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Hari Jumaat
25hb Mei, 1973

LAPURAN PERSIDANGAN
OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI PULAU PINANG
YANG KETIGA
THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PENANG

PENGGAL YANG KETIGA
Third Session

MESYUARAT YANG PERTAMA
First Meeting

KANDUNGANNYA

USUL 6 (A) [316]

PULAU PINANG

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI YANG KETIGA

Lapuran Persidangan

PENGGAL YANG KETIGA

MESYUARAT YANG PERTAMA

Hari Jumaat, 25hb Mei, 1973

HAZIR :

Yang Berhormat Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan (Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Encik Ooh Chooi Cheng, J.P.)

Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri (Dr Lim Chong Eu)

Yang Berhormat Penasihat Undang-Undang Negeri (Encik Abu Talib bin Othman)

Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim)

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|---|---|--|
| ” | ” | Kawasan Tanjong Tengah (Encik Tan Gim Hwa, J.M.N.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Tanjong Selatan (Encik Wong Choong Woh) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah, J.P.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim, J.P.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N., J.P.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Butterworth (Encik Ooi Ah Bee) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Glugor (Encik D. C. Stewart) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Permatang Pauh (Tuan Haji Mohamad Nor bin Haji Bakar, J.P.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Nibong Tebal (Encik Teoh Chung Hor <i>alias</i> Teoh Kooi Sneah) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Muda (Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Hassan, J.P., P.J.K.) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Jelutong (Encik Koay Boon Seng) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik Veerappen a/k Veerathan) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus) |
| ” | ” | Kawasan Tasek Glugor (Encik Mustapha bin Hussain) |

TIDAK HAZIR :

Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker (Datuk Harun bin Sirat, D.M.P.N.)

Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Dhoby Ghaut (Encik Khoo Teng Chye)

” ” Kawasan Tanjong Utara (Encik Khoo Kay Por)

” ” Kawasan Tanjong Bungah (Encik Khoo Soo Giap)

Dewan bersidang semula, pada jam 9.32 pagi.

DOA

PENGUMUMAN OLEH AHLI YANG MEMPENGERUSIKAN

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, dengan dukacitanya saya mengumumkan bahawa Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker, Datuk Harun bin Sirat, sekarang belum sihat dan tidak hadir ke Dewan ini pada hari ini.

USUL 6 (A). Usul oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Mohamad Nor bin Haji Bakar (Sambungan).

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya minta kebenaran bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was touching on the subject of development. Tuan Speaker, Sir, whenever development takes place in all States, as I mentioned earlier, because of the smallest size of the State, and the very small holdings of the State Government, whenever any development takes place the State Government is forced to apply compulsory acquisition. And in so doing this caused the State Government financial commitments. Apart from the question of acquisition of land we also have to effect clearance of squatters, the consequence of which creates problems for the State Government; and in consequence a dislocation in the livelihood of the squatters. Therefore one must realise that the immense task of the State Government in going into industrialisation is not only complex but manifold.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, unlike the other larger States which have vast tracts of land which they could offer, we unfortunately in the State of Penang must admit we are badly handicapped in this respect. Unless the people could be made to realise the problem facing the State Government, any development necessitating the clearance and resettlement of the squatters can never be fully appreciated by the squatters themselves, and the people at large. This is made much more difficult for us when irresponsible politicians seek to exploit the

situation by encouraging the squatters to defy the Government, or by misleading them on such issues.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, though the squatters have no legal status the State Government takes pains to resettle them, and to grant them *ex-gratia* payment so that they could start afresh. And on this matter of the squatters a number of Honourable Members on the opposite side of this House have brought up certain points. And I would like to take this opportunity of touching on the points raised by Honourable Members on the opposite side of this House.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong Bungah, who unfortunately is still not here, mentioned about providing facilities for squatters, such as roads. I think on this matter, squatters being what they are, and especially when they are squatting on private land, it is not the policy of the Government to provide roads on private land.

The Honourable Member for Jelutong mentioned about land acquisition preventing development. I think that is not so because if it is under Section 4 we could still proceed. It is only under Section 8 that the State cannot proceed. And, in fact, under Section 4 transactions on land can still be made.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, the result of this dislocation is in the livelihood of the squatters in Sungai Kluang. Although it gave them certain amount of inconvenience, we were able to provide them with a livelihood. And this is best evidenced by the resettlement at Batu Maung, the people of which are now earning a good return for the products from rearing hogs; especially now that normality of the hog industry has returned.

And, Tuan Speaker, Sir, although the smallness of our State is a handicap to us nevertheless we have been able to achieve good results in the agro-horticultural sector. Although Honourable Members on the opposite side of this House questioned about the mushroom industry, I like to say here that the mushroom cultivation experimental station in Sungei Ara has caught the attention of not only local cultivators

but cultivators from abroad as well. The Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, I think, questioned the delay in the implementation of the mushroom factory at Bagan Serai. In fact, Tuan Speaker, Sir, the factory itself is now in the course of construction. I am sorry. It was not the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam. It was the Honourable Member for Kelawei.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Terrible.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): To err is human.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): You are more than human.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I never said I am one hundred per cent correct, as Honourable Members on the opposite side of the House claim themselves to be.

And he even questioned about the absence of mushrooms on the menu of our local dining tables. I do not know whether he has gone to the Cold Storage or to the market and enquired about mushrooms. In fact, Tuan Speaker, Sir, the mushrooms that we are consuming in various restaurants in Penang are all from the Sungei Ara mushroom station. Honourable Members on the opposite side of this House never bother to check. All they are interested in is to have the opportunity of coming to this House to criticise; and to criticise blindly.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, with the commencement of a large-scale project in Bagan Serai for the mushroom industry, we anticipate an annual production of some 14 million pounds of mushrooms, of which 12 million pounds would be for export, and 2 million pounds for domestic consumption. The 12 million pounds for export will enable us to earn foreign exchange, as well as to develop this industry. I do not know from where Honourable Members on the opposite side of this House got the impression that the mushroom industry is not a viable one. They even questioned the departure of Mr Griffiths. We should be proud that we have come to a stage

where our own people are able to carry out the cultivation. It does not mean that the departure of an expatriate means the failure of the industry. It means that our people are able to do it on their own, without the assistance of the expatriates.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, this industry would also absorb some 35 tons of padi straw for compost, so that the padi straw from the padi fields, which our padi planters in the past at the most used for fertilizer by burning it, can now be put to useful purpose. And, also they can earn extra income by the sale of the padi straw. This will help the economy of the people in the rural areas. Also, it would consume something like 10,000 tons of chicken manure, and 3,000 tons of brewer's grain, all of which again would stand to benefit our poultry farmers and farmers by way of extra income that they would earn through the sale of chicken manure and brewer's grain. It is also anticipated that direct employment could be created for 2,000 workers, apart from those indirectly involved, such as the transport service, distribution and sales.

And now, Tuan Speaker, Sir, we come to the question of rice which has been brought up so often in this House, and which is the staple food of all of us in this country. I am very glad to say here, Tuan Speaker, Sir, that in spite of our smallness in size we have made considerable progress through double croppings; through improvement in cultivation, and through the introduction of a new quality of rice. In 1971 our total production of padi was 39 million gantangs. But on account of the long drought in the dry spell we had last year, and on account of other factors due to nature and weather, the production went down to 37,500,000 gantangs. And basing on a conversion rate of 65 per cent this 37½ million gantangs could be converted into 24,375,000 gantangs of rice, so that we should be quite well off in spite of the shortfall.

And here also I would like to make a clarification because this was enquired by the Honourable Member for Kelawei regarding a statement that I made about

our State achieving 90 per cent self-sufficiency in rice. Well, this is what I mentioned: I said our country, that is Malaysia—I never said it was Penang—achieved 90 per cent self-sufficiency in rice. I believe—although I am open to be corrected—the prevailing short supply could be due to some reasons, one of which could be that sometime back our Government, in sympathy with the people in Indonesia, donated something like 50,000 tons of rice. When making the supply our production of rice was normal; but unfortunately after the donation of 50,000 tons of rice we went through a spell of drought and dry season, especially at the beginning of this year. And this in turn affected production of rice in our country. Even other States, where rice is dearer, also had a shortfall in supply. Other places like Trans-Krian and Selangor have had the same experience. So the shortage is not confined only to the State of Penang. It also affects other States. And, Tuan Speaker, not only our country is being affected. Other rice-producing countries like Thailand and the Peoples' Republic of China are also affected. In fact, export of rice from Thailand is being prohibited now. So all this adds up. However, Tuan Speaker, as a responsible Government we managed to extract a supply of some 900 tons to meet the situation. And this will be followed up to another 600 tons later, by which time we would be in the midst of our festive season.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, my advice to the people in the State of Penang is, therefore, not to rush and stock up rice because by so doing they would inevitably push up the price of rice. The Government is looking very seriously into this matter. In fact the price of padi itself has been increased from \$16 to \$18. And all this accounts for the increase in the price of rice. It is therefore unfair for the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, who is also not here yet, to blame the State Government for the increase in the price of rice, our staple food, and to say that we have not done anything over the short supply.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, on the production of rice the Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Act was

made applicable to Penang with effect from 16th July, 1969. After a series of discussions held in Kuala Lumpur between officials of the Ministry and representatives from the various States a set of regulations and rules was provided and sent to the various States for consideration. In Penang we had this Executive City Council Committee which was appointed to consider these rules under the Chairmanship of none other than the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam. And the recommendation of this Committee was to accept the rules as approved by the State Government on 21st July, 1971. But one of the recommendations was not to enforce the rules until the additional staff asked for was available. Tuan Speaker, Sir, later, in view of the fact that additional staff was available, the State Government decided that the rules should be *gazetted*. And these were published on 26th October, 1972, under Penang P.U. 39—Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Penang Rules 1972, Registration of Tenancy, and P.U. 40 Padi Cultivators Control of Rent and Security of Tenure Procedure and Rules, 1972.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, there is another sphere in which we can probably mention about the hog industry. As I always emphasised, although our State is small I can say with certainty a good degree of pride that we are dynamic, and we are progressive. In spite of our smallness we have been able to be the foremost State in the hog industry in this country. We are the suppliers of hogs to places like Kedah, Perak, Selangor, and even Negeri Sembilan. This industry, Tuan Speaker, Sir, however, suffered a setback with the outbreak of swine fever during which export from the island, and movement within the State was put under control to prevent the spreading of the disease. Tuan Speaker, Sir, on account of this restriction our hog-rearers suffered rather badly from loss of livestock, and fall of demand in the sale of hogs. However, Tuan Speaker, Sir, as a responsible Government we gave free vaccination to check the spreading of the disease. And I am very proud once again to say here (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): When it was too late.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It was never too late.

The trouble is that the Honourable Member for Kelawei does not understand swine fever. It does not mean that by applying vaccination when a hog has already contacted the disease the vaccination will save the hog. It is only after the vaccination, and after a period of about 3 weeks that the risk of contacting the disease is reduced considerably. In fact, when a hog is infected with swine fever any vaccination will just expedite the death of the hog. And we gave free vaccination which cost us something like \$60,000. And because we know the prospect of this industry is a bright one, and has a future, and is capable of providing employment for a large section of the people, we are even providing free vaccination now, in spite of the fact that in other States any vaccination costs the hog-rearers 40 cents per head.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Alliance Government.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): In the State of Penang we give free vaccination.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, I must take this opportunity here to thank the hog-rearers for their co-operation extended to the State Government by coming forward in their own interests to have their hogs vaccinated free, and in taking advice of the State Government from time to time on the manner in which to check the spreading of this disease. And in fact they rose magnificently to the occasion. And because of their co-operation we have been able to lift the ban on the movement of hogs across the channel, and the movement of hogs within the State.

One very important point that we learned out of the outbreak of this swine fever is that our hog-rearers are impressed, and are now fully aware of the seriousness of this sickness; and they are also aware of the need to control it in co-operation with the Government.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, as the State Government is conscious of the fact that the hog industry, if fully and properly developed, could become not only a viable industry but also would give a boost to the economy of the State we took a long-term view to help hog-rearers to organise and re-form themselves in hog-rearing under modern and hygienic methods of hog-rearing so as to reduce the outbreak of swine fever which is the common sickness afflicting hogs in our country. Here I would like to mention also that Malaysia incidentally is in the endemic area of this swine fever; so it is not possible to eradicate swine fever completely. What we can do is to control, and to check, and to prevent the occurrence of swine fever. Apart from this, Sir, sensitivity to hogs among the Muslims could be reduced when we re-settle the hog-rearers in a centralised hog-rearing area so that they could carry on the hog-rearing in an area which will not be offensive to our Muslim brethren. And the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam yesterday did pose a question. Unfortunately he is not here to be enlightened with what I have got to tell him. He was asking about the central hog-rearing scheme; and whether we encountered any objections to the scheme. Well, to be very honest, originally the hog-rearers, not realising what the State Government was doing for them, naturally put up objections. But in the course of our explanations, and in all our plans, and in the numerous meetings that we had with them we have been able to convince them of the value of centralised hog-rearing. And also, this is best evidenced by the resettlement of hog-rearers in Batu Maung. Of course, when implementing the Batu Maung scheme the people, not being aware of what we had in mind, naturally were not very happy about it.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): You were not aware of what you had in mind.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, Sir, I can say here that we have achieved a fairly high standard in hog-rearing. And

our standard of meat inspection is fairly high. And that is one of the reasons why our pigs are being accepted in such a sophisticated place as Hong Kong where the standard of meat inspection is very high. We have made a few exports to Hong Kong; and these have been accepted by the Authority in Hong Kong without any question.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, given time and better understanding of our hog-rearers to improve quality, and to understand the economic aspect of production, I can say here that there is a bright prospect. In fact the price of hogs or pigs has now returned to about the \$100 mark, whereas at one time during the swine fever it went down to as low as \$50. And this was the period in which our hog-rearers suffered heavy losses. Also, the present cost of feed meals has also come down, thereby making this industry attractive again.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, now I would like to take this opportunity of touching on various points raised by Honourable Members from across this House. The Honourable Member for Tanjong Bungah criticised about money spent on trips abroad, and about any fat hope of getting foreign investors. And with your permission I would like to quote what he had to say: "They only return home with false hopes and empty promises of foreign investors." "They" means the State Government. Tuan Speaker, Sir, surely no-one can deny that all these trips abroad have brought in their wake development in the State of Penang. I have mentioned yesterday, and I would not like to repeat again, that anyone who had gone and seen the development in Penang will not deny that the pace of development and change is indeed rapid, and fantastic. That is the word for it. He also expressed doubts about creating 7,000 jobs by the end of 1973. Yesterday I touched on it; and I don't think I would like to repeat what I have said. There was a point which he brought up. And the unfortunate part of it is that he is not here. He brought up the question of Kebun Nyor Road. I think this road is a private road, just like Selama Road, Taiping Road, and all these roads are private roads.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Accept the surrender to your Local Council. You won't accept it.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It is not a question of just accepting, dear Honourable Member for Kelawei.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): How many years you have been collecting house assessment!

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It is a question of the owner assigning to the City Council. It would be foolhardy for the City Council to make up roads which are private roads belonging to private individuals. And it has never been the policy of the City Council to make up private roads.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Zoo Road, Fettes Park, Tanjong Bungah, Hillside.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): All these are private roads.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): All surrendered to you. You won't accept.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): If the Honourable Member for Kelawei could assist in asking the landowners to give up the roads to the various Councils, I am sure these roads could be made up. But to ask various Councils or the State Government to make up roads belonging to any private individual, the answer is a plain "No". We will never do it. It is wrong. We cannot make up roads to benefit private individuals.

And he brought up another question of the issuing of Occupation Certificates. Tuan Speaker, Sir, as far as I am aware, the issuing of Occupation Certificates will only come after installation of wiring and water. The relative Departments will inspect and test the installation before the issuing of Occupation Certificates. It will never come the other way. So when he mentioned about the question of people occupying houses without water and light I do not know

whether he was in fact referring to illegal houses which were built, and were not given permission by the respective Councils.

He even went one step further. I don't blame him because he had not been involved in any of the Councils. He was mentioning about building plans: Why was it, building plans already approved, and still they require the issuing of Occupation Certificates? Approval of building plans is one thing, whereas issuing of Occupation Certificates to occupy a house is another thing. Building plans are submitted to the respective Councils for approval. It does not mean that when the plan has been approved and the houses are built people can just move in. To ensure that all the facilities are being provided for Councils will insist that the completion of wiring and installation of water supply must be made to the house before they will issue Occupation Certificates.

As for the Honourable Member for Kelawei, of course, as usual in all proceedings of the State Assembly you can hardly find one in which he will not criticise the electronics industry. In fact it is his pet subject—the electronics industry.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Haven't you got a more original phrase than that?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): And he was saying that our electronic factories are mere assembly plants, and we are in production of parts being sent back to America for the parent factories. Tuan Speaker, Sir, this only goes to expose the ignorance of the Honourable Member for Kelawei. The electronics industry is a very sophisticated industry—transistor sets, T.V's., radios. In fact no factory in the world—I repeat, no factory in the world—produces each and every item of the set that they produce. A big factory like Phillips: they have got to depend on other factories for certain parts. Therefore don't laugh at the electronics industry in Penang. We should be proud that we have come to a stage where in spite

of our backwardness this industry has brought us to the level—if not to the level, at least near to the level—of the other progressive countries. That is a fact. You just exposed your ignorance.

Even the motor-car: you will find the battery horn made by another factory. They don't make each and every part. The headlights are made by another factory. The headlights are made by Lucas. The headlights are not made by Austin themselves. Have this thing straight. Don't criticise. Criticise when you know what you are criticising.

But one thing, Tuan Speaker, Sir—I am very happy about this: The Honourable Member for Kelawei shares the views of the State Government that there is a future, and a bright prospect in our tuna fishing and oceanic fishing (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): You have done nothing about it.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): . . . and that this prospect is fantastic. The State Government is fully aware of the prospects of tuna fishing.

He was questioning why 90% of these fishing boats come from Japan, Thailand and Korea; and also 90% of the crew are from these countries. The thing is, Tuan Speaker, Sir, that our local fishermen are very contented with their existing method of fishing. And the Government is taking very active steps to encourage our local fishermen. And that is one of the reasons why the Fisheries Institute has been established, although the Honourable Member for Kelawei is not happy that it is a Federal project, and is questioning why we have not done anything. After all there is one; why should we put up another one to compete with the Federal project? The Fisheries Institute at Batu Maung is meant to train our fishermen to go into deep-sea fishing. And also, in deep-sea fishing fishermen have got to go for weeks at one stretch, very much unlike inshore or the present type of fishing that we have here. I think if our people

can accept and go into this sort of training it will definitely be a good thing for the country.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): What have you done about it?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): And he brought up the question of the Wen Khai School. This is a matter in which I am quite sure not only we in this House are very much concerned. The people in Sungei Kluang—the parents of the students, and the pupils—are also very much concerned. Tuan Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Kelawei questioned about giving only \$30,000 for the school. I would like to say here that the \$30,000 was an award made by the Settlement Officer for the school building. In fact the sum of \$30,000 is lying with the Penang Development Corporation. On top and above this the Ministry of Education gave them another \$6,000 for an extension, thereby making a total of \$36,000. Above this the P.D.C. allotted a site of 5 acres in Batu Maung for the school. And meetings have been held with the members of the Board of Governors of the school. I am very glad to say here that the School Board was very happy. And they have even given the assurance that whatever difference they would raise by means of donation, because the people there would feel proud that the school, if ever it is built, would be through their efforts. That is why they wanted to participate actively.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Dengan izin, Mr Speaker, Sir. Are you prepared for clarification?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Yes.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Why \$50,000 for Grand Prix, and \$30,000 for a school?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): That was already explained by my colleague, the Honourable Member for Tanjong Tengah.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Explain it.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): The \$50,000 to the Grand Prix was only a grant. It has got to be paid back to the Government.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): No, not necessarily an allowance.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It has to be paid back to the Government. It was just an allowance to enable them to organise the Grand Prix, whereas in this case it was given to them.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Give them a grant also. Give them a \$50,000 grant.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): And the school in fact was built on a T.O.L. Now the P.D.C. is giving them another piece of land involving 5 acres.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): When will it be built?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It is only a question of when the School (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): That is important.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Board of Management will do it.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): It is what you will do when you haven't filled up the land yet.

Ahli Yang Mampengerusikan: I hope Honourable Members will not make this debate a question and answer session.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): And he raised the point about inconvenience being caused to the pupils, some of whom have been diverted to schools in Sungei Dua and elsewhere. In fact, on this matter, Sir, I have spoken to the Director of Education. If any of the parents were to encounter any inconveniences, or complain about any inconveniences to their children they can always refer to the

Director of Education who will assist them and help them to be posted nearer to their home.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): It will mean the death of this school.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It will not be the death of the school, I can assure you.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): All right, you assure.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I can assure you that the Wen Khai School will come up in Batu Maung.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): After all the students have disappeared.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I can assure you. And I take it as a challenge (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Good.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: I hope the Honourable Member for Kelawei will restrain himself.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): because, Tuan Speaker, Sir, Batu Maung is going to be a new township. A school will be sited there, so that original pupils from this school, having been scattered, will come back to the same school. And it will be sited in an area which will be very convenient for the pupils when they are being resettled in Batu Maung.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, now I would like to touch on matters brought up by the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam. Don't hide lah. Listen lah.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I specially come in to listen.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Very good. Thank you.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Otherwise I have got friends outside.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): He mentioned about the Supply Bill being pushed through in two hours in the December Sitting. Tuan Speaker, Sir, whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the Government, when the people elected you (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): But your back-benchers do not even speak.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): to sit there; to serve them; to talk for them.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): On a point of clarification, if you will give in.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Why, you are prejudiced! You don't give way to me; you give way to him. (*Ketawa*).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Tuan Speaker, saya minta izin bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Tuan Speaker, I refer to the Members of the Government benches. And I say: Why are they deaf and dumb, and do not utter a word about the 1973 Supply Bill? I have said very clearly that due to the very able tactics of the Honourable Chief Minister in pulling tricks somewhere, getting all of us out, the atmosphere in this House was such that we could not stay.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Enough. Don't interrupt anymore.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Honourable Mr Ong Yi How, I think you don't go back (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I was quoting what I said on the clarification.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Ya. I mean the main point you wanted to raise was that you wondered why Members on the Government bench did not speak. You should have stopped there.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I told him why we did not speak.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: I understand your point. But I was saying that you made your point very clear, and you should not have gone further.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Thank you very much, Tuan Speaker.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, Sir, the people elected us to come here to serve them. It is our duty to come here and serve them; to represent them; to put forward their views. But if Honourable Members from the opposite side of this House are so irresponsible as to stage a walkout whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the State Government? Is it the fault that we do not allow them to speak.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): What happened to your own Members?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): It is your own fault if you do not speak. They come here and stage a walk out. Whose fault?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): What happened to your own Members?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Go back to your Constituency and ask the people of the Constituency whether what you have done is right.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Any time.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): The day will come. Don't worry.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I take it any time. You name the time and the place. I meet you. We both go back.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Tanjong Barat by-election.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Tanjong Barat?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Yes.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Order Gentlemen.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I'll give you a handicap.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Honourable Members, please maintain some order in this House. Otherwise I am afraid I may not be able to take the attitude which up to now I have been taking. Carry on Honourable Member for Tanjong Barat.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Tuan Speaker, he criticised the formation of the Coalition Government. He asked if it was necessary because there was no stability, or disaster in the country. Of this, I said no. But far more important was the treachery (gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Ha, treachery.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): On your part. You betrayed the electorate.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): He was questioning about Assemblymen visiting their Constituencies. You go back, and you see the result in the coming elections, Honourable Member of Bagan Ajam. Don't worry about others. The difference between Members across the floor and Honourable Members on this side of the House is that we do a thing and we keep quiet. We do not blow our trumpets. We do not have to blow our trumpets.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): You have been blowing the trumpet all the while.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Other people blow the trumpets for us. But Honourable Members across the House when they kill a mosquito they say, "We have killed a "what"?."

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Killed the Member for Tanjong Barat.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): This is exactly what happened. They magnify things. They glorify themselves.

And there is one thing he was worried about—loans committed by the State Government. He asked why the State Government did not ask for grants, but took loans. Tuan Speaker, Sir, these loans were taken above and on top of the grants given by the Central Government, which in some cases recurrent. These loans are not meant for spending. These loans are meant for development; are meant for projects. I have mentioned earlier in my speech that we are very restricted in financial resources; and hence for any development we have to approach the Central Government for loans. What is far more important, Sir, is that the loans that we take we are able to repay, unlike some who take loans and can't repay. Even the car is also taken back.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): The Member for Glugor.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): He criticised about the abandonment of low-cost housing at Chain Ferry Road. Tuan Speaker, Sir, I can say here that our housing schemes are being planned to tie up with the various developments that are taking place in the State. And in fact there are new plans, as mentioned in the gracious speech of His Excellency the Governor. There is one over at Bagan Serai involving 250 units, while another one is at Bayan Lepas, also involving 250 units.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Akan datang.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): He also questioned about the Penang Hill Road. Incidentally the Penang Hill Road is very low on the priority of development. It is not because we are not going ahead.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): It is in the Manifesto. How low is that?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Ya. It may be in our Manifesto. We will do it but we have far more important projects.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): When? Have you got 5 years?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): We have far more important projects in development which require immediate attention; and these are being attended to.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Yes. The Chief Minister's Office is far more important.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): We cannot afford to spend money on a project which is low in priority. We can only spend money on projects which are high in priority.

And there is another matter which should be very interesting. He touched on Honours and Awards.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): On a point of order, Tuan Speaker—irrelevancy. Minta izin. The other Speaker stopped me talking about the Awards; so I feel that we need not continue with talk on Awards.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: I shall be stopping him from talking about that.

(Kepada Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat:) Please do not talk about Awards.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Thank you, Tuan Speaker, for your ruling.

Now, coming to matters raised by the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam who is now here to join us. He asked why the Government had not taken any step to form co-operatives for the hog-farmers. In fact, here I can inform the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam that we had. In fact we had three meetings with the farmers' representatives: one on 16th February, another on 6th April, and the third one on 12th April. In our meeting on 6th April with the Agricultural Development Co-operative Society of Nibong Tebal the people over there were very much in favour of the

formation of Co-operatives. And at a subsequent meeting on the 12th April the representatives of the Penang and Province Wellesley Pig Rearers Association, together with the representatives of the Agricultural Development Co-operative Society were present. That was the time when I announced the lifting of the control of movement of pigs. It seems that the other body—that is, the Penang and Province Wellesley Pig Rearers Association—were not in favour of the formation of Co-operatives. Anyway, to assist these people the Government has given them the assurance that we will assist them. In fact, to initiate such a move we would like to set up a sort of Joint Council between these three bodies in the State so that from time to time we can always sit down to discuss their problems; and also study means and ways, if agreeable to all, to set up Co-operatives which in the long run will help pig-rearers.

He also suggested allowing hog-rearing as a side-line, so as not to dislocate the livelihood of the people. You see, this is exactly one thing which the Government realises—that hog-rearing as a side-line has got no prospects, because if we study it carefully we will find that in most cases the outbreak of swine fever occurred in such small farms where they take hog-rearing as a side-line; and in-between they work as labourers, farmers; or they cultivate a bit of “towgeh” and sell it; and they go around to houses and collect remnants of the food left over by the people to feed their hogs. This is highly undesirable. In fact this could be one of the reasons why swine fever breaks out in such farms. They are not properly kept. These hogs are allowed to wander about. And in their wanderings they consume rubbish, consume mud, consume dirt. And also, on top of that, they create sensitivity in the neighbourhood, especially when we come across a hog straying into the compound of a Muslim family. That is why the Government is trying to help these people. And, in fact, with modern methods of hog-rearing they have got to be segregated. You cannot allow them to

wander about—which, I am sorry to say is going on in all these cases of hog-rearing as a side-line.

And there was one point which he criticised; and that was low-cost housing. He mentioned that the rental of the low-cost housing at \$32 was not low enough, and that a person earning \$100 would find it very difficult to live when he has got to pay nearly one-third of his income. But I think, Tuan Speaker, Sir, this is something which I would say is not that simple. For example, the rental of those in Telok Bahang is only \$15.50. He mentioned that because the rental is not low enough these people have got into arrears, and got themselves into difficulties. But what about those in Telok Bahang where the rental is much more lower—\$15.50. Still they are there. So it is very difficult. You cannot presumably reduce it to \$5, let us say, from \$15.50. Can the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam guarantee that there will be no arrears? This is a very good illustration.

Tuan Speaker, Sir, now I would like to touch upon the points raised by the Honourable Member for Jelutong who unfortunately is not here with us. He had his doubts about the breed supplied for distribution to the hog-farmers by the Veterinary Department. Tuan Speaker, I can assure the Honourable Member for Jelutong that the hogs distributed by the Veterinary Department are of a breed approved by . . . (gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Mr Speaker, Sir, dengan izin, for clarification. I do not believe, if my ears served me right, that the Member for Jelutong ever mentioned about hogs. He never did. Here again I think there is something wrong with the Member. Sir, he never mentioned anything about hogs if you take my word for it. He must be bringing it from some other Session.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Confused.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I am no confused. It is on my note.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Then you don't write well. Take my word for it.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): And he also criticised the unsatisfactory operation on the pawah system. The pawah system is a system by which the Government assists the hog-rearers. Hogs of the approved quality are being distributed to the hog-rearers. And in return one issue from the hog-farmers has got to be returned to the Veterinary Department for re-allocation to other farmers. It is in this way that gradually we can introduce into Penang a new breed of hogs.

Tuan Speaker, I like to say here, and I like to repeat here again, that one should realise that we in the State Government do not believe in blowing our own trumpet.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: You said that, Honourable Member. I think you are wasting time because Standing Orders do not allow you to repeat too much.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I can assure the Honourable Members of this House that in spite of our achievements we are not contented with what we have done. We are still looking forward to achieving more, and to provide more for the people so that the people could benefit more under our Government. Tuan Speaker, this is where I hope the people will continue to give us support and co-operation, without which we admit honestly and frankly it would not be possible. All Government must have the support and co-operation of the people. And here I would like to appeal to the people of the State of Penang to continue to give us their support and co-operation.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): You don't have that support and co-operation.

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): You need no worry. Do not be so premature. Time will tell.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): What about putting it to the test?

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Don't be so cocksure.

And last but not least, Tuan Speaker, I would like to thank the Central Government for giving us all the co-operation that we have asked for. Thank you.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat sebab hari ini Hari Jumaat kita akan tangguhkan Dewan ini pada pukul 12.00 tengahari.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 10.44 pagi.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 11.14 pagi.

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya bangun berucap mengambil bahagian di dalam perbahasan Usul dari saudara saya, Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Kawasan Permatang Pauh bagi mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor di atas titah ucapan yang telah dilafazkan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama dan menyokong Usul ini. Oleh itu, saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, dan seterusnya saya, bagi pihak Kerajaan Negeri, mengambil peluang di sini mengucapkan berbilang-bilang terima kasih kepada semua Ahli-ahli di dalam Dewan ini yang telah mengambil bahagian di dalam perbahasan ini.

Banyak perkara-perkara yang telah dibangkitkan oleh rakan-rakan saya di sebelah Dewan sini, dan Yang Berhormat rakan-rakan saya di dalam Kerajaan Negeri telahpun menjawab dengan terang dan jelas akan perkara-perkara yang ditimbulkan. Sebab itu, tidaklah berguna bagi saya mengulangi balik perkara-perkara itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, perbahasan ini ialah sesuatu perbahasan yang mustahak sebab di dalam titah ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor terdapat petunjuk bagaimana Negeri Pulau Pinang telah maju dengan jayanya dengan terlaksananya beberapa rancangan-rancangan di dalam 4 tahun yang lepas, dan bagaimana pada hari ini kita sebagai wakil-wakil rakyat seluruh Negeri Pulau Pinang, mesti menimbang dengan berat

bagaimana rakyat Negeri Pulau Pinang perlu bergerak untuk mencapai kemajuan di masa yang akan datang.

Di sini, dalam Dewan ini, bukanlah tujuan kita untuk menunjukkan apa-apa kecenderungan politik yang difahamkan oleh Ahli-ahli yang mewakili rakyat, tetapi saya fikir semua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat mesti menerima dengan baik bahawa kerja-kerja yang kita jalankan di dalam Dewan ini ialah untuk kepentingan rakyat di seluruh Negeri Pulau Pinang. Saya fikir pun Dewan ini sesungguhnya boleh menunjukkan bagaimana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat menjalankan tanggungjawab yang dipikul oleh mereka.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, perkara-perkara yang berguna dan yang berfaedah yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Ahli-ahli di dalam Kerajaan Campuran akan kami ambil perhatian dan timbangan untuk laksanakannya dengan serta-merta. Akan tetapi, perkara-perkara yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dari puak Pembangkang cuma untuk membuat bising, walaupun menambahkan seri kepada perbahasan ini, sesungguhnya merupakan teguran-teguran dan kecaman-kecaman yang tidak bertanggungjawab. Kami sangatlah berharap sekiranya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dapat membuat sedikit sebanyak kerja-kerja (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Tuan Speaker, dengan izin, di atas Peraturan 46 (*gangguan*).

Ketua Menteri: latar belakang dan mengkaji (*gangguan*).

Ahli Yang Mempengurusikan: Yang Amat Berhormat (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): 46 (v). If I am not mistaken the Honourable the Chief Minister is reading on this. He should not read, according to Standing Orders. He may refer to notes, but should not read.

Ahli Yang Mempengurusikan: I shall decide in this case.

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya ada nota-nota di sini adalah banyak yang saya cakap yang sudah, yang

saya ambil nota di sini. Tetapi, tidaklah perlu Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Kelawei bertanya kepada saya macam mana saya mesti jalankan kerja-kerja saya yang saya buat di dalam Dewan ini. Saya faham pun Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kawasan Kelawei pandai sekurang sedikit dalam Bahasa Malaysia. Tetapi, sebab itu saya terima di dalam beberapa tahun yang saya tanggungjawab pejabat saya, saya sendiri pun belajar tetapi saya ingat ada banyak Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat di dalam Dewan yang sungguh-sungguh pandai di dalam Bahasa. Mestilah tolak-ansur di mana-mana saya mesti ikut nota-nota yang saya ada di sini.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya haraplah Yang Berhormat Ahli-ahli di dalam Dewan ini tidak perlu selalu-selalu buang masa di Dewan untuk tunjuk beberapa pandai mereka itu atau beberapa baik ideology-ideology bahagian politik yang mereka wakili. Saya fikir, di sini, semua Yang Berhormat Ahli-ahli di dalam Dewan ini, mestilah mempunyai tanggungjawab yang berat sekali. Jadi, macam itu mereka boleh wakili perkara-perkara yang ditimbulkan oleh rakyat-rakyat di kawasan-kawasan mereka.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, Kerajaan Negeri akan menimbangkan perkara-perkara yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Mohamad Nor sendiri dan saya fikir ada lagi 2 atau 3 Yang Berhormat Ahli-ahli pun ada membangkitkan perkara yang tersebut berkenaan dengan ternakan lembu, lembu dan kambing-kambing. Perkara ini ialah satu perkara yang Kerajaan pun sudah ambil perhatian rakyat tetapi sampai sekarang siasatan sedang dijalankan untuk ternakan kerbau atau lembu di dalam Negeri, bukan Negeri dalam Pulau Pinang, tetapi Negara seluruh Malaysia—bolehlah mencukupi bila kita dapat lapuran-laporan dan dapat arahan dari Kementerian Pertanian kelak. Rancangan-rancangan serupa ini, saya, di dalam Dewan ini, boleh mengkaji bagaimana Kerajaan Negeri menjalankan rancangan-rancangan untuk ternakan lembu, kerbau dan kambing.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, adalah beberapa perkara yang berbangkit dari

rakan saya, Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Muda, untuk saya di sini sendiri mengucapkan berbanyak terima kasih kepada beberapa masalah yang dibangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Muda. Tetapi, berikut adalah satu perkara iaitu perkara berkenaan dengan belia-belia—mustahak Belia 4B. Saya hendak tunjuk dengan terang di sini kita ada satu tujuan yang sudahpun ditunjukkan di dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor ialah di masa sekarang satu tujuan yang kita mesti gerakkan dengan tegas ialah macam mana kita boleh intergrasi masyarakat kita. Saya haraplah Yang Berhormat Ahli-ahli di dalam Dewan ini pun tahu yang beberapa tahun dahulu bahagian-bahagian untuk belia-belia ada banyak sekali. Tetapi di dalam pertumbuhan di dalam Negeri kita persatuan-persatuan belia adalah nampak berpecah sebab ada 2 buah persatuan pusat di dalam Negeri kita iaitu Penang Youth Council dan MAYC.

Sebab itu, dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu Kerajaan adalah perlahan-lahan meminta dan membawa persatuan-persatuan menubuh satu persatuan yang sungguh boleh mewakili semua pertumbuhan-pertumbuhan belia-belia di dalam Negeri kita. Baru-baru ini di dalam tahun 1972, kita dapat tujuan dan sekarang di dalam Negeri kita, di dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang, adalah tertubuh satu persatuan yang sungguh boleh kata mewakili semua persatuan-persatuan atau pertumbuhan-pertumbuhan belia. Sebab itu, bilalah ada mana-mana persatuan, macam Persatuan 4B, hendak meminta bantuan daripada Kerajaan kita, haraplah permintaan semacam itu bolehlah mula-mula diluluskan oleh Persatuan Belia di dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang.

Saya haraplah perkara ini Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Muda bolehlah tolong kepada Kerajaan untuk memberi keterangan kepada wakil-wakil atau pemimpin-pemimpin di dalam 4B tujuan dan dasar-dasar Kerajaan Negeri yang kita ada. Sebab yang saya sendiri dapat tahu yang apa-apa dibuat oleh Persatuan 4B ialah sungguh mustahak jadi macam manapun di sini saya boleh kata Kerajaan sungguh-sungguh, di mana

boleh, hendak tolong dengan apa yang dibuat oleh Persatuan 4B.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, adalah beberapa perkara yang berbangkit untuk baja-baja yang sangkut dengan satu bantuan \$300,000 setahun yang kita buat untuk pertanian. Ini kita harap, jika boleh, Kerajaan timbang perkara ini dan jika boleh, di mana boleh, kita mesti tolong dengan penanam-penanam padi, lebih lagi jika perlu kita bolehlah tolong. Tetapi bantuan ini ialah satu bantuan untuk convocation macam mana ada wang yang sudah masuk untuk baja bila-bila pun apa yang kita dapat balik dari penanam-penanam padi itulah lagi dirundingkan balik di dalam bantuan itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya fikir lain-lain perkara yang berbangkit seperti macam Jalan Paya Cina—perkara itu kita boleh timbang dan ambil perhatian.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya minta izin dari lain-lain Ahli sebablah kalau terus saya berucap dengan perkara-perkara yang berbangkit dari Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau, saya ingat di dalam ucapan beliau yang pendek, sikap terus-terang itu menunjukkan macam mana polisi atau ideology Partai Rakyat langsung tidak serupa dengan polisi Kerajaan sekarang. Itu saya fikir pun Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau sendiri terima. Inilah satu perkataan atau ucapan politik yang kita terima macam mana kita tidak serupa dan kita bahas beberapa lama lagi. Tetapi saya terimalah apa-apa perkara yang dibawa, perkara-perkara yang dibangkitkan.

Perkara yang berbangkit dari luar bandar banyaklah kita ambil perhatian. Tetapi saya haraplah Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Kawasan Balik Pulau janganlah lupa luar bandar—masuk Bandaraya. Sebab perkara-perkara berikut meluluskan pelan-pelan di dalam Bandaraya, perkara itu pun saya haraplah lagi boleh runding pada masa depan. Saya boleh jawab dengan terang tetapi masa sekarang macam mana pelan masuk dalam Bandaraya, itupun lulus dengan cepat.

Yang berikut pelan-pelan untuk kampung-kampung, orang-orang dari kampung, pelan-pelan kecil yang masuk

atau lulus di dalam Majlis Daerah, perkara itu saya sudahpun jawab dalam masa Soalan Mulut.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, adalah beberapa perkara yang berbangkit dari Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Tasek Glugor, perkara perniagaan kecil di dalam kawasan beliau. Perkara itu saya ambil peluang di sini Kerajaan Negeri akan mengkaji—mestilah ambil perhatian. Tetapi tidak payahlah ambil perhatian berat atau ringan—kalau kita ambil perhatian, sungguh-sungguh kita ambil perhatian. Itu sahaja ada perhatian atau tidak ada perhatian. Berat atau tidak berat itu tidak payahlah kita bercakap. Tetapi saya haraplah di sini-pun Ahli Yang Berhormat bolehlah bekerjasama beritahu dengan peniaga-peniaga kecil yang bila pihak Majlis Daerah beri lesen-lesen untuk perniagaan-perniagaan kecil. Ini saya dapat tahu tujuan, bukanlah tujuan hendak kawalkan peniaga-peniaga serupa macam ini. Sahaja tujuan ialah hendak menjaga kesihatan—masaalah-masaalah kesihatan. Sebablah kalau peniaga-peniaga kecil yang banyak untuk jual barang-barang makanan kita mesti menjaga dengan baik macam mana jualan-jualan itu tidaklah gagal atau payah kepada masyarakat. Tetapi saya-pun sudah janji perkara ini saya akan ambil perhatian.

Saya fikir perkara bersangkutan dengan Tokong Hindu di dalam Kepala Batas, rakan saya, Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Kepala Batas pun sudah jawab dengan teliti perkara ini. Tetapi apa yang Kerajaan dapat tahu bila Kerajaan siasat perkara ini, Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa tersebut dengan Hindu Temple itu sudahpun janji dengan Kerajaan hendak pindah tempat itu ke tapak lain. Tapak itupun satu tapak yang Kerajaan sekarang hendak minta balik sebab ada satu klinik dan tempat itu hendak lagi buat extension—extension.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, lain-lain perkara yang bersangkutan dengan Majlis Bandaraya—Persatuan Kontrektor-Kontrektor Melayu di Majlis Bandaraya. Perkara ini saya berjanji ambil perhatian sebab tujuan yang Kerajaan ada ialah macam mana kita boleh membaiki ekonomi seimbang di dalam

Negeri kita untuk perkara ini berlaku di mana digunakan mestilah dijalankan.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya minta izin bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope that the mood in this House has settled down somewhat, and that the Honourable Members on the opposite to ourselves will accord us the same degree of courtesy as we had accorded them during the hours that we had to listen to them during the course of this debate. Mr Speaker, Sir, no doubt you yourself will be in a better position to assess how the progress of this debate should be.

Sir, I had indicated that this debate is a very critical and crucial one because in his gracious speech His Excellency the Governor calls upon all of us to look back to see how far we have progressed before we look forward and try to forecast what lies ahead: "Kadar pertukaran dan pembangunan yang telah berlangsung di dalam Negeri kita sungguhlah pesat, dan adalah sesuai bagi kita memandang belakang untuk meninjau betapa jauhnya kita telah maju sebelum kita memandang hadapan dan cuba meramalkan apa yang terdapat di masa hadapan". Tuan Yang Dipertua, this is the crux of the issue. And in the course of the long speeches made by the Honourable Members of the Opposition it would appear as though many issues which they have brought up really refer to the context of His Excellency's gracious speech. In actual fact the unfortunate aspect of it is that the Honourable Members of the Opposition have not taken this opportunity so much to debate the fundamental issues—and indeed the issues that have been brought up in the speech—but rather they have taken much of the time of the House in order to beat about the bush, and to express their own political views. Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the very unfortunate things, of course, is that in trying to put forward their views they also to some extent misrepresented their own intentions. I have a note here, for example, that the Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap in trying to elaborate on his own points referred the House to the fact that Government

makes false claims of credits. And one of the points he mentioned was that the Government said that they have now several industrial estates, and, as stated, that whereas there was only one industrial estate in Mak Mandin in actual fact in his calculations there were at least two. And on that little point he began his huge debate on the fact that Government was making false claims.

Mr Speaker, Sir, to give you the lie of the manner whereby the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap has done his home work, admitted that the speech was in his hands only for a couple of days, the point is that the actual words in the English text (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): Official text itu dalam Bahasa, bukankah Tuan Speaker? Tuan Yang Terutama berucap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Ketua Menteri: are that in May, 1969, there was only one Industrial Estate in operation. Di dalam Bahasa “pada bulan Mei tahun 1969 terdapat hanya sebuah kawasan perusahaan yang diuruskan”—“in operation”. So without reading the sentence in full he claims that the Government was making false claims.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now that the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam indicates to us that the official text is the Bahasa text—we assume therefore that he has also read the official text.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): We have listened to the speech in Bahasa.

Ketua Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am just indicating the quality of work that we are supposed to . . . (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): The trouble is that you are splitting hairs.

Ketua Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, many Honourable Members from the Opposition have on several occasions referred to the unemployment rate as 14.16. That I take it was a typographical error in the English text, because it did appear as 14.16%. But if the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam now at

this point of the debate tries to interject that the official text is in Bahasa then he would have read that it is 14 to 16 per cent. So Mr Speaker, Sir, don't make small issue out of the debate. The primary issues that concern this House (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): You are making small issues now. That's the trouble.

Ketua Menteri: Small people think small things.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): Why bring it up if it is a small issue?

Ketua Menteri: It is precisely this, Sir, What I am trying to say is that Honourable Members in the Opposition bring up very small issues, and blow them up with a lot of verbosity and verbiage (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): You must have the strength to blow it up.

Ketua Menteri: in order to try to make people believe that they are very much more important than they really are.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the difficulty in trying to reply to the vast numbers of matters that have been brought up in asides, insinuations, implications and so on, by Honourable Members is so great because some of the things they brought up are important, others are not, and most of them are very small. Exactly to try to classify all the various things that I have noted down during their speeches—and in actual fact they took a total of something like 9 hours of this House to bring them up again and again, because the same points were brought up by various Members; sometimes by the same Member on several occasions—they brought up a total of 34 points. And of these 34 points there were important issues mentioned rather casually, such as unemployment and industrial promotion. But other points, such as pedestrian crossing, Grand Prix, taking of vaccines from the Veterinary Department, including this 14.16%, are, I think, small points.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to try on this occasion in this House to reply to as many of the relevant issues that were brought up by Honourable Members. And from that point of view, I will have to deal in my speech with two aspects of this debate: One, the crucial aspects of this debate—which, unfortunately, have not been dwelt upon. And I immediately refer Honourable Members of the House to these crucial aspects contained in His Excellency's speech in paragraphs 22, 4 and 23, referring to the principle of control, and the need for the establishment of the State Planning Unit and the State Planning and Development Control Department.

Mr Speaker, Sir, throughout this Meeting of this House we have seen how Honourable Members of the Opposition try to waste our time. They took one whole day of this House in an attempt to manoeuvre so that they can speak more than once on the same subject. And we had the unhappy example of moving an Amendment to the Motion once by the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, and next by the Honourable Member for Kelawei, although apparently they had come to an agreement, which had been publicized in the newspapers, that they have at least agreed to have the Honourable Member for Kelawei as the Leader of the Opposition. Obviously the Leader of the Opposition is unable to have that degree of uniformity on his side. Either that, or else they must have come to some kind of agreement that they should waste the time of the House more. We realise that the Honourable Members for Ayer Itam, Sungei Bakap and Bagan Ajam now have this advantage, very much like the cyclist who goes behind the motor-car, of riding behind the tail wind of the long winds which the Honourable Member for Kelawei has.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): We are playing the game according to the Rules. You don't like it, you change the rules.

Ketua Menteri: They decided to move two Motions. And what did they express, Mr Speaker, Sir? They said "this is the tradition of the House".

Sir, I agree that it is Parliamentary democracy, and in the traditions of this House that Amendments to the original Motion of thanks to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor can be made. But it must be done in the proper spirit of Parliamentary democracy. That is to say, having brought up a Motion of Amendment, and made one speech at length—mind you, a great lengthy prepared text—even if we do not agree that the Motion should have been adopted, once an Amendment is defeated then Honourable Members should graciously accept Parliamentary procedure also, and accept that they have already made their point.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): On a point of clarification, if the Honourable Chief Minister will allow me, because he made a very grave allegation. If he is afraid, say so.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Say so. (*Ketawa*).

Ketua Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, I said we accorded them courtesy. And I understand that our Standing Orders allow them to speak again. It is precisely with this knowledge of the Standing Orders that they have moved this. Not in the spirit of Parliamentary democracy, not in the spirit of the traditions of democracy, but in an attempt to use the Standing Orders to delay the proceedings of this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, if Honourable Members only interpreted that the House should move in the spirit of Parliamentary democracy (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): I rise on Standing Order 46 (vi)—Relevancy. I must point out that in any Amendment you have to be relevant to the Amendment. You cannot discuss the main Motion. So that is the reason why the Speaker will have to speak twice. This is my point. And the Chief Minister is trying to mislead the House that after moving an Amendment one should not speak on the main Motion, because otherwise one would be irrelevant.

Tuan Speaker: But my own view of that one is that possibly the Speaker was sick, and therefore he allowed

Members to speak. The Standing Orders provide that with the leave of the Speaker an Amendment will be made. Unfortunately the Speaker at that time was unwell; therefore speech was allowed even before his permission for Amendment was allowed.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): Sir, on this point I like to point that as far as I am concerned, when I moved the Amendment I only confined myself to the Amendment. So, if the Honourable Ketua Menteri is going to make allegations he should not make wild allegations. He should be more specific.

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, I know, I know (*Ketawa*) that whenever I stand up to speak the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam must see red. It is inevitable. I mean "red eyes" is one of the phrases that I used. Mr Speaker, Sir, what I am trying to say is, we accept the traditions of this House. But don't let us misuse these Standing Orders, and try to speak twice when you have not got any material whatsoever to speak. The gist of the speech that was made during the Motion of Amendment was very literally to bring up the Gerakan Manifesto, a copy of which I have here. If the Honourable Member reads—Now that he is no longer in the Gerakan—good riddance—Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that he still languishes and still has a great affection for this Manifesto, and reads it every day (*ketawa*). Mr Speaker, Sir—it is good for his soul (*ketawa*). But if, although he has now joined PEKEMAS, the only thing he has got is to come and tell us, "You know, I read the Gerakan Manifesto all the time; and this is the gist of my speech (*gangguan*)."

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): This is the only way to expose you.

Ketua Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, the tradition of the House is such that in order to provide for opportunity for the Members of the Opposition to show their dissent to a Motion of thanks to the gracious speech of the Head of State a device is made whereby Members of

the Opposition move an amendment; and, having moved, show their opposition to the original Motion. And this is indicatively taken as a courtesy—part of the courtesy of Parliamentary democracy to the Head of State.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap stood up and said, "I support this Motion,"—which he did say, although he went on to say, "I disagree with 'this' and 'that' ", it indicated, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Honourable Members from PEKEMAS must go back and get their lines straightened out exactly as to what they mean by Parliamentary democracy and the rights of Parliamentary democracy.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik V. Veerappen): Do you understand this yourself?

Ketua Menteri: I have told you. We have discussed this policy previously.

The Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap did ask me a question in another issue, and at another time at this Sitting. So I do not think I'll take umbrage and reply to this. I do not. You will agree also that we ourselves do not think that we are perfect. I certainly do not take the accolade nor accept the accolade given to me by the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam of being a Mr Know All. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is an accolade I cannot accept. Ever since I was a little child of three, as the elder son of an elder son of an elder son, I have learnt, and I have been told, and it has been ingrained into me that one has got to be very careful about how little one knows. And one has to know at the same time that knowing how little one knows one should strive always to know more. That I did, I had strived to know as much as I can. The very fact that I have sat down here three days practically listening to the Honourable Members of this House gives the lie to the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam. He says I never listen to people. Mr Speaker, Sir, life is short. One has to know how much one has to listen to (*ketawa*) and to whom one listens. Certainly I think that listening to the Honourable Members of Ayer

Itam and Sungei Bakap spouting theories is a waste of my time. Mr Speaker, Sir, I shall later on, of course, come back to a very important issue on this matter.

Sir, we on this side of the House—Government—fully appreciate that we are ordinary people entrusted with important responsibilities. We have striven hard to learn the business of Government—how to go about it. Some of us have had the privilege of going through this process of learning for four years; others for a very much shorter time. I am extremely happy at this Sitting of the House that Honourable colleagues who share the responsibility of administering the State have within a very short space of time managed to grasp the whole of the subjects entrusted upon them to the extent that fairly extemporaneously in this House they could reply to questions that are raised on very minor issues which are not relevant to the main contention of the debate. Sir, this is a contrast to what I personally know of the behaviour of others.

Mr Speaker, Sir, for example, on the question of tourism, I had on other occasions in this House given my personal tribute to the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam for what he did in trying to bring tourism to this State. I have also indicated that I had learnt a lot from him, from the trips he then took abroad on behalf of the Government in order to examine the potentialities of the tourist trade, and to assess what we have to do. Mr Speaker, Sir, now that the onus of promoting the industry has fallen on my friend and colleagues, the Honourable Member from Tanjong Tengah, I think the least that one would have expected from the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam is to appreciate the great difficulty of the work of promotion of tourism. And for the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam at least to be equally generous to say that somebody who had previously no knowledge of the dimensions and potentials of this industry had achieved what he has achieved in the way of his service to the State through promoting the tourist industry—at least be equal—would have contributed much, I think,

to mutual development of proceedings in this House. There was no need for us to say that the Honourable Member of Ayer Itam has been forgotten. No. He did lay the foundation. But at the same time, since those foundations were laid, the development has been very enormous. And the difficulties and problems so associated are great.

I have taken these points, Sir, in the course of the debate just to illustrate, before we adjourn at 12 o'clock, as you had enjoined us earlier. And I shall continue it after the adjournment just to elaborate that what was done previously is only a small measure of the achievement that we still have to make—a small measure of the effort that we must put in in the State if we are really to go ahead and realise the full benefits of the future, and consolidate upon what we have already done.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 11.59 pagi.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 2.30 petang.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat, Dewan bersidang semula. Dan, sebelum kita sambungkan perkara-perkara Dewan, saya suka mengumumkan bahawa lebih kurang pukul 4 kita akan berihat untuk minuman ringan. Dan, sekarang saya jemput Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri sambungkan ucapannya.

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, sebelum Dewan ini ditangguhkan apa yang saya berucap ialah isi perkara-perkara penting di dalam titah ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor ialah perkara-perkara yang berbangkit di dalam 22, 4 dan 23 mengenai perkara prinsip kawalan dan State Planning Unit dan Pejabat Perancang dan Kawalan di dalam Negeri ini. Tetapi, perkara ini, bolehlah berbincang macam mana perkara-perkara ini digunakan dalam Negeri ini kita mesti bertimbang balik apa yang telah dibuat dalam 4 tahun yang dahulu.

Dengan kebenaran, Tuan Speaker, saya minta kebenaran bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Sir, it is only natural for us to expect on this side of the House that whatever we refer to what had already been done in the State in the past four years the Honourable Members of the Opposition will naturally try their very best to belittle or to discredit us. Sir, that is one way of putting things, because they have no other way of trying to criticise in an objective and constructive manner the accomplishments that have already been made in our State. For example, in one of the passing references Government was asked: What is the evidence of all this peace and progress in the State? Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Members from the Opposition need not try to decay the importance of what has been achieved in this State with regard to the work that has been done by the Government in conjunction with the Federal Government, and with the assistance of the Security Forces and the Police to maintain security and peace in this State. The very fact that today we enjoy all the liberties and the ability to move ahead in the economic field shows that the dark, terrible period of Emergency Rule has been overcome. But we should never forget that those days were not overcome easily. As a matter of fact we must at all times remember that we must constantly be on our guard against all those elements who would attempt to subvert the stability and security and peace in our State.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I took note of a passing remark by the Honourable Member for Kelawei when he stated that he was happy that in His Excellency's gracious speech there was no mention made about anti-national elements. Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a degree of how we have progressed towards security in this State. But I assure the Honourable Member from Kelawei that the Government is constantly aware of this task of maintaining peace, security and stability in our State; and that we shall at all times be on our guard against any attempts by any anti-national elements within our society who would try to subvert and undermine the peace, security and stability in our State. I take this occasion to enjoin the House never to

relax our guard against the pernicious attempts of these anti-national elements. We on this side of the House will sustain all our efforts to ensure that our State and our nation will progress steadfastly towards a Malaysian identity of our own. And therein lies part of the crux of the problem—the differences that exist between both sides of the House. Now, if these differences are expressed in a proper political manner I am sure that the nation can progress in a truly democratic manner.

The Honourable Member from Kelawei took occasion to read back on a text of a speech that I made very many years ago. And he immediately jumped to the conclusion that I had forgotten the very principles of the text when I said that in a democratic process there is a place both for the Government as well as for the Opposition. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is typical of the kind of approach the Opposition makes in its charges against the Government. It is as though one takes up a seed; and then, when the seed becomes a tree, turns to the tree: "Eh, you don't look like the seed."

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Mr Speaker, Sir, di atas Peraturan 46, I (gangguan).

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: Which one?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): 46 (vi). I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable the Chief Minister; but I would like him to have as much latitude as possible in this House so that he can express himself and the emotions that he may be concealing. But I think perhaps he may have contravened Rule 46 (vi). Of course, I am aware that Members of the Government benches don't have very good memories. Those remarks which I made, and the quotation that I made were in respect of another debate; not in respect of this debate. But if you so rule that we can I don't have any objections. But I just refer this to you because Rule (vi) does say that the observations should be confined to the subject under consideration, and the debate must be relevant to the last question so proposed.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: The remarks you made were in respect of this?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): My observation in respect of the Honourable Chief Minister's principles of democracy and parliamentary democracy, and the role of the Opposition and the Government was in a previous debate of no confidence, if my memory serves me right.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Tchick, tchick.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): If we are going to dispute then I think we can ask the stenographers to have the record, because I read, and I concluded with the words of the Chief Minister. I started with the words of the Honourable Member for Bayan Lepas.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: You have made your point.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): But the Members of the Government seem to dispute that. Their memories are very bad, I must say.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): You are always perfect.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): I didn't say that. I don't make the type of mistake.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: I don't remember. Can we go back on the records?

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, Sir, I accept that his was a point made in another speech. But if the Honourable Member can take a speech which I made several years ago in this House to illustrate a point on democracy pertaining to a debate in the House certainly, Sir, I can take a remark he made just only a few days ago in this very sitting of the House to indicate exactly what he means by democracy.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): But not to decide.

Ketua Menteri: Precisely, Sir, I am talking on this point of maintaining stability and peace, and how this country can go ahead in parliamentary democracy. Sir, I feel that I have not strayed from the issue.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): I have no objection, I said. It is whether the Chair allows it.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: I will say that if the Member takes objection on the point as issue (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): I have no objection. I just pointed out to the Chair.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: If you take it on a point of order—you spoke on another matter; and the way it is put (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): I just wanted the technicality to be referred to the Chair.

Ahli Yang Mempengerusikan: The way it is put, technically you are correct.

Ketua Menteri: Tuan Yang Dipertua, if the Honourable Member for Kelawei wishes to stand up on a point of order to make another speech it is his business. But don't try to bluff us about these points.

Sir, it is as though when we refer to a point some time ago, and now say, "Well, this point is different"; and jump at a conclusion that, "Oh, the Chief Minister is no longer what he is today. His principles are no longer the same as before", it is about the same kind of thing as to say that the difference is the difference between the seed and the tree. Turning down to the tree: "Why are you not still a seed?"

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): A coconut tree cannot become a rambutan tree. That is the difference.

Ketua Menteri: Mr Speaker, Sir, these asides I think will take the Honourable Member for Kelawei to Rambutan. (*Ketawa*)

Mr Speaker, Sir, I feel as I have already asked the Honourable Members from the Opposition: Do give us a little courtesy, as we showed you courtesy during the hours when we listened to you. And admit it. Some of the points, when they strike home, and you have to keep dumb about it, may hurt a little bit longer; but without immediate expression. But it is all done in good faith because I am talking about how it is both Opposition and Government can work for a better parliamentary democratic development of our country. And at this point I am interrupted.' Mr Speaker, Sir, that goes to show precisely the nature and character and the political attitudes of the Opposition, particularly of the D.A.P. in this instance.

Mr Speaker, Sir, not to get too diverted, because we don't have very much time left to wind up, the Honourable Members of this House have obviously taken two different sides. On our side we consider that the achievements that have been made in the State in the past 4 years, particularly against the background of more than 2 years of Emergency rule, have been tremendous. The Members on the opposite side say that they have not. That is only understandable. It is only natural. However, Mr Speaker, Sir, when in the course of their speeches they attempt to introduce and interject concepts which in effect seek to undermine the morale of our people, and to break up the confidence that has been established between the people and the Government, to which His Excellency has referred, then on the part of Government, although we certainly do not claim all the credit for all the things that have happened in the State in the last 4 years, we know and we understand that whatever progress we have made can only be made through the dedication and the efforts of the people of our State. And I take this opportunity to refer Honourable Members to the part of His Excellency's speech where His Excellency thanked the people for their excellent co-operation. And His Excellency also thanked the Administrative Services, the Police and Security Forces, the

elected representatives of the people, and the members of Goodwill Councils for having established this new image of inter-racial and inter-religious harmony, peace and stability for our State. Mr Speaker, Sir, I think that has not excluded the role that is played by the Opposition. And certainly we would have liked to have heard in the course of the debate that the Honourable Members of the Opposition would have given some support at least to this part of the speech. However, the way whereby they have approached the subject—insinuations that are implied, the challenges that are made—must be noted with great disappointment because it only represents a continuing attempt on their part to further confuse the minds of our people. Perhaps it may not be due to the fact that they were deliberately trying to confuse the minds of the people, as in the case of the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam. But he was only unable to do anything better from a very confused mind of his own.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Who is more confused?

Ketua Menteri: That is a separate matter. However, the people of Penang are determined. And they have shown in the last 4 years an absolute determination to break through the past; break through the period of despondency which had seized the State in the late 1960's. And the Government fully realises that were it not for the fact that the people responded so magnificently to the encouragement given by the Government we would not have achieved all the various things that we have done. However, it is very necessary for us to take stock now for how much more we have to do if we are to proceed further. So, instead of perpetually trying to confuse the people, to sap the strength of their determination to work for a better livelihood, I hope the Honourable Members of the Opposition would contribute very much more concrete, positive criticisms of the things that Government have done, rather than take up one point, make a speculative assessment of the point, and then

impute improper motives on the part of the Government, hoping, mind you, that the people will lose some confidence in the Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is this making of a point, making a speculation, and then an insinuation on imputation of improper motives on the part of Government that has characterized the speeches made by the Honourable Members on the other side. Sir, in the course of my reply I shall have occasion to take up some of them. Some of them are part of the cut and thrust. Some of them, however, are fairly serious; and we have to take them accordingly. On my own part I have become inured to their persistent attempts to hit out at myself. That, Sir, is part and parcel of the game. But on other occasions I have already informed this House that as far as I am concerned what I fear most from the Members of the Opposition is not their trying to hit out at me. What I fear most is when they congratulate me, because whenever they say they agree with me I have really got to beware. Sir, their wilful perversion of truth, their insincerity and their hypocrisy are known to me; so when they attack me I feel comfortable and safe. It is only when they thank me and when they congratulate me that I think that something 'monkey' is up.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): That is "cheem poey", eh.

Ketua Menteri: Sir, the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam need not make interjections of this type. We have other interjections much more serious to make later.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the important issue out of all 34 points that I mentioned, and the crux of our argument is based on this question of unemployment. Several Members have taken it up—some lightly, some seriously; some with good points, others with not. But the Honourable Member from Kelawei, the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam, the Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap, the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam and the Honourable Member from Tanjong Bungah

have all touched on this question of unemployment and inter-related issues. Sir, it is a fact that that is a serious concern not only of this House but of the State as a whole. That, Sir, in actual fact is the absolute importance of the Gerakan Manifesto—I mean, Sir, because this has been brought up—because the whole issue is the question of jobs. The position in 1969 was one where the State was faced with an economic inertia which could be termed in many different ways; but to our minds could be best expressed by the fact that there were 39,000 people unemployed at that time.

Sir, the important aspects of the debate start from, in actual fact, the speech made by the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam, where he challenges the Government on how it came to this figure of 39,000. And if I may go back a little bit to what he said—I cannot say actually what he said, but the notes I have on what he said—Sir, he said that the Government, and in particular the Chief Minister, has his idiosyncrasies and his lack of credibility because I am apt to use dubious statistics, and abuse them. And instead of listening to experts I just wildly put up the figure of 39,000. Fortunately for me, Sir, the Honourable Member from Kelawei does not quite agree with him. Probably there is still a little bit of gap between two sides. (*Ketawa*) Sir, it is an important point because it is cardinal in the whole exercise of what has happened in our State. The figure of 39,000 unemployed was derived at after a careful study by our own experts. I cannot myself say that the figure of 39,000 was invented by me. As a matter of fact one of the very first things I did on assuming office was to find out how we get these figures on unemployment. What in this inertia that people are talking about? What is this dimension? And I was given this figure which I accepted. I accepted it because I accept people who are used and disciplined to make these calculations. Now, if the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam challenges this figure the very least that he could do is to provide another set of calculations. Sir, we would willingly accept the formula. We would willingly accept

the figures they give, and compare the methods used in order to arrive at a better figure. But we accepted that figure. That figure was not due to dubious statistics. They were not due to my not listening to people. But they were given to me; and I accepted them in good faith.

Sir, the figures were obtained after studying statistical information of population, on the estimated labour force, and the estimated labour in employment within the State. Information for these studies was obtained from the Statistics Department; and also studies that have been carried out by the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department on the unemployment problem in West Malaysia. For these figures references were also made to studies in other areas on such subjects as the ratio of economically active persons to total population. Reference was also made to the Employment Exchange, although the figures, I must say, that are given by the Employment Exchange unfortunately do not often give a correct picture of the unemployment situation or the employment situation within the State. It will be seen, therefore, that in arriving at these figures of unemployment consideration of the relationship by sex, age, and the percentage of the unemployment was also considered. And in computing the unemployment figures the annual addition of school-leavers to the labour market was also taken into account.

Sir, as far as my memory goes, the figure that is balanced against the 39,000 of those who are unemployed was the figure of 269,000 of those who represented the total labour force in our State. This figure of 269,000 is in actual fact an extremely important figure for all our calculations for the manpower potentials that we can mobilise for future development of the State. And it is in relation to this figure of 269,000 that we arrived at a figure of 14%—16%. Actually it was 14.4%, plus/minus 1.5; so we refer to it as a 14%—16% rate of unemployment existing in the State of Penang. That is how the figure was arrived at. Sir, the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, I

know, has kept very stringently to the tone that he was aware of many of these calculations. For him to challenge me now openly—that I was abusing statistics; using dubious statistics to arrive at this figure—I think is a little bit unfair.

Sir, we have to take the problem as it is presented. And the problem was quite an enormous one. In 1969/1970 the State Government was really hard put to look out for jobs; and how to create jobs. We understood that we could create jobs in the public sector by increasing more jobs in the State. We understood then also that the issue that was entailed in such an exercise would be the issue of having a Public Services Commission for the State so that we could increase the number of employees within the State. We also understood that forced to a point we could probably have added, comfortably, 25% to the total employment in the public sector in order to find some jobs. However, we chose not to use that particular avenue; and have always kept that avenue as a reserve within our State in case we fail to achieve the breakthrough that we were all the time hoping to obtain. Furthermore, we have not also used this particular avenue for creating jobs because our concept was that it was essential that the jobs created should themselves also be generative of more revenue. And the principle was put in a very succinct manner in the pilot scheme which was introduced by the State Government at that time—the job-cum-training service system of parking attendants in the City Council. It was a pilot scheme which has worked extremely well. In this particular instance the issue was gathered that a new sector of job creation had to be met. There was a flow of input and output from such a pool of labour. There were training facilities implied in that labour; and there were opportunities of better jobs with higher remuneration; better services, and better opportunities for those who went through this period of training and this period of service. Sir, we did not use the easier method of opening up the public sector by creating temporary clerks and temporary posts, and so on. That we have

carefully eschewed from doing because it did not conform with all the principles which we considered pertinent.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam went on to charge that by not using these statistics in a proper manner our application of job employment was not Keynesian. Sir, I really do not quite know the depth of understanding which the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam may have of a Keynesian theory. I am sure that he must have, in the course of his learning, acquired some knowledge of the text, and some of the opinions of Keynes. But I am sure that he will be the last one to say he is a Keynesian expert. Certainly, Sir, in the course of my life one of the very rare privileges that I achieved when I was quite a young man was being accorded the privilege of using the late Mr Keynes' room in Keynes College in Cambridge whenever I visited the College. (*Ketawa*). But that doesn't mean that I am a Keynesian expert.

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): Nobody claims that.

Ketua Menteri: So, Mr Speaker, Sir, to make a statement that the figures are wrong, to mention words like Keynes, and to mention a Keynesian policy does not make the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam an expert in Keynesian policy. So, what in fact is he trying to say? What in fact does he imply? Mr Speaker, Sir, I suggest that in the long run it amounts to nothing. It amounts to nothing very much. It may frighten other members of the general public who do not quite know particularly the Member of Ayer Itam to say, "Well, you know, Government does not follow Keynesian policy; and therefore Government's statistics are wrong". In its ultimate the Keynesian policies were evolved during the time of the economic slump in the 30's, when the world had still not recovered from the effects of—not the Second World War—the First World War. In its absolute, final analysis, as far as I understand it—I may be completely wrong—it is to say that if you really cannot find any other kind of jobs please give the jobs of digging holes.

Just go on digging holes, and pay the people; and the economy will correct itself. That is what I am told is the ultimate analysis of it. But, of course, we can have very much more erudite, much more academic arguments about Keynesian theories, particularly about neo-Keynesian theories where we have to mix the public sector with private-sector commitments in order to particularly develop the kind of situation where we would not create a position where inflationary trends would offset whatever economic advantages have been made. But very much more important is the fact that there are many people in Malaysia, in our own country, who have specialised themselves in this particular field; who have become experts in this particular discipline, and have created a Malaysian-Keynesian attitude—not a neo-Keynesian attitude—in its application with developing trends in Malaysia because the social-economic problems of a developing country, and of a country like Malaysia which is a developing country, have got special particular applications in the Malaysian context. Sir, under the circumstances I hope that the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam will accept that the figures that we have given are figures that have been carefully worked out, and with all the admission of an educated man and a disciplined man that they could possibly be altered if different formula were used. But under the circumstances, under the present available data that we have, this figure of 39,000 being unemployed in 1969 is incontrovertible.

Sir, how then do we arrive at this figure? This is the crux of the question; a measure of the success that has been done, because if these arguments are false then the claims of Government are false. But if these arguments are correct then the statements made by the Opposition must be completely demolished, and utterly false. It is either one way or the other. That is why we have to come to this basic argument of how this figure of 39,000 was first arrived at. And having arrived at this figure, Sir, we add for each year that the input into the unemployment pool within the State was in the level of 7,000. That would

take into account—I personally think it is a very unfortunate term that they ever introduced—the concept of a drop-out. And I hope that in the course of coming years people in our country will no longer think in terms of drop-outs. But there were people who left school even at L.C.E. level, or before L.C.E. But each year the total input from the school-leavers was 7,000.

Sir, I agree with the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam that perhaps we could have taken the growth rate; we could have taken the birth rate in relation to the death rate; or the mortality rate of the State, and worked out a much more systematic or much more precise, or finer mould of calculation. But our immediate problems in 1969—and even to this day—were: How many people were looking for jobs at the time? And the people who are obviously wanting jobs are those leaving schools, over and above this 39,000, who haven't got jobs. So we took the figure of 7,000. In actual fact the figures are a little smaller than that. So we take the figure of 7,000 which is over-generous. And having taken this figure of 7,000 we also appreciated from statistics that were gathered from the various Chambers of Commerce and from the Labour Department that each year, under normal expansion—under normal growth circumstances within the State—the existing economy in the State would absorb between 2,000 and 3,000 of those persons who are leaving school. That was why we have this problem. That is to say the economy in our State could absorb something like about one-third of the annual input of school-leavers into the unemployment pool. And hence the growth of the unemployment pool in the State. And the figure of 14% or 16% was very serious, particularly when taken in relation to what existed in the other parts of the nation and in other States, where the total national statistical figures were in the region of about 10% and slightly less than 10%; actually 8.7% pertaining throughout Malaysia. So, what was in Penang was definitely worse than what was in the other States. And that position, I think, would be accepted. Now, if we were to accept that the annual growth in the

State could have absorbed something like 2,000 to 3,000 our problem would have been smaller.

Sir, at the time in 1970, and even 1972—and here I hope the Honourable Member from Kelawei will not jump up again—I was conservative enough and factual enough to indicate that within our estimate of our promotional efforts in industrial development we could possibly create 8,000 jobs. It was very, very bold at that time to state even this figure, because it was a figure higher than the abnormal average annual input into this unemployment pool. What I said, however, was that when you take into consideration these figures—the input as well as the normal intake into the economic sector then our target will have to be 50,000. That is to say, if we wanted to right or correct this pernicious economic situation in our State we have to target ourselves for 50,000 jobs. And that was a terribly tall order. That was a figure which would virtually shake us. And it shook the Honourable Members for Ayer Itam, Sungei Bakap and Bagan Ajam across to the other side because they suddenly realised what responsibility it meant for the State to have to carry to try and create 50,000 jobs. They ran away. The Honourable Member for Tasek Glugor will one day realise—as many people who have left us and joined PEKEMAS, and those who have left and refused to join PEKEMAS will realise—not only the degree of treachery in this flight which took them across, but how treacherously they exploited the situation to bring others across, because there is another part of the story here. Sir, at the time (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin): You are doing better than Bob Hope. (*Ketawa*).

Ketua Menteri: Sir, even in the laughter I note the tone of insincerity. One of the things people dislike most is those who laugh without meaning to laugh—what is called “between laughter and tears”.

Sir, I said that the problem confronting us of having to find and to create 50,000 jobs was an enormous

one. Under the circumstances the State Government was really hard put. We went on and examined many different avenues of how to create these job opportunities. And we were struggling. We did not have very much to reply when Honourable Members from the Opposition tried to frighten us: "Oh, you only create 60 jobs"; or, "Parking attendants are not paid well"; "There are only 300 workers. They are all very unhappy".

Sir, our problem was simple. The root cause of poverty in the State was that there were so many people in our State who had no opportunity for jobs—the really poor class. And here I have heard the Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap champion the under-privileged and the poor. Those who are really poor in our State—Sir, I am sorry I banged the table (*ganguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Marlon Brando.

Ketua Menteri: are those who do not own land, and who are unemployed. And the spectre that we were faced with was that in 1969 it appeared as though there were no ways to find these jobs for them. That was the position when we first came in 1969. And to make matters worse there was the Emergency. Therein lies the problem. And therein lies the beginning of the measure of what actually has been done. Therein lies the measure of what we have to assess when we say that today we are confident of what we have done, because when we brought up this question of 50,000 jobs the idea was to impress upon our people, particularly those who have just left school and those who are still in school, that they must change their minds and attitude; that we should no longer in this State continue in the traditional manner of hoping to become lawyers or teachers, or just the white-collar jobs; that we should really be proud of being members of the working class, and not think that the only height that the members of the working class can even reach and aspire to is to go and read law.

Sir, our constant encouragement to our people, particularly to this sector of our population where the problem

was most seriously felt, was accepted—the concept of changing from what in simple terms is an attitude of looking for white-collar jobs; to accept blue-collar jobs; in actual fact to accept any job; that we can do any job that can give a man, or a girl for that matter, the pride and the independence that "I have a job". That appeal reached home. And the fact that so many of our people, particularly of our younger generation, have accepted this challenge of taking whatever jobs come their way has built up our confidence today. On the part of Government, Government had to devise ways and means of finding these jobs. There were very many different ways of looking at jobs.

Sir, I am debating off the cuff—extemporaneously—but I recall that one of the yardsticks of the creation of labour or employment was then taken that to create an industrial job it would require an expenditure of approximately \$40,000 to \$45,000; and about \$12,000 to \$25,000 to create an agricultural job. Under the circumstances, Sir, we explored the possibilities of looking at labour-intensive industries; and we examined many labour-intensive industries. We were also frightened. But we are not frightened now. We were frightened then. We were cautious then. As early as 1969 we had already examined this possibility when the idea of electronics was first mooted. We had been afraid of this possibility of what was called "fly-by-night operators". Sir, we have heard the term "fly-by-night operators" used by Honourable Members of the Opposition so many times. But I don't know to this day what their definition of "fly-by-night industrialists" is. I really don't. Certainly I say that to refer to the present industrial organisations that have been established in the State of Penang, particularly in the Bayan Lepas area and those in the Prai area, as "fly-by-night" is, I think, a complete misunderstanding of the term. And it is a wonder that the Honourable Members from the Opposition continue to use this type of statement. I am sure that if they went straight up to the management and said "You are a fly-by-night guy" they might even be taken to Court for slander.

Sir, these fly-by-night operators who came into the Asian region, and also began to spill over into the South-East Asian region in 1969 were those operators who began to establish off-shore facilities, exploiting what the Honourable Members correctly described as the cheap labour possibilities outside. And, mind you, in those days the labour costs in a nation which has within the last 15 years jumped from an industrial nation into a post-industrial society—a nation like Japan—were then considered to be low. But there was another element to be associated with that; and that is that many of these countries have faced the same problems that we face even to this day in Malaysia with terms and conditions which were easier on taxation. That is to say they offered special inducements, special reductions in taxation, and certain exemptions from duties in order that operations of this nature could come in. And the fly-by-night operators were those who moved their facilities from place to place as they exhausted these special circumstances. That is to say, when the labour cost went up just a little bit more, and when their period of exemption and their period of special incentive were over they moved into another area. That is to say, they were operating under margins of low labour cost and the special privileges that were given for that labour. That, Sir, was the definition of “fly-by-night”. And that was what I explained. I had to explain this to the Federal Government when we presented the case of bringing electronics to the State of Penang. I do not mind repeating here that when I first discussed this matter at Federal level in an attempt to induce the Federal Government to allow us to establish the electronics industry I was told by no less an authority in these fields than the Governor of Bank Negara: “Be very careful of these fly-by-night operators”. So we discussed these various problems. And it was through this careful sifting of the situation; it was through the information that we obtained; and through the knowledge that we obtained from Mr Ross who was then advising the Government on the opportunities offered in the

electronics field—marketing possibilities; the contacts that we have to make; the promotional efforts that we have to undertake—that we decided to go into the electronics field. And it was with the Federal Government’s assistance, and the Federal Government’s encouragement that we took what was then a venture risk—a very terrible venture risk. And everybody was frightened: “Oh, fly-by-night; only employing people on low cost”. Sir, Companies like National System Conductors, Advance Microsystems are not fly-by-night Companies. All the Companies associated in this development are not “fly-by-nights”. Even Penang Electronics, struggling as it is to go from the red into the black, is not a fly-by-night operation, because that is a separate aspect of our development which I shall come to.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in 1969 and in 1970 who ever dreamt that in Penang we had the capability of becoming an Electronics Centre? Sir, there were people in our State, even Honourable Members, especially the Honourable Member directly opposite myself, who hinted that perhaps our kampong girls are not as efficient; that we do not have the capability. Sir, the insinuation of hysteria, and so on, happening (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): I never said that. Please read the records. Do not distort.

Ketua Menteri: That only the people who are in Singapore have this capability; we in Penang do not have this capability. That was in 1969, 1970, 1971; right up to this day. It was only when we set up Penang Electronics, with Consultants accepted by the people in the Electronics fields—people who graduated from essential organisations in the world of electronics like I.B.M., Fairchild, Lockheed; firms in which Mr Ross had the distinction of serving—that on their records and their assessment of the performance of our labour they were able to say that the learning curve and the productivity curve of our labour in Penang were equal to, and as good as, any labour

anywhere else obtainable in the whole of Asia. That was one of the main reasons why the people began to take heed—"Where is this place Penang?" The Honourable Member for Ayer Itam should certainly have realised when he went on promotional tours for development of tourism, and people asked him, "Where is Penang You have not got anything—no brochure?"

So in 1969, 1970, it is true that people all over the world asked: Where is Penang? What is Penang? And when you talk about Penang being an electronics area they don't just say, "Oh, the Chief Minister says so". And certainly, luckily for us, they do not take the attitude taken by the Honourable Member from Kelawei. The Honourable Member for Kelawei says it is not so. Fortunately for them they took a hard-headed assessment. They came to look for us. We sent our teams out to impress them, and for promotion. But once they started to come in to assess for themselves we had to show these capabilities.

Sir, this will obtain both for the arguments about tourism and the tourist industry as well as for other industries. The Honourable Members in the Opposition in the course of debate try to belittle the efforts of the Government. Sir, it is their business to try and belittle us. But in so doing be sure that you don't cut yourself down to size too. Sir, they said that the tourists will come anyway; it is a world phenomenon; industries will have to come here anyway. Sir, there are two factors which are very important. The question is that we can ask ourselves immediately the question that we can now tell the House from our experience in our visits to neighbouring countries. We know that the labour costs in other countries are lower than labour costs here. We know there is much more unemployment around us. Why do they come here? So there must have been a promotional effort; a direction; a channelling; an extraction of this capital to this area. Secondly, Sir, it is true that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the authority, particularly through FIDA, which issues licences for the establishment of these factories. So, if the Federal Government had not been

working in close rapport with us the Federal Government would say, "No, I am not going to give you a licence." The Federal Government would say, "You better go somewhere else." But with understanding on both sides these factories did come to Penang; these tourists did come to Penang.

In spite of everything that the Honourable Members of the Opposition say, may I ask them: Be a little more constructive in your criticism. Display a little bit more knowledge of the way in which Government functions in our country. Not elsewhere; not in America; not in Germany, or some other place; but here in our own country. As representatives of the people, let the people understand how great a difficulty it is.

The Honourable Member from Bukit Mertajam who today is acting as our Speaker had to go on many promotional tours. Some of them were successful. Some of them were not successful. I don't think it is beneficial to this House to tell of the enormous amount of effort that we have to put in to achieve one success.

Sir, actually the issue today is: How much more industry can we take in at this present rate? So in His Excellency's speech this reference to the growth of electronics was not to wave another red flag in front of the Honourable Member for Kelawei. In any case, at any time we mention electronics the whole of the D.A.P. sit up. They even refer to my electronic eyes. Sir, they have to sit up because we listen to them. When they come in here wearing the badge with the rocket they already think they are going to the moon. (*ketawa*). But with no electronics, with nothing but just a tin plate they are just where they are (*ketawa*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, the speech of His Excellency referred to this problem of the pace of development. And this is a matter which we have to take into account—namely that in December, 1970, there were 60 workers in this field of electronics. By the end of 1971 there were 700, a multiplier of 10. The Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, although he accepts the Keynesian Theory, will not accept a multiplier

effect which is implied if you accept the Keynesian Theory. The Honourable Member for Kelawei, not knowing very much of the Keynesian Theory, of course completely objects to our using the multiplier effect. (*ketawa*). This is a multiplier of 10. By the end of 1972 the number of workers in this field was 3,300. And this is not a multiplier of 10 this time, but a multiplier of approximately 5. And by the end of this year the number of workers involved in this one field of industry is 7,000—now a multiplier of 2. Sir, I hope the Honourable Members in the Opposition don't immediately be wise guys and jump and say, "There you are. It was 10, then 5, then 3, then 2."

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): And zero soon.

Ketua Menteri: And zero soon—there you are, (*ketawa*)—because, you see, the wonderful effect of the multiplier effect when it is zero makes the Honourable Member for Kelawei a nullity. (*ketawa*). That is the very difficulty, Sir, of trying to assess statistical monitors of the rate of progress, and having to face the charge that we are abusing statistics; that people don't even know what statistics mean. Sir, in simple terms this rate of progress—jumping from servicing of 60, 700, 3,000 and 7,000 workers in one field—is an enormous task. They require all the infrastructure servicing to sustain them to their work. To get one person to such a job, Sir, would require, first, the levelling of the ground. Admittedly, if I go earlier, Sir, we move to clear squatters out. We may have to compensate squatters at the same time. And we will then have to prepare the ground, build the factory. And obviously Honourable Members in the Opposition must accept that at this present stage in the development within the State. And that is why in correcting imbalances we have to adjust developments both in the rural as well as in the urban areas. The present labour force and the present capability to build the factories come from the town areas. And the people who build these factories in Bayan Lepas come from the town, in an area of the Honourable Member for Tanjong

Selatan. They come even from my own constituency. So the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam does not have to remind me that I have forgotten my constituents by referring to Penang Road, Campbell Street, and so on. They forgot him a long time ago.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on top of this there have got to be the servicing by bringing in the water, the electricity, all the other requirements, the machinery—constructing all these things to go into a factory. And then now of providing our workers with transportation, with the facilities of canteen, with facilities of further training, and further development. These take considerable efforts. We have virtually moved tons and tons and tons of hillside in order to make way for the creation of new industries. It has taken us the logistic capability of moving tons and tons of earth from one place to another place in order to build up these industrial estates.

Sir, the Honourable Members from Ayer Itam and Sungei Bakap, also using their own systems of statistics have asked: "Why is it that the State, having got already 2,000 acres of industrial land immediately goes on to acquire another 1,180 acres in Bagan Serai and Bayan Lepas, and so on. You can't even fill up 12% of the land." Even then they have slight differences. But it is within calculations because the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap calculated 12%. The Honourable Member from Ayer Itam, being a little bit more churlish with me, gave it at about 10%—the amount of land that we have taken up.

Sir, if we had not taken the steps in 1969 and 1970, even when things looked very dim, and looked very gloomy for the State, these areas would not have been prepared. They would not have been ready to service the industries that are coming in today. It is true that if you go across to Prai Industrial Estate, to Bagan Serai Industrial Estate, and you go down to Bayan Lepas things seem to be topsy-turvy. But there are roads, and there are the essential services of electricity, water and drains. There are the essential controls against pollution in industry. And there are also

the essential facilities whereby workers can go to these areas. And these take time to complete.

Sir, that is a measure of the pace. And this pace is going to increase. And this pace is going to create problems to the State because, coming back to this question of unemployment, and the potential labour force, Sir, we have to read the position very carefully if we are going to prepare ourselves for the future, because in His Excellency's speech the figure was given indicating that by the end of this year 29,000 direct jobs will have been created. Sir, even without taking into account the multiplier effect of 49,000 other indirect jobs to support these direct jobs the position will be such that if we begin with 39,000, and you add another 21,000—for the last 3 years—of school-leavers we arrive at a figure of 60,000. If we subtract this figure of 25,000—we are taking it conservatively; and not the 29,000 which is mentioned in 1973; take a smaller figure of 25,000—what happens is that there are 35,000 people, on calculation, unemployed today, as against a total labour force of 269,000, a figure which I mentioned earlier, plus the 7,000 each year—21,000—which gives us a figure of 290,000. It is when we take this figure of 35,000 in relation to a figure of 290,000 that we arrive at the figure of the present unemployment situation of about 10%—1.5. Sir, I stated that these calculations are made without having taken into consideration the multiplier effect. If we were to take the multiplier effect into account Honourable Members will immediately agree that we face a serious problem—a problem where we may have to encourage an immigration of labour from neighbouring States into the State of Penang to service our industrial growth. In actual fact on a recent study that was made by the Penang Development Corporation with the assistance of the School of Social Science in the University of Science in Penang we have found that there was a trend of movement of workers from neighbouring States such as Kedah and Perak into our area. Sir, we welcome this, just as we welcome the idea that the electronics factories that have been established here, and our

promotional efforts in industry on other areas have led to industries being established in other States like Malacca, Kelantan, Johore, and so on, because we have stated in this House and elsewhere that our efforts of development are not only confined to the interests of the people in the State of Penang; but what benefits the State of Penang must benefit the whole of Malaysia. And it is in that spirit, Sir, that we accept that what happens in the rest of Malaysia must also influence what happens in the State of Penang. We are part of a Federation. We are not separated. We are not a different entity. The people in Penang must grow towards this united nation; grow towards this national identity—this Malaysian identity—whereby even as we begin to share some of the benefits of industrialisation we can also assist other parts of Malaysia to enjoy the same benefits. Similarly, Sir, reciprocal effect, when we face a rice shortage, and the price of rice begins to increase we obtain rice from other States through the Padi Board. It is this reciprocal situation that we have constantly to bear in mind.

Sir, on this question of unemployment again, the important point in His Excellency's speech is that today we must provide more and more training facilities for our people. The Honourable Members from the Opposition say, "The Honourable the Chief Minister is making false claims." Sir, we are not making any false claims. We have agreed, for example, that the Fisheries Institute that has been established is a Federal project. Here again, if there were not this rapport between the State Government and Federal Government the Federal Government could very well have decided to send the institute of training for fisheries to some other State. Why come to Penang if the State Government had been in complete opposition to any idea of having any help from the Federal Government; if we did not on our part take steps to provide the facilities whereby this Institute can be established, as indeed we are now taking steps to enlarge upon that Institute to provide for the establishment of a Fishing Complex in the Batu Maung area—a work which is as

a result of the survey of the French investigations referred to by the Honourable Member for Kelawei? Even now the Fisheries Complex in Batu Maung is on the way.

Sir, it is very well for the Honourable Member from Kelawei to talk: "Oh, why doesn't the State Government help the people immediately to go to tuna fishing?" And the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam immediately takes this matter up. I have noted many a time how it is that a point raised by the Honourable Member for Kelawei is being taken up by the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, and immediately read into the Gerakan Manifesto. And he said, "Well, the Gerakan Manifesto showed that we wanted to promote a fishing industry. Why don't you do anything? We have done absolutely nothing." That is what they say.

Sir, we know that to train our people to go into the Indian Ocean to reap the harvests of the fishing industry that are available to us in the Indian Ocean takes time. It takes a lot of preparation. It takes expenditure. It takes mobilization of our manpower. It takes training. And much more important, Sir, it takes absolute dedication by our people in a completely new industry. If I were to ask the Honourable Member for Kelawei, "If I gave you a ship today would you sail into the Indian Ocean?" (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Not with you. (*Ketawa*).

Ketua Menter: Mr Speaker, Sir, at least if you sail with me you will be safer. (*ketawa*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): The Alliance boat: you will be on it. We are not going to be on an Alliance boat. You are on the boat already.

Ketua Menter: Sir, that is why, you know, if you don't dare to accept what I ask don't try to push it back to the Alliance. The Alliance know how to take care of themselves. And we know how to take care of ourselves; and we know exactly where we stand, because if I were given the option of sailing a

boat, well equipped even as it would be, across the Indian Ocean it would take me many months of training and preparation to undertake such a task. And with modern technology and capability already available within our State I think we can build the ship that can take us across the Indian Ocean. But it would take us some time to mobilize that effort. But at this present moment it takes a lot of guts and courage to go across to do something we are unaccustomed to.

Sir, I hope Honourable Members from the Opposition, and indeed Honourable Members in the House, will appreciate that from the time taken to evaluate studies on the feasibilities of this project to the time of implementation of this project, and to the time when we can reap the harvest of the project it takes years. But more important, Sir, it takes the quality of our people. And this, Sir, is something which we on this side of the House have never misunderstood. And that is why the people don't misunderstand us. We don't ask the people to risk their lives; to go to the Indian Ocean for the tuna fish before they are ready. We have to train them we have to give them the right tools, the right machines, and the right capability. And when the time comes we shall so report that our tuna industry has been established. Even now, Sir, we have already established a shipbuilding industry. Sir, already in the State of Penang there are two training ships which are capable of going into the Indian Ocean. Already week by week, first in the tens and then by the hundreds, our youth are being sent out into the Indian Ocean to use modern methods of fishing. And there are more and more people to whom I can refer and ask, "Will you go to the Indian Ocean to fish for the people of Penang and for Malaysia?" And the answer will be, "Yes, we will go," unlike the Member for Kelawei when I asked him. He should honestly say, "No, not at this stage." The day will come, and we will have the opportunity. Sir, we need more training. The Federal Government again has established a Federal Industrial Training Institute in Prai, in the heart of the industrial centre that is going on

in Prai. I would assure Honourable Members of this House that if those of us who see the development taking place in the Island, particularly in the area in Bayan Lepas, as being already enormous, what is happening here in the State is taking place at double the volume, and therefore at double the pace over in Seberang Perai. Sir, this training at the Industrial Institute will continue; and the State Government will enlarge upon the training that has hitherto been carried out by the City In-Service Training Centre. In the meantime the functions of the M.I.M. and of the Manufacturers Association in our State to promote training in management has been welcomed; and we welcome them in fact.

I remember the Member from Sungei Bakap asked us more questions. And he does, from these small questions themselves, take up little issues and builds them up into big ones. He says the State Government even wants to claim credit when the M.I.M. conducts Courses in Petaling Jaya. "What has Penang got to do with Petaling Jaya?" Sir, the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap from making statements like that has obtained his headlines and his publicity which I hope one day he will regret, because these Courses that were held in Petaling Jaya were held specifically for personnel from the State of Penang to undertake Courses of Management in Petaling Jaya. And because of this shortage of facilities, which entail our workers having to leave Penang and go to Petaling Jaya for Seminars, the State Government has already undertaken that as soon as possible, when funds are available, we would like to establish a Branch of the M.I.M. in the State of Penang, so that just as industrial development takes place that will be moved into new industrial society the people in our State will also acquire that element of administration, and that element of training that will make them successful in management of the new industrial organisation that is taking place in this State.

Sir, in view of all these: in view of the fact that today not even the slightest socialists continue to talk about the state of total unemployment; in view of the

fact that most advanced industrial countries and post-industrial countries accept that the level of unemployment of about 3%—5% is a satisfactory level to maintain, and is equivalent to what used to be termed in the 1930's as a state of total unemployment; and in view of the fact that with the rate of unemployment at 3%—5% the Keynesian level of labour input in relation to the capital expenditure in the country can lead to a "disbalance" of the inflation trends, leading to inflation trends, we have to be very careful about how we have to proceed into the future. Sir, we have first, in the words of His Excellency, to take stock of what has happened. A problem today is no longer the problem of unemployment. The problem that we face today is how to use those of our people who annually go into the labour force to seek new avenues of employment, and how we are to create new industries which are different from the import-substitution/export-oriented, labour intensive industries such as an electronic industry that we have hitherto provided. And at this particular point, Sir, before you ask us to adjourn for tea, I would just like to say that the position is that Penang Electronics relationship to the electronic industry has one other factor which we have to understand. Most of these industries that come into our State have come in as foreign ventures. They bring in technologies which we have to absorb. They bring in management know-how which we have to learn. We have to build up an indigenous Malaysian capability in the electronics field to establish electronics firmly in Malaysia. And it is to this direction and this dimension that we are carrying our efforts in sustaining the Penang Electronics.

Sir, the Honourable Members from the Opposition, I think, may be excused because this concept of I.M.E.C., or the Indigenous Malaysian Electronic Community, is something new to them, and never brought up to them before. But I hope that now they appreciate that it will require enormous efforts on our part to really root the new technologies that are coming to our shores, and really make them Malaysian, they will stop venturing over Penang Electronics

because our attempt is really not just to have an imported industry, but to initiate and develop what will be a Malaysian industry. That, Sir, is ultimate to the reason why the Honourable Members of the Opposition have been unfortunate in their attempts to attack this particular project. I hope, Sir, in the very sentiments of the Honourable Member for Kelawei, that a national effort is not belittled; and a national effort should not be opposed.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 4.00 petang.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 4.23 petang.

Ketua Menter: Tuan Yang Dipertua, minta izin bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in his gracious Address His Excellency has referred to all these efforts that have been made in the State in the past four years as a matter of satisfaction, and also a measure of progress that was actually beyond the original pace of expectations. As I had indicated, in the dark early days of 1969 we really had a tremendous challenge and a tremendous task. Today the position is not as stated by the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam and the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap—that we have taken up just a matter of 10 or 12 per cent of the industrial estates. But the present situation, as on the 31st March, 1973, is that in the industrial estates there have already been established 52 factories in operation. We have to realise that some of these factories have already begun to go into second shift; and others have even gone into third shift. The total employment of these industries is already in the region of 11,462, and the total number of acres involved 218. Of the factories under consideration, and which will be in operation this year, the job requirements will be an additional 6,300 this year. And of the factories already approved for construction some have already begun to tender for construction, such as the Malaysia Food Sdn. Bhd. This is a Company which will be dealing with mushroom production. The total expected employment created will be in the region of about 12,000.

Sir, these figures have to be read with a great deal of understanding because, unless we get massive immigration of labour from other States, it may well come to a time when the labour potentials in our State may not meet the generation of jobs through these labour-intensive industries. And for that reason the Development Corporation in particular, as the major agency of the State seeking to promote new industries in the State, have already begun to embark upon new avenues of industries which will require more skilled labour and more specialist labour for employment. Already we have begun to go into the textiles and garments industry; we have begun to promote ship-building; we have begun to promote chemical industries, particularly the petrol chemical industries; and development of food processing and other miscellaneous industries such as industries producing shoes from our rubber, and products from our tin. Under the circumstances Sir, one of the problems that we face is: How are we to proceed with our development? As I had indicated, if we accept these figures that we have given as correct—and I hope the Honourable Members of the Opposition will agree with us, and participate with us in the problems of the future, so that together we can work out a better solution of the particular problems that lie ahead for the people in our State, if we accept these figures as being real—then the question that arises will be: How do we proceed to meet the developments that are obviously ahead of us? And, as I had indicated, His Excellency's Speech referred in particular to the establishment of the principle of control.

At this point, Sir, I think it is appropriate for me to deal with a host of different questions that have been raised by the Members of the Opposition. For example, the Honourable Member for Kelawei naturally referred to instances in his Constituency—about the drains being flooded in Bagan Jermal; and how Sungei Babi was affected. And he suggested, apparently, a simple solution, namely that the Government should proceed to put up an embankment to prevent flooding. The questions for

which we would like to know the answers, of course, are: What causes the flooding? Are all these steps being done, and who should do them? Would it be a fair charge on Government? And at which administrative level should this be carried out?

This is an old problem—a very, very old problem—because as far as I know the problem of flooding and the danger of being overwhelmed by very high tides in Bagan Jermal has always been a problem with the people in Bagan Jermal. There were attempts made to put up embankments 15 to 20 years ago. These were only temporary measures; and they did not lead to final solutions to the problem. Very much more important would be the question of whether we should just put up these embankments to prevent flooding in the area, and maintain the type of housing and the type of livelihood that persist in Bagan Jermal; or should the people in Bagan Jermal also be given a chance to be integrated into the new society as a whole? And should the people in Bagan Jermal also be given opportunities of livelihood which are the same as everybody else in the State? Should they continue living in their attap houses, or should they not also be given job opportunities equal to all the others in the State, and live in the new type of housing and the new type of townships that we are planning for? Sir, of course, in considering this question the problem of finance immediately comes into mind.

The Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam, I think, did very well in this speech. I must congratulate him for a good speech for him. And he referred to Article 109 and 111 (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): 110.

Ketua Menteri: 110 of the Constitution. He should have brought up, of course, 111, because 111 is the one pertinent to the question (*ketawa*). Never jump too far. Actually I had written down 109, 110; but I thought you might get the right figures. They are 111, 112, whereby permission has got to be obtained from the Federal Government when the State Government seeks loans

from other sources. That, I think, is a very pertinent Article which one should read. And that is why I say that Honourable Members of the Opposition should always read just a little bit more. They are not doing too badly because if they refer to the Constitution and adhere to it that is the right thing.

However, it is clear that one of the problems that we face today is the fact that the loan commitments with which the State had been encumbered prior to 1969—there is a loan that was made for the establishment of the Prai Industrial Estate; loans that were made for the State Water Authority, for the Muda Scheme—now come to a point where we will begin to have to pay the first portion of the loan returns, and the loan charges involved. The Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam is to be congratulated for having done a good bit of his homework, and calculated that we will have to carry a burden of something like \$4 million—the return of these figures.

We also appreciate, Sir, that in our State the people have responded extremely well to the imposition of the land rents, where the State projected initially for a calculation of \$3.2 million, and actually collected slightly more than \$3.2 million. But the Government appreciates that we can't go on taxing our people very much more. And much as we would like to reduce economic imbalances, much as we would like to stimulate our people to fend for ourselves, we cannot go on seeking sources of revenue from within the State. Honourable colleagues of mine have already indicated the lack of natural resources due to the size of and the circumstances in the State, and the lack of other potentials in the State which make it difficult for us to find other sources of revenue.

The State, for example, has taken into great cognisance the effect of the loan charges upon which the water charges are dependent, and has given this year an additional grant of \$1.7 million to the State Water Authority. Otherwise our people will have to bear the burden of paying more in order to meet the loan commitments that were made.

So this is the situation where I feel that the Honourable Members of the Opposition can, I think, restrain themselves a bit in their enthusiasm to hit out at me and at the Government. And particularly, as I said, at myself when they refer to points about the credibility of the State. The Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, for example, says that—I am quoting him—we on this side of the House do not like the Head of State's credibility to be challenged. Sir, if that is the feeling, then do not raise this question of credibility, because the State has to meet this commitment to certain loans. And we are discharging the loans to the fullest; and we have to understand that this is not just the business of the Members on this side of the House, or just the business of the Government. This is a matter that must concern everyone living in the State. This shows that one of the attributes of being independent is that we ourselves must provide for the financial resources to alleviate our economic progress. Nothing comes free. It doesn't fall from the heavens; and it certainly does not come from the Honourable Members of the Opposition alone. The commitments that we have made have got to be sustained. And Government will sustain our commitments to the best of our ability.

I had on previous occasions in other Sittings of this House thanked the people for their response to the land rent. But still I hear little echoes of the past when Honourable Members refer to the land rent; but here, I think, to some extent constructively, because the Honourable Member for Ayer Itam said: "Well, things have gone up. Land rents have been imposed, but the response of the people to the land rents has been good." Even so, in the light of our further developments in the State, and in the light of our commitments to financial loans, how do we proceed? And this, Sir, is dependent upon what the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam says—Article 109. But apart from Article 109, which item I shall deal with, it is also dependent upon ourselves. Article 109 virtually means that the dependence of the State on the Federal Government for financial supply

in order to sustain the economic growth in the State has got to be mutually respected under the Federal Constitution. That is virtually the implication of it. And this obviously can only be brought about if there is very close rapport and understanding between the State and the Federal Governments. It is precisely on this issue that Members of this House took differences of opinion. And I don't quite understand how Members of the Opposition on the one hand should ask us to seek further rapport with the Federal Government, and at the same time take pot shots at me as they take pot shots at those of us on this side for having formed a Coalition Government. As a matter of fact, Mr Speaker, Sir, we in the Gerakan and our colleagues in the Alliance—or, to put it the other way, the Alliance and the Gerakan who form the Coalition in this State—took our step deliberately in order to serve the interests of the people as well as we can. The ideological differences that separated those who now sit opposite me—not all of them, but some of them—from those of us who remain here are precisely due to this main factor. Precisely, whilst we believe that at this stage of national development we must not allow political principles to surmount the national interests, they say that the national interests must come first. And, as I had elaborated, the national interests means also the State interests. The interest of the State is the interest of the nation; and the interest of the nation is the interest of the State. It is in this total content that the Honourable Members opposite us differ. These are the ideological differences.

We are confident that the nation under the leadership of the Prime Minister and his colleagues will move towards an integrated Malaysian society, and that with determination on the part of those who are Members of the National Front we shall achieve a truly just and equitable Malaysian society. And it is on this point that Honourable Members of the Opposition begin to ask—as a matter of fact many times in this House; perhaps not immediately in this particular debate, but the sentiments have been expressed

sufficiently clear: "Manalah masharakat keadilan? Where is this just society?" Sir, this is our differences in opinion. We accept this is a political opinion; but we believe firmly that the present working of the Coalition will move towards a truly just and equitable Malaysian society. That is why we speak and work and act in unison and in common purpose on this side of the House. At this time in the history of our nation the interests of the nation are paramount. Therefore, we have stated often enough in this House that what measures of development are initiated in our State to bring benefit to the people of the State of Penang are also designed so that they can bring benefit to the nation as a whole, because the State of Penang is indivisibly a part of Malaysia, and the people of Penang are an indivisible part of the Malaysian people. That is why we are happy and confident that our efforts in the various industrial developments have moved on to other States.

Sir, it is in the light of development that we also have the opportunity to take up an issue which has been raised in this House by the Honourable Member of Ayer Itam; and best brought up by me because he virtually asked, I think, a very pertinent question: "Are our priorities correct?" and suggested that we have made our priorities wrongly. The Member for Kelawei has also, in actual fact, referred to this. So has his honourable friend from Tanjong Bungah. And I think that if they expressed themselves in a more objective manner the debates in this House could be more fruitful. But they have brought up the question of: "What are we going to do with pot-holes on roads, and things like that?" Now, which comes first? Sir, in our development we indicated—and through our experience we evolved a policy which has indicated—often enough that there is a programme of rural industrialisation and rural urbanisation, with the parallel extension of agro-horticultural industries, which will be carried out in conjunction with an integrated urban development programme, including urban renewal. This obviously is a very

succinct and brief manner of putting up a total policy which in 1969 was just a massive parameter search for the opportunity of breaking through the economic stranglehold in the State. Sir, it is important for us to understand that we have put up a lot of our efforts financially, and manpower and time towards establishing rural industrialisation.

Sir, a pertinent question was raised by the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap, and also hinted by the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam when they referred to the question: "Is Bayan Lepas or is Bagan Serai really rural; or should we not bring cottage industries to the State?" Sir, in our examination of the problems of industrialisation we had to solve the problem of the question of cost of bringing infrastructure services to the areas outside the town limits or the city limits, or what we call the urbanised areas. And whilst it is true that the Honourable Member from Sungei Bakap can argue that in the State of Penang no area is really rural, and the areas that we have selected were only suburban, we can also say that in the true context and in relation to actual accepted figures by economists there are no parts of Penang which can really be called rural areas. But, Sir, that is only for talking in terms of generalisations. There are areas where the densities of population are such, where the modes or utilisation of lands are such, where the classifications of land urbanisation prevailing under the land titles are such that we can define them as agricultural rural areas.

The question of introducing or trying to diversify our efforts too fast in too many different directions, and too far away is a problem that we have to take in a hard-headed manner. For example, in the beginning of this year, when the Muda Scheme project managed to bring a constant source of water supply to the areas in the south of Seberang Perai, particularly the areas in Nibong Tebal, Sungei Udang and Changkat, there was really no potential industrialisation, particularly the type of industrialisation regarding adequate water supply, and water supply sufficiently cheap.

Similarly, various Members in this House have raised the question of provision of electricity to many parts of our city. It is obvious to all that in areas where you do not have electricity—where you can see T.V., or can hear the radio—as brought up by the Honourable Member from Muda, the type of industrialisation programmes that we want to initiate in our State, particularly with the objective of immediately solving job-implementation problems, could not be applied. However, to go on to say that the State has done precisely nothing for cottage industries again raises many questions. Sir, first of all, I do not know what the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam means by “cottage industries”. One of these days I hope you will hear from him. But what I understand of the problem of cottage industries is really the question of marketing. It is true that we can have many cottage industries—industries that are traditional here; making of baskets, making of the items for domestic use, and other such items that are prevalent in the State. But whether or not this kind of industry can be built up into a bigger type of industry involving better organisation and better mobilisation of capital, I mean, is a question that we have to look into. In the final analysis the problem is resolved by the question of marketing. That is to say, you can sell products if you have already got a good market for these products. Then this potential is there.

Sir, the Development Corporation has examined this possibility of establishing cottage industries as a new sector in the future. But it requires a totally different type of mobilisation—a very much more expensive type of mobilisation of our resources. It is not true for Honourable Members of the Opposition to charge that the State Government only deals with the rich multinational (gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Multi-million, I said.

Ketua Menteri:capitalists. The Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam would like me to add also: “multi-million” foreign capitalists—I also

oblige him (*ketawa*)—to come and exploit our poor people.

Sir, the various instances that were cited by the Honourable Member for Sungei Bakap—Pamagrima and Sin Bee: two factories that were initiated in the rural areas without the necessary organisation; where in actual fact Honourable Members will have a very good case to look into the question of the wage structure of this kind of factory—raise this question that big fish can eat small fish.

Sir, the very fact that these factories are not doing too well, and they have great difficulties in resolving the imbalances are problems which we have to understand. And that is why in our desire to move ahead we must be sure what are the limits of our capability of development.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam in the course of his speech—again in his usual sinister style—attempted to imply that differences of opinion indicated schism on our side. And on this question on the functions of the Development Corporation in servicing different industries he referred to the statement made by the Honourable Member for Butterworth in his speech, and he made comments on the staff of the Penang Development Corporation. Mr Speaker, Sir, categorically here I deny that the comments made by the Honourable Member from Butterworth expressed the view that is held by the Government or by myself. And here, Sir, we have a few important points to bring up. Sir, they are important because in my capacity as Chairman of the Penang Development Corporation members of the Board and myself have every confidence in the staff of the Penang Development Corporation. We realise that they are a new group of workers, and that they have worked extremely well. And the speech of His Excellency has thanked them for their enthusiastic service. Sir, having really worked very hard—and they have worked extremely well—on this occasion I would add my own personal thanks to them for the excellent service that they have given during a period when they were very short of staff, and

We are now embarking on a programme of establishing not just housing for the new workers in the factories, and more housing for all the people in our State, whether of lower income or higher income, but more adequate housing for the State. And it is at this point that our studies have indicated that we have to take greater cognizance of the problems that may arise. So many Members of this House have referred to the question of low-cost housing. The Honourable Member for Ayer Itam, I think, is not most accurate when he says that the housing that is existing at the present moment in Rifle Range should not really be called low-cost housing, but housing for economic rental. Sir, as a matter of fact there is a general consensus of opinion now that we have to refer to this question of low-cost housing as subsidised housing. And in His Excellency's speech it is mentioned that the provision of infrastructure services includes low-cost housing. Now, Sir, this is a problem that the State Government is now deeply enjoined in discussion and negotiations with the Federal Government. Recently a team from the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are now in charge of housing in the State, to provide housing in the country, came to visit us. And I hope it will not be long before we can announce successfully our immediate programmes for housing in this State.

If we look into this problem of housing a little bit more closely we will come across a fundamental economic problem which will confront all of us; and that is the question: Can we, or can we not provide really cheap housing? Sir, to this extent we have to go back to the problem, up to the point of land alienation and squatter resettlement. The State Government has already established the policy whereby squatters should not be removed from one site to become squatters on another site. And the objective is that squatters should be resettled in such a manner that they become an integral part of the community to which they belong. And the programme that has been established for the resettlement of the Sungei

Kluang squatters onto the area which is now being alienated for resettlement at Batu Maung, and integration of that into a neighbourhood centre is an example of the pilot scheme that we are introducing in the State. The basic principle is the principle that had been discovered when we applied building control throughout the whole State. And out of that policy was derived another policy, namely, that the minimal facilities which the Government Administration should provide for the people should include the provision of roads, drains, proper electricity, water supplies, drainage, sewerage facilities and, much more important proper site divisions for the movement of squatters. Those are the minimal requirements.

The problem that next arises, Sir, is that this can only be administered through two agencies: one, by the agency of Departments within the State Government itself; and secondly, by the agency of the Local Authorities or Local Councils. And in some cases particularly in Seberang Perai, where electricity is involved it may involve a Federal agency. And it is where you have problems of solving an issue involving not just a squatter but having to deal with three levels of Government administrative procedures that many of the consequential problems arise. And it is for these reasons that we now advocate the establishment of a State Planning Unit, and the establishment of a State Planning Development Control Department to resolve these problems.

Sir, we have found out in the course of our administration problems which the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam has referred to. And he asked: "Why has not the Gerakan cleared up the mess that has been made by the Alliance, and brought it up to line?" Sir, we are carrying out exactly what we promised, because we realise that administration has got to be accepted in good faith. I accept in good faith that the administrators, with the staff at their disposal, with the financial resources at their disposal, and with the advisors that were at their disposal could only come to certain type of

decisions. So there were many decisions that were made which we do not agree with. However, Sir, we have to be very careful in how we set about to rectify this kind of problems. And in order to rectify this kind of problems very frequently we have to refer to the Federal Government—for example, the National Council of Local Government, the National Finance Council, the National Land Council—in order to resolve problems that are initiated from the lowest level of governmental administration, namely that of the Local Authorities. But I do not think it correct for us to immediately jump to conclusions that because the Government had not taken this matters up and brought them to light, and shouted them out, and beat about the bush, that we had done nothing about them. As a matter of fact, as had been indicated in His Excellency's speech, steps for introducing the integration of the Local Councils, and the restructuring of these Councils, and administration of these Councils have already gone far in negotiations, and will soon be put into legal framework. And we have taken consultations with the Federal Government at Committee levels, and also at levels of National Council of Local Government. Sir, that a lot of the work that is done is not brought to the public attention does not mean that nothing is being done. And therefore I think it is only very mischievous for Honourable Members of the Opposition immediately to take up a point, and then jump to the conclusion that the State Government is doing nothing. Sir, it is even more mischievous when it is implied by the Opposition that whatever the State Government is doing is merely being subservient to the Federal Government. Sir, in many instances these points are reached after very, very thorough and full negotiations. And in these negotiations we speak exactly what we mean; and we speak our mind; and we only represent the interests of the people of Penang as best we can. For example, the Honourable Member from Ayer Itam took us to task for not being bold enough to

stand up to the Federal Government for things that we require in our State. And at the same time, and in the same breath, and in the same speech he says that we should quickly resolve the problem of so-called discrimination between the Penang Port Commission and ourselves. Sir, it is a matter of negotiating problems. And the interests of the people of Penang are involved. And the State Government will go on negotiating until it meets the satisfaction of the State Government before we give in. It does not necessarily mean: "Oh, two statutory bodies are involved. Why don't you resolve it?" Sir, this kind of statement gives the lie to the differences between us—the manner whereby we approach our relationship with the Federal Government; the manner whereby the Federal Government evolves policies which are of interest to the State; and the manner whereby the Opposition suggests that we can do things this way and that way, and hope at the same time to chase for faster results.

Sir, coming back to this question of housing, in our analysis we discovered that the cost of housing for the lowest-income group could be ascertained at a figure of \$10,000. And here, Sir, I would like to state very categorically and clearly to the Honourable Members of the Opposition that what I am discussing is what I have called the unit cost of Local Government. It is a unit cost based upon the hypothetical figures upon which one could base multiplier effects. If a house were to cost \$10,000, and the housing was financed by loans for 15 years, over 180 instalments for repayment, what would happen would be that the monthly repayment for this housing will be about \$70 per month. Therefore, when we consider the present low-cost housing at Rifle Range or at Noordin Street Ghaut, where rentals are at \$32 per month, we have to look into the problem of whether or not we can finance this project within 15 years or longer than 15 years. As a matter of fact, the Honourable Members of Ayer Itam and Sungei Bakap—particularly Sungei Bakap, who was Chairman of Housing at one time—

should appreciate that one of the first things we took up with the Federal Government was that the term of the loan, financing for the Rifle Range Scheme, should be extended because under the original term of 15 years it would be impossible for us to reconcile with our cash flow, and reconcile our return of the financial possibility of the project. Sir, the Federal Government acceded to that request; and hence we were able to increase the period of repayment of the loan for those people who live in Rifle Range. Furthermore, this development has gone further to the extent that the Federal Government now, with the Housing Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has accepted in principle that loan charges for housing can be converted to direct sales; and this amount of money can be used as a revolving fund for development of housing in the State. Sir, these are advances that can only be brought about by constant negotiations with the Federal Government. Again, much of this type of negotiation takes place very quickly, and behind the scenes.

Sir, the question of whether or not our workers can afford to pay \$70 a month for a house is already a very serious problem. There is, however, another much more serious problem; and that is: Can other workers living in these houses pay assessment rates which can maintain the Local Authorities? Sir, if we take the example that a house, in order to be financially paid for in 15 years, will require a rental of \$70 per month, it would virtually mean that the open-market rental value of the house at the very least should be \$70 a month, which is \$840 a year. Supposing we use the unit cost again of 10% for assessment rate, what will happen would be that the Local Authority will then be receiving \$84 on that house. Supposing we develop a township with 1,000 houses, the Local Authority would be making about \$84,000. Can a Local Authority sustain services adequate enough to maintain that township with that amount of return? Sir, if we are examining this in its details—about taking the simple unit cost formulae into consideration—we

will begin to appreciate why the Local Authorities in the past basically began to drop behind, and why the arrears began to mount up and increase in the years that followed. Sir, in that light, when we read the Auditor-General's Report we should not attribute this problem as being due to inefficiency of the State Government. First of all, Sir, it is the wrong level of Administration on which to impute this charge. Secondly, Sir, the problems are far greater than the Honourable Member had previously realised. I have mentioned this very briefly, and in passing, just to indicate to this House, and particularly to Honourable Members of the Opposition, that we on this side of the House have had frequent arguments and frequent discussions in detail, going far beyond the proposition as stated in this House, in order to come to solutions of problems that have been existing in administration. And we agreed that this problem can best be resolved by the restructuring of our Local Authorities by amalgamating and integrating them into two Authorities—one for the Island, and one for Province Wellesley. Sir, Honourable Members are wont to take up matters of this nature and suggest that we not only have done enough; but they go on to accuse us of maladministration. Sir, again it is a question of levels of authority. For many years much of the public housing was carried out mainly through the Housing Trust. And the State Government acted as a moderator, and controlled, on behalf of the Federal Government, all the functions of the Housing Trust in our State.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Bagan Ajam may have been carried away by his speech when he referred to the question of housing that failed really in the Chain Ferry Road. But he did make very serious charges in this House when he referred to the sale of the land after the failure of the project to erect low-cost housing at the Chain Ferry Road area. What in actual fact happened was this. The contract for foundation piling was executed on 22nd October, 1968. The value of the contract was \$752,300; and the period

for completion of the contract was 30 weeks, that is, by 19th May, 1969. This contract was terminated by the Housing Trust, which was the agent of the Government, on the 17th February, 1970, on the advice of the solicitor of the Housing Trust since the contractor had stopped work on the site. At the time when work was stopped the contractor had completed casting 58% of the footage of the piles required, out of which 29% of the piles had been driven in. The contractor claimed that he could not proceed with the piling works because of faulty design of the piles, as a result of which a great number of them cracked when they were driven in, and had to be rejected. Subsequently, two Meetings were convened by the then Minister of Local Government and Housing to resolve the issue, at which legal representatives of the contractor and a representative of the Housing Trust were present; but no satisfactory decision reached. As a result the State Government decided to proceed with Court action against the contractor in accordance with the conditions of the contract. At the same time the contractor filed a counter suit against the Government on 29th September, 1970. In his suit the contractor claimed various damages. The State Government counter-claimed for liquidated damages and additional costs for completion of the works under the terms of the contract; and subsequent to this then offered to settle the matter out of Court on condition that the land be sold to a Company nominated by him, to be developed for light industry and residential purposes. At this stage it was evident that the claim would immediately cost much more than was originally planned for, and thereby thwart his purpose. The Government was also aware of the contractor's inability to satisfy the judgement were it made in favour of the Government. Having considered the matter very carefully the Government felt it would be in the interest of Government to appoint a Committee to study the offer, and to negotiate with the contractor on the basis of recovering all the expenses incurred on the project. The

Committee had arrived at two sets of calculations concerning the actual cost to the Government as follows:

That the cost to Government with interest would be \$724,230; and that the cost to Government without interest would be \$607,195.

The Committee recommended that the land be offered to the contractor for \$720,000 on the advice of the Valuation Department that the contractor should reduce his claim of suit from \$542,714.61 to \$200,000, and that the contractor should pay the State Government a sum of \$520,000 within three months of settlement. It would appear, therefore that the Committee accepted the claim of the contractor to the extent of \$200,000. The Committee also examined the whole issue very carefully, and considered that it would be in the interest of Government to settle the matter out of Court rather than to proceed with Court action which, undoubtedly, would be very expensive. Accordingly the State Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee to settle the matter out of Court. By the out-of-Court settlement the State Government would be able to recover the money so far spent on the project, without any loss.

Further, Sir, I would like to inform this House that the land in question was acquired by the State Authority for low-cost housing. Thus, before the land could be disposed of for purposes other than that for which it was acquired, it was necessary for the State Authority to offer it back to the original land-owners at the same price as that at which it was being offered to the developer in question. This was done; but the original owner turned down the offer of the State Government.

Sir, that is actually the position with regard to the land that was brought up by the Member for Bagan Ajam. I take it very seriously—the allegation made by the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam; and the charges that he has made in this house of corruption involving the Political Secretary to the Chief Minister, with regard to the sale

of the land in Chain Ferry Road. And it cannot be left in abeyance. He himself did ask for a Public Inquiry. However, I do not consider a Public Inquiry necessary. In all seriousness, the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam has a bounden duty as a citizen, or as an elected Member of this House, to bring whatever evidence he may have to substantiate his charge of corruption to the proper Authority. I take this opportunity to indicate that the State Government holds this charge very seriously. And I shall direct the Anti-Corruption Agency to contact the Political Secretary, as well as the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam to produce any evidence which he has indicated of corruption. And if this evidence is not brought forth I hope the Honourable Member for Bagan Ajam will carry out his words to the full. We remember—it is recorded in this House—that he has stated that he was willing to resign if these charges were not substantiated. This is a serious situation because if in actual fact these charges were substantiated then the Honourable Member for Butterworth, who is the Political Secretary to the Chief Minister, will have to resign. Sir, that is the position. I hope that the matter will be resolved to the satisfaction of everyone.

Sir, today we in the State of Penang, and all our citizens who have worked so hard to place ourselves in a position where we can move forward with greater confidence to the future, can truly appreciate the vast achievements that have already been made in the past. However, we must also realise that this is not the time for us to relax; that in fact the challenges that lie ahead of us demand that we shall have to make even greater efforts in order to sustain the pace of economic development that will take us truly into the industrial society for which we are now launched. Sir, these efforts will be very great; and they will demand dedication and clear-cut understanding by everyone in our State in order to build an integrated society.

Sir, in this light I would like to indicate to Honourable Members of this House that serious as the problem

of building houses is for people of various income groups, in relation to the problem of whether this type of housing can meet the rate requirements of Local Authority, it is very essential, in planning for development of housing, that this housing be integrated into building townships, or complete complexes where people from all communities can live together, and thereby help in the process of integration. But very much more important, housing of this nature must be mixed so that people from different income groups can live together. Sir, in the integrated Malaysian Society—in this just society that we anticipate for Malaysia—our people should live together irrespective of our racial background and irrespective of our income groups. Therefore in the communities that grow in the programme of housing we will contribute towards the development of this integrated society. In consequence it is not easy for us to plan for housing for isolated groups. As a matter of fact, one of the pernicious aspects of housing in the past has been low-cost housing schemes tended to polarise communities rather than to integrate the society in which we live. One of the examples—in its very simple, elementary form—was the problem of the provision of New Villages. Wherever New Villages occurred in the past they tended to polarise the communities. And the consequential problems that have arisen in the course of the life of our nation show that we cannot repeat this type of planning mistake. And therefore we must give ourselves up to meet the challenges that lie ahead of us.

Sir, in conclusion I would like to say that I add my full support to the Motion moved by the Honourable Member from Permatang Pauh. I am really confident that the people of Penang can rise to meet the challenges ahead. Our success in the past four years has given us every confidence that we can, with careful planning and co-ordinated action, and with good control and sound implementation reach out towards the integrated society for which we strive. I believe

that the people of Penang have fully awakened to the tasks that lie ahead. And what has already happened in the last few years will be continued into the future.

Sir, I am also confident that what the people in Penang require is sound leadership; and a leadership that is dedicated to the interests of the people. The people, as in the words of my honourable friend from Bayan Lepas, 'have gone past the stage when they will listen to slogans'. They must be made to understand what the real problems confronting us are. We have this problem of poverty; we have this problem of economic imbalances; we have this problem on the positive side of solving these two fundamental problems, and integrating our society together into a modern society. And I am sure that with good leadership the people in our State will do their part side by side with all other Malaysians throughout the country to move forward towards the just society that we want.

Sir, I hope that Honourable Members of the Opposition will find themselves able to join with us in supporting this Motion.

Ahli Kawasan Permatang Pauh (Tuan Haji Mohamad Nor bin Haji Bakar): Tuan Yang Dipertua, Saya bangun untuk menyampaikan terima kasih saya kepada rakan saya Ahli daripada Kawasan Glugor yang mana

telah memberi sokongan di atas Usul terima kasih yang saya sampaikan di Dewan ini pada 22hb Mei, 1973. Dan saya juga berasa berpuas-hati oleh sebab Usul yang saya kemukakan ini selama 4 hari saya dapati keseluruhan Ahli-ahli Dewan ini telah mendapat peluang yang banyak yang mana telah diberi peluang oleh Tuan Speaker sendiri. Jadi, saya tidaklah mempunyai tujuan untuk membuang masa oleh kerana hujah-hujah yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Ahli-ahli daripada parti Pembangkang—sebahagian besar ataupun seterusnya telah diberi jawab dan diberi penjelasan dengan begitu jelas, dengan begitu terang sekali khususnya daripada Ahli-ahli Kerajaan ini dan juga oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri dalam memberi jawab dengan begitu terang dan baik sekali. Jadi, Usul ini saya percaya akan mendapat sokongan yang baik daripada Ahli-ahli Dewan ini yang mana dengan Usul inilah akan mendapat Kerajaan Negeri meneruskan rancangan-rancangan yang baik untuk kepentingan dan kebaikan rakyat Pulau Pinang ini. Jadi, itulah, Tuan Yang Dipertua, sebagai mengakhiri bahasan ini.

Soalan dikemukakan dan diperseetujui dengan sebulat suara.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 5.34 petang sehingga 28hb Mei, 1973, jam 9.30 pagi.