said that the National Solidarity Week is not a national effort. Had he attended the public meeting, which was publicised well in advance by the press on October 26 in Dewan Pustaka, he would have known . . . .

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, is the House going to sit beyond 12 o'clock? (*Laughter*).

**Mr Chairman:** If the Honourable Member is going to be long, then I have to ask him to continue his speech this afternoon!

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong:** I won't be very long, Sir, and I will take only five minutes.

**Mr Chairman:** Five minutes' time is quite long enough. (*Laughter*).

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong:** Three minutes?

**Mr Chairman:** No.

*Sitting suspended at 12.03 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.*

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

### THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (NATIONAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE) BILL

#### Committee Stage

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Preamble* ordered to stand as the preamble of the Bill.

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

### THE TOLLS (ROADS AND BRIDGES) BILL

#### Second Reading

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the payment of tolls for the use of certain roads and bridges" be read a second time.

Sir, the intention of this Bill is quite simple. It is to empower the Government to impose tolls on roads and bridges.

In our country, we have embarked on a big scheme of improvements to roads and bridges, and the results can be seen throughout the country. However, this has resulted in a fair degree of expenditure, and it is felt that at certain stretches where tolls can be imposed, it is proper that this be levied on traffic using such roads. This would in a way help the Government in the building of more roads and bridges, because it would mean that the traffic which uses such roads and bridges would help repay the cost of such expense. However, I wish to

assure the House that it is not the intention to impose tolls in reckless abandon all over the country.

Sir, I beg to move.

**Enche' Tan Siew Sin:** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Bill yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom ini berkenaan dengan cukai lalu-lintas dalam Malaysia. Saya sangat sukachita mendengar berkenaan dengan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini telah di-kemukakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana 4 tahun dahulu saya telah mendatangkan satu shor dalam Dewan yang lama memikirkan perbelanjaan Kerajaan di-atas membuat jalan baharu, jambatan dan sakalian-nya sangat-lah besar perbelanjaan dari sa-tahun ka-satahun dan perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang baharu kepada negara kita tetapi di-dalam negara<sup>2</sup> yang lebeh maju daripada kita seperti di-Amerika, Australia dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya cukai sa-demikian ini memang-lah berjalan sampai hari ini pun. Umpamanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu jambatan yang besar di-Sydney ia-itu satu jambatan yang mempunyai satu keagongan dalam dunia ini sampai hari ini pun mengutip cukai sa-demikian ini juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu<sup>2</sup> Kementerian yang chuma mengeluarkan perbelanjaan tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun berjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit banyak-nya dan tidak mengutip apa<sup>2</sup> perbelanjaan balek ia-lah Kementerian Kerjaraya. Kita perhatikan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri ini bekerja sangat kuat sampai badan-nya kurus panjang (*Ketawa*) dan berjemor sampai hitam badan-nya kerana berkhidmat kepada negara dan ra'ayat. Jadi saya rasa kalau orang<sup>2</sup> yang bertanggung-jawab di-atas kerja<sup>2</sup> beliau yang sangat kuat itu dan di-atas wang yang di-churah<sup>2</sup>-kan untuk kema'amoran dan kesenangan ra'ayat jelata patut sangat-lah di-kutip balek. Jalan kita telah pun terkenal yang terbaik sa-kali di-Tenggara Asia dan satu daripada jalan yang baik dalam dunia ini. Kita, bila bawa motokar seperti-lah

kita membawa di-atas sa-helai kain puteh baik-nya jalan kita ini. Di-atas kerja yang baik ini saya memberi tahniah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan. Perkara sa-demikian ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan mudah hendak di-jalankan. Negeri<sup>2</sup> di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pun berchadang bersungguh<sup>2</sup> hendak membuat jalan raya dan jambatan seperti Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan. PAS chuma hendak membuat satu jambatan dan satu pertiga daripada negara-nya telah pun di-jual atau pun tergadai. Ini saya menunjukkan kesusahan-nya buat satu<sup>2</sup> perkara itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tetapi al-hamdulillah, Kerajaan Perikatan dalam Malaysia ini membuat rancangan yang besaran<sup>2</sup>—buat jambatan beribu banyak-nya dan membaiki jalan raya tidak satu inchi tanah pun tergadai atau di-jual didalam negeri kita ini. Jadi sudah sampai-lah masa-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat jelata sakalian yang mampu membayar cukai ini mesti membayar-nya. Kita jangan-lah hendak-nya ia-itu kita ra'ayat sama ada ta'at kepada Undang<sup>2</sup> atau pun tidak ta'at, duduk dalam negara ini, mesti membayar juga. Jadi jangan-lah kita harap sa-mata<sup>2</sup> daripada usaha dan tenaga daripada Kerajaan—kita mesti bayar cukai ini. Saya yakin dan perchaya cukai ini tidak akan memberi kesusahan kepada orang ramai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita bernasib baik dalam Malaysia ini kerana Kerajaan sanggup membuat rancangan yang besaran<sup>2</sup> seperti yang ada pada hari ini khas-nya jalan raya, jambatan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Dalam ucapan saya pada tahun<sup>2</sup> yang lampau berkenaan dengan hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah katakan dengan tegas-nya, kalau sakira-nya Kerajaan tidak ada daya upaya atau pun tidak mampu membuat rancangan yang besaran<sup>2</sup> bagini boleh-lah kita berikan kepada sharikat atau pun co-operation menyelenggarakan-nya.

Tetapi nasib baik-lah kita dalam Pentadbiran Kerajaan Perikatan ini, segala tenaga kita membuat sa-suatu rancangan<sup>2</sup> yang besar ini untuk faedah ra'ayat jelata. Saya harap

segala wang yang akan dapat daripada chukai<sup>2</sup> itu akan di-taborkan dalam negara kita ini untuk faedah ra'ayat jelata. Bukan satu sen pun akan masuk ka-dalam poket Menteri Kerja Raya atau pun ka-dalam poket Kerajaan Perikatan. Bahkan akan di-taborkan semua-nya saperti yang saya katakan terlebih dahulu tadi untuk faedah ra'ayat di-negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu-nya sa-belum ada-nya sa-batang jalan dari Slim River ka-Tanjong Malim, tuan<sup>2</sup> sakalian tentu-lah maseh ingat berjalan daripada Utara ka-Selatan daripada tempat itu memakan masa lebeh  $\frac{1}{2}$  jam, dan sampai sahaja kita ka-Tanjong Malim, tengkok kita pun rasa sakit pinggang kita pun rasa lengoh, oleh sebab jalan itu berbengkang bengkok. Tetapi pada hari ini kita tengok satu jalan terbentang baik dan kita boleh jalan daripada Slim River sampai ka-Tanjong Malim, memakan masa lebeh<sup>2</sup> 10 minit sahaja lama-nya.

Satu perkara yang saya hendak mendatangkan shor di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah berkenaan dengan chukai yang akan di-kutip. Pemandu kereta dalam negara kita ini ia-lah dudok-nya di-sabelah kanan, jadi teringat-lah saya apabila lebeh chukai yang hendak di-pungut tentu-lah pondok<sup>2</sup> itu atau pejabat ini akan di-adakan. Kawan<sup>2</sup> saya daripada bangsa China atau India terutama-nya akan lebeh memberi sokongan kapada Bill ini, tetapi mereka tentu-lah merasa susah sadikit kalau sa-kira-nya pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tempat hendak di-kutip wang chukai itu, memakan masa. Umpamanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai sa-saorang driver motokar di-situ, orang di-Pejabat itu kata, hendak nama, hendak pasport dan hendak bermacham<sup>2</sup> lagi. Jadi saya rasa perkara yang saperti itu, mesti-lah di-elakkan, kerana terutama sa-kali peniaga<sup>2</sup> dalam negara kita ini sudi membantu Kerajaan dengan sa-penoh<sup>2</sup>-nya, perkara yang mereka tidak ingin ia-lah membuang masa, pada tempat yang akan mengutip chukai<sup>2</sup> itu.

Oleh yang demikian saya mendatangkan shor di-sini, ia-itu pondok<sup>2</sup> atau pun pejabat<sup>2</sup> yang hendak mengu-

tip chukai<sup>2</sup> itu, hendak-lah di-adakan sa-belah kanan. Jadi driver<sup>2</sup> itu bila sampai di-situ beri duit terus jalan, dan mesti-lah tidak memakan masa lebeh daripada satu seken atau pun jangan lebeh daripada satu seken. Biar lebeh sadikit pembayaran-nya, tidak apa, tetapi tolong jangan mengambil masa atau pun membuang masa mereka itu di-situ. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, before I commence on my speech proper, I wish to say that the previous speaker although congratulating and supporting the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications has brought to his attention one difficulty of the ra'ayat—i.e., the waste of time—and he has drawn the attention of the Minister that we should have a *pondok*, or a collecting house, which is to be situated right where a person passes and, if I remember rightly, he does not have to spend more than a minute in paying for his toll and off he goes on his journey.

**Enche' Tajudin bin Ali:** Only one second.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** I am sorry, he wanted it to be one second. But I do not know how the Minister of works is going to resolve that—but I will leave it to him. No doubt he will be going to contrive or compute that fast enough.

Nevertheless, as the Honourable Minister of Works has seen, there is at least one doubt regarding this Bill. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance on Wednesday afternoon reminded this House that fuel tax is ideal. Now, if added to it you have such a novel tax like this, then it is generally safe to say that such a tax will draw on it adverse comments, for this tax is not ideal. As I can see it, the Bill before me has a good deal of flaws, and I shall bring them to the attention of the Minister concerned.

Mr Speaker, Sir, during the Middle Ages in England the lord of a manor used to place an obstacle across the road and, of course, he was the "lord of all his survey" and anyone who

wished to cross his land had to pay a toll—it is just as simple as that. But I hope the Honourable the Minister of works does not regard himself as the “lord of all his survey” in Malaysia. Fortunately, if I heard him correctly, he stated that he was not going to receive this toll discriminately. For this mercy the ra'ayat will have to be thankful to the Honourable Minister of Works for his firm assurance that he was not going to be very discriminately.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if I remember rightly, before the beginning of World War I, there was only one place in Malaya where toll was collected and that was where you had to cross the Iskandar Bridge. Here, correct me if I am wrong, I remember I used to cross this Iskandar Bridge—I think I used to cross it on a bicycle in those days and had to pay a toll (that was before the war), just like in the Middle Ages the lord of a manor collected his toll. But the British Raj in his wisdom dispensed with the toll after the war. Then, during the Emergency in the days of General Templer a number of roads, for strategic reasons, were built, a classic example of which was the Maran Road which is just as lovely and just as safe as the Slim River Road mentioned just now. Now, if under the colonial regime, under the British Raj, the British Raj did not think it fit to inflict such a toll on the people, whom they ruled over, then I feel that it is a retrograde step if we have to impose a toll.

Before I go further, Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it is fit and proper that I should congratulate the Minister of Works for the wonderful job he has done. My job here today is not only to criticise, but to give credit where credit is due. The Minister—rather, his Ministry—has done a wonderful job over the Slim River road; and, of course, the bridges in the East Coast would never have been built if we were not an independent country, and likewise the bridges over the Batu Pahat river and the Muar River. If we were under the British Raj, the British Raj would probably say, “To hell with these people. Let them go by ferry. We

need not worry about the East Coast; the people in any case cannot pay the tax.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, having said that, I must say that today I wish to voice the views of those who are voiceless in this country, because, as the Minister knows, I myself personally am not affected a great deal by it. Unfortunately, owing to the nature of my work, I am bound to Kuala Lumpur all the time and consequently I cannot savour of the delights of driving at 100 miles an hour along the Slim River road, or savour of the delights of the beautiful sights along the East Coast, and not having to waste my time and temper waiting for ferries to ferry me across the rivers. But, no doubt, the Minister of Works has noticed some adverse criticisms in the press by the people who will be using all these roads and bridges, and it is their views that I wish to bring to the attention of the Minister of Works.

Now, I have said that this Bill has lots of flaws in it, because, to my simple mind, Sir, the word “vehicle” down here has not been defined. It is safe to say that if it is a lorry, it is a vehicle; if it is a motor car, it is a vehicle; but when you come down to a motor cycle, I do not know whether that is classified as a vehicle. You may say that if it has to be registered with the R.I.M.V., of course it is a vehicle. But when you come to a bicycle, if one has to push a bicycle across the bridge around the stretch of Slim River, then I do not know whether that is classified as a vehicle. This Bill here unfortunately did not define the word “vehicle”. I would like to have a clarification from the Minister of the word “vehicle”, because it vitally affects the cyclists, who, as the Minister, I hope, will agree, does very little damage to the road in the course of his use of the road.

Then, Mr Speaker, Sir, although this Bill gives the Minister concerned a great deal of discretionary powers, unfortunately, to my mind at least, it is very ambiguous. For example, if it is the intention of this Bill to recover part or whole of the money spent on

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

*Clauses 1 to 5—*

**Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan:** Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Clause 5 ini mengatakan:

"The Minister may by order exempt any vehicle from the payment of tolls."

Apa-kah jenis motokar yang akan di-kecualikan daripada chukai itu?

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** Motokar<sup>2</sup> kerajaan, barangkali.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Chairman, Sir, Clause 1 (2) reads—"This Act shall apply only to the States of Malaya." Mr Chairman, Sir, it is the declared intention of the Central Government to spread the good things of life to the Bornean States. That at least has been declared time and again in this House, and the good things of life in any country—as the Minister of Works will agree with me—will also include good bridges and roads. But in this Bill it is clearly stated that it will apply only to the States of Malaya. I hope in the Bornean States also there will be roads and bridges built extensively. They too, I hope this House will agree with me, should have a share of the good things of life down there. That being so, will the Minister give us an idea when the good things of life are extended down there and will this be applied to the Bornean States as well?

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** Let us do things by stages. People may not like tolls and we do not want to go ahead imposing tolls all over Malaysia. This is the first stage, may be later on, but this is to be decided by time.

With regard to the question of the Member for Raub as to what vehicles can be exempted, we think primarily of the vehicles used by the Government, like P.W.D. vehicles and such likes. If he is thinking probably of Members of Parliament, I have no comment to make at this moment (*Laughter*).

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** On a point of clarification, I don't see why Members of Parliament should be exempted.

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** I agree.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Is the statement by the Minister of Works that we will think about this, is that a hint of the shape of things to come for the Bornean States. Is this being used as the thin edge of the wedge for the people down there? Before thinking of the collection of tolls, I hope the Government is going to embark on a huge extension of the roads and bridges in the Bornean States.

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** I am surprised at the manner that the Member for Batu is putting words into my mouth. In the beginning he just asked whether this should not go to the States of East Malaysia and I said that we were having a limited exercise, we thought only of Malaya at the moment and that it was too soon for me to say what would happen in the areas of East Malaysia. Now, he states that this is the thin point of the wedge and that we would be imposing tolls in East Malaysia or the Borneo States.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** I merely asked the question. I did not say that the Minister stated that.

**Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:** He asked a question and then he inferred. I don't know what this inference is. I am not in a position to commit the States of Borneo and I am not in a position now to say what we will do. These things have got to be done by consultation and agreement.

*Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

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

## THE ESTATE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS (REGISTRATION) BILL

### Second Reading

**The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the registration of estate hospital assistants and probationer estate hospital assistants and for matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill is a straight forward one and will, among others, provide for the

manager concerned. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the supervision by the V.M.Os. of the estate hospital assistants is very poor and this has resulted in fatalities. With your permission, Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall quote from the *Straits Times* of the 20th October, 1964, just to enlighten this House on how poor is the supervision of the estate hospital assistants by the V.M.Os., and how poor is the system itself. It is not only the hospital assistants were at fault, but the whole system is wrong. Mr Speaker, Sir, the caption of this write-up is "Children's Death: Warrant for Hospital Assistant—Malacca, Monday—

The Jasin coroner, Mr Ramanatha Iyer, today issued a warrant for the arrest of an estate hospital assistant, John Paul, 20, at the inquest on three children.

The three children were two girls, R. Abhiramasundari and G. Padmavathy, both aged six, and a boy, R. Devadas, aged five.

The children, whose parents are tappers on Serkam Estate, 23 miles from here, died as a result of taking embrocation at the estate dispensary on April 14.

At the end of the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of negligence against John Paul who was in charge of the dispensary.

The coroner was told that the three deceased children and three other children went to the estate dispensary for treatment for colds on the evening of April 14.

The children were given medicine by an amah who assisted John Paul.

After returning home, the six children began vomiting and were taken to the dispensary two hours later.

Paul then gave them a mixture of bismuth and sent them home as he was under the impression that they were suffering from food.

When the vomiting failed to stop, the children were then taken to the estate group hospital where they were treated as out-patients again.

Later in the night, the condition of some of the children worsened and Abhiramasundari was moved to the General Hospital where she died soon after admission.

The other five were also taken to the hospital later. But Devadas died on the way and Padmavathy shortly after admission.

The other three children were cured after treatment.

The police later took possession of the bottle of medicine which was given to the children. It was found to contain embrocation. The stomach contents of the children confirmed this."

Mr Speaker, Sir, this goes to show how lax is the supervision of the estate hospitals. I hope the Minister of Health heard what I said about John Paul. He was aged 20, and as such I do not see what sort of training he could have got, because after 1954 there were no examinations held for such people. Consequently from 1954 till now—1964, a period of 10 years—he could not have had any training whatsoever; and such a person has been placed to work in an estate hospital. It is a case of the blind leading the blind. John Paul, who is presumably totally untrained, gets an untrained amah to give medicine which turns out to be embrocation to the children. In this case, literally the cure, if you can call it a cure, is worse than the disease. After all, the children went there for merely a cold and the cure resulted in death of three persons.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is no secret that the worst cases of anaemia in the maternity hospitals in this country are found amongst estate workers. This is mainly because the estates are unwilling to spend money on purchasing drugs, e.g. iron tablets for the expectant mothers.

Then again, as I have stated before, patients with ailments and other illnesses are often sent to hospital too late with disastrous results to the patients themselves.

Recently, there was an outbreak of malaria in Carey Island off Port Swettenham. It affected almost the whole labour force and, as usual, this was hushed up and nothing appeared in the press. I don't know whether the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Health was aware of this mass outbreak of malaria which occurred, I think, about two months ago. This shows how inefficient and lax is the medical care of the estate workers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope I have convinced this House not only of the deplorable conditions of the estate hospitals but also of the gross inefficiency and laxity of the medical care of the estate hospitals.

The Minister, in his introductory speech of this Bill, has stated that he has consulted a number of people, and I do not know whether it is the practice of the Minister to consult the employers only. If I remember rightly, he stated that he consulted the U.P.A.M., but I did not hear him say that he consulted the N.U.P.W. Now, I have checked it up with the N.U.P.W. which has told me that it has not been consulted on this. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very strange that on such a legislation of this nature, as I have pointed out to the House before, where it affects the worker, very often the Government chooses to consult . . . .

**Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to clarify. The Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Labour and the All Malayan Estates Staff Union, where the dressers and everybody are in, and also the United Planting Association of Malaya.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Sir, I am grateful for that clarification. I have stated before that the All Malayan Estates Staff Association is a very small one and in any case I think the Hospital Assistants belong to this group. But it is the workers that you should consult to find out whether they are satisfied with the medical care. After all, it is the worker who is at the receiving end of these deplorable conditions and of these inadequate medical facilities. As I have said before, I have checked it up with the N.U.P.W. which has told me that it has not been consulted. Why on such an important issue it should not be consulted, I do not know, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Another point is this. Although this ostensibly concerns only the Estate Hospital Assistants, it is of great interest to the medical profession—here I mean the Malayan Medical Association. I would have thought that the Minister or the Government, in bringing such a piece of legislation before this House, should also seek the views of the Malayan Medical Association. Why the Minister should

ignore such a body, I fail to understand again. The Malayan Medical Association has time and again drawn the attention of the Government to the deplorable conditions of the estate hospitals, and why they should not be consulted, I do not know. In view of this lack of consultation with the Malayan Medical Association and with the N.U.P.W., I think it is not out of order for me to suggest to the Minister that he should withdraw this Bill not just because it is a bad Bill, but he should withdraw it so that the Malayan Medical Association and the N.U.P.W. could be consulted so as to enable us to look at the situation as a whole, rather than from the estate Hospital Assistants' point of view; and, perhaps, the Minister can present a much better Bill to his House subsequently.

**Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank the Honourable Member for Batu for welcoming this Bill and also for his appreciation of Government's action on this matter—of course, that was at the beginning of his speech, but towards the end of his speech, his welcoming has come to nothing. (*Laughter*).

Sir, I do not know whether conditions in some hospitals generally are deplorable or not. But we hope that by the passing of this Bill, there will be improvements.

The suggestion by the Honourable Member for taking over all estate hospitals by the Government will be taken into consideration. In fact, we have been thinking on this line for some time now.

With regard to his suggestion that I tour the estate hospitals, I shall certainly do so in due time.

I wish to inform the Honourable Member that the Government is not bound to consult the M.M.A. or the N.U.P.W.

**Dr Tan Chee Khoon:** Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I did not say that the Minister must consult. We all know that the Minister is not bound, or the Government is not duty bound, to consult anybody.

But in the interest of better relationship between the Minister and the medical profession, one would have hoped that the Minister would consult or seek the views of the profession concerned.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 4—*

**Dr Tan Chee Khoo:** May I ask for clarification of Clause 1 (2)—“This Act shall not apply to the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak.” Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not trying to pose myself as the champion of the Bornean States, but I really do not see why every time a Bill is brought up before this House there is this clause—just now we had the Bill on tolls on roads and bridges where the Bornean States were excluded—in this case not only the Bornean States but also Singapore is excluded. As you know, Mr Chairman, Sir, in Singapore this presents no problem, because there are no large estates and most of the estates are in any case taken up for development. But with the Borneo States it is a different matter altogether. Vast tracts of land in the Borneo States are being opened up or are going to be opened up and as required by law, they must provide estate hospitals for those areas. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of that; and if he is aware of that, will he consider extending this Bill to the Bornean States as well?

**Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:** Mr Chairman, Sir, this will be considered after consultation with the Bornean States and Singapore.

*Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

*Clauses 5 to 11 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

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

### THE FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (INCORPORATION) BILL

#### Second Reading

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “an Act to incorporate the Federal Industrial Development Authority to be charged with responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of industrial development in Malaysia” be read a second time.

Sir, Honourable Members will recall that the Rueff Economic Mission which visited Malaya and the other States that were to form Malaysia in 1963 recommended, amongst other things, in its report and recommendations on the economic aspects of Malaysia, the establishment of an autonomous central agency to be called the Federal Industrial Development Authority or FIDA, as a measure to co-ordinate industrial development policies and activities and to stimulate and accelerate the growth of industrial development in Malaysia, which, at the present time, are carried out by several agencies and governments in the various States of Malaysia. One of the main functions of this Authority would be to carry out feasibility studies in order to determine specific industrial projects which could be economically established in Malaysia. This information will greatly help to speed up the industrialisation of the country as it will facilitate promotion and provide investors with a readily available list of investment possibilities. At the moment investors have to make their own investigations and estimation of investment opportunities in the country. The Authority, through the composition of its membership, will be able to co-ordinate the industrial development policies and activities of the various States and organisations engaged in industrial development. The Authority would advise the Government on the formulation of a co-ordinated industrial

development policy throughout Malaysia.

The Rueff Mission, however, recommended that as there already exists a number of industrial financing institutions the activities of FIDA should exclude industrial finance. These recommendations have been welcomed and endorsed by all the States. The States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak have been consulted on the draft of the Bill and they have expressed no objection to the Bill.

As Honourable Members will note, the Bill provides for the incorporation of FIDA, the composition for its membership and its main functions. The Authority will be responsible to the Minister of Commerce and industry who may give direction to the Authority of a general nature not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. The constitution of the Authority provides membership for all those agencies or institutions engaged in commerce, manufacturing, industrial financing and industrial development. The Authority is also empowered to undertake development of industrial sites either on its own account or on behalf of State Governments in view of the importance of such developed sites in promoting industrial development.

The Authority will be financed by Government grants. The Bill also provides for procedure of meetings of the Authority and the Minister is empowered to make such regulations as he deems necessary.

In relation to Singapore, this subject is concurrent and, as such, Article 79 (2) of the Constitution would apply. However, Sir, because of the urgency and the fact that the Singapore Government has been consulted and has no objection to the Bill, I would ask that this Bill be allowed to be proceeded with.

Sir, I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time.

**The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan):** Sir, I beg to second the motion.

**Enche' Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang):** Mr Speaker, Sir, in-so-far as F.I.D.A. is to be formed with the view of accelerating industrial growth and development in our new nation, I am sure many of our colleagues will give this motion their whole-hearted support. Particularly, Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as the pioneer status is concerned, each of the States of Sabah, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya has its own Pioneer Status Ordinance. The existing arrangement leads to a complicated and unco-ordinated industrial activities, particularly, if I recall rightly, some time last year, within a very short period of time, the Government of Singapore, the P.A.P. Government, started to grant pioneer status to a number of companies. And, in fact, if I may say so, they became cheaper by the dozens and this was done without consideration of the impact on the rest of the nation. As such, if the F.I.D.A. could be made an efficient instrument to co-ordinate all industrial activities, every right thinking economist would commend the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry for bringing before this House this motion. Thank you, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 4—*

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Sir, in Clause 2, sub-section 3 (f), I beg to move that the word "in" between the words "and" and "industrial" be deleted.

*Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

*Clauses 5 to 7—*

**Dr Lim Swee Ann:** Sir, I beg to move that the word "of" in Clause

5. line one, between the words "be" and "functions" be deleted and the word "the" be replaced.

*Clauses 5 to 7* inclusive, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Clauses 8 to 11* inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Schedule* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

*Long Title—*

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Sir, I beg to move that the word "to" between the words "responsibility" and "for" in the long title of the Bill be deleted.

*Long title*, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendment: read the third time and passed.

**THE RAILWAY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL**

**Second Reading**

**Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Ordinance, 1948" be read a second time.

Sir, this Bill is simple and straightforward. It seeks to give powers to the Malayan Railway Administration to borrow monies which may be required by the Administration for the performance of its duties and functions under the Railway Ordinance either from the Government or from any other person.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud:** Tuan Speaker, Bill di-depan kita ia-lah satu Bill meminta kuasa daripada Dewan ini supaya Railway Administration boleh meminjam wang dan sa-bagai-nya. Tuan Yang di-Per-tua, sungguh pun chara mendapat keuntungan, asalkan memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan<sup>2</sup> dengan chara meminjam ini, patut Menteri atau Kerajaan memandang berat terhadap chara<sup>2</sup>

Malayan Railway ini menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya. Sebab bertahun<sup>2</sup> yang lepas daripada Penyata yang depan kita, chuma tahun 1961 sahaja yang Perkhidmatan ini ada mendapat keuntungan, sa-lain daripada itu tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun terpaksa-lah Kerajaan membantu-nya. Saya memandang Railway ia-lah satu perkhidmatan perniagaan pengangkutan yang besar, yang utama di-tanah ayer kita dan saya tak fikir satu<sup>2</sup> perkhidmatan perniagaan ma-cham ini boleh mendapat kerugian. Jadi, saya kkuatir dengan chara kita memberi kuasa, Perkhidmatan ini, boleh meminjam wang pada hal me-reka tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun, rugi, mengakibatkan kita lagi menambah lagi pertolongan pada mereka yang saya fikir perjalanan dan perkhidmatan mereka itu tidak sa-bagaimana yang sa-patut kita kehendaki. Sebab kita perhatikan, perkhidmatan pengangkutan yang lain<sup>2</sup> itu tidak pernah menanggung keru-gian.

Di-sini rasa saya, sa-telah kita menengok Penyata ini dari sa-tahun ka-satahun, patut-lah Perkhidmatan ini memikirkan, mensesuaian diri dengan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan-nya. Kalau ambil satu dua chontoh, bagaimana mereka<sup>2</sup> ini menjalankan perkhidmatan, ia-itu pegawai<sup>2</sup>, ia-itu kerja kereta railway ini, saya berasa banyak lagi tempat<sup>2</sup> yang boleh di-kurangkan perbelanjaan<sup>2</sup> ini. Um-pama-nya, pada satu hari saya naik keretapi, Pemereksa Tiket<sup>2</sup> di-dalam itu, yang pergi bersama<sup>2</sup> empat orang sa-kali, Chief Guard, Sub. Guard dan dua orang lagi semua sa-kali. Jadi patut kerja boleh di-jalankan oleh sa-orang, tidak mustahak ka-empat<sup>2</sup> sa-kali. Jadi saya rasa, ini-lah satu chara perbelanjaan yang membazir. Sa-belum kita mendapat kemerdekaan, sa-belum perang, saya perhatikan ta' pernah lebeh daripada dua sa-banyak<sup>2</sup>-nya orang yang memereksa tiket<sup>2</sup> di-dalam keretapi, sekarang empat. Jadi ini-lah rasa saya satu<sup>2</sup>-nya.

Yang kedua, saya ada bertanya kapada peniaga<sup>2</sup> kita, mengapa-kah mereka<sup>2</sup> ini ta' mahu menggunakan perkhidmatan keretapi ini. Kata dia, belanja terlampau tinggi, masa terlampau panjang, kalau mahukan satu<sup>2</sup>

gerabak yang patut saudagar<sup>2</sup> menggunakan dengan chepat-nya, tidak boleh di-dapati dengan chepat-nya. Bagitu juga pengangkutan<sup>2</sup> menurunkan barang<sup>2</sup> pun tidak menyesuaikan sa-bagaimana sa-patut-nya yang keretapi ini mesti berlumba dengan perkhidmatan pengangkutan yang lain kerana apa mereka memikirkan, “kami orang Kerajaan, tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan dapat gaji, apa gadoh”, tidak mengindahkan pendapatan yang mereka dapat daripada perusahaan itu.

Jadi, rasa saya, saya khuatir kalau kita tidak menjaga mereka ini, yang mengakibatkan kita lagi bertanggung-jawab segala hutang<sup>2</sup> yang akan mereka buat, bukan daripada Kerajaan, tetapi di-luar daripada Kerajaan dan saya perchaya ini mengakibatkan rungutan daripada orang ramai yang membayar-nya. Jadi, rasa saya, saya minta kepada Kerajaan untuk mengambil berat dalam hal ini, dan sa-boleh<sup>2</sup>-nya hendak-lah perkhidmatan ini menyesuaikan dengan pendapatan<sup>2</sup>-nya. Kalau umpama-nya perbelanjaan lebeh, patut-lah di-kurangkan perbelanjaan<sup>2</sup>-nya, saperti perbelanjaan yang lebeh yang tidak mustahak, atau perbelanjaan yang lebeh, yang tidak sa-imbang dengan pendapatan hendak-lah di-hapuskan langsung.

Kita tengok sekarang pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang bekerja dalam perkhidmatan ini beria<sup>2</sup> sangat hendak minta mengiktirafkan mereka sa-bagai pegawai<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan, dan ini saya pandang, mereka fikir jikalau sa-bagai sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan, tidak-lah ada tanggung-jawab mereka itu, bagaimana-kah hendak mendapatkan pendapatan yang lebeh daripada perusahaan<sup>2</sup> itu. Jadi, rasa saya, kalau menyesuaikan masa, patut-lah perkhidmatan keretapi ini di-jadikan satu private company terus, di-mana saya perchaya, usaha<sup>2</sup> bagi mereka<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara itu betul<sup>2</sup> menchari wang dalam perusahaan<sup>2</sup> itu—tidak sa-bagaimana sekarang yang mana mereka memikirkan, ah! tidak mustahak aku hendak bekerja kuat, kerana aku tetap di-bayar gaji pada tiap<sup>2</sup> bulan dan kerja aku tetap. Jadi, rasa saya, sa-kali lagi saya memandang berat dalam hal ini untuk kepentingan,

bukan sahaja kepada kita sa-bagai orang<sup>2</sup> yang membayar chukai, tetapi bagi orang<sup>2</sup> perniagaan juga boleh menggunakan dengan baik dan boleh menggunakan dengan elok perkhidmatan<sup>2</sup> itu. Terima kaseh.

**Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan Bill ini, saya tumpang hendak memberikan pendapat sedikit terhadap soal yang berlaku dalam perkhidmatan keretapi kita ini. Sa-panjang yang kita dapati pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun penyata<sup>2</sup> perkhidmatan keretapi kita ini menanggung kerugian yang pada himat dan pendapat saya bukanlah di-sebabkan oleh tidak ada kecekapan pegawai<sup>2</sup>, kaki-tangan dan pekerja<sup>2</sup>, tetapi ada-lah beberapa perkara yang perlu saya shorkan di-sini.

Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini ada-lah hak milek negara kita sendiri yang mana satu daripada perkara yang patut di-perbaiki pada hari ini ia-lah berhubung dengan keadaan<sup>2</sup>, tempat<sup>2</sup> yang akan menjadi daya penarek bagi orang ramai yang hendak menaiki keretapi itu, terutama sa-kali berhubung dengan pembenaan station. Oleh sebab keretapi ini hak negara, maka keadaan<sup>2</sup> station, perlu-lah dikaji dan di-perbaiki dengan lebeh indah dan terator supaya menarek perhatian pelancong<sup>2</sup> dan orang ramai yang akan menaiki keretapi itu.

Perkara yang kedua ia-lah pemandangan<sup>2</sup> di-tepi jalan. Sa-panjang jalan keretapi itu kita dapati pada masa ini ada-lah melalui hutan rimba yang luas yang tidak ada satu pun pemandangan<sup>2</sup> yang indah dan chantek, pada hal negeri kita pada masa ini sedang di-dalam pembangunan yang kita sudah bena bangunan<sup>2</sup>, pemandangan<sup>2</sup> yang chantek yang boleh menarek perhatian dan pengetahuan kepada penumpang<sup>2</sup> keretapi itu. Jadi, sa-bagai satu chara untuk menarek orang ramai menaiki keretapi itu, sama ada berjalan atau mengembara dengan keretapi dari utara sampai kaselatan, maka pembenaan tempat<sup>2</sup> yang sesuai di-kiri kanan jalan keretapi itu perlu-lah di-perbaiki supaya pelancong<sup>2</sup> tidak kechiwa menaiki keretapi, kerana sa-panjang yang kita

tahu di-station<sup>2</sup> keretapi pada masa ini sedang mengadakan iklan<sup>2</sup> yang chantek dan indah pemandangan<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya menarek perhatian orang ramai bagi menaiki keretapi, tetapi ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> tempat merasa hampa terhadap pemandangan bagi penumpang<sup>2</sup> keretapi itu, kerana apa yang terkandung di-dalam iklan itu tidak dapat di-lihat dengan tepat-nya.

Jadi, dengan sebab itu, saya mengshorkan kepada Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini supaya memikirkan dan mengkaji soal<sup>2</sup> ini supaya di-kiri kanan jalan keretapi itu di-perbaiki dengan lebih sempurna dan teratur serta pemandangan<sup>2</sup> yang chantek.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, khas-nya bagi perkhidmatan bahagian utara ia-itu daripada Pulau Pinang—Pulau Pinang, atau pun Bukit Mertajam ka-utara, sa-panjang yang saya alami bahawa penumpang<sup>2</sup> keretapi yang datang daripada negeri Thai menerusi Padang Besar, kebanyakan mereka itu lebih suka menaiki taxi, atau pun kereta sewa terus ka-Pulau Pinang, kerana menaiki keretapi malam, kerana keretapi malam pada waktu malam itu ada-lah lebih sempurna lagi dengan ada-nya tempat<sup>2</sup> kelas satu yang paling sempurna. Jadi, bagitu-lah juga, bukan sahaja bagi penumpang<sup>2</sup> dari negeri Siam, tetapi penumpang<sup>2</sup> dari negeri Perlis, dan Kedah juga mengalami bagitu, ia-itu mereka lebih suka menaiki taxi, atau pun kereta sendiri pergi ka-Bukit Mertajam, atau pun Prai untuk mendapatkan keretapi kelas satu, atau kelas dua yang lebih sempurna di-situ.

Jadi, saya shorkan untuk menambahkan pendapatan, untuk mengiklankan satu<sup>2</sup> perniagaan, ia-itu hak negara kita sendiri, maka tempat<sup>2</sup> kelas satu dan kelas dua bagi perkhidmatan dari Padang Besar ka-Pulau Pinang dan sa-terus-nya, hendak-lah di-lengkapi sama ada keretapi siang, atau pun keretapi pada waktu malam. Jadi, dengan ada-nya tiga<sup>2</sup> chara yang saya katakan tadi, ini saya rasa sedikit sebanyak akan membawa kesan, akan menarek perhatian penumpang<sup>2</sup>, atau pun pelancong<sup>2</sup> bagi menaiki keretapi dari utara ia-itu daripada Padang

Besar menerusi ka-selatan sampai ka-Singapura, dan sa-terus-nya sampai ka-pantai timor dan sa-balek-nya.

Itu-lah shor<sup>2</sup> saya yang ketiga<sup>2</sup> ini dan di-minta kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengkaji dengan sa-halus<sup>2</sup>-nya dan dapat di-laksanakan dengan sempurna-nya. Terima kaseh.

**Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kotastar Selatan):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya tujuan Bill ini ia-lah supaya dapat Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini di-jalankan dengan lebih sempurna lagi. Saperti mana yang kita tahu Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini telah pun di-jadikan sa-bahagian daripada Kerajaan dan saya perchaya satu daripada undang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan ia-lah pegawai<sup>2</sup>-nya tidak-lah patut menerima tip, atau pun sagu hati daripada orang ramai. Semacham kita tahu pegawai<sup>2</sup> keretapi ini dahulu-nya di-benarkan menerima tip, saperti porter<sup>2</sup> dan cabin<sup>2</sup> boy dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya ingin tahu, apa-kah pandangan Kerajaan berkenaan dengan perkara tip ini?

Lagi satu perkara ia-lah berkenaan dengan Express Service antara pekan<sup>2</sup> yang besar. Kita dapati, ada Express Service antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Pulau Pinang, tetapi malang-nya express ini chuma pada nama sahaja express, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya local train, dengan kerana keretapi ini kerap kali berhenti; ada tempat yang di-panggil "halt" pun dia berhenti, station yang ta' ada pernah di-naiki orang pun dia berhenti. Jadi dengan kerana itu maka lambat-lah perjalanan keretapi ini dan juga keretapi express ini tidak pernah sa-umor hidup saya simpan masa yang tertib mengikut jadual yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan. Bagi diri saya yang bekerja di-Alor Star saya selalu ingin sampai di-Alor Star supaya sempat saya pergi office. Sa-patut-nya keretapi mail ini sampai ka-Bukit Mertajam pada jam 6½ pagi, tetapi pada tiap<sup>2</sup> kali saya berjalan menggunakan keretapi ini tidak pernah-lah yang saya ingat keretapi ini sampai ka-Bukit Mertajam pada pukul 6½ dan oleh kerana itu saya selalu-lah pergi kerja terlewat. Jadi saya harap kalau pada masa akhir<sup>2</sup>

ini kita hendak pinjam wang untuk memperbaiki perkhidmatan keretapi ini mahu-lah kita menjalankan perkhidmatan ini dengan sa-chara yang sempurna supaya dapat memberi kesenangan<sup>2</sup> yang patut di-beri kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang menggunakan keretapi ini.

**Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Bill yang di-kemukakan ini dan saya bersetuju Kerajaan memberi pinjaman dari sa-masa ka-samasa kepada Pentadbiran Keretapi. Sebab<sup>2</sup> saya kata demikian ia-lah kita tahu Pentadbiran Keretapi menghadapi kerugian beberapa tahun, chuma pada tahun 1961 ada mendapat keuntungan dan saya dengar dalam tahun ini pun ada mendapat sedikit keuntungan. Jadi sa-bagai satu badan yang berdasarkan perniagaan kita mesti menchuba supaya menambah memperbaiki keadaan itu dari masa ka-masa. Jalan yang utama membaiki keadaan itu mesti-lah kita menambah memberi pinjaman dan pertolongan kewangan kepada Pentadbiran Keretapi. Ini satu jalan yang boleh membaiki keadaan itu, tetapi di-samping itu juga kita harus memperbaiki keadaan keretapi itu sendiri supaya keadaan-nya lebeh baik supaya penumpang<sup>2</sup> lebeh suka menaik keretapi.

Sa-panjang yang saya ingat, sebab saya datang dari pantai timor, masalah keretapi ini patut di-bangkitkan di-pantai timor-lah, nama keretapi ini Keretapi Express Sumpit Emas. Ini satu sahaja yang kita boleh jadualkan perjalanan keretapi ini tetap pada masa-nya, pada waktu yang lain tidak kurang lewat-nya, ada masa lewat sampai 6 jam. Bila saya bertanya Pegawai Keretapi mengapa keretapi lambat? Punctured-kah? (*Ketawa*). Jawab-nya, perhubungan talipon rosak. Bila perhubungan talipon rosak disasutu seteshen itu tidak dapat berhubong, jadi keretapi tidak boleh lalu. Jadi masalah keretapi ini rugi, sadikit sa-banyak ada kait-mengait-nya dengan Kementerian Talikom. Jadi dalam masalah ini saya memberi pandangan supaya pehak keretapi ini dan Kementerian Talikom mesti-lah ada perhubungan yang erat. Pada satu masa

saya pergi daripada Kuala Lipis ka-seteshen Mela, tambang-nya \$1.00 bagi Kelas Tiga, saya berlepas pada pukul 4.00 pagi dari Kuala Lipis hendak pergi ka-sabua tempat, sampai di-rumah pada pukul 4 pagi esok-nya. Kalau ini berlaku dua kali saya fikir tidak ada orang mahu naik keretapi lagi, tetapi kerana tidak ada jalan perhubungan lain lagi kita mesti naik keretapi juga. Saya yakin dan perchaya dengan sebab<sup>2</sup> yang demikian keretapi mendapat kerugian. Kalau keadaan ini boleh di-baiki, masa yang di-jadualkan itu tepat, saya fikir keretapi tidak boleh mendapat kerugian.

Saya dengar pada satu masa Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan mengatakan dalam lawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong keretapi tidak lewat—satu minit tidak kurang. Saya ketawa dan suka. Kalau Menteri sendiri pun, saya fikir tepat pada waktu-nya keretapi itu sampai. Jadi pehak keretapi ini pandai, mereka menengok siapa yang naik. Tetapi dengan sebab sekarang ini kaki-tangan keretapi sudah jadi kaki-tangan kerajaan dan Kerajaan akan beri pinjaman wang dari masa ka-masa, kita harap pehak keretapi boleh memikirkan bahawa badan ini ada-lah badan orang ramai yang mustahak kita gunakan bila<sup>2</sup> masa. Satu contoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mana tempat yang patut berhenti keretapi mail ini tidak berhenti. Saya beri contoh di-Kuala Tembeling ada 4 Mukim, di-sana keretapi tidak berhenti, dia berhenti di-seteshen Mela, 3 batu lebeh awal. Jadi, sekarang ini kalau orang hendak pergi ka-Mekah mereka tidak mahu tunggu di-Kuala Tembeling, mereka naik motobot pergi ka-Jerantut. Mengapa sampai bagini Pentadbiran Keretapi tidak mahu menimbangkan? Kita mahu wang di-mana tempat patut berhenti hendaklah berhenti. Kalau perkara ini di-baiki dari masa ka-masa saya perchaya Pentadbiran Keretapi boleh mendapat keuntungan yang lebeh baik. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manusia memilih yang baharu, murah, mudah dan senang. Kalau gerabak<sup>2</sup> keretapi di-baiki dan diperelokkan, terutama di-pantai timor, orang<sup>2</sup> di-pantai timor lebeh suka

naik keretapi daripada motokar atau motobot, kerana keretapi selamat dan jarang<sup>2</sup> terbalek. Keadaan keretapi sekarang ini di-pantai timor kelas dua-nya, lebeh baik kelas tiga di-pantai barat. Daripada perbezaan Pentadbiran Keretapi ini pun orang akan fikir lebeh baik naik kereta sampai Kuala Lipis kemudian naik teksi terus ka-Kuala Lumpur walau pun tambangnya lebeh mahal daripada tambang keretapi, sebab-nya ia-lah ada lebeh kemudahan daripada keretapi. Jadi, saya fikir dan saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya membaiki keadaan ini dari masa ka-masa. Saya faham kesulitan ini tidak boleh di-atasi dengan sa-kali gus.

## EXEMPTED BUSINESS

### (Motion)

**Dato' Dr Ismail:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That notwithstanding Standing Order 12 the House shall not adjourn today until all Government business is completed.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding Standing Order 12 the House shall not adjourn today until all Government business is completed.

## THE RAILWAY (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Second Reading

*Debate resumed.*

**Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi bagaimana pandangan yang saya sebutkan tadi saya berharap Pentadbiran Keretapi boleh membaiki pentadbirannya dari masa ka-masa, saya perchaya Pentadbiran Keretapi akan dapat keuntongan. Jadi, saya merayu sa-lain daripada saya memberi pandangan saya memohon kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya dapat membuat perkiraan tentang keretapi mail di-tempat saya yang saya sebutkan tadi supaya di-timbangkan. Kalau boleh keretapi itu berhenti di-situ dan yang kedua membaiki gerabak<sup>2</sup> supaya keadaan

keretapi di-pantai timor kalau tidak lebeh daripada pantai barat ini sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya sama. Dengan jalan yang demikian saya yakin dan perchaya pandangan penompang<sup>2</sup> di-pantai timor akan lebeh menggalakkan dan lebeh suka naik keretapi jika sa-kiranya keadaan ini di-perbaiki. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhir-nya saya menyokong Bill ini. Terima kasih.

**Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping saya menyokong Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> ini saya suka mengambil sedikit masa berchakap dalam hal keretapi. Saya tidak perchaya keretapi di-Malaysia ini tidak boleh mendapat keuntongan, kerana chontoh yang terang ada saperti di-negeri Jepun, mereka di-sana ada keretapi A, B dan C. Keretapi ini berlumba<sup>2</sup> antara satu sama lain. Ini menandakan satu daripada kenaikan yang boleh di-majukan ia-lah keretapi, tetapi bagaimana gayanya keretapi di-negeri kita ini mengikut laporan yang kita terima sekarang ini lemah atau pun kurang tentang kewangannya.

Saya suka menyatakan guna-nya keretapi ini ada dua: yang pertama mengangkat barang dan yang kedua mengangkat orang, tetapi dalam masa kita menyiasat kerugian yang tertimpa ka-atas Pentadbiran Keretapi ini, ada kenaikan<sup>2</sup> yang sa-rupa tujuan-nya ia-itu mengangkat orang daripada Pulau Pinang ka-Kuala Lumpur. Ini boleh menyaingi, merendah atau merugikan keretapi. Bagitu juga tentang transport hari ini, saya tanya dengan saudara yang membawa barang<sup>2</sup> daripada Kuala Lumpur ka-Melaka mithal-nya daripada 100 barangkali 99 memilih menaikkan barang<sup>2</sup>-nya dengan jalan lori. Kita memberi permit dan kita mengatakan kita rugi menjalankan keretapi. Jadi saya tidak tahu macham mana chara kita dapat siasat, kita dapat susun balek chara<sup>2</sup> keadaan keretapi pada masa akan datang dapat mencha-pai kemajuan-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu pemerhatian saya daripada segala peringkat walhal pentadbiran keretapi ini ia-lah satu pentadbiran yang di-tujukan kepada berniaga. Tetapi saya nampak, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, daripada segala peringkat, saya nampak kaki-tangan daripada jabatan keretapi ini lebeh *meref* dan boleh di-katakan macham 100 peratus, erti-nya macham orang kerja Kerajaan. Ada kerja, kerja, tidak ada kerja, tidak. Chari jalan hendak memajukan macham kata berniaga tidak ada nampak langsung. Sedangkan orang yang menjaga tiket itu kadang<sup>2</sup> kasar. Jadi, makin orang kata daripada naik keretapi lebeh baik naik Express, ta' payah nanti pukul 11.00 daripada Tampin. Kalau keadaan<sup>2</sup> macham ini berlaku, kemudian ini-lah yang saya rasa, pada masa akan datang apabila Bill ini di-luluskan kalau dapat pinjam wang daripada luar, harus-lah kita pelajari daripada negeri<sup>2</sup> yang telah maju yang menggunakan sistem keretapi ini, supaya jangan umpama-nya kata orang<sup>2</sup> tua di-tempat saya, "perkakas-nya banyak, jala ada, lukah ada tetapi pakai gantong<sup>2</sup> sahaja." Jadi berma'ana kita menyediakan benda ini, benda yang makin merugikan, lama<sup>2</sup> *péroi*. Pada hal kita sekarang ini hendak mencapai kemajuan patut-lah daripada segala segi, terutama sa-kali pengangkutan yang menyaingi keretapi ini di-bawah Kementerian Pengangkutan, juga yang patut dapat menyesuaikan atau pun menchari rundingan dengan sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya tujuan atau pun perjalanan pentadbiran keretapi ini akan datang tidak-lah di-sebutkan; kok pulang modal sahaja sa-barang masa pun ada juga kebaikan Kerajaan yang mengeluarkan duit itu, untuk membantu orang ramai, tetapi kalau rugi, rugi, rugi sahaja, tentu-lah bagi pehak kita ranchangan itu lapok, fikiran kita tidak dapat hendak menchari kemajuan sedangkan di-negara asing perusahaan keretapi ini ada-lah urusan keretapi yang boleh menjadi sa-bahagian besar hasil negara mereka masing<sup>2</sup>, terima kaseh.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak mengambil bahagian sedikit di-dalam perbahathan ini. Saya pun menyokong Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita ini tetapi suka-lah saya hendak menarek pandangan Rumah yang mulia ini di-atas dua tiga perkara yang saya

padang mustahak yang bersangkutan paut dengan perkara keretapi. Pada fikiran saya tidak-lah memadai kita chuma mengesahkan Undang<sup>2</sup> yang ada di-hadapan kita ini untok membolehkan pejabat keretapi ini berhutang, kerana sebab-nya kalau perjalanan pejabat keretapi itu tidak terator dan tidak betul maka tidak-lah berguna kita membolehkan pejabat keretapi ini berhutang kerana hutang itu akhir-nya akan tidak dapat membaiki perjalanan keretapi sa-bagaimana yang mesti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita chukup tahu bahawasa-nya ada-lah keretapi ini ia-lah satu chara pengangkutan yang paling mustahak sa-kali bagi satu negeri yang merdeka lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi di-masa dharurat, kerana dengan keretapilah di-masa dharurat itu atau di-dalam masa peperangan boleh mengangkut tentera<sup>2</sup> dan alat<sup>2</sup> senjata daripada satu tempat di-dalam negeri itu kapada tempat yang lain dengan chepat dan dengan baik. Ini ada-lah satu sebab<sup>2</sup> strategic yang penting yang telah diakui oleh sakalian negara<sup>2</sup> yang merdeka dan oleh sebab yang demikian mereka itu telah menumpukan perhatian mereka itu kapada pengangkutan keretapi. Tetapi nampak-nya di-negeri kita ini ada-lah perjalanan keretapi tidak-lah memuaskan kerana banyak-lah sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya sa-tengah-nya telah pun di-sebutkan oleh Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakup sa-belum saya tadi.

Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya fikir sangat-lah mustahak bagi Kerajaan mengambil berat di-atas perkara ini kerana memandang mustahak-nya keretapi berjalan dengan chukup baik dan dapat memberi keuntungan pula kapada pejabat ini. Sayugia-lah Kerajaan melantek Jawatan-kuasa atau Commission untok mengkaji apa-kah sebab-nya dan chara lain<sup>2</sup> perkara lagi yang telah menjadikan perjalanan keretapi ini rugi dan tidak maju. Saya fikir dengan mendirikan satu Commission maka dapat-lah Commission ini mengkaji dengan teliti dan halus-nya sebab<sup>2</sup> yang telah menyebabkan kerugian perjalanan keretapi di-dalam negara kita. Saya pun sering kali mendengar tudohan<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-buat atau pun sebab<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-kemukakan yang menyebabkan kerugian perjalanan

keretapi dalam negeri kita ini. Sa-tengah daripada-nya ia-lah perlumbaan di-antara keretapi dengan transport yang lain<sup>2</sup> lagi sangat-lah kuat kerana Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan lesen<sup>2</sup> kepada bus<sup>2</sup>, taxi<sup>2</sup> dan juga kepada lori<sup>2</sup>. Apabila Kerajaan mengeluarkan lesen<sup>2</sup> dengan mudah dan banyak kepada kereta<sup>2</sup> yang saya sebutkan tadi maka tidak dapat-lah lagi keretapi membawa penumpang<sup>2</sup> atau barang<sup>2</sup> untuk di-angkut daripada satu tempat ka-satu tempat. Maka ini-lah satu daripada sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya yang telah mendatangkan kerugian kepada pejabat keretapi. Yang lain lagi ia-lah kerana kelambatan; tidak-lah boleh kita nafikan bahawasa-nya perjalanan keretapi tidak mengikut masa-nya, selalu lambat, sa-tengah jam, kadang<sup>2</sup> lebeh lagi daripada sa-tengah jam. Dan demikian juga Pejabat Keretapi sangat-lah lambat untuk memberi kemudahan<sup>2</sup> kepada saudagar<sup>2</sup> untuk mengangkat barang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu dengan sa-berapa chepat, bahkan terpaksa mereka itu menanti hingga sampai satu hari atau dua hari maka kemudian baharu-lah keretapi boleh mengangkat barang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu kepada tempat yang mereka itu kehendaki. Maka ini ia-lah sa-tengah daripada sebab<sup>2</sup> yang telah mendorongkan ahli<sup>2</sup> perniagaan daripada membawa dan mengangkat barang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu dengan lori dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi. Sekian-lah.

**Enche' Bahaman bin Shamsuddin:**

Tuan Speaker, saya suka menjawab tegoran<sup>2</sup> Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dengan pendek sahaja. Semua tegoran<sup>2</sup> di-ambil perhatian. Sunggoh pun kebanyakan daripada tegoran<sup>2</sup> itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan tegoran, dengan tujuan rayuan<sup>2</sup> itu, untuk di-beri kuasa meminjam wang, saya suka menyatakan di-sini bahawa Kerajaan sekarang ini berchadang melantek sa-orang pakar—*railway expert*—daripada luar negeri untuk menyiasat kerja<sup>2</sup> yang di-jalankan oleh Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini supaya dapat di-perbaiki keadaan kita masa ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

*Clauses 1 and 2* ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

**THE IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**Second Reading**

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959" be now read a second time.

Section 15 (2) of the Immigration Ordinance, 1959, which provides that a person shall not remain in the Federation if he is deemed to be unlawfully in the Federation, as it stands does not distinctly include any person whose presence under the former legislation of North Borneo, Sarawak or Singapore was illegal in North Borneo, Sarawak or Singapore.

This modification was omitted by an oversight from the Immigration (Transitional Provisions) Order, 1963. To make it clear that any person whose presence in the Borneo States or Singapore before Malaysia Day was illegal is committing an offence if he has continued to remain in the territory after Malaysia Day, it is necessary to amend Section 15 (2) of the Immigration Ordinance, 1959. The object of this Bill, therefore, is to amend the said Section 15 (2).

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 and 2 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

## THE COMPANIES (VOTING RIGHTS) BILL

### Second Reading

**Dr Lim Swee Aun:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Companies (Voting Rights) Bill be read a second time.

Under the existing Companies Ordinance it is left entirely on the constitution of the company to confer voting rights on its shareholders and the company can, if it wishes, have different voting rights in respect of each class of shares in the company. As a result there are certain companies whose share capital have been divided into different classes of shares with disproportionate voting rights. The effect of this is that the holder of a similar class of share does not have an equal voting right and thereby has no equal say in the affairs of the company.

Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, agree with me that this practice of having disproportionate voting rights in company share holdings is contrary to the democratic working of companies. This practice denies investors in ordinary shares, howsoever large their shareholding may be, the right to participate effectively in the management of the companies, or conversely it perpetuates company control in the hands of a few whose share-holding may be small.

In order to remedy this state of affairs and to discontinue this inequitable practice in the future the Bill before Hon'ble Members provides for the giving of equal voting rights to all shareholders.

I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members that this Bill requires existing companies which have issued shares (not being preferential shares) on which have been conferred disproportionate voting rights to ad-

just the voting rights in their shares within 12 months of the coming into force of the Bill.

This Bill will not affect private companies unless they were subsidiaries of a public company, companies incorporated outside Malaysia, and companies without a share-capital.

I would, however, like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members that if private companies with shares having disproportionate voting rights convert themselves into public companies, they cannot invite public subscriptions until the voting rights of the existing shares have been adjusted. I regret very much that due to omission in printing the saving section (Section 5) of the Bill excluding private companies, companies incorporated outside Malaysia, and companies without share capital from the provision of this Bill was not embodied in the original Bill. An amendment has been circulated to Hon'ble Members to incorporate this section, which I will move in the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid:** Sir, I beg to second.

**Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi sokongan saya terhadap Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan baharu<sup>2</sup> tadi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya sudahlah sampai masa-nya kita mengadakan undang<sup>2</sup> yang memberi tiap<sup>2</sup> pemegang saham akan mengundi.

Negeri ini, saya tahu, banyak sharikat<sup>2</sup> yang sungguh pun sa-bahagian besar saham yang di-punyai oleh anak negeri ini, tetapi mereka<sup>2</sup> itu tiada mempunyai hak mengundi dan menguasai pentadbiran sharikat<sup>2</sup> itu di-negeri ini. Sharikat<sup>2</sup> saperti ini masih lagi di-kuasai oleh sa-gelintir orang yang tiada tinggal di-negeri ini yang sa-mata<sup>2</sup> menjalankan dasar<sup>2</sup>-nya kerana keuntungannya.

Saya fikir ada lagi sharikat saperti surat khabar di-negeri ini, umpamanya di-control oleh sa-gelintir

pemegang<sup>2</sup> saham yang tinggal di-London dan tiada sedikit pun menghiraukan semangat kebangsaan. Mereka selalu menyuarakan yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu yang tiada menguntongkan bagi negeri kita ini. System ini sudah berjalan sangat lama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu pada masa penjajah dahulu, dan saya harap kita mengadakan undang<sup>2</sup> ini tidak terlewat bagi membetulkan perkara<sup>2</sup> yang merugikan ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri. Terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

*Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.*

*New Clause immediately after Clause 4.*

*New Clause brought up and read the first time:*

"Saving. 5. This Act shall not apply to—

- (a) a company not having a share capital;
- (b) a private company unless it is subsidiary of a public company;
- (c) a company incorporated outside the Federation."

*New Clause read a second time and added to the Bill.*

Bill reported with amendment: read the third time and passed.

**Mr Speaker:** The House is adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

*Adjourned at 7.00 p.m.*