



PERBAHATHAN PARLIMEN

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA PENGKAL KELIMA PENYATA RASMI KANDONGAN-NYA

PEMASHORAN OLEH TUAN YANG DIPERTUA:

Titah Jawapan D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agung kepada Uchapan Terima Kaseh [Ruangan 1507]

Perutusan daripada Dewan Negara [Ruangan 1508]

Memperkenankan Rang Undang' [Ruangan 1509]

Kematian Y.B. Tuan Kadam Anak Kiai, Ahli dari Sarawak [Ruangan 1509]

Kebenaran Berchuti kepada Y.B. Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman, Ahli bagi Kota Star Utara [Ruangan 1509]

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan 1510]

PERMOHONAN UNTUK MENANGGOHKAN MAJLIS MESHUARAT DI-BAWAH PERATORAN MESHUARAT No. 18 (Hukuman Gantung ka-atas 13 Orang Salah) [Ruangan 1541]

RANG UNDANG² DI-BAWA KA-DALAM MESHUARAT [Ruangan 1545]

USUL²—

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966:

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968 [Ruangan 1548]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 12), 1968 [Ruangan 1560]

Perintah Kastam Chukai Tambahan (Impot) (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1968 [Ruangan 1568]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968 [Ruangan 1569]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 13), 1968 [Ruangan 1570]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968 [Ruangan 1570]

USUL²—(sambongan)

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968 [Ruangan 1574]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968 [Ruangan 1577]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968 [Ruangan 1582]

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 18), 1968 [Ruangan 1587]

UNDANG² KASTAM, 1967:

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 8), 1968 [Ruangan 1547]

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 7), 1968 [Ruangan 1567]

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 9), 1968 [Ruangan 1576]

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 10), 1968 [Ruangan 1584]

Perintah Chukai Kastam, 1968 [Ruangan 1588]

UNDANG² EKSAIS SABAH No. 18, TAHUN 1959—

Perintah Chukai Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1968 [Ruangan 1580]

UNDANG² EKSAIS SARAWAK (BAB 27)—

Perintah Chukai Eksais (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1968 [Ruangan 1581]

ANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN (TAMBAHAN) (BIL. 3), 1967 [Ruangan 1589]

RANG UNDANG²:

The Excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Bill [Ruangan 1596]

The Tariff Advisory Board (Amendment) Bill [Ruangan 1597]

The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill [Ruangan 1599]

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN—

Melebar dan Meluruskan Jalan Kampong Pandan [Ruangan 1605]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Ithnin, 19hb Ogos, 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10.00 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Ke'adilan, Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, S.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan,
 ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., D.P.M.T., P.J.K.,
 (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K.
 (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN
 DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan,
 TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan,
 TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah)
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh,
 TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan,
 TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri,
 TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S.
 (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
 di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
 RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

Yang Berhormat TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN, A.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

„ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

„ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

Yang Berhormat TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).

„ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).

„ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).

„ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).

„ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD, J.P. (Tumpat).

„ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

„ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN, J.P. (Ulu Kelantan).

„ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).

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

Yang Berhormat TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS, J.P. (Pulau Pinang Selatan).

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

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

„ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).

„ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

„ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

„ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

„ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).

Yang Berhormat TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

- .. DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARAZ BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- .. TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- .. TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- .. TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- .. TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- .. WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- .. TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasar Mas Hilir).
- .. TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- .. TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

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

Yang Berhormat TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

- .. TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- .. TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- .. TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- .. TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- .. TUAN HAJI SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- .. TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- .. PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).

- Yang Berhormat TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
 „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
 „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
 „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
 „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
 „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
 „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
 „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD (Pasir Mas Hulu).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

YANG TIADA HADHIR :

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
 „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian
 DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
 „ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID
 BIN AWANG OSMAN, (Kota Star Utara).
 „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
 „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
 P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
 „ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
 „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
 „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
 „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
 (Pasir Puteh).
 „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
 „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
 „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
 „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
 „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
 „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA :

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA.

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

PEMASHHORAN OLEH
TUAN YANG DI-PERTUA

TITAH JAWAPAN D.Y.M.M. SERI
PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-
PERTUAN AGONG KAPADA
UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima Perutusan bertarikh 22hb Jun, 1968 daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya bachakan Perutusan itu:

“QAULUHUL—HAQ

Warakatul-ikhlas walmuhibbah ia-itu daripada Beta Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia.

Mudah²an barang di-wasalkan oleh Rabulalamin ka-Majlis Yang Berhormat Dato' Chik Mohamed Yusuf bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman, S.P.M.P., J.P., Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia, yang ada beristirahatulkhir pada masa ini di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, dengan beberapa selamat dan kesejahteraan-nya.

Waba'adah ehwal Beta sangat² sukachita menerima warkah Dato' bertarikh 18hb Jun, tahun 1968 kerana menyampaikan ketetapan ucapan terima kaseh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia, kerana Titah Uchapan Beta pada masa membuka Penggal Kelima Parlimen Yang Kedua. Beta meminta kelapangan Dato' apa-lah jua kira-nya Dato' menyampaikan terima kaseh Beta kapada sakalian Ahli² Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia kerana membuat ketetapan yang tersebut dan juga diatas perasaan yang tulus-ikhlas yang telah di-tunjokkan kapada Beta itu akan di-kandongkan di-dalam ingatan Beta sa-lama²-nya.

Demikian-lah sahaja Beta ma'alumkan di-sudahi dengan salam jua ada-nya”.

PERUTUSAN DARIPADA DEWAN
NEGARA

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan, saya ada menerima satu Perutusan yang bertarikh 18hb Jun, 1968 daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² tertentu yang ada dahulu di-hantar oleh Majlis ini kapada Dewan Negara meminta persetujuan-nya.

(*Setia-usaha Dewan Ra'ayat membachakan Perutusan*).

“Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

Dewan Negara telah bersetuju dengan Rang Undang² yang berikut tanpa pindaan:

- (1) bagi menggunakan wang daripada Kumpulan Wang Yang disatukan untok perbelanjaan tambahan bagi perkhidmatan tahun 1968 dan bagi memperuntokkan wang itu bagi maksud² yang tertentu;
- (2) to amend the Education Act, 1961;
- (3) to amend the Control of Rent Act, 1968;
- (4) to make provision for enabling the Sabah Ports Authority to carry out its statutory functions of providing, maintaining and managing efficient port services and facilities in Sabah and for that purpose to confer upon the Authority all necessary protection and powers in relation to matters about which Parliament, but not the Legislature of the State of Sabah, has power to make laws;
- (5) bagi menubuhkan Perbadanan Padang Golf Subang dan untok membuat peruntokan bagi perkara² yang berkaitan dengan-nya;
- (6) bagi melepaskan tanggungan Kerajaan Persekutuan dan pegawai²-nya yang tertentu berkenaan dengan duti impot yang tertentu yang di-kenakan dan yang di-pungut dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang dalam tempoh mulai dari

pukul empat petang pada 18hb Januari, 1968, hingga 13hb Jun, 1968.

(*Tt.*) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,

*Yang di-Pertua,
Dewan Negara*".

MEMPERKENANKAN RANG UNDANG²

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

1. Act Duti Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Melepaskan Tanggongan), 1968;
2. Act Perbekalan Tambahan (1968), 1968;
3. Education (Amendment) Act, 1968;
4. Control of Rent (Amendment) Act, 1968;
5. Sabah Ports Authority (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1968;
6. Act Perbadanan Padang Golf Subang, 1968.

KEMATIAN YANG BERHORMAT TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI, AHLI DARI SARAWAK

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dengan sedeh-nya saya ma'alumkan kepada Majlis ini bahawa Yang Berhormat Tuan Kadam anak Kiai, Ahli dari Sarawak, telah meninggal dunia. Bagi pehak Majlis ini saya ingin melafadzkan perasaan kehilangan kita dan belas kasehan terhadap keluarga mendiang Yang Berhormat itu.

KEBENARAN BERCHUTI KAPADA YANG BERHORMAT TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, AHLI BAGI KOTA STAR UTARA

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberitahu Majlis ini ia-itu pada menjalankan

kuasa² yang di-berikan kepada saya oleh ketetapan Majlis ini pada 25hb April, 1961 saya telah membenarkan Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman, Ahli bagi Kota Star Utara, berchuti menurut Perkara 52 dalam Perlembagaan sa-lama sa-tahun dari 1hb Jun, 1968.

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

REDELIMITATION OF ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*) asks the Prime Minister when the Election Commission will complete the redelimitation of electoral boundaries and whether it is true that even if this work is completed in time for elections the new electoral districts will not be used.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon izin menjawab dengan bahasa Inggeris kerana soal ini di-terbitkan dalam bahasa Inggeris.

With regard to this question, the Commission has completed its report and this report will be on display in September, 1968, and for a period of one month. If there are representations made, then the Commission will have to hold inquiries. The representations which I mentioned just now will have to be made at the State where a State constituency is affected, or by the authority where a constituency is affected in that authority; also where there is a party of a hundred people whose names are on the register and they make any representation of protest with regard to this Commission's report then the Commission will also have to hold inquiries. The inquiries, when they are held, would take time to dispose of. After the holding of all these inquiries and after all the representations have been dealt with a map will be printed to show the various constituencies, then afterwards this Commission's report will be submitted to the Prime Minister. I am afraid we will not have time to get this new redelimitation report of the Commission ready for the next general election,

because it will take time. Therefore, I do not think I will be able to present this report to the House until after the next election.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya memohon izin untuk bertanya dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that in the Constitution it is clearly stated that after the 1959 elections, the redelimitation of constituencies will take place, and thereafter subsequently every ten years. The next general election, we hope will take place in 1969, exactly ten years after 1959. Consequently, is the Prime Minister aware that, if the Government does not expedite matters and get this revision of the boundaries of constituencies effected and in time for the next general election, Sir, then the Government will be breaking faith with the voters of this country?

Perdana Menteri: Sir, I am aware, as suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu, that these constituencies should be reviewed every ten years. We started work quite early, but in view of the extensive work that had to be carried out, the Commission had not been able to complete its report in time for these new constituencies, or this new report to be used for the next election. If it can be, I can assure the Honourable Member we will use it. As I said, in September this report will be on display, and if there is no representation made, then we can get it through and perhaps hold elections on the new proposals of the redelimitation of the Commission.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister assure this House that, if the work of the Election Commission is fairly well advanced and on time, the Prime Minister's Department will not drag its feet over the report of the Election Commission and implement whatever recommendations that may be put forth by the Election Commission in time for the next general elections?

Perdana Menteri: The Government will not.

KEYAKINAN CHINA KOMINIS TIDAK MEMPUNYAI CHARA² HENDAK MENYERANG MALAYSIA

2. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

(a) atas dasar apa-kah yang meyakinkan beliau bahawa China Kominis tidak mempunyai apa² chara hendak menyerang Malaysia: jelaskan butir²-nya;

(b) apa-kah chara² yang sedang atau harus di-lakukan oleh Regime Peking.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soalan ini saya chuma-nya angan² saya yang saya kata negeri kominis atau Mao Tze Tung tidak ada apa² chara kekuatannya untuk hendak menyerang Malaysia dan juga saya memberi pendapat itu memandang di-atas kekuatan negeri China hendak menyerang satu² negeri yang jauh kena-lah negeri itu ada chukup alat perkakas-nya—"logistic support"—dan kapal² perang yang besar, kapal² terbang yang banyak dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi dalam pengetahuan saya, negeri China atau negeri Mao Tze Tung tidak ada alat perkakas yang sa-besar itu. Maka dengan kerana itu-lah saya kata saya tidak bimbang bahawa Kominis China dapat hendak menyerang negeri² jauh termasuk-lah negeri Malaysia ini.

Dan juga sa-panjang pengetahuan saya, Kominis Mao Tze Tung regime ini, telah menubuhkan banyak agencies di-merata² negeri untuk membangkitkan kekacauan supaya dengan sokongan daripada orang² negeri itu juga yang menjadi penyokong-nya, atau "sympathisers" kapada-nya dapat-lah dia menumbangkan satu² Kerajaan dan menubuhkan Kerajaan yang bersimpati, atau Kerajaan yang menerima segala hukuman daripada Mao Tze Tung. Chara² subversion yang di-jalankan pada hari ini kita tahu bagaimana maju-nya. Kalau kita tengok dahulu di-Indonesia berbangkit kachau bilau ia-lah dengan perbuatan orang² dalam negeri itu dan begitu-lah juga dalam negeri Laos berbangkit kekacauan di-sana, semua-nya dengan

perbuatan orang² dalam negeri itu yang telah di-apikan oleh Mao Tze Tung dari negeri China yang memerintah dan bagitu juga apa yang berlaku pada hari ini di-Vietnam bagitu-lah membangkitkan kekacauan daripada agent² yang tertanam dalam negeri itu. Jadi dengan chara itu-lah juga jikalau dia hendak menumbangkan Kerajaan dalam Malaysia ini, dia hendak ambil negeri Malaysia ini masuk dalam pemerentahan-nya, dia boleh membangkitkan kekacauan itu daripada agent² parti² "sympathisers" dan penyokong²-nya yang telah tertanam dalam negeri ini yang kita sakalian ma'alum kerana banyak yang telah ada di-sini dan bagi hendak menyelamatkan negeri kita daripada itu, tidak ada jalan lain melainkan masing² kena-lah berjaga dan menolong pehak pegawai yang menjaga keamanan. Sa-lain daripada itu tidak ada chara yang hendak menyelamatkan negeri kita ini, kerana mereka itu kuat dan organisasi mereka itu ada-lah boleh di-katakan yang chukup sempurna. Itu-lah sahaja yang dapat saya jawab.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan berkaitan dengan jawapan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri tadi. Melihatkan di-masa yang akhir ini kegiatan gerakan komunis yang bertalu² menyerang Pasokan Keselamatan kita di-sempadan Thai, tidak-kah boleh kita anggap bahawa chara tidak langsung China Komunis telah berupa mencheroboh dalam negara kita Malaysia ini?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah saya katakan tadi masing² kita kena-lah pakat² tolong Kerajaan jaga kerana kita tahu apa yang berlaku di-sakeliling kita dan juga apa yang berlaku dalam negeri kita.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that if the Alliance Government instead of harping on the bogey of Red China's expansionism in Asia were to change its foreign policy and adopt a policy of co-existence with the People's Republic of China, it will mean that we need not fear so much either the invasion of this country by

the People's Republic of China or of the creation of troubles by the People's Republic of China in this country?

Perdana Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member referred to the threat from the Republic of China as a bogey or as an imagination. If that were so, he would not have left the Socialist Front. He knows what are the activities in his Headquarters or all the other Socialist Headquarters in this country. It is not a bogey. It is a real threat to this country and it is our policy as we stated just now to make friends with all the countries that reciprocate our friendship. If Communist China would care to make friends, we certainly would make friends. But so far despite what we have done in respect of trade and commerce—we have encouraged trading between our country and China—if China can assure us that she would present no threat to our peace and security, there is no reason why we should not make friends with her. We are not trying to be unfriendly because we are too small to be otherwise.

SEKERIP FILEM OLEH PERDANA MENTERI MENGENAI PERHUBONGAN MALAYA DENGAN BRITAIN DAN FILEM BERWARNA MENGENAI CHERITA² MELAYU LAMA

3. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa semasa lawatan beliau ka-London baru² ini, beliau telah menulis beberapa sekerip filem mengenai perhubungan Malaya dengan Britain pada masa yang lampau, dan jika benar, atas faktor² apa-kah dia mengasaskan sekerip itu;
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa beliau telah mengeluarkan dua buah filem yang berwarna mengenai cherita² Melayu lama, dan jika benar, apa-kah nama cherita² itu;
- (c) ada-kah cherita² ini di-keluarkan dengan tujuan perniagaan atau tujuan penyiaran.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya saya chuba hendak tulis, hendak karangkan satu cherita masa saya ada di-London, tetapi sa-telah pun saya menjalankan pekerjaan saya 3 hari nampak-nya urusan terlampau berat tidak dapat saya hendak hubongkan pekerjaan itu dan dengan kerana itu tidak dapat saya hendak buat filem sekerip bagaimana yang di-sebut tadi ini. Dan saya telah keluarkan cherita² yang telah pun Ahli² Yang Berhormat barangkali tahu sengaja dia hendak tanya saya apa nama cherita itu, cherita ini kalau dia tidak tengok cherita yang saya karang sengaja dia bukan ta'at setia kepada saya-lah, kerana saya telah karang cherita Mahsuri dan juga baharu² ini cherita Raja Bersiong dan cherita ini sunggoh-lah mencari sedikit nafkah untuk diri saya sendiri. Yang sa-benar-nya di-dalam cherita² itu telah di-keluarkan segala kebudayaan, kesenian Melayu yang asli itu.

KENYATAAN MENUNJOKKAN MALAYSIA DENGAN SINGAPURA TIDAK BERSELISEH LAGI

4. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) apa-kah kenyataan yang boleh menunjukkan kepada ra'ayat Malaysia bahawa Malaysia dengan Singapura tidak berseliseh lagi;

PEMBAHAGIAN YANG SAKSAMA ATAS KELENGKAPAN TENTERA YANG DI-TINGGALKAN OLEH TENTERA BRITISH

- (b) apa-kah persetujuan sa-bulat suara yang telah di-buat mengenai pembahagian yang saksama atas kelengkapan tentera yang di-tinggalkan oleh tentera British;

TINDAKAN TERHADAP RA'AYAT MALAYSIA DI-SINGAPURA

- (c) apa-kah tindakan yang telah diambil oleh Pehak Imigeresen terhadap ra'ayat Malaysia di-Singapura;

KEPUTUSAN PERUNDINGAN ANTARA PERDANA MENTERI, SINGAPURA DAN PERDANA MENTERI BRITISH

- (d) apa-kah keputusan perundingan antara Perdana Menteri Singapura dan Perdana Menteri British sa-bagai yang di-beritahu kepada Perdana Menteri Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya antara Malaysia dengan Singapura ini kita tidak ada pertelengkahan yang besar, chuma-nya ada-lah perselisihan faham di-atas perkara² yang kita sedia ma'a-lum, seperti perkara orang² Malaysia bekerja di-sana dan orang² Singapura bekerja di-sini. Hal ini telah pun di-selesaikan kerana Singapura telah bersetuju menerima balek orang² kita yang telah pun di-luchutkan jawatannya di-Singapura dan kerana dia daripada anak di-sini atau pun citizen di-sini. Jadi kita ada Duta di-sana yang menjalankan kewajipan-nya menjaga hal ehwal orang² kita yang bekerja di-Singapura. Jadi berkenaan dengan Imigeresen itu apa yang berlaku di-sabelah Singapura itu kita tidak tahu, tetapi di-atas hal kita ini, bagaimana saya kata tadi, Duta kita menjagakan segala² hal Imigeresen itu. Jadi sekarang ini tidak-lah berbangkit apa² soal yang besar. Kita pun telah bersetuju bekerjasama dengan Singapura kerana baharu² ini kita ada perundingan antara negeri², ia-itu Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapura dan kita bekerjasama antara Singapura dengan kita berkenaan dengan keamanan Tenggara Asia ini sangat-lah mustahak. Tetapi tanggungan menjaga keamanan dalam negeri masing², itu tanggungan tiap² Kerajaan yang bertanggung-jawab.

Jadi baharu² ini dalam perundingan itu kita telah mengambil persetujuan yang banyak, tetapi perundingan itu bukan-lah habis lagi atau tamat; ada akan hendak menghubungkan tidak lama masa lagi. Di-dalam perhubungan perundingan itu akan timbul-lah hal² bagaimana equipment senjata dan lain²-nya untuk bagaimana kita hendak

menggunakan dan siapa² yang hendak menjagakan. Bagi perundingan yang pertama tidak dapat kita hendak rundingkan hal² detail yang sa-umpama itu. Jadi, itu-lah sahaja yang timbul daripada perundingan itu.

RANCHANGAN² KERAJAAN PERIKATAN BAGI MENYELESAIKAN MASAAHALAH PENGANGGORAN

5. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad (Pasir Mas Hulu) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa menurut Kajian² Isi Rumah yang di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan dalam bulan Jun, 1967 penganggoran dalam negeri ini ia-lah dalam lengkongan 6.8% dari mereka² yang bertenga dan angka ini maseh meningkat. Jumlah yang menganggor paling ramai di-kalangan anak muda yang berumur antara 15-24 tahun; dan dalam masa lima tahun lagi, mereka ini akan termasuk dalam kumpulan yang berumur antara 20-29 tahun. Mereka akan merupakan satu kumpulan yang tidak puas hati jika mereka maseh menganggor, dan ini akan mengachau bilaukan negara kita dalam masa 5 hingga 10 tahun yang akan datang, dan jika sedar, apa-kah ranchangan² Kerajaan Perikatan supaya kumpulan ini boleh menyumbangkan bakti kepada negara.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soalan ini, saya sedar akan keputusan siasatan pekerjaan dan penganggoran yang telah di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan dalam bulan Jun tahun 1967 itu. Langkah² telah pun di-mulakan bagi mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi peluang² pekerjaan untuk warganegara kita. Ranchangan² perkembangan perusahaan pekerjaan, pembukaan Ranchangan Tanah Baharu dan pekerjaan Jabatan Pekerjaan dan latehan di-Kementerian Buroh serta ranchangan latehan yang di-percepatkan di-Pusat Latehan Perusahaan bagi memberi latehan dalam pertukangan² yang mahir untuk menerima murid² yang keluar sekolah ada-lah chontoh² usaha Kerajaan bagi menyelesaikan masalah penganggoran itu.

KAJIAN POLISI MENGENAI RANCHANGAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA

6. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri adakah beliau berpendapat bahawa Malaysia harus mengkaji polisi-nya mengenai ranchangan² pembangunan negara terutama dalam segi iktisad dan menyusun sa-mula satu strateji yang baru memandangkan:

- (a) penarekan yang chepat oleh pehak British;
- (b) penganggoran yang makin bertambah;
- (c) turun-nya harga barang² jualan kita terutama getah dan bijeh timah dan naik-nya harga barang² makanan;
- (d) polisi lama yang tidak berapa memuaskan hati sebagai apa yang di-lihat dari segi pembangunan negara;
- (e) iktisad dunia yang makin merosot, supaya keutamaan² yang sesuai boleh di-gunakan untuk mendatangkan hasil² yang lebeh baik dengan perbelanjaan yang jauh berkurang.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat faham, Kerajaan tahu dan faham di-atas kesulitan berkenaan dengan keluaran British daripada negeri ini dan lain² hal yang di-sebut dalam soal ini. Dan Kerajaan telah pun menyediakan ranchangan atau plan untuk hendak memajukan negeri ini, dan plan itu yang di-katakan plan kemajuan atau Ranchangan Kemajuan bagi tahun 1966 sampai 1970. Jadi, dalam plan itu kita telah kemukakan di-Dewan Ra'ayat ini dan di-terima oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-masa menerima plan itu tentu-lah telah tahu dan tengok apa² yang telah tersebut dalam ranchangan itu yang kita hendak jalankan untuk hendak menambahkan ma'amor dan kesenangan negeri ini dan ra'ayat² dalam negeri ini. Dan dalam plan itu kita masukkan sa-bagai ekonomik dan social problem yang tersebut ini semua masok dan semua-nya kita chuba hendak perbetulkan untuk masa

hadapan. Dengan kerana kita adakan plan yang sa-umpama itu-lah yang boleh saya katakan negeri ini telah menchapai satu kemajuan yang luar biasa dan ra'ayat kita, kalau dibandingkan dengan negeri² lain, boleh kata dudok dalam keadaan yang baik. Dan dengan kebijaksanaan dan dengan kerana kehormatan Pegawai² Kerajaan dan Menteri² yang menjalankan kewajipan mereka di-bawah ranchangan itu, ada-lah boleh di-katakan tidakhlah kita harus berasa bimbang di-atas keselamatan, kema'amoran dan kesenangan negeri dan ra'ayat² kita itu.

KEHADZIRAN MALAYSIA DI-MAHKAMAH DUNIA MENGENAI SABAH

7. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad [*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*] bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Malaysia akan bersetuju hadir ka-Mahkamah Dunia mengenai Sabah jika Filipina membuat aduan dalam perkara itu ka-Mahkamah tersebut.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam persidangan yang telah di-adakan di-Bangkok, Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu-lah ketahuⁱ bagaimana tuntutan Filipina itu kita tolak kerana kita pandang, dengan keterangan² yang di-beri oleh wakil² Filipina itu, tuntutan mereka tidak langsung berasas, baik pun dalam segi politik, atau pun di-dalam apa² segi sa-kali pun. Oleh yang demikian, Malaysia tidak lagi sanggup hendak membincangkan tuntutan itu baik di-Mahkamah Dunia atau di-mana² sa-kali pun. Untuk membawa perkara itu ka-Mahkamah Dunia, kalau kata-nya Filipina hendak membawa ka-Mahkamah Dunia, kena-lah Filipina mendapatkan sokongan, atau pun persetujuan daripada Malaysia. Di-atas hal itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah sedia ma'alum, Kerajaan Malaysia tidak sa-kali² bersetuju hal ini di-bawa ka-Mahkamah Dunia.

TUNTUTAN FILIPINA KA-ATAS SABAH

8. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam) bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri, memandang

bahawa tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah tidak mempunyai asas yang kuat dari segi sejarah, ada-kah Kerajaan akan memberi pertimbangan sa-lanjut-nya tentang perkara ini jika pehak Filipina membawa-nya kepada Bangsa² Bersatu.

Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana soalan ini telah meliputi di-jawab oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, saya tidak payah-lah kemukakan soalan ini.

ANGGOTA PERWAKILAN MALAYSIA KA-PERSIDANGAN DI-BANGKOK MENGENAI SABAH

9. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad [*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*] bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri:

- (a) berapa ramai-kah anggota Perwakilan Malaysia ka-Rundingan di-Bangkok mengenai tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah baharu² ini;
- (b) apa-kah nama² anggota² Perwakilan ini;
- (c) bila-kah mereka bertolak ka-Bangkok;
- (d) bila-kah mereka pulang ka-Malaysia;
- (e) berapa-kah jumlah wang yang di-belanjakan kerana itu; dan
- (f) apa-kah hasil rundingan.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perwakilan Malaysia ka-Persidangan di-Bangkok terdiri daripada sembilan orang Pegawai Kerajaan dan tiga orang wakil dari Kerajaan Sabah.

Nama² anggota² perwakilan ia-lah:
Tan Sri Mohd Ghazali bin Shafie—*Setia-usaha Tetap Kementerian Luar Negeri*

Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Hj. Yusoff—*Peguam Negara*

Enche' R. Ramani

Enche' Salleh Sulong

Enche' Lee Vin Min

Enche' Herman Luping
 Enche' Zainal Abidin bin Sulong
 Enche' Zain Azahari
 Enche' Patrick Keith

dengan empat orang Jurutrengkas.

Mereka bertolak pada 15hb Jun, 1968, dan mereka pulang ka-Malaysia pada 20hb Julai, 1968. Perbelanjaan rombongan ini ia-lah \$66,087. Malaysia telah menolak tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah.

KENYATAAN MENGENAI RUNDINGAN DI-BANGKOK

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri membuat kenyataan mengenai rundingan di-Bangkok dengan Filipina dan apa-kah sebab² maka rundingan ini berakhir sa-chara mengejut dan gagal.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchadang hendak membuat penjelasan atau "statement" berkenaan dengan Bangkok Talk ini pada hari Rabu dalam persidangan ini.

AGREEMENT WITH I.M.G. WORKERS AND CUEPACS

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): asks the Deputy Prime Minister for details of the agreement made with the I.M.G. workers and with CUEPACS as well.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak) (*dengan izin*): Sir, there appears to be a slight misconception in the mind of the Honourable Member for Batu in the manner in which he has framed his question. The Government has not made any agreement with the IMG workers or the CUEPACS as such, but rather with the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council (Industrial and Manual Group) and the National Whitley Council (Divisions I to IV). The Staff Side of the National Whitley Council represent all employees in the Industrial and Manual Group and the National Council (Divisions I to IV) represent all employees in Divisions I to IV, of the Public Services. CUEPACS is a staff association and

is just one of the Constituent bodies of the National Whitley Council (Divisions I to IV).

Sir, I take it, therefore, that what the Honourable Member really wants to know are the details of the agreement that the Government has entered into with the Staff Side of these two National Whitley Councils. According to the agreement—it was signed with the Staff Side on 22nd July, 1968—the Government will implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the revision of salaries and conditions of service in the Public Services, 1967, in respect of employees in Division IV and the Industrial and Manual Group of the public services in West Malaysia, based on the sum calculated by the Staff Side themselves, that is \$2.8 million for employees in Division IV, and \$8.9 million for employees in the Industrial and Manual Group, making a total of \$11.7 million. It was the understanding that should this amount be inadequate, adjustment shall be made to the initial points of conversion of the salary scales recommended by the Royal Commission, or the incremental dates, or to both the initial points of conversion and incremental dates so that the total cost of the Government will not increase beyond \$11.7 million for the first year of implementation.

Now, Sir, as a *quid pro quo* of the Government's offer, the Staff Sides undertook not to request for the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission in respect of employees in Divisions I, II and III of the Public Services or any other claim for salaries revision in respect of employees in the Divisions for the period that the Government considers the financial position of the country does not permit a general increase of expenditure on salaries. However, the Government also undertook to enter into negotiations with the Staff Side on three major issues pertaining to employees in the Public Services, and these are:

(1) revision to salary scales of employees in Divisions I, II and III of the Public Service, where it can be shown that there had been anomalies

as a result of other revisions of salary scales made prior to 1st August, 1968;

(2) the feasibility of implementing equal pay for men and women in Public Service in accordance with the offer made by the Government in 1964, which offer had been based on the Singapore formula; and

(3) the question of house ownership scheme for all employees in the Public Service.

Here, again, the Staff Side also agreed that the implementation of any agreement that may be reached as a result of these negotiations shall be subject to the overriding consideration of the financial position of the Government. The agreement also stipulates that the provision contained therein shall take effect from 1st August, 1968.

Sir, it is my fervent hope that this agreement that has been reached with the Staff Side will bring about industrial peace in the public sector until such time as the financial position of the Government improves. I must say that the Staff Side in signing the agreement showed that they fully appreciated the financial position difficulties that were being faced by the Government and were consequently prepared voluntarily to impose a moratorium on their own claims for salary revision and other claims which would involve Government in additional expenditure. This is a good beginning, and I do hope that such goodwill and understanding will continue to prevail in the future between the Government and its Staff Associations.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that, whereas to implement the claims of the Staff Side of the I.M.G. and Division IV group of workers, the Staff Side figure was \$11.7 million, I believe the Government's figure was in the region of \$18 million. Can he explain this disparity as between the Government's figure of \$18 million and the Staff Side figure of \$11.7 million?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that is why we explained to the Staff Side. There was this disparity in calculation

between the Staff Side and the Government, but in order to reach agreement on this, we accepted the calculation made by the Staff Side, and the Staff Side agreed to accept this. I think we should allow the matter to rest as it is at the moment. In any case, the Government has made it clear that under the present financial position of the country the Government is in no position to allocate more money for increases of salary for the time being.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that in accepting the Staff Side figure of \$11.7 million, the Government has tacitly agreed that the Staff Side figure is the correct figure and that, perhaps, there has been a miscalculation with Government's figure of \$18 million?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we have not said so. We have explained to the Staff Side that according to our calculation the total amount of the increases as recommended by the Royal Commission was much higher than \$11.7 million. We made that clear to them; but, as I said, now that we reached an agreement, we agreed to accept their calculation—and this is the maximum allocation that we are prepared to offer at this stage, and they in the spirit of goodwill and understanding accepted this offer.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that, in his answer about the further negotiations with CUEPACS, the Staff Side of Divisions I to IV, he talked about the revision of salary scales and that where there are anomalies, these anomalies in the Civil Service will be straightened out? Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware there are anomalies galore in the Civil Service, and now that he has given us in this House an assurance that the Government would try to iron out these anomalies, that the Government should not drag its feet over this assurance?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we have never dragged our feet on this. At the first opportunity we came to an agreement with the Staff Side. We agreed to

look into these anomalies, to negotiate on these anomalies, we have been doing this all the time, and we are prepared to continue to negotiate, and if they are clear anomalies, then Government would be prepared to put them right.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that if the implementation of equal pay for equal work, that is equal pay for women, were to be governed by the overriding factor of whether the economy of the nation can stand the weight of such increases, it may well mean that the women of this country may have to wait *ad infinitum* for the implementation of their claims?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, this is a different question. I must ask the Honourable Member not to excite the women in this country (*Laughter*). They understand the position and the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council understand the financial position of the country, and they are prepared to negotiate with the Government patiently and coolly, and we told them, if they can show reasonableness, we on our part are prepared to be reasonable, and that is why they have accepted our offer in the spirit that it was given. I do hope that the Honourable Member will co-operate in this, because it is in the interests of the country that there should be this peace in the public sector, and as agreement has been reached, we must all accept the agreement in the spirit that it was made.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that because there are so few women in this country, it behoves an ordinary mortal male like me to try and take up the cudgels on behalf of the women of this country? Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that there are women, both in the Civil Service and outside the Civil Service, in the Kaum Ibu of UMNO as well, who, far from being satisfied with what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has stated, are clamouring still for equal pay for equal work in this country?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I said, we have agreed to negotiate, and I

think the women will accept the position, and we in the Government are in a position to satisfy their needs. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, it all depends on what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister means by satisfying the needs of the women in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, the third factor initiated by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister is that of house ownership scheme. Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that if this scheme were implemented it will not only benefit the workers of this country, but it will also benefit the Government itself, in that there will be great savings from having to maintain uneconomic houses and the like. Hence, will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister assure this House that the Government will not drag its feet over this issue, but try and implement it as quickly as possible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I have given this assurance that we will not drag our feet. In fact, we are prepared to discuss with the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council immediately on this issue.

PEMBELIAN SENJATA OLEH MALAYSIA DARIPADA KERAJAAN BRITISH

12. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad [*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*] bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) berapa banyak-kah senjata yang akan di-beli oleh Malaysia daripada Kerajaan Inggeris;
- (b) apa-kah jenis senjata;
- (c) berapa-kah jumlah wang yang akan di-bayar kerana itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Malaysia belum-lah pernah membeli senjata terus daripada Kerajaan Inggeris. Senjata² yang di-beli sa-hingga hari ini ia-lah di-beli daripada sharikat² di-negeri Inggeris dan juga negeri² yang lain. Kalau maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat untuk bertanya akan senjata² yang sekarang ini di-punyaï oleh Kerajaan British

yang harus akan di-tinggalkan di-sini apabila British mengeluarkan tentera²-nya pada penghujung tahun 1971, perkara ini belum-lah di-putuskan lagi, maseh dalam perbincangan, dan kalau kita fikir ada senjata² yang mustahak yang boleh di-gunakan, kita akan minta membeli senjata² itu. Dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tak dapat hendak menerangkan dengan jelas senjata² yang akan di-beli itu, kerana ini perkara rahsia dan, untuk menjaga keselamatan negeri kita, butir² itu tak dapat di-terangkan.

RETURN OF MALAYSIAN FORCES OF SARAWAK ORIGIN FOR OPERATIONAL DUTY IN SARAWAK

13. Tuan Edmund Langu anak Saga asks the Minister of Defence to state whether he will return all Malaysian Forces of Sarawak origin for operational duty in Sarawak as they have better knowledge of local conditions and thus have greater chance of success in eliminating the communist menace in Sarawak.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the members of the Malaysian Rangers, whatever their state of origin in Malaysia may be, are expected to serve with their battalions in any part of Malaysia. All units of the Malaysian Army serve in East Malaysia or West Malaysia on a rotation basis and, therefore, these units of the Malaysian Rangers at present on duty in West Malaysia will return for operational duty in Sarawak or Sabah as units at present in these States become due for relief. The practice of rotating units of the Malaysian Army is to enable experience of conditions in the various parts of the country to be gained by the various units of the Armed Forces. It also creates a feeling among members of the Armed Forces that they are serving Malaysia as a whole and that they belong to the country as a whole.

Now, regarding the question of eliminating the communist menace in Sarawak, the forces are there and are now doing a good job in containing the communist threat in that area.

MENUBOHKAN SEKOLAH² LATEH KERJA ATAU TEKNIK DI-SARAWAK DAN SABAH

14. Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, adakah Kerajaan Pusat akan menimbang menuboh Sekolah² Lateh Kerja atau Teknik di-Negeri² Sarawak dan Sabah bagi menampung penuntut² yang gagal dalam peperiksaan² Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah Sekolah Vocational akan dibena di-Kuching untuk penuntut² yang keluar daripada Tingkatan III. Sa-buah Sekolah Vocational yang baharu sedang di-buat di-Kota Kinabalu yang akan mengambil tempat Trade School atau pun Sekolah Trade yang ada ini dan sekolah itu di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1969. The Specialist Trade Centre di-Sandakan akan di-tukar menjadi sa-buah Sekolah Vocational yang penoh dalam tahun 1970. Tidak ada lagi plan atau pun rancangan hendak mendirikan Sekolah² Vocational untuk penuntut² yang keluar daripada Darjah VI di-Sekolah² Rendah.

MEMBUKA CHAWANGAN MAKTAB MARA DI-SARAWAK

15. Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, adakah Kerajaan Pusat akan menimbang membuka chawangan Maktab MARA di-Sarawak supaya anak² ra'ayat di-situ boleh masok belajar dengan tidak payah berbelanja besar menghantar mereka ka-Malaysia Barat.

Menteri Ta' Berjabatan (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini MARA belum mempunyai rancangan untuk membuka chawangan Institute Technology-nya di-Sarawak kerana bilangan anak² bumiputera yang mempunyai kelulusan bagi mengikut kursus² yang di-adakan oleh Institute Technology MARA maseh belum menchukupi lagi bagi mengadakan satu chawangan di-Sarawak, tetapi pada masa ini MARA sedang menimbang usaha hendak mengadakan satu darjah Tingkatan VI di-sana.

**PERUBAHAN DASAR MENGENAI
PENUBOHAN SA-BUAH
UNIVERSITI DI-PULAU PINANG**

16. Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) apa-kah yang menyebabkan Kementerian beliau mengubah dasar mengenai penubohan sa-buah Universiti bebas bagi Pulau Pinang, tidak lama sa-lepas D.Y.M.M. menyebut Universiti itu sa-bagai Kolej Universiti;
- (b) bila-kah Universiti Pulau Pinang ini berchadang mendaftar penuntut-nya;
- (c) apa-kah Fakulti² yang di-chadangkan bagi Universiti Pulau Pinang pada perengkat² permulaan;
- (d) dari mana-kah datang-nya perbelanjaan modal, siapa-kah akan bertanggung-jawab bagi perbelanjaan² berulang² dan apa-kah peranan Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang dalam hal perbelanjaan ini.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari (*dengan izin*): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan kepada soalan—

- (a) It was originally intended to establish a University College at Penang as a nucleus around which ultimately the University of Penang could be developed. But on the recommendation of a Special Committee set up by me consisting, among others, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, the Government decided that it will be advantageous to set up a full-fledged University *ab initio*.
- (b) We are trying to enrol the students as early as we possibly can.
- (c) This will depend on the recommendations of the Higher Education Council which will be officially inaugurated on 26th August this year.
- (d) As the Honourable Member is quite aware, education in Malaysia is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Therefore, it goes without saying that the Federal Government will have to

find the necessary funds to finance the establishment of the University of Penang. The Penang Government, however, has taken the initiative to start an Appeal Fund. This is to be welcomed and any sympathiser, including the Honourable Member himself, is requested to send his donation to the Committee set up by the Penang State Government for the purpose.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a supplementary question to the reply given by the Honourable Minister, particularly to the very guarded term "as soon as possible" and also to the very nebulous concept of the Faculties that are to be set up on the recommendation of the Committee. Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that one of the reasons why response to appeal for funds to the University of Penang has been poor is due to the inability of the Government to decide what actually would be the status of this University, and also because now that the Government has decided on that, the Government has never been able to tell the people exactly when this University is going to start and what this University is going to teach. Under those circumstances, Sir, I would ask the Honourable Minister to try and assure this House that he will expedite the clearance of all this information, so that at least his appeal can reach reasonably to my ears and to my understanding.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I would like to thank the Honourable Member for Tanjong for his suggestion. However, as I have indicated, it is not possible for me to decide on the Faculties until the Higher Education Council has been set up; the setting up of this Council has taken a lot of time, and it is my intention that once this Higher Education Council is set up, it will get going with the decision on what Faculties are going to be started in the University of Penang. As regards the funds coming from the public, I believe that, if the Honourable Member himself takes the initiative in donating a sum of money, others will follow suit.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the fate of the University of Penang depends so much on the deliberations of the Higher Education Council that he proposes to set up on the 26th of August, 1968, can the Honourable Minister tell us that Penang is represented on this Higher Education Council, so that the interests of the protagonists of the University of Penang will be safeguarded in this Higher Education Council?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, Penang as such will not be represented on this Council, but there might be Penang people sitting on the Council (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether or not he can tell this House what degree of autonomy will this proposed University of Penang have, in view of his reply when he said that the Central Government will be responsible for the raising of funds for the establishment of this University—that is to say, apart from providing the funds, to what extent will the academic autonomy of this University be assured?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, it will enjoy the same degree of autonomy as the University of Malaya is enjoying today.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister, in view of his reply, whether or not he is aware of the fact that various statements have been made by people from Penang serving in the Committee of the University who happen to be in the State Executive Council of Penang and therefore claim to represent the State of Penang, who have told the people that the enrolment of students would take place next year? Sir, will the Honourable Minister inform this House whether “as soon as possible” means next year, or “as soon as possible” means some time after next year?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I cannot stop people from making statements on this University, but I believe it has quietened down now. In

any case, on the question of the interpretation of the term “as soon as possible”, it can mean anything. Sir (*Laughter*).

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary question to the answer given by the Honourable Minister on the question of donations to the proposed University. I understand, Sir, that an appeal has been made to the Honourable Minister of Education for tax exemption in respect of donations to this University. Would the Minister of Education and the Minister of Finance facilitate the approval of this tax exemption in respect of donations to this University, and, secondly, would the Minister recommend for tax exemption the donation by a philanthropist in Penang of an amount of one million dollars, on which a few instalments have been paid, and for the tax exemption to be made retrospective to the date of that donation?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: This will be done as soon as possible (*Laughter*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Any more supplementary questions? (*Laughter*).

RESENTMENT REGARDING POSSIBILITY OF CLOSING DOWN OF INDEPENDENT CHINESE MEDIUM SECONDARY SCHOOLS

17. Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) asks the Minister of Education whether he is aware that the Ministry's warning to the independent Chinese medium secondary schools on the possibility of closing them down has caused resentment amongst a considerable section of the people of Malaysia; if so, whether this warning takes into consideration the Constitutional Provisions for education in the different language media contained in Article 152; and in the event of the Ministry implementing its warning whether the Ministry has made adequate provision for the continued education of those pupils who will be deprived of a change of education.

Sir, I believe there is a small typographical error in the English version which has been translated into the National language. I did not use the words "change of education" but, used the words "chance of education".

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker Sir, I do not think that my warning to the private Chinese secondary schools has caused resentment amongst a considerable section of the people of Malaysia as alleged by the Honourable Member. I believe the contrary is true—that is, all law-abiding and peace loving citizens support my timely warning which is intended to help the schools concerned to put their houses in order.

As I have stated at the Chief Education Officers' Conference in Alor Star recently, it is not my intention to close down the private Chinese secondary schools in this country just for the sake of closing. Only those schools whose Boards and staff cannot prove to the satisfaction of my Ministry that they are capable of looking after the discipline and security of their own schools will be affected. This will be done in the interests of the schools concerned and the nation as a whole. The question of adequate provision for the continued education of those pupils who will be deprived of a chance of education does not arise as no school has yet been closed down.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (*dengan izin*): Sir, may I ask a supplementary question to the Honourable Minister in view of the fact that he has cleverly turned my question: I will accept his statement that he has no intention of closing the schools and that no school has yet been closed, and it was only a matter of warning on his part. However, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether or not Government nominees serve on the Boards of Governors of these independent schools?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: (*inaudible*):

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister said that if these Boards of Management are unable to

prove that they can properly look after the schools, then the trouble will come. Is the Honourable Minister trying to say that he is going to adopt a policy where people must prove their innocence rather than his Department proving that the school is a subversive nest?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, what I mean is that we find that there are cases of subversion going on in the schools and this is a clear proof that the Boards concerned are not able to maintain discipline and the security of the schools.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Education aware that this threat to the Chinese secondary schools, while it may be based on ground of subversion, may well have other connotations in this multi-racial country and, therefore, the Minister should be a little more careful in uttering such threats, particularly since subversion may well mean lots of sins of either omission or commission in the part of lots of these independent Chinese schools?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I would like to stress the fact that these schools are Chinese schools is purely coincidental and I will deal with other schools in the same way, if I find that such schools are a source of danger to the security of this country. (*Applause*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, is the Minister aware of the fact that his very curt reply in regard to the inability of the Boards of Governors to prevent subversion occurring in schools as evidence of the inability of the Boards of Governors to provide good administration is rather sinister because, if we logically carry it further, we could say that the presence of subversion in this country is evidence of the inability of carrying out good administration by the Alliance Government? Sir, however, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister to what extent would he try to lay the onus of maintaining good order, or keeping subversion out of the schools on the Boards of Governors of these various schools—Chinese Schools or any other schools?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, wherever we find that in a school there is a boy, for example, who is engaged in subversive activities, we normally bring this to the attention of the Board and we ask them to warn the parents concerned; and in the event of failure to heed the warning, the Board will have to take action to expel the boy from the school. But, if the Board fails to take this action, then it shows clearly that that Board is unable to maintain discipline in the school.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, I believe the Honourable Minister is fully aware of the fact that this is a very time honoured procedure, which has in actual fact caused a lot of disturbance and trouble in the past. We, on this side of the House, are as keen as the opposite benches to see that our schools are free of subversion. Would not the Honourable Minister consider it a better measure of preventing subversion from spreading within the schools if the normal law enforcement authorities take care of these known subversive elements rather than having to go through this devious process of asking the Board to expel subversive elements—that is to say, Sir, will the Honourable Minister tell this House that he will co-operate, for example, with the Minister of Home Affairs and get the Minister of Home Affairs to eliminate these subversive elements rather than to get the Board of Governors to eliminate these subversive elements?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: We do it in so many ways, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: I am glad in actual fact that the Honourable Minister has told us that he does do it in so many ways. Are we to assume that it is because the other ways are unsuccessful that the Boards of Governors are finally placed in a position whereby they have to expel known subversive elements in the schools?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: As I have said, we try in so many ways,

and I am sure one of the ways will succeed. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Chong Eu: May I ask the Honourable Minister of Education, Sir, to tell this House what are the written instructions and the powers that are given to the Boards of Governors, whether or not the Boards of Governors are concerned with the proper administration of schools from the point of view of academic and scholastic standing of the schools and the running of the schools, rather than this question of having on occasion to accept an administrative order from the Ministry to expel certain students on grounds other than the scholastic ability of the students concerned.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: As far as a private school is concerned, the Board is fully responsible to the Ministry for the running of the school.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

18. Dr Lim Chong Eu asks the Minister of Education to inform the House:

- (a) what positive plans the Ministry has of implementing the wide-spread teaching of science in the schools;
- (b) what is the present number of teachers who are trained for teaching Physics, Chemistry and Biology up to secondary level of education and what is the number of teachers required optimally so that every child in school will have an equitable opportunity to learn science; and
- (c) how many of the teachers so qualified will be able to teach the subjects in the National Language, bearing in mind the availability of suitable text-books on these subjects in the National language.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari (*dengan izin*): (a) At present science is taught to every child in the primary schools and in the secondary schools. Enrolment for Higher School Certificate

science classes is also increasing. An important project is being planned in the Ministry of Education to shape our science courses in such a way that they will cater for both the strongly science inclined and the less science inclined pupils. Syllabuses and methods of teaching science are being brought up-to-date. Vacation courses and in-service courses for science teachers have been organised to help science teachers to teach science in a more logical and meaningful way.

In this connection, both overseas and local science educators have been involved in planning to improve both the content and approach of schools science teaching. More and more local science educators are being groomed to play a more important role in modern science curricular developments and implementation. Teacher trainees in our Malayan Teachers College for the last five years have been brought up-to-date regarding science teaching methods and techniques. Many of these trainees can teach in both English and Malay. The number of Federal teaching scholarships to universities both local and overseas has been increased greatly in an attempt to provide sufficient science teachers, especially in secondary schools. Some science teachers will be recruited from overseas on contract basis to teach science, especially in the national language. Volunteer science teachers from overseas have been rendering valuable service. More and more science laboratories are being built to meet the demand for science education. Plans have been made to manufacture prototype apparatus for science education, using locally available materials thus eventually saving foreign exchange.

In view of the importance of science education, the Ministry has also asked for and has received invaluable help from international organisations, such as Curriculum Renewal and Educational Development Overseas or CREDO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and we hope to work closely with them in an attempt to improve our schools science teaching. Eventually the regional science and mathematics centre

in Penang would greatly assist us in our science education programme.

(b) Science teachers are not trained specifically to teach either Physics, Chemistry or Biology. They are expected to teach more than one branch of science if need be. Under these circumstances, it is not simple to separate these teachers accordingly. There are 89 graduates teaching Physics, 104 teaching Chemistry and 130 teaching Biology in the secondary schools. My Ministry is fully aware of the need for sufficient science teachers in all our schools to teach at different levels and our training programme is geared towards this end.

(c) Our teaching training programme is bilingual and teachers are expected to be able to teach both languages, English and the national language. Istilah for Science terms is being prepared and it will not be long before science subjects are taught without difficulty in the national language.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

(Masa untuk Pertanyaan² bagi jawab mulut telah chukup, dan jawapan² lisan bagi pertanyaan² No. 19 dan No. 20 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

LICENCES TO DEAL IN RICE UNDER QUOTA IN SARAWAK

19. Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that in Sarawak only those in the Divisional Headquarters are being given licences to deal with rice (under quota) when the majority of rice consumers who are residents of towns and rural areas are not being given this privilege, and that the price of rice in outstations becomes more expensive probably because of this; if so, what steps he proposes to take to meet this situation.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): It is not true to say that only those in

the Divisional Headquarters are given licences to deal in rice under quota. Rice Import Licences in Sarawak may be given to any applicant provided he has a licence to deal in rice. Issue of rice Import Licences and licences to deal in rice Retail and Wholesale is not restricted to the Divisional Headquarters only. There are 12 rice importers in Sarikei, 7 in Binatang and a few more in other towns outside Divisional Headquarters. Only few applications for rice Import Licence have been received from outside Divisional Headquarters. The Trade Division of my Ministry in Kuching is prepared to consider any application for rice Import Licence or for licences to deal in rice from any area.

LEMBAGA PERUSAHAAN EKSEPT KAYU MALAYSIA

20. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad (Pasir Mas Hulu) bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, berhubung dengan Act Parlimen No. 12 tahun 1966,

- (a) ada-kah dia sedar bahawa Act tersebut termasuk Republik Singapura di-dalam-nya;
- (b) apa-kah sebab²-nya maka Pengerusi harus di-lantek oleh dia bersama² dengan Menteri Kewangan Singapura, dan kenapa perlu sa-orang ahli yang mewakili Kerajaan Singapura di-lantek oleh Menteri Kewangan Singapura;

- (c) siapa-kah orang² yang mewakili persatuan peniaga² dan pengeksport² balak yang di-iktiraf yang tersebut dalam Jadual II Sekshen 5 (1) dan apa-kah kelayakan dan taraf kera'ayanan mereka;
- (d) berhubung dengan Sekshen 13 (4) Act tersebut, sama ada pendapat² Menteri Tanah dan Galian telah di-dapati bagi membenarkan supaya perkataan "ekspot" tidak di-pakai kepada Singapura; dan
- (e) apa-kah sebab²-nya maka Pengerusi dan dua orang ahli Tribunal Rayuan mesti di-lantek oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong bersama² dengan Yang di-Pertuan Negara, Singapura.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Benar.
- (b) Lembaga Perusahaan Eksept Kayu Malaysia ia-lah satu Lembaga bersama di-antara Malaysia dengan Singapura. Oleh yang demikian perlantekan Pengerusi Lembaga itu di-buat bersama dengan Menteri Kewangan Singapura. Dengan sebab yang sama sa-orang ahli mewakili Kerajaan Singapura di-lantek oleh Menteri Kewangan Singapura.
- (c) Orang²-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:

Kesatuan	Ahli	Ahli Ganti	Kera'ayanan
I. Persatuan Pengeksport ² Kayu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Malaysia	Enche' Xavier Samy...	Dato' Chang Peng	Malaysia
	Enche' Chiew Cheang Hing	Hong Tan Teh Toon	Malaysia
II. Peniaga ² Kayu Persekutuan, Malaysia	Enche' Ong Kian Heng	Enche' Ng Chee Cheong	Malaysia
	Enche' Goh Poey Hiang	Enche' Yuen Sze King	Malaysia
III. Persatuan Perusahaan Kayu Orang ² Melayu, Malaysia	Y.M. Raja Khalid bin Raja Harun	Enche' Kamarul Baharin bin Jamaluddin	Malaysia
IV. Persatuan Pengeksport ² Kayu, Singapura	Enche' Fu Wa Chu ...	Enche' Teoh Kok Chan	Singapura
V. Persatuan Pengilang ² Papan, Singapura	Enche' Fong Pin Chee	Enche' Ho Mun ...	Singapura

Berkenaan dengan kelayakan mereka, mereka ada-lah orang² perniagaan kayu, yang di-pilih oleh Kesatuan masing².

(d) Ya.

(e) Sa-bagaimana di-jelaskan bagi jawapan soalan (b) jua.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 11.15 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 11.40 pagi.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat.*)

PERMOHONAN UNTUK MENANGGOHKAN MAJLIS MESHUARAT DI-BAWAH PERATORAN MESHUARAT No. 18

(Hukuman Gantong ka-atas 13 orang salah)

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya ada dapat dua perutusan meminta membawa satu perkara yang hendak di-bawa dalam Penangohan Meshuarat. Saya suka-lah menjemput Ahli yang membawa itu, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, menerangkan apa² sebab yang hendak di-bawa perkara yang sa-macham itu di-masa ini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the adjournment of the House under Standing Order 18, to discuss a matter of definite, urgent, public importance.

I refer, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the case of the 13 youths who have been sentenced to death for consorting with Indonesians during the height of Confrontation. At this stage, I merely apply for leave to move the adjournment. As such, I have to convince you, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the matter is definite, urgent and of public importance.

The matter is a definite matter involving 13 lives. The plea is a definite plea. The power to commute death under our Constitution is the prerogative of Their Royal Highnesses the Rulers which is exercised on the advice of the respective Boards of Pardon.

Here, I merely hope to persuade this House to urge Their Royal Highnesses the Rulers of Johore and Perak and the respective Pardons Board to reconsider their decisions with a view to commuting the death sentence into one of life imprisonment. I am not questioning the way or manner in which the power was exercised. That, Mr Speaker, Sir, is a definite matter.

The matter is urgent, because had it not been for the timely intervention of our Prime Minister the 13 youths might have been dead by now; and as it is, they may well hang any moment now. Besides, the lives of the 13, there is growing tension in the country and the sooner this House makes a decision one way or another, or has an opportunity to make known its views the better it is for this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope you will grant me leave and the House too will welcome the opportunity of airing its views. This is vital, because if the will of the people as expressed by the elected representatives in Parliament assembled here today is such that they must die, then they must die and no one should have any qualm about it. But if the will of the people as expressed in Parliament is such that their lives should be spared, then I am sure Their Royal Highnesses and the respective Pardons Board will reconsider their decisions. There is no other appropriate way of testing the will of the people.

As to its public importance, I have no doubt on this score. The matter is not only of public importance. Locally, many right thinking people from all walks of life have been gravely concerned. Members of the Church, leaders of communities, several Members of Parliament and I have expressed concern too. It is the talk of the whole country. I have received letters from Members of Parliament and hundreds of other people supporting me. The Press too has played a leading part in the matter, and they have even expressed their support in their editorial columns. Abroad, the Secretary-General of United Nations, the Pope and the Amnesty International, the *Bangkok*

mana satu chukai yang lebih tinggi. Chukai tertentu ini berbeza daripada satu jenis pakaian dengan pakaian lain, umpamanya 40 sen bagi sa-helai sarong dan \$30 satu dozen bagi baju kemeja. Chukai tertentu ini ada-lah perlu bagi melindungi perusahaan tempatan dan juga menghalang pengimpot² membuat ikrar rendah bagi harga² impot mereka. Perusahaan textile pada masa ini mempunyai kebolehan bagi memenohi kehendak² tempatan dan juga untuk eksport.

Sa-lain daripada itu, perintah tersebut menyamakan kadar² chukai di atas perkakas² aluminium dan perkakas tandas (Tarif Kod No. 697 231 dan 697 232) dengan kadar 25% *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa bagi seluruh Malaysia. Barang² tersebut dahulu di-kenakan chukai sebanyak 50% *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa) di-Malaysia Barat. Di-negeri Sabah pula aluminium dahulu di-kenakan chukai dengan kadar 15% *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh) dan 7½% *ad valorem* (Chukai Istimewa) dan di-negeri Sarawak 15% *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa). Tidak ada chukai di-kenakan dahulu di-atas perkakas² tandas (sanitary ware) di-kedua² negeri itu. Penyamaan chukai itu akan memberi pengilang² tempatan pasaran yang lebih luas daripada dahulu, meliputi pasaran di-negeri Sabah dan Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (*dengan izin*):
Mr Speaker, Sir, this morning we heard the speech by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance introducing Statute Paper, No. 114. In his preamble, he stated that he wanted to regularise the collection of duties which appeared to be illegal during that period. During that period, I understand that a sum of around \$7 million had been illegally collected at the Penang Island station. Now, with the \$7 million and with more duties on items to come in, the various reasons given from time to time were that the Government feared the smuggling activities in the Island. There-

fore, from time to time, we had to suffer a lot of insinuations and uncomplimentary remarks from the Minister of Finance and at times from the Comptroller-General of Customs and Excise himself, saying that we in Penang are living in the best of two worlds and also insinuating that we Penang people are mostly smugglers.

Sir, it appears that there has been some misunderstanding. Firstly, the Customs Department is trying to hide its inefficiency, or trying to hide that some of the officials of the Department have a bigger part of the pie from the duty. When I said before that we got to plug the right holes, I meant very clearly that there had been a lot of drainage from our Federal coffers due to illegal payments and gratification, partly to the advantage of the Government officials. I am glad that the matter has been taken up by the Anti-Corruption Agency and in this respect it will be interesting to know how many Government officials from the Customs Department have resigned. Sir, I mention this because it is quite pertinent and because more items are roped in, and there are a lot more restrictions being imposed on the Island of Penang. The islanders down there have had their meeting, and the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who was the convenor of the recent meeting of all the businessmen from all the communities, even had acknowledged that Penang now has very few millionaires and that we have 95% of the consumers, wage-earners and simple workmen, who will be very greatly affected by this further imposition by the Federal Government. Therefore, it is my duty, Sir, to present to this House and draw the attention of the Minister of Finance, not because I want to be called the "Mr Opposition to the free port", nor do I want to be called "a hero", to the minds of some of the Ministers, but I feel that it is my duty to present the sufferings of the people. We are not going to live in the best of two worlds.

Sir, we have our views, we have our practical points and our practical experience. The Government says that

whatever views presented by the people would be studied by the officials. Unfortunately, some officials are academicians and theorists. They work on a theoretical and academic process, but we are the people who stay on the island and who suffer. As time goes on, as I have said before, through the pincer movement of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the pincer movement of the Minister of Finance, we in Penang have suffered. Therefore, from time to time I have to appeal to them. Therefore, Sir, whatever good is for us, let us have a Committee, let us put a stop to all these further impositions for the time being and set up a high-powered Committee on the Island of Penang to deal with all the economic problems of the island based at Penang, and they can have a regular meeting weekly, or even two or three meetings a week. It is not right to say, "We will put these theoreticians there and put on the control from Kuala Lumpur", without knowing what is happening at the base. We would like to have people stationed there—representatives from the Prime Minister's Department, from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, from the Treasury, from the Labour Ministry and representatives from the State Government. From time to time the Minister of Commerce and Industry says that these are the work of those who know, these are the work of the economists, but very unfortunately we are the people who move with the people at the lower stratum. We know their problems, because we have our pockets pinched and we have got to pay for the higher cost of living.

I appreciate, Sir, at times some of the Ministers, some Members of Parliament, some tourists from the mainland went over to Penang as tourists and it was against their will that they became smugglers, but those are petty things. Those are petty things that contribute to the progress of a free port, those are petty things that foster the progress of tourism. The Federal Government may lose somewhere around \$50 or \$100 from the rich tourists or from the Ministers, or the higher stratum of people from the richer group, but then

they did not realise the amount of Federal revenue derived from these people who travel to Penang; to evade the tax on a few motor car tyres or having their batteries replaced, they have to spend three times the amount of the duty and those amounts that we earn from them go back directly to the people and the workers. Therefore, Sir, I am afraid I have got to bring up this again, because the Chambers of Commerce, especially the Malay Chamber of Commerce, a few years ago, were against retention of the free port status, but today they are businessmen, they have participated in business, they have been going out, they have been to Indonesia, now they realise what is good for them and they have joined up in the plea. If you want I will read out an extract from the Secretary of the Malay Chamber of Commerce, Tuan Syed Abbas: "Government had done nothing to implement new projects to move the island's economy"; and I say what can the small Malay businessmen do? Most of the things have been roped in; there is no progress for them. I am very glad, Sir, today the people who said that I was a noise-maker in this House, and for eight years I have earned the dissatisfaction and displeasure of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance, has paid bonus, now that the various communities, the Indians, the Malays and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce have come out to join in the plea. But what I did was that, being a Member of Parliament, I kept my ears open, my eyes wide open and lend my mouth with my mind as a funnel to process the request of the need of the people.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Did you say your mouth open too? (*Laughter*).

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: I have to open it down here, Sir, as I do not want to be termed a rubber stamp. Even if I have got to earn the displeasure of the Ministers and my Government, but still I am a member of the governing party, and I am contributing my usefulness by contributing to the progress of my country. These are not unchecked reasons, Sir—they are the

desires and the requests of the people whom I represent. Therefore, Sir, I would like to put forward in this House a request of the various Chambers of Commerce to put a stay to all these further restrictions and have this high-powered Committee with powers to deal direct with the Federal Government and act from time to time. It would not be of advantage to the island, if you have highly qualified people to sit in the high-powered Committee with representatives from the various Chambers of Commerce and become an Advisory Committee to the State Government. I would suggest and I propose now that the high-powered Committee which I brought to the notice of this House during the previous Parliamentary session be formed with full powers to deal direct with the Federal Government, so that the Federal Government would be able to know at ground level the problems we are facing rather than acting through an agent. In Chinese there is a saying Sir. If you send words through somebody, the words may be lengthened, the interpretation may not be the same, but if you send money through another medium, the money is always short. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest a direct link for the purpose of knowing the people and to see and feel how the people suffer. If the Minister says it is a Federal matter, I agree. It is the question of give and take. The Federal Government will earn more trade with Penang as a free port and an entrepot trade centre, especially when Singapore had separated from us. I presented in this House before that, when Singapore joined, Penang was roped in through convenience, it was a marriage of convenience that brought Penang in as a dowry, but then that marriage had been dissolved, the bride refused to be with us and returned to the mother. Now, why should Penang be the gift? Give us back whatever that we had to bear because of that marriage. Therefore, I say, Sir, things have changed. When the Prime Minister said in this House that Kuala Lumpur is the Washington of Malaysia and Singapore is the New York, I suggested in this House that Penang at that time be the

San Francisco, the Golden Gate from the other angle (*Laughter*). Sir, Kuala Lumpur cannot be the Federal Capital and the New York at the same time. Therefore, if you want to earn foreign exchange, make Penang the centre. If possible, make Penang to be the Hong Kong, let it be a free world market to earn our foreign exchange. If the northern region in that area where Subang, Ceylon, Phuket and even Burma is contemplating in putting up a free port, what about Penang? Let it be the foremost regional port which it had been for 180 over years. The British might not have been wrong. It is not that I just want to compliment them. They might have left us, but they left us as the best of friends. Some of the good things they have left, some of the bad things they have left with us, but still I said one of the good things was the free port of Penang. Therefore, Sir, I wish the Government will re-study the structure and let this committee work based at Penang and deal directly with Kuala Lumpur, with powers to deal direct, so that when an application for a factory for Penang State comes up, let them deal with the problem rather than sending industrialists to see the Minister of Commerce and Industry; sometimes they had to wait at Hotel Merlin and failing to see the Honourable Minister, the officials had got to wait two or three weeks which cost money and time, and they got so fed up that they flew over to Singapore. Therefore, Sir, let them be there. Of course, when I say this, I have in mind that when people ask for pioneer status it is quite commonly known now outside that one must go to Kamunting, Taiping. I know the Minister will say that this is not correct and I agree with him, but then his home state is Taiping and my home state is Penang. I only request that Penang be given consideration if we are to develop our industrial area for the Island of Penang.

Now, Sir, let us not forget that Penang entrepot trade is tied down with all these restrictions of imports. We have been the clearing house for re-exportation of many commodities and finished goods from other countries. So.

ia-itu perkara chukai ini telah ditentukan, telah di-perentahkan dan telah pun di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam Sidang Belanjawan yang lepas. Tetapi oleh kerana beberapa sebab teknikal di-dalam menyatakan "wording" Perintah² Kastam ini terdapat-lah sedikit kesamaran dan semata² untuk mengelakkan kesamaran ini-lah maka di-bawakan resolution yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini.

Yang kedua-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara menudoh dengan sa-chara umum sahaja ia-itu Kerajaan kehilangan wang kerana masuk kasaku Pegawai² Kastam. Saya amat dukachita mendengarkan tuduhan yang bagini melulu, yang umum. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara patut-lah tahu bahawa pehak Kerajaan telah berusaha sa-daya upaya untuk menentang gerakan rasuah yang terdapat di-dalam negeri ini, tetapi dengan berkata begitu sahaja tidak akan menolong Kerajaan untuk memperbaiki keadaan yang ada. Jadi saya berharap kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara, daripada berchakap atau menudoh dengan chara umum, saya persilakan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara itu memberikan keterangan² yang lebeh lanjut, lebeh jelas dan lebeh tepat di atas kejadian² rasuah yang ada, yang di-ketahui-nya. Keterangan² ini saya persilakan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sama ada memberi kepada Kementerian Kewangan atau pun kepada pehak Penchegah Rasuah supaya dapat di-ambil tindakan. Tetapi jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat membuat tuduhan yang melulu, yang umum, di-dalam Majlis ini, saya takut bahawa tidak banyak yang dapat kita buat berasaskan ucapan²-nya di-dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenakan chukai kastam ka-kawasan Pulau Pinang ada-lah dengan tujuan² tertentu. Pertama sa-kali untuk melindungi perusahaan dalam negeri. Ini termasuk juga perusahaan yang ada di-dalam Pulau Pinang itu sendiri. Perlindungan tarif ini ada-lah di-beri biasa-nya dengan permintaan atau dengan permohonan pengusaha² kilang

itu sendiri. Pehak Kerajaan menimbangkan dan jika di-dapati menasabah maka perlindungan tarif ini akan diberikan kepada perusahaan² yang ada dalam negeri ini termasuk Pulau Pinang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memberikan perlindungan kepada perusahaan² yang ada di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah juga bererti memberikan lebeh banyak lagi peluang bekerja kepada warganegara yang ada di-dalam negeri ini. Kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perlindungan tarif yang di-beri ini ada-lah di-jalankan sa-telah di-timbangkan dengan sa-masak²-nya akan kebaikan atau menafa'at bagi negara dan bagi ra'ayat yang ada di-dalam negeri ini.

Ada satu perkara lagi yang di-timbulkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara mengenai perkara laichi itu tadi. Saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dapat memberikan keterangan yang lebeh jelas, lebeh lanjut dan lebeh tegas supaya dapat kita siasat dan di-ambil tindakan.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan.

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 115 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan Kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 12), 1968

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

"Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 12), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 116 tahun 1968, di-sahkan."

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini melanjutkan chukai impot yang ada

sekarang ini di-Malaysia Barat di-atas batang cholok kepada Pulau Pinang. Chukai² impot juga di-kenakan di-Pulau Pinang di-atas kertas cholok, lilin buatan daripada "paraffin wax" dan "paraffin wax²", tetapi barang² itu di-masokkan ka-dalam perintah lain kerana barang² itu belum lagi di-masokkan ka-dalam peratoran barang² chukai bersama Malaysia. Perlanjutan chukai² itu kepada Pulau Pinang akan menolong pembuat² barang² itu yang ada di-dalam Pulau Pinang yang dahulu mendapat pasaran yang terhad disebabkan chukai yang di-kenakan di-atas barang² itu apabila di-bawa masuk ka-Tanah Besar Malaysia Barat dan juga tekanan perniagaan oleh pembuat² daripada luar negeri.

Perintah itu juga melanjutkan chukai² impot kepada Pulau Pinang di-atas alat² perkakas aluminium dan alat² tandas (tarif Kod Nombor 697 231 dan 697 232) dengan kadar 35%, *ad valorem* (Chukai Penoh dan Chukai Istimewa). Ini ada-lah di-buat atas alasan yang sama seperti tersebut bagi Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968 yang baru sahaja di-sahkan oleh Majlis ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not because I did not wish to take part in the debate earlier on the previous motion where two Alliance back-benchers one from Penang Island and the other from Province Wellesley, who obviously suffered from the dichotomy of the State, took umbrage against the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. However, Sir, my remarks are generalised in relation to all these various motions that are being moved today in the name of the Honourable Minister of Finance and particularly those that refer to the State of Penang which I think number about six in all.

Sir, this particular motion refers only to a set of articles like joss-sticks, wax

paper and so on and certain aluminium articles. However, Sir, the principle that I wish to take up and I do so strongly in terms of direct opposition and not by method of running with the hare and chasing with the hounds but, Sir, directly in opposition to Government's views. However, I temper this degree of opposition with the realisation that the national interests must to a large extent be taken into consideration over State interests. However, Sir, I feel that the Central Government must by now be fully aware that insofar as the harmonisation processes are going on, particularly in relation to the erosion of the free port status of Penang Island, the people in the State of Penang as a whole are increasingly becoming aware that whatever compensations they may have derived from contributing to the overall interest of the nation have not to any extent been replaced by any compensatory development of the economy in the State of Penang.

In short, Sir, leading commercial and trading experts and practitioners in Penang have come to one simple conclusion—that the future of the economy of the State of Penang is gloomy. Sir, it is gloomy not only because of the inability of the State Government to formulate ideas which can be carried forward to the Central Government, but it is gloomy largely because in the interests of the nation the position of the State of Penang has steadily deteriorated in relation to its past situation and deteriorated in relation to the Central development in the economy of the nation.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara has painted a fairly accurate picture of the feelings of the people in Penang and he has greater access and closer access to the interests and views of the 3,750 wealthy class members who are left in Penang—I believe that is the figure which was given by the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce recently. But, Sir, he has not in all the 8 years really managed to convince the Central Government that the one important point over the question of harmonisation must be that harmonisation should

be a two way affair, that is that the rate of harmonisation must coincide with the rate of substitutional economic development in the State of Penang.

Sir, it has been implied on many occasions by the Central Government that Penang island in particular should not have the benefits of two worlds and that the integration of the Port of Penang and Penang Island into the Principal Customs Area is a necessary harmonisation process. It has also been accepted in principle by the Central Government that in return for this integration of the Port of Penang in the Principal Customs Area, the Central Government together with the State Government in Penang would establish a free trade zone in Penang as well as to set up ancilliary development and economic projects which will maintain the standards of livelihood in the State of Penang.

Sir, what the people in Penang grouse at, and what they complain at, is that the rate of erosion of Penang's free-port status, that is to say the rate whereby the Central Government has gone about harmonising the tariff rates in the Island of Penang with the rest of the nation, is not consonant with the rate at which the Government has attempted to foster the economic development in Penang.

Sir, let us take simply 3 or 4 projects which the Central Government has again and again promised the people of Penang, in this House and outside this House, before elections, after elections, and in this particular case just before another elections.

The example, Sir, is the causeway, a bridge, between Penang island and Province Wellesley. Sir, if we were to take the erudite interpretation of the Honourable Minister of Education earlier on, that "as soon as possible" means anything, as far as the people of Penang are concerned, it means nothing because the promise of a causeway was first mooted by no less a person than the Honourable the Prime Minister himself four years ago and up to now there are not even plans on paper for a causeway—just talk.

Take the second point, the University College of Penang, now, the University of Penang—"as soon as possible". Nobody knows exactly what it means. Another point that has been promised to the people of Penang is the establishment of industrial sites in Penang. Sir, there have been two industrial sites established in the State of Penang—actually, there are three, two on the Province Wellesley side and one small one on the Penang island side. However, Sir, the sites are there but the rate of progress of the development of industries in these sites is so fantastically absurd particularly, in terms of revenue production as well as provision for employment that it is not worthwhile mentioning to the people of Penang that these alternative developments are bringing in any benefits to the people of Penang at all. Another project that has been promised to the people of Penang has been the increase of tourism in Penang with the inclusion of the possibility of putting up a Penang Hill Road, Sir, that talk has gone on for 8 years. As the Honourable Member for Penang Utara mentioned, it is a convenient period to mention because we hope, Sir, there would not be another year after the eighth.

Sir, another item, and this, Sir, I am bringing up as a matter of urgency, is the question of the East-West Highway which would open up the northern region of Malaya to the Port of Penang. Sir, here is a glaring example of the Government making futile attempts to try and promote development by spending large sums of money at the wrong time and producing practically no real effects. We have spent millions of dollars on this port development at Butterworth. This port development is supposed to serve the hinterland and to open up greater entrepot facilities for the Port of Penang. I am told, Sir, that the figures given is that at the very least if the East-West Highway were completed and established, it will certainly open up a market for just the type of goods which the Honourable Minister has just referred to—products from Penang island itself and Penang State as a whole. It will open up at

least the possibility of another 1½ million consumers to exports from businesses and for products that are made in Penang. But up to now we have heard little about further and actual development of the East-West Highway. Whatever we hear of the East-West Highway particularly near the terminus around the Port itself in the neighbourhood of Bukit Mertajam smacks of something dirty and corrupt and we shall elaborate on this in due course in direct opposition methods.

Sir, I take this opportunity to call on the Central Government that in its desire to try and equalise on its deficit budget not to put its fingers into Penang and not to use the term "harmonise" in order to further pressurise the people in Penang to further take out monies from the people of Penang without carrying out the compensatory economic development which they had promised the people of Penang in the past. The rate of harmonisation must rapidly be equated with the rate of economic development in Penang itself. Otherwise, Sir, the discontent amongst the people of Penang will not only be directed against the principle of Government not fulfilling its promises over the retention of the free-port status but the discontent amongst the people of Penang will be one of unnecessary State jealousy towards Central development. We know, Sir, that in the same period of time the development of industrial projects in the State of Penang including Province Wellesley has come up to only like 60 units and this when taken in relation with the development that has taken place around the Federal Capital, which in the words of the Honourable Member from Penang Utara is nowhere near his "San Francisco", is somewhere in the neighbourhood of a thousand over. So, it is in a ratio of 1:50. Whereas industrial development around the Federal Capital in the centre has gone on quickly and to the national interest, the Government whilst putting his hands into the pockets of the people of Penang have not encouraged an equally dynamic and rapid growth of industrial development in the State of Penang.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Penang Utara has made a plea for the setting up of a Committee and so on. We had made this plea also a long time ago. We have suggested many ideas to the State Government, but it is quite clear to the people of Penang that all these ideas will be futile and will reach deaf ears simply because of the lack of energy existing in the State Government in Penang at the present moment. Sir, it is unfortunate that a matter of this nature which gravely concerns the livelihood and the future of the people of Penang should be taken up by 3 members from the State of Penang in the Federal Capital, whereas two of the voices are completely as you said, Sir, mouth open or mouth closed, in the State Assembly itself.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong berkenaan dengan prospek ekonomi bagi Pulau Pinang itu ada-lah perkara "opinion" atau pun perkara pendapat beliau sendiri. Jadi, ini tidak-lah mesti betul.

Yang kedua-nya, daripada ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya mendapat faham bahawa beliau tidak-lah menentang usaha Kerajaan untuk mendahulukan kepentingan "national" dalam bidang ekonomi negeri ini. Apa yang di-persoalkan-nya ia-lah sa-suatu perkara yang rugi bagi Pulau Pinang ya'ani "rate of erosion of the free port status" dengan "benefit" yang di-dapati oleh Pulau Pinang persaingan dengan itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendapat faham daripada ucapan-nya itu bahawa beliau tidak-lah menentang akan dasar Kerajaan. Ada pun yang di-sebutkan-nya tadi ada-lah merupakan semata² suatu "critisim" kepada perlaksanaan-nya sahaja.

Soal causeway di-Pulau Pinang, soal University Pulau Pinang, soal "tourism" dan soal "East-West Highway"—ini ada-lah soal yang terkeluar daripada "scope resolution" yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini dan oleh kerana itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa tidak-lah perlu saya menjawab-nya pada ketika ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 12), 1968, yang telah dibentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. ST. 116 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang hari ini.

Meshuarat di-tanggohkan pada pukul 1.00 tengah hari.

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

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

UNDANG² KASTAM, 1967

**Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang)
(Pindaan) (No. 7), 1968**

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (2) dalam sekshen 147, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 7), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 117 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini melanjutkan chukai² impot di-Malaysia Barat kepada Pulau Pinang di-atas kertas cholok, lilin buatan daripada "paraffin wax" dan juga "paraffin wax²". Chukai² itu di-anggap mustahak bagi menolong pembuat² barang itu di-Pulau Pinang untuk mendapatkan pasaran yang lebeh besar di-Tanah Besar Malaysia Barat dan juga melindungi mereka daripada tekanan perniagaan daripada luar negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (2) dalam sekshen 147, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 7), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 117 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

**Perintah Kastam Chukai Tambahan (Impot)
(Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1968**

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam Chukai Tambahan Impot (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 118 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah tersebut di-atas telah di-buat untuk menghapuskan chukai tambahan ka-atas filem² cinematograph. Perbendaharaan telah mengambil perhatian ada-lah filem² yang lama telah tidak di-impot untuk di-tayangkan di-dalam panggong² wayang kechil dalam bandar² kechil kerana chukai tambahan ini.

Dengan chukai tambahan ka-atas filem² cinematograph di-hapuskan, maka banyak-lah filem² yang lama boleh di-impot oleh pengimpot² filem dan ini akan menambahkan pendapatan Kerajaan Pusat dan pendapatan Kerajaan² Negeri dari chukai². Tetapi jikalau pendapatan Kerajaan Pusat tidak bertambah, chukai tambahan ini akan dikenakan kembali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam Chukai Tambahan (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan), 1968,

yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 118 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 119 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Kipas angin siling (ceiling fans) sudah pun di-masokkan dalam peratoran tarif bersama Malaysia dan dahulu di-kenakan chukai sa-banyak 15% *ad valorem* bagi seluruh Malaysia termasuk Pulau Pinang dan Labuan. Kadar chukai-nya baharu² ini telah di-tukar daripada chukai *ad valorem* kepada chukai tertentu (specific duty) sa-banyak \$30.00 tiap² satu kipas angin lengkap. Kadar chukai ini ada-lah di-fikirkan perlu untuk melindungi perusahaan tempatan yang pada masa ini boleh membekalkan seluruh keperluan tempatan untuk kipas angin siling itu. Chukai tertentu itu sudah tentu berguna bagi menghalang pengimpot² membuat ikrar rendah bagi harga² impot mereka. Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ada-lah untuk meminda chukai impot sa-banyak 15% *ad valorem* kepada chukai tertentu sa-banyak \$30.00 tiap² satu kipas angin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 119 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan Kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 13), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 13), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 120 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini sekarang ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No 15), 1968 yang baharu sahaja di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini tadi melainkan ia di-kenakan kapada Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Setia-usaha Parlimen kapada Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 13), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 120 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 121 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Tiub dan paip besi atau besiwaja yang diameter-nya kurang daripada 6 inchi ada-lah di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod Nombor 678 300-1. Dahulu barang² ini tidak di-kenakan cukai impot apabila di-bawa masuk ka-Malaysia. Pada masa yang kebelakangan banyak barang² ini di-impot untuk di-gunakan bagi pembekalan ayer di-negeri ini. Sekarang perusahaan tempatan ada mengeluarkan barang² ini dan pengeluaran-nya ada-lah chukup bagi memenohi kehendak² tempatan. Oleh kerana perusahaan ini perlu di-perlindungan daripada tekanan pengeluar² asing, maka kadar cukai impot bagi barang² ini telah pun di-kenakan sa-banyak 25% *ad valorem* atau \$125 satu tan, bergantung kepada mana satu cukai yang lebeh tinggi. Cukai ini ada-lah di-kenakan bagi seluruh Malaysia. Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ia-lah untuk memberi perlindungan tarif kepada perusahaan membuat tiub dan paip itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadang.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, we have debated in this House several times that, every time when you give protection to a manufactured product, the cost of that product automatically increases. Therefore, in this case, as in other cases that have come in, I would like the Minister of Finance to scrutinise and study the necessity of having such full protection. The Parliamentary Secretary, in introducing this motion, mentioned that there is already a factory and that as it is producing an ample supply, it should therefore be given full protection. Sir, the consumption of these pipes is more than what has been produced locally, and if we stimulate some competition, I am sure we will get better quality pipes. The Minister must be aware that in this country, when we start to industrialise and manufacture a lot of furniture and other allied equipment, we consume a lot of pipings; and these pipings set the machinery going and give many people employment, thereby

solving part of our labour problem. If the Minister is going to give protection when every time a factory is set up, Sir, then I say that that would be encouraging monopoly. We have debated in this House several times the evils of monopoly which brings plenty of unhappiness to our people and which has resulted indirectly in increased cost of living. I am sure there are several ways of protecting these industries. A full protection is not the result, and it is not the only way out. Therefore, in this respect, I would like to appeal to the Minister to go through these figures on import, on consumption, on the allied factories using these pipings, on the number of employment they have provided and on the quantity produced by these factories. I feel, Sir, that it is too early to give full protection. We know of another factory coming up at Butterworth, and I heard that it has been granted pioneer status—it will be another multi-million dollars piping factory. If we give protection at this juncture, then we are creating a monopoly and creating a shortage in the market, because this factory may not supply the pipings and, unlike what the Minister has stated, it cannot give us plenty of supply. Therefore, it cannot cope with the demand. So I would suggest to the Minister to wait till the other factory comes up. If we have two factories, then we will have competition. The consumers will then have a chance whether they use the pipes directly or indirectly. I have said many times that from experience through the grousers and the problems of these consumers that each time you give protection you are going to affect the share market, you are going to affect the market prices and in general the cost of living will go up where the items are concerned. Therefore, if we want to industrialise and give protection, we must keep the other eye on the increase of prices of such materials. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara mengatakan jika Kerajaan memberikan perlindungan tarif kepada perusahaan tempatan maka harga barang² tersebut akan otomatik

naik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa mustahak menyatakan ia-itu biasa-nya sa-belum kita memberikan perlindungan tarif, maka pehak Kerajaan mendapatkan jaminan daripada sharikat² yang di-berikan perlindungan itu bahawa jika di-berikan perlindungan tarif, maka mereka tidak di-bolehkan menaikkan harga barang²-nya dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran daripada Kerajaan terlebih dahulu dan jika sa-kira-nya berlaku, maka pehak Kerajaan sudah pasti.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Tuan Speaker, the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance has said that the manufacturers have given their guarantee that there will not be any undue hardship or increase of price. Sir, this is really expecting too much of them. Which manufacturers, from our experience, had informed us that they are not making profit? This is a remark that is quite contrary to the remark of the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry. Which industrialist will not make money before they dump their capital in? So, from experience we have said in this House in.

Tan Sri Syed Jaafar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya dia hendak argue dengan Parliamentary Secretary ini—dia kata dia hendak minta penjelasan.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir. The clarification is on the conflicting statements by the Parliamentary Secretary and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Therefore, I am saying this, Sir. In the case of flour, in Singapore they bought from the same source and sold to the local market at \$6.50; the local factory in Malaysia bought from the same Wheat Board, milled locally—of course we have cheaper labour cost charges than Singapore—selling at \$8.20. We have heard the factory that is coming up at Butterworth, Mak Mandin, saying that they can sell at as low as even \$7.20 or \$6.50, if necessary, if they have to compete with the existing flour mill to which we have given full protection and we are conniving in their monopoly. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has got control over the factories that increase unduly or unnecessarily the prices of their products as a result of the Government giving them the tariff protection required for the encouragement of industries in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Member for Penang Utara that before the Government gives any tariff protection to any industry, we investigate thoroughly the supply and the consumption of the products first and the capacity of the local manufacturers to cope up with the market. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, what the Member for Penang Utara said just now has been taken care of thoroughly by the Government.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 16), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 121 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 122 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Bar dan rod, termasuk rod dawai besi atau keluli atau steel dan juga daripada keluli berkaban tinggi atau keluli panchalogam yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 673 210-1, 673 210-2, 673 210-3, 673 220 dan 673 230 dahulu tidak di-kenakan

chukai di-seluruh Malaysia. Perlindungan kepada perusahaan besi dan keluli hanya di-beri dengan chara larangan impot dan larangan ini pun terhad sahaja pada barang² seperti bar dan rod daripada besi atau keluli yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 673 210 dan juga sesiku, bentok dan bahagian² (angles, shapes and sections) yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod No. 673 410. Oleh kerana larangan impot ini telah di-langgar sechara besar²an oleh impot² di-bawah Tarif² Kod lain (umpama-nya rod dawai (T.K. No. 673 110) yang boleh di-ganti dengan bar dan rod (T.C. 673 210) di-benarkan masuk dengan tiada berlesen) dan juga oleh kerana banyak perlawanan daripada barang² impot lain, maka ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa perlindungan tarif patut-lah di-beri kepada perusahaan ini dengan kadar \$70 bagi satu tan. Ini ada-lah langkah bagi sementara waktu sa-belum satu penyiasatan awam di-selenggarakan oleh Lembaga Penasihat Tarif. Chukai² baru itu tidak akan mengakibatkan kekurangan besi bar kerana ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa banyak barang² ini di-simpan oleh pengimpot² dan "rolling mills". Ada-lah juga di-jangka bahawa tidak ada kenaikan harga berlaku berkaitan dengan चुकai baru ini oleh kerana ada pertandingan dari dalam. Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah untok memberi perlindungan tarif untok sementara waktu kepada perusahaan besi dan steel atau keluli.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan.

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kapada-nya oleh sekshen-kechil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 122 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM, 1967

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 9), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kapada-nya oleh sekshen-kechil (2) dalam sekshen 11, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 9), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 123 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Besi mentah, jongkong² keluli dan logam² yang serupa ada-lah di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod Nombor 671 100, 671 200, 671 300, 671 400, 671 500, 672 100, 672 310, 672 320 dan 672 330 dahulu di-kenakan चुकai ekseptot dengan kadar 10% *ad valorem*. Chukai² ekseptot bagi logam² tersebut telah di-hapuskan baharu² ini bagi menolong perusahaan besi dan keluli dalam usaha-nya mengekseptot barang² keluli dalam keadaan separoh siap. Langkah seperti itu tidak akan mengakibatkan kehilangan hasil kepada Kerajaan kerana pada masa yang lepas tidak ada banyak ekseptot barang² itu di-lakukan.

Sa-lain daripada langkah menghapuskan चुकai ekseptot, larangan impot juga telah di-kenakan di-atas sekerap logam (scrap metal), besi mentah (pig iron) dan lain logam besi dan logam keluli yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah Tarif Kod 671 100, 671 200, 671 300, 672 100, 672 310, 672 300 dan 672 330. Ini ada-lah satu langkah melindong perusahaan besi dan keluli yang akan mengeluarkan sesiku, bentok dan bahagian (angles, shapes and sections) yang di-perbuat daripada barang² mentah itu tidak lama lagi.

Tujuan perintah tersebut ia-lah untok menghapuskan चुकai ekseptot di-atas barang² keluli dalam keadaan separoh siap bagi menolong perusahaan besi dan keluli dalam usaha-nya mengekseptot barang² itu ka-luar negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (2) dalam sekshen 11, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 9), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 123 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM (TARIF BERSAMA MALAYSIA), 1966

Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan Kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kapada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 14), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 124 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini ada-lah sama dengan Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Pindaan) (No. 17), 1968, yang baru sahaja di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini melainkan ia di-kenakan kapada Pulau Pinang sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to these matches, I remember time and again the Minister of Finance saying that it was due to smuggling that he had to put up a tariff protection. Now the Parliamentary Secretary has given us the reason for tariff protection. But I would like to ask the Minister, is he aware that before the protections were given, with all the duties paid for, the people in this country at least had their money's worth? The matches per box

were sure to be there—at least a hundred sticks. But today with these protections, people have told me that they have counted and found that there are much less than 100 sticks—and in small boxes there are less than 55 sticks. Sir, as theoreticians we say that protection is good—that is what the back-room boys say—and it is good to give protection because the factories in Kelantan and Petaling Jaya are failing. Therefore, we give this protection, which first of all will save smuggling and we are encouraging the factories. Point No. 1, Sir, if we say that we save the trouble of deploying people against smuggling, then I say that the back-room boys are wrong in advising the Minister to put up this protection because of smuggling, because, as I say in this House, the Police know and they have in their files who are the biggest smugglers. We know the ring working within the Island, we know the headquarters is in Bukit Mertajam and Butterworth, but the Customs does not seem to know. Therefore, instead of arresting at the source, or nipping the thing in the bud, they start sending all the officials on a wild goose chase, and sometimes they chase rainbows too. They know who are the smugglers, but they have to protect, they have to say that they have got a lot of work to do, and they could not cope with it. Sometimes the Customs senior officers have got the audacity to say “Look, our men are fully deployed, we have not got enough men, we have to encourage the imposition of duties, that is the only way to prevent smuggling”. So, I say, today you have acted against smuggling, you have given protection to the industries, but we the public are not so far satisfied, because we do not get good quality matches. To light a pipe you have to strike at least 3 or 4 sticks. Therefore, I say, Sir, the public should be given their money's worth—a fair deal—and see that the matches are of good quality and that the right number of sticks are there.

Sir, I would like to ask the Minister another point. We have given full protection. There are two factories—one is at Kota Baharu and another at

pipings. Would he consider free movement of all the furniture frames made out of these tubes imported, as we have to pay duty for the pipes on the island as well as on the mainland? Would free movement be given to these finished products of furniture frames and other frames made from such pipings, because we notice that if we re-export from the island the finished products from these materials, for example like these furniture frames, we have got to pay duty on the frames as well as on the labour? Therefore, in this particular matter I would like to seek clarification and an assurance from the Minister for a free movement, duty-free, for all these frames of various types, and various articles made from such materials to be moved to the mainland free of duty, on finished products as well as on the labour, because the principle is to tax on the materials but not on the labour. Similarly, Sir, we have experienced that with the roping in of several items on entry into the island, even though the duty was paid for those mild steel bars and other products, when they finish the products into articles they have to pay duty when they were imported into the mainland; it was counted as foreign finished products. Therefore, time and again we have asked in this House since duty has been paid, could we get a certificate of origin in order to allow the free movement of such articles. We have certain articles that were imported into the mainland free. The same things were imported into the island and yet when we moved those finished articles into the mainland we had to pay duty. For example, I have mentioned that the green peas imported into this country are free of duty. When the green peas are imported into the island and finished into bean curd sticks we have to pay duty on it. Therefore, I am asking for consideration of such products that where there is no duty imposed on the raw materials they be given free movement, where duties have been imposed on the materials and when such materials are made into finished products such finished products be given free entry into the mainland. It would be prejudicial if we tax on the products

as well as the labour. At one time I have mentioned in this House about "hey-ko"—it is made from the paste of shrimps, flour, which is free of duty, salt, free of duty, and yet when brought into the mainland we had to pay duty. Therefore, on things that are free of duty we have to pay duty when we export them. So, in view of this I would like to ask the Parliamentary Secretary to give consideration in respect of all these products.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, the suggestion by the Honourable Member for Penang Utara will be investigated into and the Government will take action accordingly.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (4) dalam sekshen 2, Undang² Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia), 1966, Perintah Kastam (Tarif Bersama Malaysia) (Lanjutan kepada Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 15), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 127 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

UNDANG² KASTAM, 1967

Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 10), 1968

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

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kecil (2) dalam sekshen 11, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Chukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 10), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 129 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

Pada 1hb Ogos, 1968, Kerajaan telah mengumumkan satu peratoran kemasokan rokok buatan tempatan daripada Malaysia Barat ka-Malaysia Timor dengan tiada membayar चुukai impot di-bawah Perintah Chukai Kastam (Barang² Berasal Daripada Malaysia), 1968. Rokok² ini hanya di-kenakan चुukai sa-banyak \$1.00 satu paun, ia-itu चुukai eksais yang di-kenakan sekarang di-seluruh Malaysia. Peratoran ini di-buat dengan tujuan menubuhkan

satu pasaran bersama Malaysia bagi rokok² buatan tempatan. Sa-belum daripada tarikh itu, rokok² buatan di-Malaysia Barat di-kenakan cukai impot yang sama dengan rokok² buatan negeri, ia-itu sa-banyak \$11.50 satu paun. Tujuan bagi membenarkan kemasokan rokok² dengan tiada membayar cukai penuh ia-lah untuk meluaskan pasaran bagi rokok² buatan tempatan kepada Malaysia Timor yang pada masa dahulu bergantung kepada negeri² luar untuk rokok² bagi keperluan mereka. Dengan ada-nya pasaran bersama, ada-lah di-jangka bahawa harga rokok di-Malaysia Timor umum-nya akan murah daripada dahulu.

Peratoran bagi kemasokan rokok buatan tempatan daripada Malaysia Barat ka-Malaysia Timor dengan tiada membayar cukai di-jangka akan mengakibatkan kehilangan banyak hasil Kerajaan daripada cukai kastam. Untuk mengganti rugi kehilangan hasil itu, Kerajaan telah menaikkan cukai di-atas rokok dan juga tembakau mentah sa-banyak 20 sen satu paun. Kenaikan cukai itu bukan sahaja akan menyelamatkan hasil Kerajaan tetapi juga melindungi perusahaan tempatan daripada tekanan rokok² luar negeri. Perintah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-lah untuk menaikkan cukai di-atas rokok daripada \$11.50 kepada \$11.70 satu paun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

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

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, this Statute Paper No. 129 is in regard to duty on tobacco. Therefore, I seek your permission to speak on cigarettes and the duty paid on cigarettes. I am going to touch not on the actual duty paid on the cigarettes but on bonded goods. I speak on cigarettes as a means to touch on this subject. To introduce this subject, I am referring to liquors and other commodities, tobacco and alcohol in particular. I understand that there is a Custom duty which prevents ships

from purchasing tobacco or cigarettes and alcohol from the Penang port bonded area unless the ships are sailing for the next port which is a few hundred miles away—I have forgotten the distance. Now, with this regulation, many ships were prevented from getting their stocks from the island of Penang. Therefore, we lose a lot of our revenue and plenty of our trade in this particular line. We understand that most of the ships have to go down to Singapore, and if their touch port is Singapore the law prevents them from purchasing these two items from Penang—that is tobacco, cigarettes and alcohol—and they have to get their stocks from Singapore. As a result of that, the directive was for the ships to get their stocks at Singapore. Sir, I think this regulation or this law was made during the colonial days where they had to preserve the trade of Singapore, Singapore being the hub with easy access to all the shipping lines. Therefore, in order to preserve the usefulness of Singapore and to boost up the trade of Singapore, they made this ruling in order to stop ships from buying their stocks at the harbour of Penang. We have achieved Merdeka and have been very successful for the last 10 years and so many laws have been amended and changed, and I would like to ask the Minister to investigate into this particular section and to amend it, so that we can boost up our entrepot trade and also boost up the trade in Penang with more ships calling. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang disebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara itu akan diasiat.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-berikan kepadanya oleh sekshen-kechil (2) dalam sekshen 11, Undang² Kastam, 1967, Perintah Cukai Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 10), 1968, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Kertas Undangan No. 129 tahun 1968, di-sahkan.

of them outside the country. From time to time we have heard the Government telling us, as indeed the Prime Minister this morning told us, that only projects that will bring economical returns to this country will be considered under this Five-Year Plan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the performance of the Government belies those assurances of the Government. If one looks at the items of expenditure, one can easily pick any number of items that by no stretch of the imagination can be regarded as bringing economic returns to this country. I have myself, Sir, in this House highlighted some of them. To name but a few, last year I believe there was an item of \$0.75 million allocated to the *banqueting hall* in the Istana Negara. This year, despite the financial stringency in his country, and perhaps a greater fall in the revenue to the Treasury, resulting from the fall in price of rubber and now of tin, despite all that, the allocation, where last year it was, I believe, \$0.75 million, this year has been increased to \$1.3 million—I believe the expenditure allocated for this year is in the region of \$1 million. Now, the ra'ayat, the ordinary people of this country, fail to see how a *banqueting hall* can bring economic returns to the people of this country. Instead of trying to cut down on the allocation for the *banqueting hall*, the Government has chosen in its wisdom to increase the allocation and thereby increasing the burden of the people of this country.

Today, Mr Speaker, Sir, there has been a letter in the *Straits Times* querying the allocation of millions of dollars for the Subang Golf Course. Now, it has been postulated by the Government that the Subang Golf Course is self-supporting and that eventually it will not cost the taxpayer any money. Be that as it may, the allocation of millions of dollars for such a project which will benefit only the privileged few is a thing that is most incomprehensible to the ra'ayat of this country. To the ordinary worker of this country, to the man in the street, he has not got a clue as to how golf is played; he has not got the hope of ever

going near the Subang golf course; most likely in his life-time he can never go near the Subang airport, or the Subang golf course. However, the Government in its wisdom has chosen to allocate millions of dollars for this project.

Now, these are but two examples which readily come to my mind, and if one looks at either the estimates or the plans that have been drawn up—the First Malaysia Plan—one can easily find out there are innumerable projects that cannot be classified as bringing economic returns to the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I presume the Member for Pasir Mas Hulu this morning has the intention to ask the Government to re-evaluate the projects under the First Malaysia Plan, particularly in view of the financial stringency and in view of the fact that money is difficult to come by. The Government, I believe, hopes to borrow \$200 million from domestic sources and \$200 million from foreign sources. Now, it is true that when the Government floats a domestic loan, it can get funds from the E.P.F. and it can get funds from the local banks. It would not be too difficult to get money from those sources. But when the Government tries to get money from a foreign source, that is where the snag lies, because today is the 19th day of August, nearly two-thirds of the year has gone by, and I believe the target figure of \$200 million by foreign borrowing for this year is a long way off.

I think the Government will be very fortunate if, indeed, it can borrow from foreign sources half of the \$200 million that it seeks to borrow for this year. Consequently, the Government should re-examine the projects that have been ear-marked not only for this year but next year in the light of the financial stringency. I do know that the Treasury and the Ministers from time to time tell us, "Don't you worry, we are always examining the projects in the light of the finances that are available". We are aware of all these things, Sir, but I

reiterate that increasing the allocation for a totally non-economic project from \$0.75 million to \$1.3 million is not the best way of reassuring the people of this country that the Government is aware of all these things, that the Government is cutting down to the bone expenditure on projects that had been allocated. I do hope that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance will reassure this House that this re-examination of all the projects not only for this year but for the years to come until 1970 is a continuous process, and it must be a real re-examination, not a topping up of uneconomical projects.

Coming to what is before this House today, Mr Speaker, Sir, I regret that on the question of accommodation for the staff of the Armed Forces, unfortunately this year there has been nothing allocated. This is the sort of thing that the members of the Armed Forces themselves and the people of this country cannot understand. Presumably, accommodation for the staff is a very important thing if you want the members of the Armed Forces to be contented, to withstand the rigours of their posting in outlying areas and to fight and die in the defence of this country. But, unfortunately, in the paper that is before this House today nothing has been allocated for this year. We are told that for 1968 to 1970 there are so many millions of dollars coming up. We are told for Sabah there is \$42 plus million for Pusat Latehan Tentera, there is \$6 plus million for Military Training Establishments—there is \$6 plus million. One would have thought that if the Government were really interested in having a contented and happy Armed Forces, it should see to it that they are decently accommodated.

Coming back, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the allocation of \$8 million, I need hardly stress to this House that \$8 million in these days is chicken-feed for the purchase of military gadgets. I have time and again pointed out in this House that the “USS Enterprise”, for example, the nuclear powered aircraft-carrier, is in the region of

\$3,000 million. As such, the Ministry of Defence should be very careful in not spending too much on military gadgets. For one thing, these military gadgets are very costly and this country is in no position to ape any of its neighbours or countries that are farther afield. In regard to the purchase of surface to air missiles and other sophisticated gadgets, apart from their cost, up to now we do not have the trained personnel to man such military gadgets. As such, I do hope that the Government will think very carefully before they embark on the purchase of military gadgets that are, to say the least, of doubtful value in the defence of this country. Thank you.

Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tuan Chen Wing Sum) (*dengan izin*): Sir, I wish to answer the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu. I must confess that I am quite confused by the observations made by the Honourable Member for Batu. On the one hand, he told this House that the sum allocated was chicken-feed and on the other he said that we have spent too much money to buy weapons and so on. Sir, I am sorry to say that I am afraid the Honourable Member for Batu has not quite understood the sum asked for. This sum of \$8 million is in fact required to account for the balance of the purchase price of the 20 Canadeir CL 41G aircraft and 4 Sikorsky helicopters and associate parts which were delivered during the year 1967. Both of these contracts were signed in 1966 and 1967. The sum required is to pay for the aircraft which we bought in 1966 and 1967.

Another question was posed to this House by the Honourable Member for Batu as to why we did not spend money to improve accommodation for the Armed Forces rather than spending money to buy aircraft. Sir, it is always a problem in the Armed Forces. We need good weapons but at the same time we need to look after the Armed Forces. Between the two, as the Honourable Member for Batu will appreciate that we are facing financial difficulty, we have to give priority to

those things we need first. Certainly Members of this House will appreciate that weapons are far more important than accommodation. It would be ridiculous if we provide accommodation to the Armed Forces and do not give them the necessary weapons to defend this country. That is all I wish to answer, Sir.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Bahawa menurut Peratoran 67C Usul dan Anggaran Pembangunan (Tambahan) (Bil. 3), 1967, di-serah kepada Jawatan-kuasa sa-buah² Majlis.

Majlis Meshuarat menjadi Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Jawatan-kuasa*)

Kepala 117—

Tuan Pengerusi: Wang yang di-utokkan bagi Kepala 117 sa-banyak \$8 juta menjadi sa-bahagian Anggaran Pembangunan (Tambahan) (Bil. 3) Tahun 1967 sekarang di-buka untuk perbahathan.

Masaalah di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Wang sa-banyak \$8 juta untuk Kepala 117 di-setujukan jadi sa-bahagian daripada Anggaran Pembangunan (Tambahan) (Bil. 3) Tahun 1967.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Bahawa Dewan ini bersetuju ia-itu jumlah tambahan sa-banyak \$8,000,000 di-keluarkan dari Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi tahun kewangan 1967, dan untuk melaksanakan tujuan² pada Kepala dan Pechahan-kepala² saperti yang terchatet di-ruangan Pertama dan Kedua dalam Penyata yang dibentangkan sa-bagai Kertas Perintah Bil. 39 tahun 1968, maka jumlah² yang bertentangan dengan Kepala dan Pechahan-kepala² di-ruangan Kelapan dan Kesembilan itu ada-lah di-peruntokkan bagi-nya masing².

Majlis Meshuarat bersidang sa-mula.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon melaporkan bahawa usul tadi telah di-luluskan oleh Jawatan-kuasa dan saya mohon menchadangkan supaya usul ini di-luluskan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Dewan ini bersetuju ia-itu jumlah tambahan sa-banyak \$8,000,000 di-keluarkan dari Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi tahun kewangan 1967, dan untuk melaksanakan tujuan² pada Kepala dan Pechahan-kepala² saperti yang terchatet di-ruangan Pertama dan Kedua dalam Penyata yang dibentangkan sa-bagai Kertas Perintah Bil. 39 tahun 1968, maka jumlah² yang bertentangan dengan Kepala dan Pechahan-kepala² di-ruangan Kelapan dan Kesembilan itu ada-lah di-peruntokkan bagi-nya masing².

RANG UNDANG²

THE EXCISE (AMENDMENT)

(No. 3) BILL

Bachnan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa Rang Undang² bertajok satu Rang Undang² meminda Undang² Eksais, 1961 di-bacha pada kali kedua-nya.

Di-bawah Undang² Kastam, 1967 dan juga di-bawah Ordinance Kastam lama, 1952, Menteri Kewangan ada mempunyai kuasa untuk menetapkan chukai kastam bagi barang² yang di-impot dan juga di-ekseptot yang mesti di-bayar oleh pengimpot dan peng-ekseptot. Menteri juga di-beri kuasa di-bawah sekshen 142, Undang² Kastam untuk membuat peratoran² mengenai achara² dan formaliti² kastam dan mengator perlaksanaan yang betul bagi kutipan chukai² yang di-kenakan di-bawah kuasa-nya itu.

Di-bawah Undang² Eksais, 1961 pula, walau pun Menteri Kewangan ada mempunyai kuasa² untuk menetapkan chukai eksais di-atas barang² yang di-buat di-dalam negeri ini, kuasa bagi membuat peratoran berkenaan dengan pentadbiran dan perjalanan achara² kastam ada-lah di-pegang oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Adalah tidak selaras dengan Undang²

Kastam bagi Menteri Kewangan mempunyai kuasa menetapkan chukai eksais manakala Yang di-Pertuan Agong pula di-bebankan dengan kerja² kecil bagi membuat peratoran berkenaan dengan chara² pengutipan dan pertadbiran chukai² eksais itu. Ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa Yang di-Pertuan Agong tidak-lah patut di-bebankan dengan kerja² itu dan kuasa² itu hendak-lah di-serahkan kepada Menteri Kewangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 dan 2 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

THE TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa satu Rang Undang² bertajok "Satu Undang meminda Undang² Lembaga Penasihat Tarif 1963" di-bacha pada kali yang kedua.

Tujuan Rang Undang² ini, sa-bagai mana yang tersebut dalam kenyataan penerangan, ia-lah untuk meminda sekshen 2 (2) Undang² Lembaga Penasihat Tariff, 1963 untuk membolehkan

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong melantek, mengikut pertimbangan Baginda sendiri (at his discretion), tidak lebih daripada 3 orang Timbalan Pengerusi.

Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahui, sekshen 2 (2) (a) yang asal memberi kuasa kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong kuasa melantek ahli² Lembaga Penasihat Tarif yang mempunyai jumlah ahli² tetap sebanyak 4 orang, ia-itu sa-orang Pengerusi dan 3 orang Timbalan Pengerusi. Peruntukan bagi 3 orang Timbalan Pengerusi telah di-buat untuk memberi satu perwakilan daripada Malaysia Barat, Negeri² Borneo dan juga Singapura apabila Singapura menjadi sa-bahagian daripada negeri² di-dalam Malaysia. Dengan perpisahan Singapura daripada Malaysia, peruntukan bagi Singapura tidak lagi berguna dan oleh yang demikian sekshen itu telah di-pinda untuk membolehkan perlantekan tidak kurang daripada 3 orang dan tidak lebih daripada 4 orang ahli² tetap, ia-itu sa-orang Pengerusi dan 2 atau 3 orang Timbalan Pengerusi.

Pada masa sekshen 2 (2) (a) Undang² itu di-pinda, ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa perlantekan sekurang²-nya 2 Timbalan Pengerusi sahaja yang mustahak, ia-itu sa-orang mewakili Malaysia Barat dan sa-orang lagi yang di-lantek bersama oleh Kerajaan Negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak bagi mewakili kedua² negeri itu. Dengan perlantekan Pengerusi yang ada sekarang ini, yang dahulu menjadi salah sa-orang daripada Timbalan Pengerusi, maka jawatan Timbalan Pengerusi bagi Malaysia Barat ada-lah menjadi kosong. Pengerusi Lembaga Penasihat Tarif ia-lah sa-orang pegawai yang di-pilih oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan pengalaman menunjukkan bahawa hanya sa-orang sahaja Timbalan Pengerusi yang perlu di-kehendaki untuk perjalanan chekap Lembaga itu.

Oleh sebab itu, pindaan kepada sekshen 2 (2) (a) Undang² Lembaga Penasihat Tarif, 1963 ada-lah perlu supaya Kerajaan tidak-lah semesti-nya melantek sekurang²-nya dua orang

Timbalan Pengerusi dari segi Undang². Rang Undang² pindaan yang ada dihadapan Dewan ini telah pun di-reka untuk melonggarkan bilangan Timbalan Pengerusi yang di-lantek didalam Lembaga itu. Peratoran saperti itu akan dapat mengatasi apa² masalah yang mungkin timbul pada masa hadapan dan tidak akan melibatkan Kerajaan supaya melantek sekurang²-nya dua Timbalan Pengerusi dari segi Undang².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 dan 2 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan tidak ada pindaan: di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya satu Rang Undang² bertajok Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja tahun 1968 di-bacha bagi kali kedua.

Tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah untuk meminda sekshen 3 dan 7

Ordinan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja tahun 1961.

Cheraian 2 (a) Rang Undang² itu bertujuan meminda sekshen 3 (1) (a) Ordinan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dengan mana sa-orang anggota Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja di-bolehkan memegang jawatan bagi masa yang lebeh sengkat dari 3 tahun yang di-tetapkan dalam peruntukan sekarang. Pindaan ini bertujuan memudahkan urusan tentang lantekan anggota² Lembaga itu.

Cheraian 2 (b) Rang Undang² itu meminda sekshen 3(2) Ordinan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja untuk membolehkan Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dengan persetujuan Menteri Kewangan, membayar sagu hati kepada anggota² Lembaga bila mereka hadir untuk meshuarat. Di-bawah peruntukan² sekarang, Lembaga itu hanya berkuasa membayar elaun² perjalanan dan sara hidup kepada anggota²-nya. Elaun² lain atau sagu hati tidak di-benarkan di-bayar kepada anggota² Lembaga itu pada masa ini.

Cheraian 3 bertujuan meminda sekshen 7 Ordinan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja itu. Pindaan² ini difikirkan perlu kerana di-bawah sekshen 7 sekarang sa-orang majikan dan pekerja hanya boleh memilih menambah charum-nya tetapi tidak boleh memansokkan pilihanraya tadi. Pindaan² ini akan membolehkan sa-orang majikan memilih menambahkan charum bagi pekerja-nya, saperti faedah² bersara, tambahan upah yang di-kebelakangkan, yang pada mula-nya tidak perlu di-bayar charum kerana bayaran² itu tidak di-wajibkan di-bawah perjanjian perkhidmatan. Pindaan² ini akan juga membolehkan sa-orang pekerja membayar charum tambahan bagi diri-nya kalau ia mahu. Rang Undang² ini juga menetapkan bahawa sa-suatu pilihan atau pemansokkan pilihan itu tidak boleh di-kebelakangkan kuatkuasanya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

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

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang (Kulim Bandar Bharu): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong penoh Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan dengan pindaan atau "amendment" Employees Provident Fund Ordinance atau Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, tahun 1951. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, prinsip yang berkenaan dengan "amendment" ini sangat baik. Sa-orang Ahli umur sampai 50 tahun mereka ada hak mengambil ia-itu 1/3 jumlah wang yang di-simpan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² yang lain daripada yang saya bantangkan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu-lah, saya pun terkeliru di-buat-nya. Rang Undang² yang kita sedang bahathkan sekarang ini ia-lah a Bill entitled an Act to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang: Minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope I will be guided by you. I believe there are two amendments before this House and I believe the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance has spoken on Bill DR. 20/68 just now. There is another amendment Bill, No. DR. 36/68. I wonder whether the Parliamentary Secretary can clarify which amendment Bill he has moved just now.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: The Bill before the House is DR. 20/68.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to speak on the general principles regarding the Employees Provident Fund. I believe the Employees Provident Fund was set up in 1951 on the agitation of the members of the former Legislative Council who represented the working class in the former Legislative Council, in particular the representatives of the M.T.U.C., who were members of the

Federal Legislative Council. It was on their agitation that the Government of the day decided to set up an Employees Provident Fund to take care of the interests of the workers of this country. It was intended, and quite rightly so, to be a retiring benefit, a lump sum to be given to the workers when they retire at the age of 55. That is an object that is laudable and it should have the support of all the people of this country. Unfortunately, as with all Bills, and this is no fault of the Government of the day, with the passage of time conditions are different and, therefore, the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance is full of loopholes. I am surprised that the Government in this Bill that is before the House, that is No. 20 of 1968, has chosen to talk only about the representatives of employers and employees on the Provident Fund Board, and in the other Bill—that presumably will be debated in this House at a later stage of this sitting—to talk about the withdrawals, when in effect there are many loopholes that require the urgent attention of the Government. But before I go into the question of the loopholes, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on the part that the Employees Provident Fund plays in the development of this country.

Time and again, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance has railed against the workers of this country. He had told the workers of this country that when the Suffian Salaries Commission Report was published there would be an agonising re-appraisal on the part of the workers of this country. Now, if one looks carefully at how the Employees Provident Fund assets are being invested, then the workers of this country can tell the Minister of Finance that far from castigating the workers of this country the Minister of Finance should in effect be very grateful to the workers of this country. I have not been able to get the exact amount that the Employees Provident Fund has contributed to the various domestic loans that are being floated in this country, but I have with me here, Mr Speaker, Sir, the E.P.F. Chairman's Report for the year ended 31st December 1965, and this was

published in 1967, and under the item Assets, under "quoted investments", and this is just a blanket figure of all quoted investments, there is the figure of \$1,214,063,784 which has been invested in what is known here as quoted investment. Now, if one takes the figure of \$1,214 million and says that a large part of it is invested in Government domestic loans and one considers that the public debt at the end of 1967 was in the region of \$3,600 million, one can see how this country is indebted to the workers of this country. If most of the \$1,214 million were invested in the domestic loans of this country, it means that very roughly 1/3rd of the public debt of this country comes from the savings of the workers of this country. Now, this is a point that the Minister of Finance or his other Ministerial colleagues do not understand, or do not choose to understand—that the Government of the day owes a great deal to the workers of this country, that their savings have bolstered up the domestic borrowings of the Government of the day to the region, very roughly, of 1/3rd of the public debt. I do hope that after this clarification from me about the debt that the Minister of Finance owes to the workers of this country, either the Minister of Finance or his Ministerial colleagues will not castigate the workers of this country and will look more kindly to the request for pay revisions on the part of the workers of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one loophole that I wish to bring to the attention of this House with regard to the E.P.F. Ordinance is with regard to the question of medical certification. Now, it would be true to say that unless a contributor were at death's door, were literally about to die, it would be impossible for a doctor to certify that he is not fit to work, because the Ordinance is so worded that the doctor has to certify that the contributor is not capable of any gainful employment. The relevant words there are "gainful employment", and we on this side of the House have time and again brought it to the attention of the Minister that

were a person to lose both his eyes he still cannot be certified as being a person not fit to work any more and as a person who should qualify to withdraw his E.P.F. contributions, because, as is well-known, a person who is blind can still train himself in some craft—telephone operating, basketwork, carpentry, even, and other gainful forms of employment. As such, he can do some gainful work and, therefore, he cannot qualify to withdraw his E.P.F. contributions. Were a person, Mr Speaker, Sir, to lose both his hands, a mason, let us say, were to lose both his hands, he still cannot qualify to withdraw his E.P.F. contributions because he still has his legs, he still can move around and presumably he still can find some kindly employer who can give him some gainful employment.

Now, these are two examples that I have quoted deliberately—these are examples which are on the extreme side. One would have hoped that the Ordinance would be such that the E.P.F. would take kindly to people who, let us say, if he were a mason by losing both his hands or his right hand, he cannot possibly be a mason any more and, therefore, the Ordinance should be such that while we do not want to encourage people who have a long way to go before they reach 55 to qualify for the withdrawal of their E.P.F., nevertheless the Ordinance should be such that it should take into consideration that where a person depends on his livelihood on both his hands, both his legs, both his eyes, were he to lose these physical assets the E.P.F. Ordinance should be such that a medical practitioner should be able to certify that the person, even though he does not qualify to withdraw the whole of his E.P.F. contributions, should be able to withdraw at least part of his E.P.F. contributions, because then it will tide him over a very difficult period. I do hope that this question of medical certification should be carefully looked into, preferably in consultation with the Malayan Medical Association.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Time is up.

PENANGGOHAN

(USUL)

Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani,

Bahawa perbincangan sa-lanjut-nya mengenai urusan yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini di-tempohkan dan Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN

MELEBAR DAN MELURUSKAN JALAN KAMPONG PANDAN

Tuan Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang) (*dengan izin*): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, I rise this evening to raise a matter for the attention of the Ministry concerned, a matter which is of vital importance to all the inhabitants of the Jalan Kampong Pandan area and anybody who has for one reason or another to use Jalan Kampong Pandan.

We are all aware, Sir, that there has been in existence for a long time in the Jalan Kampong Pandan area a number of settlements in which live Malays, Indians as well as Chinese. We also know that in the last few years, the Government has also established a low-cost housing scheme for about a thousand families in this area, and that a co-operative housing society has also started a housing scheme there for its members which is due to be completed in the near future. All this has naturally brought about a great influx of residents into the area. In addition, the Government has also built a number of primary and secondary schools in this area, and this has brought into the area a certain number of what I would call, for want of a better term, "transient residents."

Just as naturally, there has been in consequence a very great increase in the pressure of traffic on Jalan Kampong Pandan, which is the only access road that is available for anyone wanting to go in and out of this area.

This increase in traffic includes pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, motorists, buses and other commercial vehicles such as lorries and vans, and during the rush hours, for example, just before school commencing time, school closing time, lunch hour and office closing time, the pressure of traffic becomes very intense.

Now, when the fact is borne in mind that no action has been taken either to widen Jalan Kampong Pandan or to straighten out the sharp dangerous bends in it, you can well understand why accidents are bound to happen. I will only refer to two recent ones, one involving a bus and the other a lorry. In both cases, children were fatally involved. After the accident, the bus was burnt, and the bus driver only escaped assault by running away, while the lorry driver was seriously hurt as a result of being assaulted by irate inhabitants of the area. Sir, I would like to make here a very strong appeal to the Honourable Minister concerned to use his good office to initiate action as quickly as possible to improve Jalan Kampong Pandan by widening and straightening it so as to reduce as far as possible the danger of accidents in future, with all their attendant dangers stemming from the people taking the law into their own hands in the heat of their anger. Despite repeated requests to the various appropriate authorities before in 1967, there has not been any positive action up to the present, and that is the reason why I feel compelled to bring this matter up here and appeal to the kind office of the Honourable Minister.

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tanggung-jawab bagi melebar dan meluruskan Jalan Kampong Pandan ada-lah terletak pada persuroh-jaya Ibu Kota. Saya sedar tentang bertambah-nya jumlah penduduk² kawasan Kampong Pandan di-sebabkan oleh pembangunan² di-sekitar tempat itu dan sa-bagai akibat-nya jumlah lalu-lintas yang menggunakan Jalan Kampong Pandan juga bertambah dengan banyak-nya.

Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota mempunyai satu chadangan untuk mengelokkan

dan melebarkan Jalan Kampong Pandan yang ada sekarang dari simpangnya dengan Jalan Kampong Pekeliling hingga ka-Kampong Pandan Lama. Pelaksanaan chadangan ini akan melibatkan pengambilan² tanah dan belanja pengambilan tanah serta kerja mengelokkan jalan raya tersebut ada-lah di-anggarkan berjumlah \$700,000. Chadangan ini telah pun di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Lima-Tahun Pertama menurut shor² para Perunding Lalu-Lintas (Traffic Consultants). Oleh sebab peruntokan wang yang ada bagi kerja raya amat terhad, ada-lah tidak mungkin untuk memberi keutamaan kapada jalan raya ini kerana ada lagi jalan² raya lain dan yang lebeh penting yang perlu di-beri keutamaan. Walau bagaimana pun sa-bagai langkah

sekarang, simpang Jalan Kampong Pandan dengan Jalan Pekeliling ia-itu di-mana kemalangan selalu berlaku baharu² ini telah di-perbaiki dan isharat² lalu-lintas telah pun di-pasang. Tindakan akan di-ambil untok mengelokkan liku yang membahaya yang berdekatan dengan penjuru tenggara (southeast corner) Kelab Golf Di-Raja Selangor sa-belum akhir bulan September tahun ini.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10.00 pagi esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.40 petang.