

**Jilid V
No. 7**



**Hari Juma'at
14hb Jun, 1968**

PERBAHATHAN PARLIMEN DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL KELIMA

PENYATA RASMI

KANDONGAN-NYA

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan
1433]**

USUL:

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak [Ruangan 1464]

RANG UNDANG²:

The Sabah Ports Authority (Consequential Provisions) Bill [Ruangan 1477]

The Education (Amendment) Bill [Ruangan 1477]

The Control of Rent (Amendment) Bill [Ruangan 1478]

**Rang Undang² Perbadanan Padang Golf Subang [Ruangan
1481]**

**The Customs Duties (Penang) (Indemnity) Bill [Ruangan
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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Juma'at, 14hb Jun, 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 9.30 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' HUSSAIN, 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, Y.B. 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, Y.B. TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, Y.B. TAN SRI HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, P.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N., 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).

- Yang Berhormat 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).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, K.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH 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).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ 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).
- „ 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 TUN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS, J.P. (Pulau Pinang Selatan).

- „ TUN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Sarawak).
- „ TUN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ TUN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- „ TUN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR,
A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI 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 TUN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

- „ TUN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUN QUEK KAI DONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUN HAJI SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).

Yang Berhormat TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
 „ 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).
 „ 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 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. (Klang).
 „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, 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).
 „ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
 „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
 „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
 „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
 „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
 „ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
 „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
 „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
 „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
 „ TUAN STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

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

- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelevu-Jempol).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAFA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N.,
J.P. (Sabak Bernam).

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

Yang Berhormat TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N. (Krian Darat).

- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

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

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan*
Meshuarat)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

SPEECH BY THE MENTERI BESAR PERLIS, RE USE OF MOSQUES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS

1. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun (Sara-
wak) asks the Prime Minister whether
he endorses the speech made by the

Menteri Besar of Perlis that the
“Government would take stern action
against the use of mosques and religious
institutions for political meetings” when
he declared open a new surau at Bahor
Lateh recently.

Perdana Menteri (*dengan izin*): Mr
Speaker, Sir, the position is that
mosques are not supposed to be used
for political purposes; they are
primarily a place of worship, but the
control of mosques is in the hands of
the States. However, as far as I am
concerned and as far as this Govern-
ment is concerned, we endorse every
word said by the Menteri Besar of
Perlis.

INVESTIGATION INTO MALPRACTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CO- OPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEME

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) (*dengan izin*) asks the Prime Minister to state what progress has been made in the investigations into malpractice in the Government Servants Co-operative Housing Scheme and whether the Government would consider taking over the project in view of the hardship caused to the members who have booked houses and paid deposits and the deterioration in the buildings which would ultimately increase the over-all cost to the members.

Perdana Menteri (*dengan izin*): Investigation is proceeding at this particular moment but the detail of the investigation cannot be divulged as yet, because it is afraid that it might prejudice the case. But I can assure the Honourable Member that the investigation is in good hands and that everybody involved in this irregular practice, as has been suggested, would be brought to book.

With regard to the second part of the question, in fact whether the Government would take over the project, because many of the Government servants have invested money in this, I say we will do that because the Cabinet has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Gill, with two other members to assist him, and as soon as the Committee has made its findings and the Government finds that it is feasible and proper to do so, the Government will certainly continue with the project until the project is finished.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that it has been more than a year since this matter has been brought to the attention of this House and more than a year since investigation has been started? As such, is not that time adequate for the investigation to be completed and for appropriate action to be taken against any culprit, if there exists?

Perdana Menteri: The case itself is very involved and the money involved is several millions of dollars. Therefore, it must take time for the investigators to complete the investigation. I can assure the Honourable Member that it is almost completed now. But this is a matter which you cannot hurry and it is a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the co-operative society, in the first place, to take action under the co-operative law. The Government found it expedient at this stage for the Government to go into it—that was a year ago. We have not really taken time over it. We have done everything possible to bring the investigation to a speedy conclusion, which will help the Government to think how best it could deal with this matter.

For the benefit of the Honourable Member, I would also like to tell him that the term of reference that has been given to this Committee under Mr Justice Gill is:

- (i) to enquire into the acts of maladministration and malpractices which have been alleged to have been committed by officers of the Government Co-operative Housing Society, including agent or agents of the Society and any other person or persons directly or indirectly connected with the affairs of the Society, in particular, in relation to the administration of funds of the Society including any money or moneys, loans or advances to the Society;
- (ii) to make report and to recommend appropriate action, if any, to be taken against any of the officers, servants and agents of the Society and any other person or persons directly or indirectly connected with the affairs of the Society;
- (iii) to safeguard the interests of the Government and members of the Society including the interpretation of legislative measures that may be deemed necessary. These are the things which we have ordered to be done and this is an indication that the Government is taking a serious view of what is happening in this Society.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware of the need of speedy action, in view of the fact that the half-completed houses are now exposed to the rain and the sun, and that if no speedy action is taken, then the houses may be condemned beyond repair?

Perdana Menteri: Not that someone is guilty, because I am the person who went and opened the housing scheme.

SARAWAK GENERAL ELECTIONS

3. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak) asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the reasons for the delay of the Sarawak General Elections; and
- (b) to fix a definite date for General Elections.

Perdana Menteri: There is no delay actually in this election. Whatever delay there has been is purely procedural, because investigation has to be made, delineation has to be agreed, notices have to be given to all the respective voters and they have to be registered; then, again finally the report of the Election Commission has to be studied by the Government, and having made a study of it, the Government has to lay the Delimitation Order before this House and after it has been laid in this House and approved by this House, the Election Commission will need at least eleven months in order to get through the statutory requirements and administrative matters before the election can be held. Therefore, actually there has been no delay, because Sarawak is not an easy place to carry out this work of the Commission, because of vast and long journeys to places, and it is very, very difficult indeed.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai penjelasan berkenaan dengan keadaan pilihanraya; ra'ayat² di-Malaysia Timor di-Sarawak banyak-lah belum membuat Kad² Pengenalan, dan orang sudah terlibat di-Ulu² Sungai dalam bahagian tempat bangsa Kenyah adalah Kad Pengenalan Merah. Ada-kah bangsa Kenyah itu berhak akan meng-

undi jikalau Kad-nya merah, itu-lah saya bertanya; dan lagi saperti Ulu² Baram juga banyak juga orang bangsa keturunan Kenyah belum mengambil Kad Pengenalan kerana dia sangat jauh, jikalau dia sendiri hilir tidak kurang \$50 tambang-nya pulang-balek. Itu-lah sebab saya harap pemerintah sendiri membawa perkakas² untuk menolong orang yang ada di-dalam tempat yang jauh dan baharu-lah mereka itu dapat mengundi; itu-lah sebab saya minta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua jelaskan, terima kaseh.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah satu daripada sebab² yang election boleh jadi tergendala dan lambat; jadi sekarang ini dengan sudah tahu di-atas hal ini, Kerajaan telah pun menjalankan tindakan menyampaikan Kad² kepada anak² bumiputra di-Sarawak itu, termasuk orang² yang dudok jauh² di-dalam kampong² itu.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, perkara ini tetap bumiputra tidak tahu barang ini. Kerajaan yang sana pun tidak memberi penjelasan yang penoh—itu-lah ra'ayat tidak tahu. Baharu² ini ra'ayat tahu masa akan mengundi; harap-lah Kerajaan dapat menimbangkan kepada ra'ayat kerana Malaysia ini sudah merdeka patut-lah tunjukkan penjelasan yang penoh.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan mengambil tindakan.

MALAYSIA MENJADI AHLI BERSEKUTU DALAM PASARAN BERSAMA EROPAH (E.E.C.)

4. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, memandangkan kepada berita² yang tersiar dalam akhbar² mengenai lawatan beliau ka-Eropah baharu² ini bahawa Malaysia ingin menjadi Ahli Bersekutu dalam Pasaran Bersama Eropah apa-kah hasil yang telah terchapai dalam bidang ini. Sakira-nya Malaysia di-terima menjadi Ahli, ada-kah ini akan membuka jalan bagi menaikkan lagi harga getah asli kita, jika tidak, apa-kah faedah-nya Malaysia menjadi ahli pertubohan ini.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti yang saya terangkan sa-malam, kita telah mengambil langkah untuk hendak masuk menjadi ahli European Economic Community dan kita telah mendapat sokongan daripada empat buah negara yang menjadi ahli Pasaran Bersama Eropah. Hanya-lah tinggal dua buah negara ia-itu Luxemburg dengan Italy dan kita akan mengambil langkah meminta sokongan dua buah negara ini melalui saluran diplomatik.

Berkenaan dengan bahagian yang kedua soal ini, harga getah ini satu perkara yang bergantung kepada beberapa faktor² bukan sahaja kepada pasaran—ada-lah bergantung kepada keluaran getah tiruan; jadi dengan kita memasoki menjadi Ahli Pasaran Bersama Eropah tidak-lah boleh menentukan, ia-itu harga getah boleh naik, tetapi kita harap dengan luas pasaran harga getah akan naik juga. Akan tetapi Pasaran Bersama Eropah ini akan menguntongkan kita terhadap barang² yang lain, seperti kelapa sawit, nenas, ubi-kayu, lada hitam dan barang² yang lain yang kita keluarkan dari negara kita ini dan barang² ini ada-lah di-keluarkan juga oleh negara² Afrika yang telah menjadi Ahli Bersekutu Pasaran Bersama Eropah. Jadi, jikalau kita dapat masuk menjadi Ahli Bersekutu Pasaran ini, neschaya barang² kita dapat-lah di-jual di-situ bersama dengan barang² dari Negara² Afrika itu.

PERTEMUAN ANTARA TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DENGAN GENERAL TUN GERALD TEMPLER DI-LONDON

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

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa beliau ada menemui Sir Gerald Templer, bekas Pesuruhjaya Tinggi British di-Malaya;
- (b) apa-kah rundingan yang berlaku di-antara mereka.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berjumpa dengan General Tun Templer pada masa

jamuan ringan di-beri oleh Pesuruhjaya Tinggi kita ka-London pada hari Khamis 9 haribulan Mei tahun 1968 dalam lawatan saya ka-Britain; tidak ada apa² rundingan rasmi di-jalankan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Y.A.B. Menteri yang berkenaan dapat tahu atau pun di-beri tahu tentang ada-nya surat² khabar luar negeri mencheritakan ada pertemuan yang bukan pertemuan sosial di-antara Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak dengan General Templer?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak tengok di-mana² surat khabar.

LAWATAN DUKE OF EDINBURGH KA-MALAYSIA, BULAN MEI, 1968

6. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar bahawa Prince Philip (Duke of Edinburgh) telah datang ka-Malaysia dalam awal² minggu kedua bulan Mei, 1968, untuk membuat beberapa pertemuan dengan pegawai² tentera di-sini, dan jika ya, apa-kah tujuan kedatangan Duke itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Duke of Edinburgh tidak membuat lawatan rasmi ka-Malaysia. Ia hanya-lah berhenti sa-bentar di-Butterworth hendak isi minyak kapal terbang pada masa dalam perjalanannya hendak menghadhiri meshuarat di-Canberra. Jadi, pemberhentian dia itu ia-lah tidak resmi. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ia-lah berhenti sementara dalam perjalanannya ka-Australia.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Bagaimana-kah pendirian Kerajaan terhadap satu berita dalam surat khabar mengatakan Duke of Edinburgh ada bermalam di-Butterworth dan sa-orang pegawai tinggi tentera kita ada bersama pada malam itu. Kalau-lah Duke of Edinburgh ini datang menaruh minyak sahaja tentu dia tidak bermalam di-situ?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri pun tidak tahu hal ini; saya pun tidak ada di-dalam

negeri pada masa itu, dan Kerajaan kita pun tidak tahu; barangkali juga dia bermalam di-Pengkalan Tentera Butterworth di-situ bersama² dengan pegawai² tentera Australia yang berada di-situ.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Maksud saya bukan bertanya kapada Tun Abdul Razak, dia tentu tidak tahu. Saya tahu dia ada di-luar negeri. Yang saya bertanya ini kapada Kerajaan, Menteri Pertahanan. Adakah Menteri Pertahanan sedar bahawa Duke of Edinburgh ada bermalam pada hari itu dan sa-orang Jeneral daripada Jeneral² kita ini ada bersama² pada malam itu?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baik-lah saya jawab sebab pada masa itu, saya menjaga jawatan Tun Razak. Jadi masa Duke of Edinburgh hendak datang ka-mari dia telah beri tahu dia datang dengan chara *private* di-dalam perjalanan dia ka-Australia dan dia tidak mahu apa² layanan daripada Kerajaan di-sini, dan dia akan berhenti di-situ untuk mengambil minyak dan sa-lepas itu barangkali dia berhenti sa-malam dan esok dia berjalan. Sa-takat itu-lah kita kena mengena dengan dia; lain pada itu tidak ada langsung.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Kerajaan menerima kalau saya memberi kenyataan bahawa saya sendiri melihat sa-orang Jeneral ada pada hari itu.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang itu saya tidak tahu, kalau Jeneral kita ada barangkali sahaja dia pergi dengan tidak beri tahu apa² kapada kita.

PERTAHANAN BERSAMA MALAYSIA/SINGAPURA

7. Tuan Aziz bin Ishak [*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*] bertanya kapada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah kebaikan² dan keuntongan² yang akan di-perolehi dengan ada-nya susunan Pertahanan bersama Malaysia dengan Kerajaan Singapura dan mengapa-kah tidak ada

usaha² yang di-jalankan dengan Kerajaan Indonesia untuk mengadakan pertahanan bersama.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti saya terangkan sa-malam dan dahulu, pertahanan Malaysia dan Singapura ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak dapat di-pisahkan dari segi kedudukan ilmu alam atau geography kedua² negeri ini. Oleh yang demikian sa-barang kerjasama yang kita boleh dapat adakan dalam lapangan pertahanan bagi Malaysia dan Singapura akan memberi keuntongan kapada dua² negeri itu.

Berhubung dengan chadangan hendak membuat perjanjian pertahanan dengan Kerajaan² lain termasuk Kerajaan Indonesia, ini perkara kita sedia hendak menimbangkan. Jadi, saperti telah saya terangkan pada masa memberi keterangan berkenaan hal pertahanan ini, dasar kita ia-lah hendak suka berbaik² dengan semua negara dan kita hendak adakan perhubungan dengan semua negara termasuk juga hubungan dalam lapangan pertahanan jika kita fikirkan ini boleh memberi faedah kapada kita. Berkenaan dengan Indonesia, sa-lepas tamat-nya konfrantasi, kita telah adakan perhubungan yang rapat dan baharu² ini sa-lepas lawatan Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri, kedua² Kerajaan telah bersetuju hendak mengadakan satu perjanjian persahabatan di-antara kedua negara itu.

IMPORTATION OF SINGAPORE ISSUES OF "STRAITS TIMES" AND "SUNDAY TIMES" INTO SARAWAK

8. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun asks the Minister of Home Affairs to confirm categorically whether or not, the Singapore issue of the *Straits Times* and *Sunday Times* can be brought into Sarawak without restriction by local newsagents or are these newsagents, in spite of the unreasonable delay, only permitted to bring in Malaysian issue, if this is so, to state what is the reason for the apparent ban.

Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah) (*dengan izin*): The importation

into Sarawak of the Singapore issue of the *Straits Times* and the *Sunday Times*, as in the case of other imported publications, is subject to the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Prejudicial Publications Regulations, 1964. Newspapers printed in Malaysia require a permit. When newspapers have been issued with such a permit, they are subject to a condition that if they are to be distributed in this country they should be printed in Malaysia. The need for such a condition is obvious; when a permit is issued by the Government of Malaysia it must be assumed that the newspaper concerned should be printed within the territories of the Government, authorising the issue of the permit.

YEARLY RENEWAL OF NEWSPAPER LICENCES

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware of the statement that appeared in the *Malay Mail* of 31st March, 1968, by Mr Victor Anant, International Press Institute Consultant, that the year to year renewal of newspaper licences was unhealthy and should be scrapped. If so, whether he will consider removing this Sword of Damocles that hangs over the heads of newspapers of this country.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah (*dengan izin*): Yes, I am aware of that statement. I wish to state here that each country has its own particular problems and, therefore, a system which may be acceptable in one country may not be necessarily so in another country. As far as this country is concerned, I cannot accept the suggestion that the annual licensing system of our newspapers is unhealthy. It is there to prevent irresponsible subversive elements, who believe in violence and who have no regard for the Constitution, from inciting violence and creating racial disharmony. As long as such elements are still in our midst determined to destroy democracy by abusing democratic processes, this licensing system should be allowed to continue in order to preserve democracy.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah lesen itu di-beri lima tahun sa-kali, apa-kah pula yang akan menghalang Kerajaan daripada bertindak kepada surat khabar itu kalau berlaku sa-suatu yang tidak baik?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Undang² telah menetapkan lesen permit ini di-ulang kaji pada tiap² tahun dan mesti-lah peratoran undang² itu dipatohi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Apa-kah kalau undang² itu bertulis di-beri tiap² tahun tidak boleh di-ubah?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Soalan bayangan² sahaja—*hypothetical*, saya tidak boleh menjawab soalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, just now the Honourable the Assistant Minister stated, because of irresponsible elements inciting the passions of the people, leading to the disturbance of the peace, therefore, we have this annual licensing. Is the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Home Affairs suggesting that our newspapers, our national newspapers, are irresponsible, that they are in any way connected with such irresponsible elements, let alone printing such events only, their job is only to print such things, so how come this connection between newspapers and irresponsible elements?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: I am not making that suggestion, the Honourable Member is making that suggestion.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Assistant Minister aware that there are specific laws dealing with subversion, dealing with inciting to violence and dealing with all the alleged criminal offences mentioned by the Honourable Assistant Minister, and can he then explain to this House why it is necessary to have this additional "sword" hanging over the heads of newsmen? How do you compromise it, why do you say this is necessary to control that, when there is another law to control that?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Sir, there are other additional laws as mentioned by the Honourable Member, but this law is also necessary.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: The supplementary question is, why do you think it necessary?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: It is necessary as already explained in the reply.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Assistant Minister aware that apart from Mr Victor Anant, practically every foreign newspaperman, who comes to this country, is almost aghast at this Sword of Damocles that hangs over the heads of newspapers in this country, and consequently is the Honourable Assistant Minister telling this House and the country, that this Government does not care two hoots for the opinion or for international opinion, but will continue doing what it thinks right, despite the bad picture image that it would create abroad.

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Sir, it is a matter of opinion. Newspapermen are probably concerned with matters pertaining to newspapers, but we as a responsible Government are also concerned with other matters, such as the internal security of the country.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, a serious statement has been made. May I ask a supplementary question, whether in the light of experience over a number of years with the existence of this annual licensing, the Honourable Assistant Minister is able to tell us whether there has been any case or anything coming near to suspicion that any newspaper in this country has published or done any act which would come even near to subversion, or treason, or sedition or any like of that?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: I cannot exactly tell which publication or newspaper has been withdrawn, but as far as I am aware, there have been cases where permits have been withdrawn because these particular news-

papers or publications have been publishing views, articles which, as explained in the reply, are a danger to the internal security and racial harmony of the country.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Menteri Muda Dalam Negeri menerangkan, ada-kah Singapura, ia-itu sa-buah negeri yang menjadi punjaan Ahli dari Batu dan Ahli dari Ipoh pada masa² akhir ini menjalankan undang² yang sa-rupa dalam perkara ini?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-takat saya tahu, ada.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, just now the Honourable Assistant Minister has mentioned that there have been instances of newspapers coming very near to being prosecuted. Can the Honourable Assistant Minister of Home Affairs explain why, if indeed the newspapers concerned did commit an offence under the law, were they not brought to court?

Tuan Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: We are only concerned with the question of the withdrawal or otherwise of the permit. If there is any evidence that newspapers have been publishing articles which I say may be a danger to the security and breach of the law, the permit of the newspapers will be withdrawn.

PAKAR² EKONOMI DARI RUSSIA UNTOK KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR

10. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan akan membawa masuk pakar² ekonomi dari Russia untok menolong mempesatkan lagi perjalanan Kemajuan Luar Bandar di-negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dasar Kerajaan ia-lah Kerajaan sedia menerima bantuan teknikal dan juga bantuan² yang lain daripada semua negeri² yang bersahabat dengan kita dan yang suka hendak memberi bantuan kepada kita. Oleh sebab kita

baharu sahaja mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Soviet Russia, masalah mengadakan bantuan antara dua negara ini belum-lah lagi di-rundingkan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri berkenaan sedar bahawa langkah membawa masuk pakar² pertanian dari Russia itu mustahak pada masa ini memandang kepada projek² luar bandar kita memerlukan chorak yang *intensive* bukan *extensive* dan kerja² ini boleh di-buat oleh pakar² Russia, tidak pakar² negeri lain?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Russia suka hendak memberi bantuan atau pakar² yang kita fikir boleh memberi faedah kepada kemajuan negara kita, kita sedia hendak timbang dan kalau di-fikirkan berguna, kita akan terima.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebagaimana jawapan yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita dalam masalah membawa pakar² daripada Russia tadi yang akan di-rundingkan, waktu merundingkan itu ada di-bagikan satu syarat bahawa pakar Russia yang dimasukkan ka-dalam negeri ini jangan hendak-nya menjalankan fahaman komunis sama ada langsung atau tidak langsung kepada penuntut² kita yang ada di-negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Russia dan ketua² negara Russia telah memberi akuan yang mereka itu menghormati kedaulatan negara kita dan tidak akan menchampioni hal² dalam negeri, negara kita. Jadi, mustahaklah kita terima akuan yang di-beri oleh negara yang kita telah adakan perhubungan diplomatik.

KEHEBOHAN DI-ANTARA PENUNTUT² LAKI² DENGAN PENUNTUT² PEREMPUAN DI- ASRAMA² MAKTAB MARA, PETALING JAYA

11. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara

dan Luar Bandar, memandang kepada kejadian² yang di-hebohkan dalam surat² khabar di-antara penuntut² laki² dengan penuntut² perempuan di-asrama² Maktab MARA, Petaling Jaya, apa-kah tindakan dia telah ambil untuk menghindarkan kejadian² seperti itu.

Menteri Ta' Berjabatan (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana bangunan Maktab MARA yang ada sekarang, boleh di-katakan kecil, maka sabahagian daripada penuntut² terpaksa tinggal di-luar daripada Maktab dan boleh di-katakan sukar sedikit untuk mengawal keadaan mereka. Tetapi apabila bangunan yang baharu siap di-Batu Tiga, maka kasemua penuntut² laki² dan perempuan akan dapat di-letakkan di-dalam bangunan yang berasingan dan keadaan² yang tidak memuaskan hati seperti yang di-timbulkan dalam akhbar² itu harus-lah dapat di-atasi.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua ada-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat sedar ada semua tanda kepada ibu bapa dan orang ramai di-Kuala Lumpur ini di-atas percamporan penuntut laki² dengan perempuan di-Maktab MARA itu sangat menjolok mata?

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Saya telah terangkan tadi pada masa mereka belajar di-maktab itu tentu-lah kelakuan mereka berjalan dengan baik dan penuntut yang duduk di-luar daripada bangunan itu sangat-lah sukar hendak di-kawal dan keadaan ini akan dapat di-atasi apabila bangunan baharu dapat di-siapkan.

Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Sa-belum bangunan Maktab baharu dapat di-dirikan, apa-kah ikhtiar Yang Berhormat Menteri menjalankan supaya langkah² yang saya katakan tadi dapat di-perbaiki sa-belum rumah itu di-siapkan.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Apa yang dapat di-buat oleh Maktab sekarang hanya memberikan nasihat sahaja, tetapi kalau Yang Berhormat ada satu chadangan yang lebih memberi kesan, saya sedia menerima-nya.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya berterima kasih kepada jawapan Menteri ini dan banyak-lah pengalaman yang saya dapat. Apa yang saya hendak bertanya, sa-jauh mana-kah benda yang di-heboh itu benar² berlaku atau pun sahaja² di-hebohkan. Betul-kah berlaku macham itu?

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Mengikut pendengaran saya Ahli Yang Berhormat telah mengatakan dia telah ada mengalami. Apa yang di-alami saya tidak tahu. Apa yang di-ketahui memang ada penuntut² di-Maktab itu berkelakuan yang tidak betul, dan ada beberapa orang daripada mereka telah di-keluarkan daripada Maktab tersebut.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri menerangkan apa erti kelakuan yang tidak betul itu bertumbok-kah, apa-kah, macham mana supaya ibu bapa dapat mengerti?

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Yang di-fikirkan tidak patut berlaku oleh pihak Maktab.

GERAKAN ANTI-KERAJAAN DI-KALANGAN PENEROKA² RANCHANGAN L.K.T.P.

12. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan sedar akan ada-nya satu gerakan anti-Kerajaan di-kalangan peneroka² ranchangan L.K.T.P., jika sedar, kenapa ini di-biarkan berleluasa.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, gerakan anti-Kerajaan mengikut pendapat saya, ada-lah berbagai² bentok dan rupa. Soal yang penting di-dalam perkara ini ia-lah sama ada gerakan itu berjalan sa-chara Perlembagaan atau pun tidak. Saya sedar bahawa ada sa-gulungan kecil di-antara peneroka² yang bersikap sentiasa hendak bergantong kepada usaha Kerajaan sa-mata² dan bersungut sentiasa mengenai dengan itu dan ini. Perkara ini tidak-lah saya anggap sa-bagai gerakan anti-Kerajaan, tetapi sa-bagai kekurangan kechergasan, kesedaran, atas betapa bertuah-nya mereka itu kerana sa-

tengah² daripada mereka itu sekarang ada-lah menekmati taraf hidup yang lebih lumaian daripada keadaan asal mereka. Sunggoh pun demikian, jika sa-kira-nya ada gerakan anti-Kerajaan yang tidak mengikut Perlembagaan di-kalangan peneroka² Ranchangan Lembaga Tanah Persekutuan, saya suka menegaskan bahawa Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan sa-wajar-nya, ia-itu mengikut Perlembagaan dan undang².

BIASISWA MARA UNTOK PENGAJIAN DI-LUAR NEGERI—BILANGAN PENUNTUT²

13. Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar:

(a) berapa orang yang telah mendapat biasiswa MARA untuk pengajian di-luar negeri dan berkhidmat dengan MARA apabila tamat pengajian mereka;

(b) berapa orang yang telah lulus dan sa-kembali mereka mendapat pekerjaan di-sharikat².

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Bilangan penuntut pemegang biasiswa untuk MARA untuk mendapatkan pelajaran tinggi di-negeri luar ia-lah 232 orang dan bilangan yang telah lulus dan kembali serta mendapat pekerjaan di-sharikat² ia-lah 16 orang.

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin tahu, sa-kira-nya ada atau pun tidak ada, syarat yang di-kenakan sa-belum di-hantar mereka itu ka-luar negeri menuntut pelajaran yang lebih tinggi.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Saya belum ada lagi mengubah syarat² yang di-kenakan kepada penuntut² semenjak saya menjadi Pengerusi MARA saperti syarat² yang telah di-kenakan lebih dahulu yang bekas Menteri itu sendiri lebih tahu.

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya takut MARA ini ada-lah satu tempat sa-olah² batu loncatan bagi mereka itu semua. Jadi, kalau tidak ada syarat di-kenakan mungkin kita tidak akan dapat apa² faedah daripada apa yang kita sudah

hantar mereka itu keluar negeri untuk dapat latehan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa soalan tambahan-nya itu?

Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon: Kalau tidak ada syarat sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Menteri tadi, belum ada syarat di-kenakan kapada mereka ini, mungkin-kah MARA ini sa-bagai tempat batu loncatan sa-mata². Dengan itu saya fikir tidak ada faedah kita menghantar mereka itu keluar negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu bukan soalan tambahan (*Ketawa*).

IMPROVEMENT TO TELEPHONE CIRCUITS, SARAWAK

14. Tuan Chia Chin Shin [*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*] asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications what steps the Government is taking to improve the telephone lines between the towns in Sarawak, particularly between Miri and Sibu, as the reception is always very poor.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Telekom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan) (*dengan izin*): Sir, high grade multi-channel junction circuits have been installed in the last two to three years between Miri/Marudi, Sibu/Kanowit, Sibu/Mukah, Sibu/Sarikei, Sibu/Binatang, Kuching/Serian and Kuching/Bau.

As I mentioned to the Honourable Member to a similar question by him, on which occasion he was also not present, on the 14th of February, 1968, a Telecommunications Headquarters survey team has completed a survey for high quality microwave links between Kuching and Sibu and Kuching and Simanggang. Tenders for the supply of equipment have already been called for in May this year, and if there are no unforeseen difficulties, it is expected that these microwave systems will be brought into service in about two years time. It must be remembered that such equipment takes more than a year to manufacture and the projects are major ones, requiring extensive road works in hilly areas and will, therefore, require time to complete. In the meantime, site works, such

as construction of roads to the necessary hill sites, are in progress in order not to delay the programme.

In addition to the above, the Honourable Member will be pleased to know that the following high grade junctions are planned for implementation in the future—that is U.H.F. junction circuits: Sibu/Sarikei 60 channels; Sibu/Kanowit 60 channels; V.H.F. junction circuits: Kanowit/Song/Kapit 24 channels; Mukah/Balingian/Bintulu 2×24 channels; Dalat/Sibu 9 channels; Simanggang/Saratok 24 channels; Miri/Bakenu 24 channels; Lawas/Limbang 24 channels; Simanggang/Engkilili.

With regard to the trunk circuits between Miri and Sibu, which works via Bintulu, the Sibu/Bintulu section has already been greatly improved with the commissioning of a multi-channel radio system last year. In the Bintulu/Miri section, and intermediate radio repeater station is necessary in order to improve communications. The country in this section is not yet developed and is not easily accessible, but there may be a possibility of establishing a repeater station at Niah which is approximately midway between Bintulu and Miri. However, it is difficult to build a road up the hill which in the vicinity of Niah and it is possible that a cable rope-way has to be built. The problems, therefore, are considerable and will take some time to resolve.

EXTENSION OF VOCATIONAL KUCHING SCHOOL, KUCHING

15. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun asks the Minister of Education to state what steps have been taken to extend the existing vocational school in Kuching in view of the recommendation made by the World Bank appraisal team during the visit to Sarawak last year.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari) (*dengan izin*): Sir, the World Bank has agreed in principle to give a loan to finance the expansion of the Kuching Vocational School, but negotiation is still going on between the Malaysian Government and the World Bank regarding the implementation of this project.

**PENYIASATAN TERHADAP
KELAKUAN DI-ANTARA SA-
ORANG MURID PEREMPUAN
DENGAN SA-ORANG ASHKAR DI-
HOTEL DI-IPOH, 21-3-1968**

16. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, memandangkan kapada sa-buah berita yang tersiar dalam *Straits Times* bertarikh 21hb Mach, 1968, bahawa sa-orang murid perempuan bersama² dengan sa-orang ashkar yang bukan suami-nya telah di-tangkap dalam sa-buah hotel di-Ipoh, ada-kah Kementerian-nya telah membuat penyiasatan terhadap sebab² perkara saperti ini berlaku, dan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian ini untuk membaiki akhlak penuntut² sekolah 'am-nya.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, murid yang berkenaan ia-lah dari sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Ugama, Negeri Perak, yang bukan di-bawah pertadbiran Kementerian Pelajaran. Oleh yang demikian saya tidak dapat mengambil apa² tindakan dalam perkara itu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah benar dan Kerajaan sedar bahawa meski pun perkara ini bukan tanggungan Kementerian Pelajaran tetapi ia-nya berlaku ia-lah kerana ada ilham daripada orang² hendak mengadakan pengetahuan "sex" dalam sekolah² yang di-anjorkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya tahu, di-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu telah berlaku dua case khalwat yang di-buat oleh Ketua² PAS (*Ketawa*). Ada-kah ini berma'ana negeri ini jahil? Itu saya mahu jawapan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untok penjelasan apa yang saya sebut tadi bukan kejadian khalwat. Apa yang saya sebutkan ada-kah berlaku-nya perkara khalwat itu di-antara penuntut perempuan sekolah, ia-lah hasil daripada ilham mereka mengadakan pelajaran

"sex" di-sekolah? Bukan saya bertanya khalwat—bertanya sebab mendorong penuntut perempuan itu melakukan perkara ini.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Kalau jalan pun tidak jalan dalam sekolah itu bukan bawah pertadbiran saya.

**MENAIKKAN YURAN SEKOLAH
BAGI MURID² YANG BUKAN
WARGANEGARA MALAYSIA**

17. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan akan menimbang menaikkan yuran sekolah bagi murid² yang bukan warganegara Malaysia, jika tidak, kenapa;
- (b) berapa bilangan murid² dalam Malaysia yang bukan warganegara.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) anak orang² yang bukan warganegara Malaysia biasa-nya tidak di-benarkan masuk ka-sekolah² yang di-bantu penoh. Yang di-kechualikan hanya-lah anak² yang ibu-bapa mereka telah di-beri kebenaran tinggal tetap dan ibu-bapa yang di-benarkan masuk ka-dalam negeri ini untok membantu dalam ranchangan pembangunan dan perusahaan. Di-dalam keadaan yang demikian tidak patut-lah mereka di-beri layanan yang berlainan;

- (b) bilangan yang sa-benar murid² yang bukan warganegara Malaysia di-negeri ini tidak-lah di-ketahui tetapi ada-lah diperchaya² bilangan-nya ia-lah kechil sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Pada masa² yang akan datang ada-kah Kementerian ini akan mengambil tahu berapa banyak murid² yang bukan warganegara mengaji di-sini supaya tidak tahu langsung apa yang berlaku dalam Kementerian-nya?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Kalau mustahak kita akan ambil tahu.

PIONEER STATUS FOR CENTRAL SUGARS CO. LTD

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether it is true that the first application of Central Sugars for pioneer status was rejected but subsequently approved during the absence of the Minister for Commerce and Industry; and if so, would the Minister state the circumstances which led to the change.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun (*dengan izin*): On the 17th July, 1959, pioneer status was granted to (i) the Malayan Sugar Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Prai, and (ii) the Malayan Sugars Refining Corporation Ltd, Port Swettenham, for the refining of sugar.

On 16th July, 1963, the United Malay States Sugar Industries Ltd submitted its application for pioneer status. The application was rejected because the combined capacity of the two pioneer companies was sufficient to satisfy the entire market. The Malayan Sugar Manufacturing Company Ltd at Prai went into production in September, 1964, but the Malayan Sugars Refining Corporation Ltd could not commence production due to difficulties in obtaining land for its factory site.

In 1965, the United Malay States Sugars Industries Ltd underwent a re-organisation, and new shareholders and directors took over its management. Its name was changed to Central Sugars Company Ltd. Although Central Sugars Company Ltd was not granted pioneer status, it proceeded with the construction of a factory at Batu Tiga and went into production in January, 1966.

Messrs. Central Sugars Ltd applied for pioneer status on 21st July, 1966, on the ground that they were contributing to the national economy by supplementing the production of Malayan Sugar Manufacturing Company at Prai. At this time the Malayan Sugar Refining Corporation Ltd which had its pioneer status had still not settled its site problem.

Cabinet considered the application of Central Sugars Ltd on 28th June, 1967, and was of the opinion that

either both Malayan Sugars Refining Corporation Ltd of Port Swettenham and Central Sugars Ltd should be given pioneer status, or both should be rejected. Cabinet took the decision that both should not be given pioneer status. Notice was given to Malayan Sugars Refining Corporation withdrawing its pioneer status, which had been approved earlier in 1959, and at the same time Central Sugars Ltd were informed that its application had been rejected. Malayan Sugars Refining Corporation appealed against the withdrawal on the ground that the delay in its production was because the site of its proposed factory was in the Railway Reserve. The technicalities of converting the Reserve land into State land and of issuing a lease to the Malayan Sugar Refining Corporation was only completed on 9th October, 1967. Central Sugars also appealed against the decision of the Cabinet. Both appeals were reconsidered by Cabinet on 9th May, 1968, and Cabinet decided that the pioneer status of Malayan Sugar Refining Corporation be restored and that Central Sugars Ltd be given pioneer status.

When Cabinet took this decision I was away in Australia attending the ECAFE Conference and did not return till 13th May, 1968.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry aware that amongst other reasons why a company should be given pioneer status is to enable it to survive during its infancy. Consequently, is the Honourable Minister aware that the firm now known as Central Sugars—I have here with me, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Central Sugars Berhad papers in respect of their Annual General Meeting held recently—according to this report the profit for the year before taxation was \$2,185,024. The Cabinet in giving Central Sugars this pioneer status, was it aware of the enormous profit that Central Sugars was making even without pioneer status?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, no company is going to set up here without any profits. The giving of pioneer status is as an incentive for capital to invest in the country. We

realise that they will make profit, two million profit may sound very large, but you got to consider the capital involved. Can you tell me what the capital is?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Fixed assets, Sir.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Capital.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I will read to the Honourable the

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: There must be a capital there.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: There is not but these presumably are the capital sums involved. Fixed assets: freehold land, factory godowns, plant and machinery, which come up to \$5.66 million; water dam, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings; all come to \$7.19 million. This presumably is the total capital investment of which after one year's operation it has got almost about a third of its capital investment back. Will the Honourable the Minister not say then that that company is doing handsomely without pioneer status?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the figures given are \$7.19 million on fixed assets; there would also be working capital. There must be working capital, otherwise one cannot run the factory. Anyway, Sir, whatever it may be, it is obvious that the capital involved would be around \$10 million and a return of \$2 something million per annum or around 20 over per cent, which is attractive—but excessive, that is another question. That is why Government has realised that something should be done to prevent excess profits to be earned by pioneer companies. That is why in the Investment Incentive Act, 1968, a clause has been set where the Minister of Finance can impose a limit to the profits that are tax free.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Sir, is the Minister of Commerce and Industry aware that a year before the granting of the pioneer status to Central Sugars, there had been some speculation in the share-market—two years before that it was

83 cents per share, which was about 17 cents below par, and after that it went up to \$1.67, \$1.80 to \$2.00 when the rumour came out that they were expecting pioneer status to be granted; and the day after pioneer status had been given, the shares of Central Sugars went up to slightly over \$4.00 per share? Is it not a vast leap for a dollar share to have gone up to four dollars per share, and is not that the profit of the shareholders, particularly that of the Directors who hold the major part of the shares in the factory, just like striking approximately a two million dollar lottery?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, if the public want to speculate and gamble in shares it is their own responsibility.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister aware that, as was pointed out by the Member for Penang Utara, the Central Sugars at one time were quoted at \$4.00 plus per share. Consequently, does it not indicate, as the Minister pointed out, that if the public were to be duped or prepared to be duped, if the public were prepared to be a “bodoh”, then it must suffer the consequences of its stupidity, or the converse may be true that the particular firm has been over-protected in the sense of being given a lottery to use the words of the Member for Penang Utara, it has struck a lottery or better than a lottery?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member has just quoted figures from the general meeting, where its fixed assets are only about \$7.1 million; and if the share capital is \$10 million, if it is sold at \$4 something, somebody is a “bodoh” surely.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, instead of the public being a “bodoh”, the Government may have been a “bodoh”.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Why is the Government a “bodoh” in this case?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister

Kempen Menchegah Malaria bagi seluroh negara ada-lah satu tugas yang besar dan menyedari kesulitan² dan masaalah² yang berkaitan dengan usaha itu, Kerajaan dalam tahun 1960 telah memutuskan untuk memulakan satu Projek Panduan Menghapuskan Malaria meliputi kawasan seluas 501 batu persegi dengan penduduk-nya seramai 110,000 orang di-dalam negeri Selangor yang telah di-tamatkan dengan jaya-nya dalam bulan Jun 1964. Tujuan utama mengadakan projek panduan itu ia-lah untuk menunjokkan chara yang berguna dan practical untuk memutuskan pemindahan malaria di-kawasan luar bandar dalam Malaysia Barat, menggunakan chara terutama ia-itu menyiram rumah dengan DDT dan memberi ubat² penchegah malaria. Dalam bulan Julai 1964, Kerajaan telah melaksanakan suatu Ranchangan Permulaan Menghapuskan Malaria yang telah tamat dalam bulan Jun 1967. Pada bulan Februari 1967, Kerajaan telah membentok satu Jawatan-kuasa Bertindak untuk menjalankan dengan segera ranchangan Menghapuskan Malaria.

Sa-telah berpuas hati bahawa menghapuskan malaria di-negara ini boleh di-jalankan, Kerajaan dengan segera memulakan ranchangan itu dalam bulan Julai 1967 di-negeri² Perlis, Kedah dan Pulau Pinang yang mana kerjanya sekarang ini di-bahagian akhir di-dalam perengkat permulaan. Ranchangan Menghapuskan Malaria bagi seluroh negara ini akan mengambil masa lebeh kurang 10 tahun untuk di-sempurnakan.

Oleh itu ada-lah nyata bahawa Kerajaan, jauh daripada tidak tahu menahu dan tidak menghiraukan masaalah² malaria di-negara ini, terutama-nya di-kawasan² luar bandar, tetapi telah sentiasa berbuat usaha berikhtiar menchari jalan yang practical untuk membebaskan negara ini daripada bahaya itu.

(b) Tudohan Yang Berhormat Ahli itu tidak benar. Semenjak Merdeka, Kerajaan telah membelanjakan tidak kurang daripada \$55 juta untuk kerja² mengawas dan penyelidekan malaria dan akan berbelanja tidak kurang daripada \$142 juta di-dalam 10 tahun yang ka-hadapan ini untuk membebaskan negara ini daripada malaria.

TARAF AHLI² PERUBATAN HOMOEOPATHY

22. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah² permulaan untuk menyamakan taraf ahli² perubatan homoeopathy yang berkelayakan dengan ahli² perubatan allopathy.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Kerajaan tidak berchadang mengambil apa² langkah untuk memberi pengi'tirafan kepada mereka yang menjalankan kerja perubatan ubat jamu dan akar² kayu. Pada masa ini tidak ada apa² tegahan untuk menjalankan perniagaan dan kerja perubatan ubat jamu dan akar² kayu asalkan mereka tidak melanggar Undang² Rachun dan Dadah Merbahaya dan Undang² Pendaftaran Doktor².

USUL

THE DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND STATE CONSTITUENCIES IN THE STATE OF SARAWAK

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab usul ini mengenai Sarawak terutama sa-kali, saya mohon izin berchakap dalam bahasa Ingeris supaya wakil² dari Sarawak dapat faham di-atas butir² keterangan yang saya akan berikan.

Sir, I beg to move:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (7) of Section 96 of the Malaysia Act, the draft Delimitation of Constituencies (Sarawak) Order, 1968, which has been laid before the House as required

by sub-section (6) of Section 96 of the aforesaid Act for giving effect without modifications to the recommendations contained in the Report by the Election Commission to the Prime Minister, Malaysia, containing their recommendations on the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak, be approved.

Now, Sir, on the 19th of February this year, at the last session of Parliament, in response to an adjournment speech, I informed this House that the Report on the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak would be tabled during the next session of the Parliament in June, that is to say, this session of Parliament. In keeping with this undertaking, this Report has now been laid on the Table of this House as Command Paper No. 21 of 1968.

Sir, this House will note that in accordance with sub-section (4) of section 96 of the Malaysia Act, the Election Commission is required before making their report to the Prime Minister, to publish in the *Gazette* and in at least one newspaper circulated in the State of Sarawak and in any other manner they think necessary to secure that it may become generally known among persons interested, a notice stating:

- (a) the effect of their proposed recommendations and a copy of those recommendations is open to inspection at a specified place in each of the proposed constituencies; and
- (b) representations with respect to the proposed recommendations may be made to the Commission within one month after the publication of the notice, and the Commission shall take into consideration any representation they made in accordance with any such notice".

Now, I would like to inform the House that the Election Commission has already complied with these statutory requirements.

Sir, the Report of the Election Commission has been with the Government for some time, but this is understandable as this is the first direct

election to be held in Sarawak and the Government has had to study this Report very carefully. In fact, the Government appointed a Cabinet Committee to go carefully into the Report.

As Honourable Members will observe, the Report itself is in four parts. Part I contains the background. Honourable Members may wish to note from this section the legal provision governing the delimitation of Parliamentary and State constituencies and the details of how the Election Commission carried out its work in conforming to these requirements. Section 96 (2) of the Malaysia Act, 1963 sets out the procedure for the first delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in Sarawak, and it can be seen that the Election Commission has complied with this procedure. The Election Commission is also required under Article 115 (2) of the Federal Constitution, in carrying out their functions of making recommendations for the delimitation, to seek the advice of two officers of the Federal Government with special knowledge of the topography of and the distribution of the population in the unit of review for Parliamentary elections. For this purpose, the Acting Deputy Surveyor-General of Malaysia and the Acting Chief Statistician of Malaysia were made available by the Federal Government to assist the Commission.

Sir, Part II contains the principle of delimitation. As required under section 96 (2) of the Malaysia Act, the Election Commission followed strictly the principles as set out in section 2 of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution. Briefly, the four principles governing the delimitations are as follows:

- (i) the desirability of giving electors reasonably convenient opportunities for going to the polls and at the same time to ensure that the State boundaries do not cross and also to take into account the inconvenience brought about by crossing State boundaries with boundaries of the Federal constituencies;

- (2) to take into account the administrative facilities available within the constituencies for the establishment of the necessary registration and polling machines;
- (3) as far as possible, to obtain approximately equal number of electors within each constituency, having taken into account the difficulties facing the rural constituencies and providing a weightage for such a constituency to the extent that it may contain as little as one-half of the electors in the urban constituency; and
- (4) regard ought to be given to the inconveniences attendant to the alterations of constituencies and the maintenance of local ties.

Now, Sir, this section of the Report explains as to how the Election Commission went about adhering strictly to these principles. As this Section contains full details, I do not wish to take the time of the House in explaining it in any great detail. However, as has clearly been pointed out, the decision to delimit Sarawak into 24 Parliamentary Constituencies, whilst taking into account the principle of Section (2) of the Thirteenth Schedule, was governed primarily by the expressed provision of Article 46 (2) of the Federal Constitution, which clearly provided for 24 Parliamentary seats for Sarawak.

Now, in exercise of the delimitation of State Constituencies, the Commission had two alternatives. But here, again, taking into account the principles of delimitation and also the principle of multiplying the number of Parliamentary Constituencies by multiple for the purpose of producing the requisite number of State Constituencies as provided in Section 4 (2) of Part I of the Eighth Schedule of the Federal Constitution, the Commission has recommended 48 State Constituencies.

Now, Sir, it would be seen that full cognisance has been taken about the need to take into account the administrative facilities, as the delimitations of Parliamentary and State Constituencies have been carried out in such a way that they have been confined within

their own administrative Divisions, that is the five Divisions in the State of Sarawak.

Part III of the Report concerns the representations to the proposed recommendations. Eleven representations were received and this Section clearly outlines the summary of the representations and the Commission's decisions. In some cases the Commission rejected the representations; in others it accepted them.

Part IV of the Report contains the final recommendations for delimitation having taken into account the representations. Although some changes have been effected in drawing out the boundaries based on the representations the final recommendations still provide for 24 Parliamentary Constituencies and 48 State Constituencies.

Now, at the end of the Report there is a plan folder containing two plans: Plan "A" is the Draft Plan of Parliamentary and State Constituencies as already exhibited to the public in Sarawak and Plan "B" is a plan of Proposed Parliamentary and State Constituencies, after the Commission had considered representations on their proposed recommendations.

According to Section 96 (1) of the Malaysia Act, the constituencies of each of the Borneo States for the first election to this House or the State Legislative Assembly after the end of the indirect election, shall be delimited by Order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Section 96 (6) of the Malaysia Act requires the Draft of the Order to be laid before this House for the purpose of giving effect, with or without modifications, to the recommendations contained in the Report by the Election Commission. The Order, Sir, is now before this House as Command Paper No. 22 of 1968. Accordingly, I beg to move that the Motion be approved.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Telekom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong usul ini.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, at long last

the Government has submitted to the House the Report of the Election Commission on the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak. We of the S.U.P.P., on this side of the House, had during the last few sessions of the House pressed the Government for the submission of the Commission's Report to the House, but the Government had failed to do so for so long. The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has explained why it has taken so long, but we are not convinced that such a long time is necessary, even to consider the Report of the Commission for the first election under the direct system of election in Sarawak.

From the Report before us, we find that the Commission had made public the draft delimitation of boundaries from the 26th of June to the 30th of June, 1967, to allow the people to make representations. They were very prompt in considering these representations. According to the Report, they met on the 19th of July and made their decisions on that day. They must submit their report soon after that and yet it has taken almost a year for the Government to make up their minds as to whether they support the recommendations made by the Commission. This House should be told the cause of all this delay, because the impression had been given, unfortunately, that the Election Commission had not completed its work. This, we now know from what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has said, is not the case and we are glad that this has now been clarified. The delay on the part of the Government in dealing with the Commission's Report has now put us, that is, the House, in a rather embarrassing position of once again having to give sanction to amending the Federal Constitution, in order to extend the life of the Council Negri of Sarawak beyond the 4th of September, 1968, and what is even more serious, extending the life of the Government in Sarawak, which has long ceased to enjoy the confidence of the people.

Now, looking at the Report, it would appear that from the representations

made by the various sections of the community, not only political parties but organisations representing different sections of the people, the Commission's Report seems to have pleased very few people. I do not wish to minimise the difficulties confronting the Commission because in a country with multi-racial society like that in Sarawak, it is very difficult especially when the population is so unevenly distributed, to work out a fair representation in proportion to the different sections of the population and the size of those sections of the population. The Commission is, of course, tied by the fact that they have to conform with certain laid down principles and, therefore, in principle we agree that they were quite right to reject representations made on purely racial or communal lines. At the same time, I think, in order to make the composition of the Council Negri, which is supposed to reflect the people's views and opinions, a much better and more representative Council Negri would have been worked out, if due regard had been taken of the different racial distribution. As it is, according to this system which has been worked out, take, for instance, the people of Chinese racial origin, who number approximately a third of the population, would probably get less than one-fifth or even less of the number of members in the House. Similarly, with the Malays, who number about 160,000 odd out of 800,000 odd, it is most unlikely that they would have more than five representatives in the Council Negri, that is if the people vote on racial line. It is to be hoped that eventually with political development and political awareness the people would forget the racial origin and work purely on party or ideological grounds. But it would take some time for this to happen, and I am afraid that the first Council Negri after this system of election is carried out would neither reflect the racial composition of Sarawak nor result in fair representation for the various sections of the people. Only by a system of proportionate representation as that adopted in France could we have the correct representation of the

different sections of the people in Council Negri in Sarawak. But, obviously, the Commission was not directed to work on those lines and working closely on the Malayan pattern, the result, to say the least, has been rather unfortunate largely due to undue weightage being given to the rural areas. It is true that the Commission followed the 30% above and 30% below, but in a few other cases which the Commission mentioned, these extremes seem to have been reached so that the weightage has been in some cases more than 60%, because those extremes had occurred.

Now, Sir, we do not oppose the motion as set out by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, because we think that the sooner election is held in Sarawak the better, and we hope now that this has come before the House it will eventually receive its approval, that the Government will not dilly-dally over the steps which are necessary to implement the Commission's work. One of the most important is, of course, the registration of voters. Even up till now, the registration of people for citizenship is by no means complete. There are large sections of the people whose identity cards have not yet been given; there are a lot of people who rightly should be citizens, who have been given the wrong type of cards, and if we follow the normal process and red tape required by law, I am afraid there will be a lot of dissatisfaction with the work of the Commission and I would enjoin the Government to do everything that is possible even by a crash programme of registration of voters to make the work of the Commission easier.

Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, after hearing the motion moved by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister just now, I think, as a member of the loyal Opposition, I have to speak a little.

We in the Sarawak National Party regret to say that the delimitation of parliamentary and State constituencies in the State of Sarawak has just been laid before this House for approval

today. I remember that the former Chairman of the Election Commission in December, 1966, had given the impression that the report containing the recommendations of the delimitation of parliamentary and State constituencies could have been completed and could have been dealt with by this Parliament in early 1967. This shows that the former Chairman of the Election Commission had already completed his report which had been submitted to the Government long ago. In fact, the Report on the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies should have been laid before this House in early 1967 instead of today. Sir, I have not much to say, but the delay in tabling this Report of the Election Commission in this House today by the Government is for the purpose of delaying the General Election in Sarawak. Regarding the registration of voters, I have not much to say, because the Honourable Member from Sarawak has spoken just now. So, I propose to shorten my speech. Thank you.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul yang ada dihadapan kita ini dan membangkitkan sadikit² perkara berhubung dengan usul ini.

Saya hendak katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam masaalah sa-chara 'am berhubung dengan pilihan raya kita, malahan pula kerja² Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya untuk mengkaji sa-mula bahagian² pilihan raya di-Malaysia Barat ini telah di-mulakan dan akan siap pada akhir tahun ini. Apa yang saya hendak sentoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan pengundi². Pengundi² di-Malaysia Barat juga di-Sarawak belum begitu sempurna lagi. Oleh itu saya minta bagaimana terdapat pehak Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya hendak mengadakan satu sistem baharu supaya dapat di-segerakan dan dengan ini akan dapat menyenangkan pengundi² untuk memilih wakil-nya pada masa yang lagi akan datang.

Nombor dua bahagian peratoran. Sa-saorang pengundi atau pun pemilih, jangan-lah di-jadikan syarat mutlak

mesti menunjukkan Kad Pengenalan. Beri kelonggaran peratoran ini, bila sa-orang pengundi itu dapat meyakinkan pegawai tempat membuang undi itu yang mana nama-nya, 'alamat-nya telah terchatet dalam Buku Pendaftaran. Masaalah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab saya katakan mungkin berlaku kepada pengundi² itu yang Kad Pengenalan mereka itu di-tahan oleh sa-bilangan golongan² yang tidak gemar orang itu keluar mengundi dengan membawa Kad Pengenalan. Dengan ini akan memudahkan, akan memberi hak pemilih² chalon itu boleh mengundi walau pun mereka tidak membawa kad pengenalan seperti mana yang ada sekarang ini.

Yang akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penambahan pilihanraya di-Malaysia Barat ini sama ada Parlimen atau Negeri-nya memang telah wajar dan kena pada tempat-nya kerana pengundi²-nya bertambah. Oleh itu saya mengharapakan jumlah kawasan² pilihanraya di-Malaysia Barat ini sama ada Parlimen atau Negeri akan dapat di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan bertambah lagi bagaimana kawasan² yang ada pada masa sekarang ini. Terima kaseh

Tuan Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, going through Plan "A" and Plan "B" of the Parliamentary and State Constituencies, I have observed that in the Dudong Ward, on Page 24, Mukah District Council, Ward No. 15, is added to the Sibu Rural District Council Wards Nos. 2, 14, 19 to 22. Everywhere, Sir, the Election Commission has taken great consideration in having wards on the line of Districts and not mix them up. By putting Mukah District Council Ward No. 15 in the Dudong Ward, it will give great handicap for a candidate from Mukah to stand in this Ward. Also, Sir, the natives in the Mukah District Ward No. 15 will be puzzled why they have to vote for a candidate from Sibu; they would say "We are in Mukah, why cannot we vote in Mukah, why should we vote for a Sibu man? Thank you, Sir.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the three Members from Sarawak who have spoken on

this motion. Firstly, I would like to say that there has not been any intentional delay on the part of the Government to consider this Report and to bring this Report before this House. Now, the Election Commission finalised their delimitation proposals on the 3rd May, 1967, and on the 5th August, 1967 the Election Commission submitted the Report to the Prime Minister. As Honourable Members themselves realise, there are very important matters to be carefully considered and as the Honourable Member from Sarawak, Mr Ong Kee Hui, himself pointed out, there is this question of fair representation of all the racial groups in the first elected Council Negri of Sarawak. This is a matter which the Government had to consider very carefully. That is why we took a bit of time; we had to appoint a special Cabinet Committee to study the Report very carefully to see that as far as possible in the first General Election in Sarawak every racial group and every group in Sarawak would feel that they have fair representation in the first elected Council Negri and fair representation to this House. Having considered this very carefully, the Government came to the conclusion that it is very difficult to make any modification to the recommendations made by the Election Commission. The Government felt that the Election Commission had in the circumstances taken all the factors into consideration. Quite obviously, if we were to adopt what the Honourable Member suggested, proportionate representation system as they have in France, then perhaps we may have a better representation of the various communities, but that would clearly be against the Constitution and obviously neither the Election Commission nor the Government would be able to go against the provisions of the Constitution. That is why under those circumstances the Government felt that the recommendations of the Election Commission are reasonable and should be accepted. Quite obviously the recommendation would not satisfy all the groups in Sarawak, but we do hope that we have gone as far as we could and would satisfy the great majority of the people.

The problems in Sarawak, as Members from Sarawak themselves know, are tremendous, distances are great, the population is scattered all over, and it is difficult to delimit a State of the size of Sarawak with so few roads and so few means of communication. Also, there are other problems, as Honourable Members themselves have pointed out—the question of registration of citizenship, identity cards—and these are being looked into; that is why it has not been possible to rush the holding of this election.

The Election Commission itself had informed the Government that after this Report had been approved by Parliament it would take at least eleven months to get the machinery going and that is why it is necessary at the next meeting of Parliament to bring an amendment to the Constitution of Sarawak to prolong the life of the present Council Negeri, so that the first election could be held properly after adequate preparations had been made.

One of the Honourable Members spoke about the difficulty of the Mukah District Ward voters. These are details, Sir, and as I said the Election Commission had taken all these into consideration in delimiting the constituencies and at present it is difficult to go beyond what has been recommended. The people of Sarawak have been given the opportunity to make representations and they did, and the representations had been duly considered by the Election Commission. So, we hope that the recommendations would be approved and be implemented, and if there are any difficulties after the first General Election, obviously the Election Commission could review the matter further and we ourselves, the Government, would look into this and if there are clear difficulties or discrepancies or anomalies, we shall certainly put them right, but we do hope that the leaders of the various political parties in Sarawak would co-operate with the Government and the Election Commission to see that the first General Election is held in the true spirit of democracy and that as

many people as possible would be given the opportunity to cast their votes.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara, saya fikir ini tidak-lah berkenaan dengan Pernyataan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini terhadap pilihanraya di-Malaysia Barat ini. Pihak Election Commission sedang menimbangkan masaalah ini, tetapi saya percaya apa² pindaan yang hendak di-buat tentu-lah tidak dapat hendak di-jalankan dalam pilihanraya yang akan datang ini. Kita kena-lah timbangkan sa-lepas pilihanraya akan datang.

Chadangan hendak membatalkan pengundi² daripada membawa Kad Pengenalan, pada fikiran saya perkara ini merbahaya, sebab dengan ada-nya Kad Pengenalan-lah, kita dapat menentukan yang tiap² satu orang itu boleh mengundi sa-kali sahaja. Kalau tidak tentu-lah susah bagi Pegawai² hendak tahu sama ada satu orang itu telah mengundi, atau tidak mengundi. Jadi ini satu perkara yang penting, kalau tidak ada satu tanda macham Kad Pengenalan sa-orang itu di-benarkan mengundi dan sa-lepas mengundi di-chap Kad² Pengenalan yang menyatakan dia telah mengundi neschaya kita dapat keadaan tiap² orang boleh mengundi sampai tiga empat kali. Ini perkara akan mengechewakan pilihanraya di-satengah² tempat. Jadi saya fikir kita telah adakan tiga pilihanraya di-Malaysia Barat ini dan chara² yang kita telah jalankan pada masa yang lampau ada-lah memuaskan hati dan saya fikir elok-lah chara² itu di-teruskan, hanya-lah masaalah hendak menambah lagi kawasan, sebab bilangan penduduk² telah bertambah. Ini perkara pihak Election Commission sedang menimbangkan.

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

Di-putuskan.

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (7) of Section 96 of the Malaysia Act, the draft Delimitation of Constituencies (Sarawak) Order, 1968, which has been laid before the House as required

by sub-section (6) of Section 96 of the aforesaid Act for giving effect without modifications to the recommendations contained in the Report by the Election Commission to the Prime Minister, Malaysia, containing their recommendations on the Delimitation of Parliamentary and State Constituencies in the State of Sarawak, be approved.

RANG UNDANG²

THE SABAH PORTS AUTHORITY (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

Jawatan-kuasa

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

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

Fasal 1 hingga 21 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 EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Muda Pelajaran (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menchadangkan supaya Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Pelajaran, tahun 1968, di-bacha pada kali yang kedua.

Bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Guru² telah di-tubuhkan menurut Sekshen 117 Act Pelajaran, tahun 1961 dan Kaedah² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Guru², tahun 1962. Walau pun Sekshen 117 di-dalam Act tersebut ada memberi peruntukan bagi menubuhkan satu Kumpulan Wang Simpanan bagi Guru², akan tetapi tidak ada peruntukan yang sumpama itu di-buat bagi kaki-tangan Lembaga itu sendiri yang mana ia ada-lah satu badan berkuasa yang berkanun yang berbeza daripada sekolah² dan yayasan² pelajaran saperti yang tersebut di-dalam Act itu. Oleh hal yang demikian, Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Guru²

telah pun memutuskan dalam meshuarat-nya yang ka-16 pada 11hb Mach, 1968 supaya satu Kumpulan Wang Simpanan di-tubuhkan bagi kaki-tangan-nya. Ini telah di-persetujui oleh Kabinet, tetapi Sekshen 117 dalam Act itu perlu-lah di-pinda bagi membolehkan penubuhan satu Kumpulan Wang Simpanan bagi kaki-tangan Lembaga itu. Itu-lah sebab-nya mengapa pindaan itu perlu di-perbuat. Pindaan itu akan membolehkan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong membuat kaedah² mengenai gaji, elaun² dan lain² sharat perkhidmatan serta mengadakan satu Kumpulan Wang bagi kaki-tangan Lembaga itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya 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 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 CONTROL OF RENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan (Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadang Rang Undang² yang bergelar Undang² Bagi Meminda Undang² Kawalan Sewa Tahun 1966 di-bachakan kali yang kedua.

Tuan, barang di-ingat bahawa manakala mengemukakan Undang²

Kawalan Sewa dalam bulan Jun tahun 1966, saya telah memberi akuan kepada Dewan ini bahawa saya tidak akan teragak² membuat pindaan kepada Undang² itu, jika di-fikirkan perlu dan munasabah. Berhubung dengan pengakuan itu, saya telah beberapa kali menjemput melalui akhbar² kepada Persatuan² berkaitan, Badan² dan orang ramai mengemukakan hujah² yang lengkap tentang sa-barang pindaan yang mereka suka di-perbuat kepada Undang² Kawalan Sewa itu. Daripada rayuan² yang telah di-terima setakat ini oleh Kementerian saya hanya dua perkara sahaja yang layak di-pertimbangkan dan Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan sekarang ada-lah meminta Undang² itu di-pinda berkenaan dua perkara tersebut.

“Development” seperti di-nyatakan di-bawah Sekshen 2 (1) Undang² itu berbunyi seperti berikut:

“Development means rebuilding and includes structural alteration, extension or addition and the provision of additional fixture and fittings, but does not include anything done by way of decoration or repair;”

Telah di-nyatakan bahawa istilah “development” seperti sekarang boleh di-salah-gunakan, ia-itu tuan² empunya dengan alasan menukar bentok yang sedikit boleh mengambil balek bangunan yang termasuk di-bawah Undang² Kawalan Sewa. Ada-lah sentiasa menjadi tujuan Kerajaan membenarkan tuan² empunya mengambil balek bangunan di-bawah Kawalan Sewa itu hanya untuk benaan sa-mula. Oleh itu istilah yang ada sekarang boleh menyusahkan penyewa jika tuan empunya dengan alasan menukar bentok yang sedikit mengambil balek bangunan yang di-bawah kawalan itu. Supaya mengelakkan kejadian salah-guna itu Clause 2 Rang Undang² ini meminta di-pinda perkataan “development” bagi menghadkan hanya kepada perkara² berkenaan membena bangunan baru, atau membena sa-mula sa-bahagian besar yang di-runtuh daripada bangunan yang ada sekarang.

Satu perkara lain yang telah banyak di-terima rayuan ia-lah berkenaan

tempoh masa yang mesti di-beri kepada penyewa bangunan perniagaan, mengosongkan bangunan tersebut manakala Tribunal meluluskan permohonan tuan empunya bagi mendapat balek bangunan² di-bawah kawalan bagi maksud pembangunan. Beberapa Dewan Perniagaan dan Kesatuan² telah meminta ia-itu berkenaan dengan bangunan² perniagaan tempoh masa di-antara 18 bulan hingga 3 tahun hendak-lah di-beri kepada penyewa mengosongkan bangunan² itu. Alasan bagi menyokong ia-lah masa 90 hari sa-bagai tersebut di-bawah Sekshen 18 (4) Undang² Kawalan Sewa sangat pendek bagi membolehkan ahli berniaga mendapat tempat lain untuk menyambung perniagaan-nya dan lagi kebanyakan ahli berniaga akan menanggung kerugian besar dari hutang² oleh kerana mereka akan menanggoh bayaran-nya manakala di-dapati perniagaan itu telah ditutup, atau berpindah ka-kawasan lain. Ada-lah di-fikirkan ia-itu penyewa bangunan perniagaan yang di-bawah Kawalan Sewa hendak-lah di-beri masa lebih panjang daripada penyewa rumah² kediaman. Oleh itu Clause 3 Rang Undang² ini bersyarat kepada pindaan yang saya akan mengemukakan di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa nanti meminda Sekshen 18 Act ini bagi membolehkan penyewa rumah² perniagaan termasuk rumah² yang sa-bahagian-nya di-guna sa-bagai kediaman dan sa-bahagian-nya untuk perniagaan, atau perdagangan, atau untuk tujuan iktisad mengosongkan rumah² itu dalam tempoh 12 bulan dan tidak 90 hari menurut peruntukan Undang² sekarang seperti di-kehendaki di-bawah Article 95A Perlembagaan Malaysia. Persetujuan Majlis Kebangsaan Kerajaan Tempatan telah di-dapati berkenaan Rang Undang² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon mengemukakan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya 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 Jawatan-kuasa*)

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

Fasal 3—

Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh: Tuan Pengerusi, saya pohon mengemukakan pindaan Fasal 3 sa-bagaimana yang telah di-edarkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-kalian. Pindaan itu saperti berikut:

Substitute for Clause 3 the following—"3. Section 18 of the Principal Act is hereby amended as follows—

(a) in paragraph (b) of sub-section (4)—

(i) insert immediately after the words "ninety days" the following—

"or in the case of business premises within twelve months";

(ii) add at the end of that paragraph the following—

"In this paragraph 'business premises' shall include premises used partly for human habitation and partly for business, trade or professional purposes.";

(b) in sub-section (6) substitute for the words "the period of ninety days of the making of such order" the following—

"the period stipulated in paragraph (b) of sub-section (4)".

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

Fasal 3 saperti yang di-pinda di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Rang Undang² di-laporkan dengan pindaan: di-bacha kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

RANG UNDANG² PERBADANAN PADANG GOLF SUBANG

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan (Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya

mohon mengemukakan supaya Rang Undang² Perbadanan Padang Golf Subang ini di-luluskan oleh Dewan untok menjadi Undang² menguat-kuasakan penubohan perbadanan tersebut.

Tujuan Rang Undang² ini ada-lah bermaksud hendak menubuhkan Perbadanan Padang Golf Subang dengan kuasa² yang tertentu. Sa-belum di-perkatakan tentang kuasa² perbadanan tersebut ingin-lah saya menyatakan sedikit tentang latar belakang padang golf ini. Semenjak tahun 1962 lagi Kerajaan telah berchita² hendak membena sa-buah Padang Golf yang serba lengkap mempunyai kemudahan² peringkat antara bangsa. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa yang di-pengerusikan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri telah di-lantek untok mengkaji dan meranchangkan pembenaan Padang Golf Subang ini. Dan suatu kawasan sa-luas lebih kurang 388 ekar berdekatan dengan Lapangan Terbang Antara Bangsa Subang telah pun di-persetujui dan langkah² memperoleh tanah tersebut sa-chara *acquisition* telah di-jalankan dan selesai dalam tahun 1964. Sekarang tindakan sedang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Negeri Selangor untok mengeluarkan Hak Milek Tanah tersebut atas nama Pesuruhjaya Tanah Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Sementara itu langkah² pembenaan padang golf itu telah di-mulakan semenjak tahun 1965 lagi, dan sa-hingga ini lebih kurang 70% telah siap. Ada-lah di-jangkakan keseluruhan padang golf ini akan siap dalam tahun 1969. Memandangkan padang golf ini akan siap tidak lama lagi ada-lah di-fikirkan perlu perbadanan ini di-kuat-kuasakan penubohan-nya.

Tujuan utama penubohan perbadanan tersebut ada-lah untok mentadbir dan menguruskan khas-nya Padang Golf Subang dan umum-nya menuboh serta mengurus dan menyelenggarakan mana² padang golf yang di-bena dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan juga lain² perkara sokan (recreational). Sa-lain daripada kuasa² ini, perbadanan itu, dengan persetujuan Menteri yang berkenaan, juga di-beri kuasa untok mengusahakan dan memajukan mana²

tanah yang lebeh dan di-luar kegunaan padang golf Subang untuk maksud² lain seperti recreational, perumahan dan sa-bagai-nya. Berhubung dengan ini ingin-lah saya menarek perhatian Dewan ini bahawa di-sidang² yang sudah² banyak sa-kali di-persoalkan tentang tindakan Kerajaan mengadakan padang golf ini lebeh² lagi dari segi kewangan, konon-nya projek ini akan merugikan Kerajaan. Bagaimana yang telah di-tegaskan beberapa kali dahulu peruntukan anggaran sa-banyak \$4 million ada-lah sa-bagai pinjaman yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Pusat untuk membena padang golf itu. Wang itu akan di-perolehi balek sunggoh pun dengan sa-chara beransor² dan pehak Perbendaharaan sedang membuat pertimbangan atas dasar pembayaran balek yang akan di-buat oleh pehak perbadanan itu kelak. Dengan itu berma'ana-lah projek itu tidak akan merugikan malahan sa-balek-nya akan menguntungkan Kerajaan.

Padang golf ini yang akan di-lengkapkan dengan segala kemudahan² akan menjadi tumpuan peminat² golf sama ada dalam dan luar negeri, bahkan diperchayai banyak nanti pelanchong² akan tertarek untuk melawat kerana kemudahan² yang ada nanti. Dengan sebab itu juga-lah chadangan mengadakan sa-buah hotel complex yang serba moden dalam kawasan sa-luas 9 ekar dan ranchangan perumahan dalam kawasan sa-luas 108 ekar sedang dikaji dan di-pertimbangkan sekarang ini. Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk mengembangkan dan memajukan sokan golf sa-bagai salah satu achara sokan yang popularity-nya makin bertambah dari sa-masa ka-samasa tidak-lah di-ketepikan. Kerajaan ada-lah menggalakkan permainan golf ini lebeh² lagi untuk di-ketengahkan ka-lapangan sokan antara bangsa. Dengan tertubohnya perbadanan ini ada-lah di-harap tujuan² Kerajaan itu dapat di-laksanakan.

Akhir-nya, mengikut Rang Undang² ini ahli² perbadanan ada-lah terdiri daripada wakil² Kementerian dan Jabatan² berkenaan, Wakil² Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dan mereka² yang mempunyai kechenderongan dapat

memberi sumbangan memajukan sokan ini yang di-lantek oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekian-lah dan saya mengusulkan supaya Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya 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 Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 14 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 CUSTOMS DUTIES (PENANG) (INDEMNITY) BILL

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to indemnify the Government of the Federation and certain officers thereof with respect to certain import duties imposed and collected in the State of Penang during the period from 4 p.m. on the 18th day of January, 1968, up to the 13th of June, 1968," be read a second time.

As stated in the Explanatory Note to the Bill, some doubt has been expressed as to whether certain increased rates of duties introduced at the last Budget Session apply to Penang. The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1968 (P.U. No. 12) dated 18th January, 1968 is

not intended to exclude Penang from whatever increases in rates of duties wherever they apply to Penang. The intention was expressed throughout the Finance Minister's Budget speech. The duties have already been collected and business houses have in most cases passed them on to the public. There is also no question of finance or policy involved. In order, however, to dispel any doubt in this respect, I now bring this Bill before the House.

Sir, I beg to move.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, while this is the end of the session and I would not like to further restrain the Honourable Minister for Welfare Services from moving the adjournment, I must say that this Bill and the manner in which it is presented and is going to be passed through this House must create a record in the history of Parliament, and I have to make this comment, Sir, clearly to show how Government is processing our legislation retrospectively and with such haste. This particular Bill was not even on the Order Paper yesterday, it was on the Order this paper this morning, and the Bill was laid and presented to the Members of the House not more than twenty-five minutes ago, and now we are debating and passing this Bill.

Sir, I admit that the Explanatory Statement is clear enough. It is clear enough that another Act of retrospective legislation is being forced through this House—policy is not being made. What actually is this House being forced to accept? We are being forced to pass a Bill which is tantamount to the Government legislating for having wrongly and illegally collected taxes in Penang for the last six months. Sir, admittedly, the policy of the Minister of Finance was debated; admittedly too the officers of the Customs Department were carrying out orders of the Ministry. Nevertheless, Sir, it is true that in so far as the collection of these revenues from the Customs duties up to this day was

concerned, until this Bill is moved and delayed for the next few minutes by me in this House, the collection has been illegal. Sir, the question of Customs duties and imposition of further Customs duties and integration of Penang into the Principal Customs Area and the question of erosion of the free port status in Penang is a matter of a very grave consequence in Penang. Sir, for a Bill like this to be introduced in this manner and to be passed through in this manner, Sir, I feel, is really shameful on the part of the Government.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is really quite surprising and shocking to have this sort of Bills coming to this House at a moment's notice. Even though I did not have the chance to study it and to present the effect of the action by the Customs Department in collecting these duties illegally, I still feel that I should try to make an attempt to present views.

Sir, I feel that it is not correct for the Customs to collect these duties without proper authority and legality. Now, the Minister has pointed out to us in this Bill that they have wrongly collected it for the last six months, but if we were to go back, God only knows, how much or to what extent we have been exploited—people in the Island of Penang. I do not know to what extent duties for other items have been illegally collected, but I would like to request the Honourable Minister of Finance to look into these things and not to be hasty, where Penang is concerned. I know he is beginning to develop a soft spot for the Island of Penang, but I feel what has been done previously might have been not done correctly. Therefore, in reviewing these cases of duties imposed for the last six months, I feel that he should go through them retrospectively and whatever sums have been wrongly or illegally collected, they should be reimbursed in development funds for the development of the Island of Penang.

Sir, one thing I would like to point out is that, since we have been informed that for the last six months there have

been items for which duties were wrongly collected, the usual practice is that during the Budget Meeting the Minister of Finance pinpointed—and he was very meticulous about the time in which he made the announcement on the imposition of duties in the island of Penang especially—he pinpointed it at somewhere around 4.00 p.m. Then, in Penang, from information gathered, the traders were very worried especially on Budget day on which the Minister was going to make the announcement. It seemed that most of the trading had to stop. Goods that were supposed to land, or sometimes were on board ready for transshipment, or ready for landing, were stopped for the reason that they were waiting for instructions before they could allow these goods to land, as they were advised that duties should be collected on certain items. Now, I have checked this up with the Minister of Finance and he says that that is not true, not correct, and that in respect of items that have been landed and cleared, they should allow them to go through and whatever duty was due they should pay, and in the case of whatever items that were not dutiable before the announcement, they should be allowed to go through. From what the Minister of Finance said to me, I would like to say that such words be repeated again publicly, so that there should not be any miscarriage of duties and functioning of the Customs Department. It has been quite revealing that sometimes the Customs officers have been too zealous or enthusiastic over these duties.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: May I remind the Honourable Member that the House will adjourn in ten minutes' time, because today is Friday?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Thank you, Sir. Therefore, in this respect, I would like the Honourable Minister to have a clear-cut statement saying that that is not correct and whatever has been wrongly collected, as has been pointed out in this Bill, should be refunded or reimbursed in the form of development funds to the Island of Penang for the development of facilities in the form

of piers and other institutions for the benefit of the islanders of Penang.

More strict vigilance should be kept on the senior officers and other officers in the implementation of the Government's policies, in order to prevent wrong implementation and diverging from the intentions for which Bills and Orders are issued by the Minister of Finance. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa lagi? Masa 10 minit lagi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Sadikit sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Kerajaan pada dasarnya supaya di-adakan Rang Undang² bagi meluluskan Undang² yang samacham ini tetapi apa yang saya hendak memberi fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengingatkan Kerajaan bahawa bukan sahaja perkara ini yang di-hadapan kita tetapi banyak Rang Undang² yang lain yang di-luluskan dengan tidak chermat. Mithal-nya, Rang Undang² ini ia-lah hendak mengiakan apa yang telah berlaku pada 18hb Januari sampai 13hb Jun. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bukan-lah ahli undang², tetapi ini-lah satu kelemahan, atau satu chachat di-dalam Kerajaan membuat sa-barang Undang² apa yang di-sebutkan di-dalam Undang² chachat—*ex post facto*, ia-itu apa yang kita buat dahulu hendak membetulkan, kita masokkan satu Undang² Kerja yang sa-macham ini ia-lah kerja satu Kerajaan yang pondan dari segi Undang². Jadi saya harap-lah kerajaan lain kali kalau hendak buat, pereksa betul² dan jangan-lah menjalankan *ex post facto* terlampau banyak sangat, kerana itu menunjukkan kepondanan Kerajaan dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: (Bangun).

Usul di-kemukakan 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 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Chairman, Sir.

Tuan Pengerusi: Too late now!

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

PENANGGOHAN

Tan Sri Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

Bahawa Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga satu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

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

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini di-tanggohkan sekarang hingga satu masa yang tidak di-tetapkan.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 12.00 tengah hari.