

**Jilid V
No. 20**



**Hari Rabu
15hb Januari, 1969**

PERBAHATHAN PARLIMEN DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL KELIMA

PENYATA RASMI

KANDONGAN-NYA

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan
3209]**

RANG UNDANG²:

**Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1969—
(Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua) [Ruangan 3223]**

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Rabu, 15hb Januari, 1969

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kewangan, Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian, DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sabah, DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).

Yang Berhormat NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).

- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, K.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kita).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ DATO' SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.P.M.J., J.M.N., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

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

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

- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD, J.P. (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN, J.P. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).

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

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

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

„ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

„ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

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

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

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

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

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

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

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

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

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

„ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).

„ DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB (Kuantan).

„ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

„ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).

„ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).

„ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

„ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).

„ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).

„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).

„ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).

„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).

„ TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM (Segamat Utara).

„ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

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

Yang Berhormat TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).

„ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).

„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).

„ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).

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

- Yang Berhormat **TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.**
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ **RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P.** (Kuala Selangor).
- „ **TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S.** (Muar Pantai).
- „ **TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM** (Ipoh).
- „ **TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K.** (Seremban Barat).
- „ **TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K.** (Seberang Selatan).
- „ **TUAN SNG CHIN JOO** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN SULAIMAN BIN ALI** (Dungun).
- „ **TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB** (Krian Laut).
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA** (Sabah).
- „ **TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K.** (Larut Utara).
- „ **TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N.** (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ **DR TAN CHEE KHOON** (Batu).
- „ **TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P.** (Bagan).
- „ **TUAN TAN KEE GAK** (Bandar Melaka).
- „ **TUAN TAN TOH HONG** (Bukit Bintang).
- „ **TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S.** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN TIAH ENG BEE** (Kluang Utara).
- „ **TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK** (Kampar).
- „ **TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N.** (Sabah).
- „ **TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD** (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ **TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K.** (Langat).

YANG TIADA HADHIR :

- Yang Berhormat **Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.**
(Kuala Kedah).
- „ **Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N.** (Sungai Siput).
- „ **Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI**
(Kedah Tengah).
- „ **Menteri Ke'adilan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN**
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ **Menteri Kesihatan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, P.M.N., J.P.**
(Batang Padang).
- „ **Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K.** (Ulu Selangor).
- „ **Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K.**
(Kelang).
- „ **Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.**
(Telok Anson).
- „ **Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN** (Kota Star Utara).
- „ **Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K.** (Raub).

- Yang Berhormat Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan,
TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N.,
P.J.K. (Parit).
- Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).
- Yang Berhormat DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S.,
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K.
(Sabah).
- Yang Berhormat TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

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

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusi-*
kan Meshuarat)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

KAPALTERBANG² FILIPINA MENCHEROBOHI RUANG ANGKASA MALAYSIA

1. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan) bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri sama ada kapalterbang² Filipina telah mencherobohi ruang angkasa Malaysia dan sekiranya benar, nyatakan apa tindakan balas yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan

mengenai kejadian ini dan sama ada perkara ini telah di-bawa kepada pengetahuan negara² sahabat seperti Australia, New Zealand dan Britain, bagi mendapatkan bantuan sekiranya berlaku lagi pencherobohan ka-dalam kawasan kita oleh Filipina.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah benar bahawa kapal terbang Philipina telah menchabol beberapa kali ruang angkasa Malaysia dan negara² sahabat kita telah di-beri tahu atas penchabolan ini. Kejadian² tersebut telah di-kaji dengan teliti-nya dan segala tindakan yang sesuai telah di-ambil untuk memelihara keselamatan dan kedaulatan negara kita.

**KELEWATAN PENERBANGAN
KAPAL TERBANG M.S.A.
KA-KOTA KINABALU PADA
22-11-68—LAYANAN BUROK
KAPADA PENUMPANG?**

2. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan sama ada benar bahawa penerbangan kapal terbang M.S.A. (Kuala Lumpur-Singapura) ka-Kota Kinabalu telah tergadala pada 22hb November, 1968 dan sampai di-sana 3½ jam lewat daripada waktu yang di-jadualkan dan beberapa orang penumpang² telah membuat bantahan kepada Pihak Berkuasa M.S.A. kerana menerima layanan buruk seperti "like a bunch of sheep" dan sekira-nya benar, apa-kah tindakan yang dia akan ambil bagi menentukan bahawa kejadian seperti itu tidak akan berlaku lagi dan pihak M.S.A. akan meminta ma'af kepada penumpang² yang berkenaan.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang benar bahawa penerbangan di-antara Kuala Lumpur, Singapura, Kota Kinabalu pada 22hb November, 1968, telah terlewat sa-lama 3 jam 20 minit. Kelambatan ini telah di-sebabkan oleh sebab² teknik. Walau bagaimanapun tidak-lah benar bahawa ramai penumpang² telah membantah kepada M.S.A. oleh kerana sa-benarnya semua penumpang kechuali sa-orang telah berpuas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang di-berikan oleh M.S.A. dan menerima kelambatan itu sebab tidak dapat di-elakkan berkenaan dengan kerosakan-nya dari segi teknik-nya. Saya telah di-berikan jaminan oleh Pengerusi M.S.A. bahawa tidak-lah benar yang penumpang² telah di-layan seperti "sekawan kambing."

SIKAP MALAYSIA DALAM PERHIMPUNAN AGONG BANGSA² BERSATU MENGENAI PERWAKILAN CHINA KOMINIS

3. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri:

(a) apa sikap Malaysia dalam Perhimpunan Agong Bangsa² Bersatu semasa debat mengenai soal perwakilan China Kominis dalam badan dunia itu; dan

(b) sama ada Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian dalam debat tersebut serta apa-kah keputusan pengundian sa-terus-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perbahathan berkenaan dengan masalaah China Kominis yang telah di-adakan di-Persidangan Yang Ke-23 di-Perhimpunan Agong Bangsa² Bersatu, Malaysia telah menyokong resolution perkara utama yang di-kemukakan oleh Australia yang menyatakan bahawa sa-belum satu pertukaran dibuat mengenai perwakilan negara China di-badan Bangsa² Bersatu, persetujuan atas perkara ini mesti-lah di-beri oleh 2/3 daripada negara² ahli dalam Perhimpunan tersebut. Malaysia telah membantu resolution yang telah di-kemukakan oleh negara² Algeria, Cuba, Cambodia, Albania dan Rumania. Resolution tersebut hendakkan China Kominis di-masokkan di-Bangsa² Bersatu serta Taiwan di-keluarkan dari badan yang tersebut. Malaysia telah tidak membuang undi apabila resolution negara Italy telah di-kemukakan. Resolution tersebut meminta supaya satu kumpulan di-adakan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu untuk menyelidik perkara perwakilan China itu. Malaysia tidak mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan tersebut oleh kerana kedudukan Kerajaan kita dan negara kita mengenai perkara negara China ini tidak berubah daripada masa² yang telah sudah.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Sa-orang pakar antara bangsa mengenai kominis yang telah di-berikan khidmat dalam negeri ini menurut kacha mata-nya bahawa lebih 80% ra'ayat China di-tanah besar sana meyakinkan dan meramalkan bahawa regime Mao Tze Tung akan jatuh dengan sebab mengubah asas asal parti kominis antara bangsa. Adakah kita Malaysia pada masa itu akan mengubah sikap-nya terhadap China Kominis itu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita belum-lah mendapat keterangan yang benar di-atas perkara ini. Jadi ini chakapan sa-orang pakar yang belum-lah boleh di-perchayai

dengan penoh-nya, melainkan kita mendapat keterangan² yang jelas apa yang sa-benar-nya berlaku di-negeri China Kominis pada masa ini.

PERUNDINGAN LANGKAH² KESELAMATAN DI-ANTARA MALAYSIA DENGAN BURMA TERHADAP MASAALAH KEGIATAN KOMINIS

4. **Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri memandangkan kepada hal bahawa kedua² Burma dan Malaysia ada-lah di-hadapi masaalah kegiatan² kominis yang di-sokong oleh Peking, terangkan sama ada Kerajaan berchadang merundingkan langkah² keselamatan bersama antara kedua² negeri tersebut sa-bagaimana yang di-buat dengan Kerajaan Thai.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan kita tidak-lah berchadang hendak berunding berkenaan dengan langkah² keselamatan dengan negeri Burma sa-bagaimana yang kita perbuat dengan Kerajaan Thai bagi meng-hadapi anchaman² kominis di-sempadan antara kita dengan Thailand.

URUSAN² DI-BUAT OLEH KERAJAAN² SINGAPURA, THAI, DAN MALAYSIA UNTUK MENAHAN PEJUANG² KOMINIS YANG DAPAT MELEPASKAN DIRI

5. **Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) apa-kah hasil² Polis menchari 60 orang Pejuang² Kominis yang telah dapat melepaskan diri daripada tangkapan polis baharu² ini, dan berapa bilangan antara mereka yang jadi pegawai² tinggi Kominis, dan
- (b) apa-kah urusan² yang telah di-buat dengan Kerajaan² Singapura dan Thai untuk menahan orang² ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Polis maseh menchari lagi baki orang² yang di-kehendaki yang sa-ramai 70 orang itu dan 35 orang daripada-nya ada-lah di-anggapkan sa-bagai cadre² yang penting.

Sunggoh pun kita belum lagi ada bukti² yang terang yang menunjonkan yang mereka ini telah lari ka-Singapura atau pun ka-Thailand, tetapi pehak Kerajaan kita ada-lah berhubung rapat dengan Kerajaan Singapura dan juga Kerajaan Thai.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kementerian ini sedar atau telah dapat mengetahui bahawa di-antara puncha yang menyebabkan terlepas tangkapan beramai² pejuang Kominis itu di-bochorkan oleh kakitangan dalam Kementerian ini yang mungkin menjadi mata dan telinga anasir itu, sa-kira-nya di-dapati, apakah satu langkah yang telah dan yang sedang di-ambil.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini tidak benar. Mereka itu lari sa-belum kita dapat menangkap mereka itu.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah menjadi satu kesalahan ka-atas mereka yang melindungi pejuang² kominis yang lari ini dan ada-kah Kerajaan sedia memberi reward, sagu hati, kepada sa-siapa yang memberi tahu hingga tertangkap-nya pejuang² kominis ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, langkah yang sa-macham itu belum-lah di-ambil lagi, tetapi jika di-fikirkan mustahak boleh-lah di-timbangkan.

BILANGAN WARGANEGARA SINGAPURA YANG MENJADI WARGANEGARA MALAYSIA SEJAK PISAHAN SINGAPURA DARI MALAYSIA

6. **Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok)** bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sejak Singapura berpisah dari Malaysia, berapa ramai-kah warganegara Singapura telah di-terima menjadi warganegara Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah ra'ayat Singapura yang di-terima menjadi warganegara Malaysia semenjak Singapura berpisah dari Malaysia ia-lah 92 orang.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dapat-kah Kerajaan menerangkan berapa banyak-kah lagi permintaan² yang belum di-luluskan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini saya tak dapat terangkan kerana permintaan hendak menjadi warganegara ini ada banyak di-terima tiap² hari.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah 92 orang yang di-benarkan menjadi warganegara di-sini ada-lah hasil daripada tawaran Perdana Menteri supaya mereka itu datang ka-negeri ini kalau mereka merasa keberatan hidup di-Singapura.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang 92 orang yang telah menjadi warganegara di-Malaysia ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh beberapa perkara. Pada masa Singapura dalam Malaysia, orang² ini berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan Malaysia dan lepas Singapura keluar daripada Malaysia, mereka itu suka hendak meneruskan perkhidmatan dengan Malaysia, tidak suka hendak balek ka-Singapura, jadi Kerajaan kita berpendapat bahawa kita ada-lah bertanggung-jawab bagi menerima mereka ini supaya meneruskan perkhidmatan-nya dengan Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-antara 92 orang ini ada-kah termasuk bekas Yang Terutama Tun Lim Yew Hock.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Termasuk, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

KEGELISAHAN ORANG² ISLAM YANG MENYIMPAN WANG DALAM KUMPULAN WANG SIMPAN PEKERJA

7. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa orang² Islam yang menyimpan wang dalam Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja gelisah kerana sharat² Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja itu berlainan dengan undang²

pesaka dalam Ugama Islam yang mereka anuti; jika sedar, nyatakan langkah² untuk mengatasi hal itu.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan ada-lah sedar akan perasaan gelisah yang di-nyatakan oleh sa-tengah² pehak berkenaan dengan bayaran faedah Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja kepada orang² yang telah di-namakan oleh penyumbang Muslim yang telah mati itu. Telah di-kemukakan juga bahawa bayaran faedah tersebut kepada orang² yang di-namakan itu ada-lah berlawanan dengan Undang² Pusaka dalam Islam.

Suatu pendapat telah di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Peguam Negara bahawa orang² yang di-namakan di-bawah Ordinan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja ada-lah menerima faedah² tersebut terta'alok kepada amanah ia-itu amanah tersebut ada-lah mewajibkan-nya membahagikan wang yang di-punya'i oleh si-mati itu bersesuaian dengan Undang² Pusaka dalam Islam. Perasaan gelisah yang mengatakan bahawa orang² yang di-namakan itu akan menyalah-gunakan kedudukannya sa-bagai pemegang amanah ada-lah masuk akal juga.

Soalan ini sekarang ada-lah sedang di-pereksa oleh Perbendaharaan, Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, Jabatan Peguam Negara dan Kementerian Ke'adilan untuk sa-berapa boleh menjaminkan supaya bayaran faedah² tersebut di-dapati oleh semua pehak yang berhak.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah benar bahawa di-dalam Undang² Employees Provident Fund ini sa-sorang yang menyimpan wang itu boleh menamakan sa-siapa juga bagi mewarithi pusaka itu walau pun orang itu bukan daripada warith-nya?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya boleh bukan-kah ini bukan sahaja berlawanan dengan undang² Ugama Islam, tetapi juga dengan Undang² ugama apa sa-kali pun.

Tun Tan Siew Sin (*dengan izin*): It is of course open to the nominee in question to distribute the monies in accordance with either Islamic Law or in accordance with any other law or in accordance with his own wishes, but at the moment there is no legal sanction, in the case of Muslims, to ensure that such monies, in the case of Muslims, are distributed in accordance with Muslim law.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah ini berarti bahawa Kerajaan sedang memikirkan untuk meminda Undang² itu tidak lama lagi?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have replied to the question that the position is not entirely satisfactory in so far as Muslims are concerned and that is why the question is now under examination.

PENUBOHAN PASOKAN SUKARELA NELAYAN DI-MALAYSIA BARAT

8. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (*a*) berapa ramai-kah anggota Pasokan Sukarela Nelayan yang telah di-tubuhkan di-Malaysia Barat; dan (*b*) ada-kah Pasokan seperti itu akan di-tuboh juga di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada Pasokan Sukarela Nelayan di-tubuhkan di-mana² pun di-Malaysia Barat. Jika yang di-maksudkan-nya itu Pasokan Polis Sukarela (Bahagian Laut), sa-buah pasokan demikian itu telah pun di-tubuhkan baharu² ini di-lima kampung nelayan di-Pulau Langkawi ia-itu di-Kuak, Kuala Keriang, Ayer Hangat, Kuala Chanang dan di-Pulau Tuba. Banyak-nya ahli pasokan ini ia-lah 170 orang yang di-pilih daripada nelayan² di-kampung tersebut.

(*b*) Jika Pasokan Polis Sukarela (Bahagian Laut) di-Pulau Langkawi itu berjaya bagi melindungi nelayan² daripada lanun², maka boleh-lah di-tim-

bangkan penubohan pasokan sa-umpama ini di-tempat² yang lain.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Memandangkan kapada kawasan saya sa-bagai satu kawasan nelayan di-Bachok, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini akan ber-setuju dengan segera supaya di-tubohkan satu pasokan di-kawasan itu?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya ranchangan di-Pulau Langkawi ini berjaya, maka Bachok akan menjadi timbangan yang utama oleh Kementerian saya.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perkataan jikalau berjaya di-Pulau Langkawi itu berapa lama lagi agak-nya? Lepas pilihan raya-kah, atau sa-belum-nya-kah? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh jadi lepas, boleh jadi belum.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini akan berlaku sa-lepas pilihan raya, dapat-kah Menteri ini beri jaminan bahawa beliau itu akan ada lagi di-sini untuk menjalankan kerja itu?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika dengan kehendak Allah dan idzin Allah, insha' Allah saya akan ada di-sini. (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok menjamin bahawa beliau boleh dan akan hadir di-sini? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, insha' Allah, tetapi saya tidak dapat menjaminkan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap boleh dapat hadir.

ADUAN² BERKENAAN PEM- BAHAGIAN SAHAM SHARI- KAT PERUSAHAAN BERHAD PACIFIC MILK

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa Badan Penchegah Rasuah telah menerima banyak aduan² berkenaan pembahagian² saham sharikat Perusahaan Berhad Pacific Milk. Jika sedar, sudah-kah Badan tersebut menyiasat perbuatan rasuah yang telah di-da'awakan dan sama ada mana² orang yang bersalah itu akan di-bawa ka-mahkamah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah benar bahawa Badan Penchegah Rasuah (Anti-Corruption Agency) telah menerima banyak aduan² terhadap pembahagian² share Sharikat Perusahaan Berhad Pacific Milk Industries ini dan siasatan sedang di-jalankan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon untuk bertanya dalam bahasa Inggeris. Di-sini ada beberapa surat—bukan semua surat yang saya terima dari Pacific Milk Industries Berhad. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-antara surat ini yang saya telah menghantar kepada Pengarah Badan Penchegah Rasuah, Malaysia, ia-lah surat ini. Saya bacha sedikit sahaja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua:

"I have a very strong belief that my application has been successful in the balloting because the way the papers were returned to me shows that there is every opportunity, possibility of my draw having been detached from my application and reattached to that application with another draw belonging to some other name for the same amount. This will result in the shares going into that party's hands with a different forwarding address; it would be just that simple although the shares would still remain in my name."

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada menerima sa-puchok surat lagi yang berbunyi bagini:

"I have proof that a high Government Official's wife had all her five 2,000 applications all successful. All of them were banked in the same day, you call that luck."

Surat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menghantarkan kepada Enche' Harun bin Hashim, dan beliau telah

menerima, menjawab tentang surat ini kepada saya. Sa-lain daripada itu

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Siapa Enche' Harun bin Hashim itu?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Pengarah Badan Penchegah Rasuah, Malaysia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir tak patut surat ini di-bachakan dalam Dewan ini. Ini bukan masallah Dewan ini. Ini perkara Anti-Corruption Agency, patut diserahkan kepada Anti-Corruption Agency untuk menyiasat perkara ini dan Kerajaan tentu tak boleh bertanggung-jawab atas hal ini kerana ini satu company private dan jika ada perbuatan yang tak betul atas hal ini, itu terpulang-lah kepada Anti-Corruption Agency atau pun Polis bagi menyiasat, jika ada apa² kesalahan yang di-buat.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan. Saya telah berkata tadi, surat ini semua saya telah serahkan kepada Pengarah Badan Penchegah Rasuah dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasuah walau pun di-dalam Kerajaan atau Government, atau di-private sector ia-lah satu perkara yang kami ahli² Dewan ini boleh dan terpaksa membincangkan, boleh-kah Timbalan Perdana Menteri

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sa-lepas di-putuskan oleh Badan Penchegah Rasuah itu, kalau belum di-putuskan, belum di-siasat, macham mana hendak di-bawa di-sini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Saya bukan berkata Timbalan Perdana Menteri atau Menteri Hal Ehwal Negeri mesti memberitahu keputusan yang di-ambil oleh Badan Penchegah Rasuah dan saya hendak bertanya ia-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab perkara ini penting, mustahak, bolehkah Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri memberi jaminan perkara ini boleh di-siasat dengan segera.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah terangkan bahawa perkara ini sedang di-siasat dan akan di-siasat dengan segera. Yang saya bantah ini, saya fikir tidak patut dan

tidak 'adil yang surat² aduan² atau complaint itu di-bachakan di-Dewan ini sa-belum perkara² itu di-siasat dengan halus-nya.

COMPLAINTS OF CORRUPTION AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA HOUSING SOCIETY

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): Asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that there have been many complaints of corruption against the officers of the University of Malaya Housing Society. If so, has the Anti-Corruption Agency investigated the management of the said society and will court proceedings be taken against those responsible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak (*dengan izin*): The Anti-Corruption Agency is satisfied that there is no evidence of corruption against officers of the University of Malaya Housing Society. However, evidence so far indicates that an offence of criminal breach of trust has been committed and is investigated by the Police.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): I am glad that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, or rather the Minister of Home Affairs, has stated that there is evidence of C.B.T. While not mentioning names, I just want to bring to the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs the unsatisfactory way in which matters relating to this Society and, perhaps, the general pattern of behaviour on the part of Government officers, relating to this Society. I know from first-hand

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I am still waiting for the supplementary question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The question that I wish to ask is this, Sir, is the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs aware that one officer of the University became a member of this Society and paid them \$900 as a deposit for a house. Subsequently, he left the service of the University and under the rules of that Society, he could claim back his deposit. When he wrote to the Society, there was no reply. Subsequently, he went and saw the officials of the Society and then

he found to his horror, although he had an official receipt, his name was not in the books. His name was not in the books, his money was not in the books, (*Laughter*). What astounds me, Mr Speaker, Sir, is not that his name is not in the books, presumably that could form the subject of a C.B.T. charge, what amazed me was that when he went to see responsible officers of the Government, in particular the Co-operative Society, they said: "Look here, we are the wrong persons you have come to." Mr Speaker, Sir, the Co-operative Department is responsible for housing societies of this nature, and surely the least that the Co-operative Officer could do would be to say: "I will investigate this and I will help to get to the bottom of this."

In addition to this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that there have been many cases of those who have paid in a sum X, let us say, and when they leave and when they go to investigate, they find the sum standing in their names is \$X minus \$200 or \$300? Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding, I would not say his Ministry because I think his Ministry, the Anti-Corruption Agency, has he investigated this; you know, the whole aspect of Government is not really interested in throttling, stamping out corruption in this country. Then, all the Government Departments must work in cohesion and not say: "Well, I wash my hands off this. This is not my affair."

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we have stated many a time that we are determined to eliminate these corrupt practices and the Anti-Corruption Agency is doing its best. As far as I know, the Anti-Corruption is getting co-operation from all Government Departments. So, if any Honourable Member of this House, in particular the Honourable Member for Batu, has any information regarding malpractices or corrupt practices, I feel it is his duty to put this to the Anti-Corruption Agency. A full and thorough investigation will be made and I have every

confidence that this Agency will carry out its task very satisfactorily. As Honourable Members know that as far as investigation and prosecution are concerned, it is not a matter for me, as Minister, but it is in the discretion of the Agency, under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs that practically every week I send letters of this nature to the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency and in almost all cases I have received acknowledgment: I have taken the trouble to see "Terima kasih atas surat tuan yang bertarikh" I have sent practically every week letters of this nature not relating to the specific theme and in all cases I have received acknowledgment of my letters. What I want to ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister is this: will he see to it that the whole machinery of Government, not just the Anti-Corruption Agency, is geared towards stamping out corruption in this country.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have said enough on this already.

RANG UNDANG²

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1969

Bacaan Kali Yang Kedua

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Perbahathan yang di-tanggohkan atas masaalah, "Bahawa Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua sekarang" (14hb Januari, 1969).

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan saya petang sa-malam, saya telah pun mengatakan permohonan saya supaya quota Tingkatan IV itu di-tambah memandang kapada banyak-nya penuntut Tingkatan III sa-bilang tahun. Saya sedar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa sa-nya menambah banyak Tingkatan IV atau membuka lebeh banyak quota² daripada 40 ribu yang ada sekarang ini kapada 60 ribu atau lebeh dari ini akan menggunakan bilangan guru

dan tempat belajar yang bukan memakan belanja yang sedikit, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya sudah patut masa-nya ibu bapa kanak² dalam negeri ini memberi sedikit sumbangan sa-bagaimana yang telah saya shorkan sa-kali pun shor saya ini boleh menyakitkan atau menyayat perasaan hati mereka yang mana saya katakan pada tiap² penggal di-perkenakan satu ringgit satu kepala pada tiap² kanak².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah mereka itu menerima dengan dada yang panas, tetapi harus memikirkan dengan kepala yang dingin akan tanggong-jawab Kerajaan sekarang ini berhubung dengan soal pelajaran. Apa-lah salah-nya memberi sedikit sumbangan perkembangan pelajaran negeri ini sa-masa kita hidup dan nyawa kita di-kandung badan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah sa-kali² dengan tujuan mengenakan bayaran pada tiap² penggal satu ringgit satu kepala pada tiap² penuntut itu supaya Kerajaan menggunakan pembayaran pada tiap² bulan bagi sekolah rendah tetapi apa yang kita lakukan sekarang ini saya mengeshorkan kapada Kerajaan dan saya menyokong supaya langkah ini dijalankan terus-menerus. Apa yang saya harap pada satu masa yang akan datang pelajaran di-sekolah Menengah juga akan dapat di-beri perchuma apabila keadaan dalam negara kita mengizinkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah saya lanjutkan sedikit dalam masaalah pelajaran ini berhubung dengan penubohan Universiti Kebangsaan di-negara kita. Ra'ayat negeri ini maseh menunggu bila-kah ranchangan Kerajaan menubuhkan Universiti Kebangsaan ini akan di-mulakan, walau pun pada dasar-nya Kerajaan telah bersetuju mengambil alih pembentokan Universiti itu. Penubohan Universiti Kebangsaan ada-lah di-anggap merupakan merchu perjuangan mendaulatkan Bahasa Kebangsaan di-tanah ayer kita ini. Kita tidak boleh menganggap tertuboh-nya Universiti yang tersebut merupakan pembentokan Universiti perkauman. Apa yang kita sangsikan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengapa Kerajaan, sampai sekarang, maseh belum

lagi menggubal perlembagaan universiti ini, walau pun Jawatan-kuasa Penggubalan telah di-bentok, tetapi Pengerusi-nya maseh belum di-tentukan. Yang demikian kerja menggubal Perlembagaan Universiti Kebangsaan itu maseh terbeku di-peti sejok. Per-kara ini menjadi panas pada satu ketika, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beribu ekar tanah telah di-tawarkan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri—Kerajaan Negeri Pahang, Kerajaan Negeri Trengganu, dan juga Kerajaan Negeri Selangor ini melalu² lidah Menteri Besar-nya. Juga berjuta² ringgit telah di-janjikan bantuan untuk penubohan Universiti ini. Maka Jawatan-kuasa Bertindak pun tertuboh bagi penubohan Universiti Kebangsaan yang termasuk di-dalam-nya beberapa orang Ahli dalam Dewan ini, juga maha² guru dan ahli² persuratan bahasa di-tanah ayer kita ini. Kemudian cherita ini berlanjutan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tudoh-menudoh telah berlaku dalam akhbar di-antara bekas Pengarah Dewan Bahasa dengan Setia-usaha Politik Menteri Pelajaran berhubung dengan penubohan Universiti Kebangsaan ini. Akhir-nya Menteri Pelajaran mengambil kuasa menerima derma Universiti dari orang ramai, dari badan² dan persatuan². Dan yang akhir-nya Kerajaan telah mengumumkan bahawa Jawatan-kuasa Penggubal Perlembagaan Universiti telah di-bentok tanpa Pengerusi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat mengikut perkembangan ini dengan hati yang penoh harapan, meneliti perkembangan sejarah, sa-lembar dari-sa-lembar, sa-muka dari sa-muka, mudah²an wujud-lah hendak-nya Universiti Kebangsaan ini di-tanah ayer kita ini yang kita kasehi. Mereka tahu akan keikhlasan Kerajaan kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentang penubohan Universiti Kebangsaan itu. Hanya menanti chara mana anak ini akan di-zahirkan, Universiti ini akan di-zahirkan. Mereka tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka tidak akan berpaut di-dahan runtuh, atau berpaut di-dahan repot. Mereka tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan keikhlasan pemimpin kita. Kapada mereka-lah tempat bergantung harapan yang semangat-nya tidak iuntor, yang chita²-nya tidak

kunjong padam. Tetapi mengapa ranchangan ini maseh tergendala? Ini-lah soal-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atau ada ranjau yang sentiasa menghalang atau ada duri dalam daging yang sentiasa menchuchok atau ada bintang bulat yang menumbuhkan bisul kalau ranchangan ini segera di-adakan. Ini-lah tanda tanya ra'ayat berkenaan dengan penubohan Universiti itu sahingga pada sa'at ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat berharap Kerajaan akan dapat mengumumkan ketegasan perkara ini. Kita akan menghadapi keadaan yang sulit kalau kesulitan ini kita tidak pechahkan dari sekarang. Pihak tertentu akan mengambil kesempatan ini, Tuan, bagi merachun hati dan jiwa ra'ayat supaya mengalehkan kaseh sayang-nya daripada Kerajaan yang ada ini, daripada pemerintahan parti yang menjalankan Kerajaan hari ini kapada parti yang lain. Mereka akan menchari apa sahaja kesempatan memburokkan Kerajaan, memburokkan Kerajaan Perikatan dan Menteri² kita terutama dalam masaalah Universiti Kebangsaan ini. Chukup-lah kesah ini saya nyatakan, Tuan, maka saya akan beraleh kapada masaalah lain yang saya fikirkan perkara ini juga penting bagi di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak dapat menafikan bahawa dunia perfileman ada-lah satu alat yang membentok jiwa dan akhlak rohani ra'ayat, lebeh² lagi dalam segi perpaduan bangsa dan perpaduan antara kaum. Tetapi pada waktu yang akhir ini keadaan dunia perfileman Melayu makin merusot, merusot dari segi mutu dan sentiasa menerima tekanan perusahaan kapada pengeluar² filem dan dunia perfileman Melayu. Bukan tidak ada sharikat pengeluaran filem Melayu munchol satu demi satu, tetapi tekanan perusahaan yang di-lakukan, yang telah terkena lakukan, ini menyebabkan mati tidak berkubor, kubor tidak bernesan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang kita ma'alum bahawa dunia perfileman di-negara kita ini di-monopoli oleh gulongan² yang tertentu, bukan sahaja soal pengeluaran filem, tetapi

soal tempat penayangan wayang gambar itu sendiri juga di-kuasai oleh kaum atau oleh puak² atau pehak² yang tertentu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ada pun, mutu pengeluaran filem² Melayu yang dapat di-keluarkan tidak lebeh dari cherita² purba, dari cherita² penglipor lara yang boleh menggelikan hati di-waktu susah. Dengan sebab itu peminat² filem Melayu akan beraleh tuntunannya kepada filem² keluaran luar negeri, filem² keluaran Hollywood, filem² keluaran Hindustan. Kita tidak menyalahkan filem² itu, tetapi apa yang kita kesaikan bahawa sa-jauh ini Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan maseh berpelok tuboh tidak mengambil satu daya upaya, initiative bagi membentok, menyatukan bukan sahaja hakikat, tetapi juga jiwa dan rohani pengeluaran² filem dan penulis² filem. Kalau sa-suatu tayangan filem Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak lebeh dari tiga hari, itu pun hari yang ketiga-nya sudah bilangan penuntun²-nya sangat kechil, bila kita bandingkan dengan penayangan filem² yang bukan Melayu mengambil masa kadang² sampai dua atau tiga minggu. Jadi, tidak-lah boleh kita salahkan kepada pengeluaran filem² asing, sebab mereka dapat membuktikan bahawa mutu tekniknya ada-lah baik dan elok. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sebab kita tidak dapat menubuhkan sa-buah Sharikat Kebangsaan Filem Melayu, maka keadaan ini kita tidak dapat baiki, maka di-Dewan ini saya mengambil peluang menyeru supaya MARA atau Kerajaan sendiri menubuhkan filem Kebangsaan—Sharikat Kebangsaan Filem² Melayu supaya dapat di-pupok dan menjalankan peranannya menurut kehendak dan peroses negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penutupan pengeluaran filem di-Jalan Ampas, Singapura, telah jua menyayat hati kita bersama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa banyak pelakun² filem bertaboran menchari penghidupan yang baharu di-samping tidak kurang dari mereka itu yang menganggor. Ini menunjukkan tidak ada satu jaminan hari hadapan mereka kepada sharikat perfileman yang telah mengambil titek

peloh mereka pada satu ketika dan menchampakkan mereka pula ka-jurang penganggoran pada satu ketika yang lain. Oleh sebab memandangkan dunia perfileman ini satu chabang seni dan kebudayaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya ia sejajar dengan usaha² Kerajaan kita hendak-lah memupok perpaduan kaum melalui dunia perfileman. Saya rasa sudah-lah sampai masa-nya Kerajaan dan Kementerian Kebudayaan mengambil initiative dalam masalaah yang saya bentangkan ini. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sa-bagai sa-orang ahli peminat filem dan juga sa-orang pengarah profesional yang mempunyai jiwa kepada dunia perfileman, tentu lebeh suka melihat keadaan ini, keadaan mutu filem² kita dapat sa-imbang dengan filem² keluaran asing.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhirnya saya suka hendak menyentoh sadikit dalam masalaah Perkhidmatan Keretapi Tanah Melayu walau pun sahabat saya telah pun menchadangkan bahawa Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini oleh² sebab kerugian-nya, di-tutup sahaja. Susah hati saya hendak menimbangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara sudah membawa perkara ini. Kalau-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berchakap, tolong-lah kalau tutup 12 ribu orang pekerja itu, chuba chadangkan kamana hendak di-bawa, ka-hutan Pahang-kah, atau macham mana.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya hendak tahu macham mana tegoran ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Saya minta penerangan sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-belum berchakap panjang berkenaan keretapi ini dapat menchadangkan dengan konkeret supaya kalau-lah di-tutup keretapi ini, boleh-kah dapat bekerja membuka hutan, barangkali di-Pahang ada banyak hutan, maka senang-lah orang² yang bekerja itu dapat peluang² atau alternative sa-kira-nya di-tutup.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amatlah bijak Menteri Yang Berhormat mengetahui isi hati saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya berkata, tetapi biarlah saya nyatakan bahawa apa yang di-kehendaki itu berlainan dari apa yang saya hendak chakapkan. Izinkanlah saya berchakap sa-patah dua. Sa-bagai sa-orang sahabat lama, tentu-lah tidak gamak melimparkan kata² yang bukan². Saya kenal Yang Berhormat Menteri ini lebeh 22 tahun dahulu. 22 tahun dahulu bukan jarak masa yang singkat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengetahui hati budi-nya dari dekat dan dari jauh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perkhidmatan Keretapi Tanah Melayu sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ada sahabat² saya sa-hingga menhadangkan supaya Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini di-tutup. Saya tidak-lah tergamak saperti itu dan saya juga berfikir bahawa sa-nya jikalau di-tutup maka akan menganggor-lah, akan menyebabkan 12 ribu pekerja dan keluarga-nya akan di-beri tempat yang baharu. Tetapi apa yang saya nyatakan, yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya ada perubahan Perkhidmatan Keretapi Tanah Melayu ini supaya tidak ada perbezaan Perkhidmatan Keretapi di-Pantai Timor dengan Pantai Barat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maseh ada gerabak yang menggunakan kerusi kayu berkhidmat di-Pantai Timor yang perkara ini jarang ada berlaku di-Pantai Barat, kalau di-Pantai Barat mempunyai koch bersandar, kerusi yang bertilam jarang² ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kechuali kalau perkhidmatan Sumpitan Emas yang berulang alek daripada Krai ka-Kuala Lipis dan Kuala Lipis ka-Gemas. Pada satu ketika, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keretapi yang saya naiki daripada Krai ka-Kuala Lipis bila sampai menjelang malam hanya di-station sahaja letrik gerabak itu di-buka sa-lepas itu padam-lah sa-hingga menemui station hadapan. Saya fikir sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan tidak mengetahui masalah ini, tetapi apa yang saya mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah kelambatan bertolak, kelambatan tiba mengikut jadual yang

tertentu keretapi itu tiba dari Pantai Timor ini perkara yang menjadi amalan. Jikalau saya memohon kepada Kerajaan supaya keretapi di-tutup, kawasan saya tidak ada mempunyai jalan lain, maka akan balek kepada jalan lama menggunakan sungai dan kaki. Itu-lah sebab²-nya saya tidak bersetuju Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini di-tutup, tetapi apa yang saya mahu perubahan mesti di-lakukan. Kami di-Pantai Timor juga pembayar, pembayar, yang sama dengan Pantai Barat, mengapa ada perbezaan di-antara Pantai Timor dengan Pantai Barat? Di-mana-lah ke'adilan itu daripada sa-orang sahabat saya yang lama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua sebab mengapa kelambatan ini berlaku. Pada zaman sa-belum perang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sabuah gerabak tidak lebeh dari 14 sambongan tetapi pada hari ini sudah sampai 42, gerabak sambongan antara gerabak dengan gerabak atau 40 lebeh gerabak dengan gerabak, dengan sebab itu side rail tidak boleh melintasi sa-panjang gerabak yang di-kehendaki. Dengan sebab itu dia paksa gerabak² pembawa keretapi ini mengambil tempat ini menanti lalu-nya Sumpitan Emas atau Golden Bluepipe itu, maka baharu-lah mereka bergerak. Kalau lambat yang si-datang maka lambat pula si-menunggu ini bergerak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pernah tidor di-atas satu ketika di-atas rel keretapi menanti keretapi malam daripada Gemas ka-Kuala Lipis. Apa yang saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pukul 7 besok baharu keretapi itu tiba. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada alasan, ada hujah boleh menolak tetapi kebenaran mengatasi kepalsuan yang palsu tetap hancor. Saya akan menerima jawapan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat, tetapi biarlah izinkan saya dahulu sa-belum ia-nya menjawab.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua masaalah bagi membaiki kelambatan keretapi ini. Pertama hendaklah ditambah side rail supaya perselisihan keretapi ini akan berjalan sa-rentak sedang keretapi sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah menanggung membawa gerabak yang lebeh bila dibandingkan sa-belum perang. Jadi,

oleh sebab hendak melepaskan keretapi yang lain yang lebeh mustahak, keretapi yang lain terpaksa berhenti. Jadi, yang berhenti ini menunggu masa, kadang² di-tengah hutan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu jam, tiga suku jam sa-chepat-nya sa-tengah jam terpaksa menanti. Jadi, perubahan ini perlu di-adakan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada sebab kelambatan keretapi ia-lah pekerja² sekarang ini tidak di-ator sa-bagaimana sa-belum perang. Pada masa sa-belum perang, pekerja² keretapi di-buat berek²-nya di-mana sa-panjang jalan keretapi. Pada hari ini Jabatan Keretapi Tanah Melayu menetapkan umpama-nya di-bahagian sa-belah Kelantan di-Chegar Perah, jikalau ada kerosakan keretapi umpama-nya kegendalaan yang patut di-baiki menanti mengambil pekerja² ini, kerana di-bawa ka-satu tempat.

Ini-lah satu daripada sebab²-nya yang menyebabkan kelambatan keretapi, sa-lain daripada perhubungan² talipon dan lain². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa sa-belum perang Perkhidmatan Keretapi ini chukup baik dan pada hari ini pun saya meng-agak baik, tetapi apa yang saya mahu supaya lebeh baik. Biar-lah menerima pedas daripada sa-orang sahabat, daripada menerima manjaan daripada sa-orang musuh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab saya memberi peluang kepada rakan yang lain, dan saya akan mengambil peluang lagi dalam bahagian lain bila usul ini di-bentangkan dalam perengkat Jawatan-kuasa, maka saya dengan izin tuan, mohon duduk buat sementara waktu, terima kasih.

Tan Sri Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1969 ini, maka saya suka juga mengemukakan pandangan dan pendapat saya bersama. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan atas kebijaksanaan dan usaha-nya mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan yang tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat sakalian. Berkenaan dengan Kerajaan menambah

chukai kepada buahan² yang di-bawa masuk ka-negeri ini saperti buah apple, limau dan lain² termasuk isi kacang tanah dan kacang goreng mentah, saya ada-lah menyokong kuat kerana chukai² itu tidak menjadi keberatan dan bebanan kepada ke-banyakan penduduk² di-negeri ini khas-nya penduduk² di-luar bandar yang sa-memang tidak membeli buahan² tersebut, kerana buahan² itu bukan-lah makanan yang terlalu perlu dan mustahak bagi kita sakalian. Dengan di-kenakan chukai saperti ini, ini ada-lah menggalakkan pula penduduk² negeri ini lebeh gemar membeli dan memakan buahan² yang ada banyak di-negeri kita ini dan murah harga-nya saperti chiku, betek, belimbing besi, nenas, pisang, durian belanda yang semua-nya sentiasa berbuah tidak kira musim. Sa-kira-nya lebeh ramai penduduk² negeri ini membeli dan memakan buahan² negeri sendiri, maka banyak boleh di-selamatkan wang negeri ini daripada keluar negeri dan itu akan menggalakkan ra'ayat negeri ini lebeh giat berusaha untuk menanam pokok² buahan² yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Ranchangan Tanah FLDA sendiri ada di-khaskan kawasan² bagi di-tanam pokok buahan² tersebut. Dengan chara ini di-harap satu masa kelak kita boleh pula menyekat dan tidak berkehendak lagi membawa masuk buahan² dari luar negeri saperti negeri Thai yang telah berbuat demikian. Di-negeri kita ini boleh banyak mengeluarkan kacang goreng, atau pun kacang tanah sa-bagaimana yang telah di-perbuat dalam negeri Perak. Dengan ada-nya chukai di-kenakan kepada kacang tanah ini yang di-bawa masuk ka-negeri ini, ini ada-lah memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat akan lebeh lagi berusaha menanam kacang tanah ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tanah negeri kita subur dan Kerajaan patut menggalakkan petani bertanam kacang tanah ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi yang saya hendak chadangkan ia-lah Kerajaan sa-patut-nya membuat penyelidikan atas kemungkinan negeri ini lebeh banyak menggalakkan menanam

jagong, kerana saya tahu negeri kita berbelanja berpuluh² million ringgit membeli jagong dari luar negeri. Kalau kita sakalian sedar ia-itu kekayaan negeri ini bergantung kepada tanah dan pertanian dan masaalah penganggoran telah meningkat kepada lebih 130,000 orang maka sudah sa-wajar-nya-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan² Negeri menumpukan segala tenaga dan usaha-nya berikhtiar memperluaskan lapangan pertanian. Kita tidak boleh bergantung kepada getah, kelapa sawit, kelapa dan padi sahaja. Dan lebih banyak mengadakan kilang² sahaja juga tidak akan banyak boleh mengurangkan penganggoran kerana kilang moden sekarang tidak banyak menggunakan tenaga manusia lagi. Yang aneh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Negeri penoh berkuasa bagi memberi tanah tetapi ada-lah di-dapati kerap kali mengechewakan kepada mereka² yang memohon tanah untuk pertanian dan sa-bagai-nya. Permohonan itu sama ada dari persaorangan atau sharikat² kurang mendapat layanan dari pegawai² yang bertanggung-jawab serta di-lambat²kan memberi jawapan² sa-suatu permohonan dari Kerajaan Negeri ini. Tidak ada faedah-nya kalau Kerajaan berkali² menyatakan negeri kita kaya dengan tanah, bermillion ekar tanah Kerajaan kosong yang akan di-berikan kepada ra'ayat, tetapi menunggu macham buah tidak gugor, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Apa-kah sebab-nya perkara ini jadi demikian dan bagaimana-kah masaalah ini boleh segera di-selesaikan; terpulang-lah kepada kebijaksanaan kedua² Kerajaan yang sa-lama ini pula telah sedar dan faham akan masaalah ini. Kerjasama antara Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Persekutuan sangat²lah di-kehendaki dan mesti ada. Tiap² kali Wakil Ra'ayat, termasuk saya sendiri, bila masuk kawasan—melawat kawasan pilehan raya, masaalah tanah dan penganggoran tiap² kali di-kemukakan oleh ra'ayat, Mereka bersungut susah dapat tanah bertahun² menunggu. Saya berharap sa-lain daripada membuka tanah melalui Ranchangan FLDA, Ranchangan Pinggir, membuka tanah Ladang Belia, Kerajaan juga mesti-lah segera pula memberi tanah untuk di-

buka oleh persaorangan atau chara kumpulan sendiri atau sharikat yang tidak di-bantu Kerajaan bagi kewangan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan pertahanan negara, kita sedar ekonomi negara kita tidak dapat menanggung bilangan askar yang lebih besar daripada yang ada sekarang ini demi bagi kepentingan pembangunan negara. Pengundoran askar Commonwealth nampak-nya telah tidak dapat di-elakkan dan ini akan melemahkan kekuatan pertahanan negara kita, dengan itu saya chadangkan kita boleh menambah kekuatan pertahanan negara dengan tidak menambah bilangan askar yang tetap jawatan-nya dengan syarat tiap² ra'ayat laki² yang berumur 18 hingga 20 tahun di-beri latehan askar dalam masa sa-tahun atau dua tahun dan lepas itu baharu-lah di-benarkan sama ada untuk melanjutkan pelajaran-nya atau bekerja, dan segala pekerjaan sama ada di-jawatan Kerajaan, atau pun bukan, Kerajaan mesti-lah pula menjadikan hak istimewa kepada mereka yang telah di-lateh sa-bagai askar. Dengan chara ini Kerajaan tidak banyak mengeluarkan perbelanjaan dan negara kelak akan sedia ada satu bilangan anggota² pertahanan yang cukup besar dan kuat dan boleh segera di-kerah tenaga-nya bila ada kechemasan atau ancaman keselamatan negara. Sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka kita jangan sangat berharap kepada negara² lain menolong menjaga keselamatan negara kita. Tiap² ra'ayat mesti bersama berkorban dan bertanggung-jawab dalam pertahanan dan menjaga kepentingan kedaulatan negara kita. Tidak bagaimana sekarang kebanyakan sebok mengumpul kekayaan dan menikmati kemerdekaan dan sa-bilangan kecil sahaja yang sedia berkorban jiwa-nya bila ada kechemasan atau peperangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sebab negeri kita ini ada 200,000 orang yang bukan ra'ayat tetapi hidup senang dan mewah menikmati kemerdekaan, tetapi tidak bertanggung-jawab dalam masa kechemasan atau peperangan di-negeri ini. Maka adalah 'adil kalau saya chadangkan mereka itu di-kenakan satu chukai

yang khas dan hasil chukai itu di-himpun untuk di-belanjakan bagi pertahanan negara ini. Dengan chara ini baharu-lah di-katakan bahawa penduduk² negeri ini yang bukan warganegara tidak-lah mendapat kedudukan dan keadaan yang lebeh istimewa dari ra'ayat negeri ini, dan ini tidak-lah termasuk mereka² yang masuk ka-negeri ini dengan kehendak, atau kebenaran Kerajaan dengan sebab membantu Kerajaan dalam pembangunan negara atau perusahaan² dan lain²-nya.

Saya telah bosan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendengar rungutan² ra'ayat menyatakan ra'ayat negeri ini banyak menganggor, tetapi banyak lagi bilangan orang yang bukan ra'ayat memegang jawatan Kerajaan atau di-gudang perniagaan dan perusahaan², konon-nya mereka telah lama tinggal di-negeri ini pada hal jawatan² itu sa-kira-nya di-kosongkan dengan senang boleh di-isi dengan ra'ayat negeri ini yang maseh menganggor sunggoh pun ada kelulusan dan kemahiran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang bukan ra'ayat yang saperti ini-lah yang mendapat kedudukan istimewa dan patut di-kenakan chukai khas bagi kita membantu pertahanan negara. Terima kaseh.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh)
(dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am in full agreement with the Honourable Member, who spoke just before me, that the increase in taxes on preserved fruits and other fruits will not affect in large measure the rural population of this country, but one must remember that it will affect the almost three million Chinese people of this country. Perhaps, that is the reason why the Minister of Finance had the courage to impose this additional tax, because it would not affect the rural people. He does not bother that it affects the three million Chinese who will celebrate Chinese New Year in due course; it does not matter at all, because the Honourable Minister of Finance said after the Serdang by-election that he must particularly thank the non-Chinese voters for coming out in such strong support of the Alliance candidate. It is in keeping with the established and

declared policies, I think, of the M.C.A.—tax the Chinese, one section of the population, all you can, bleed them dry, so long it does not affect others there will be peace and harmony in the country. I hope the electors of this country will realise this in a few months time when they go to the polls. I must oppose, condemn the imposition of additional taxation on these preserved fruits and other fruits which are, of course, mainly imported, and mainly imported from China and Taiwan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there was also a suggestion by the Honourable Member who spoke just before me that an additional tax should be levied on persons who are non-citizens of this country but who are staying in this country. Is it realised by those who make such remarks that there are a million over people in this country whose fathers' bones are perhaps buried in this country but who cannot get citizenship, not because of any fault of their own but because they are solely, for one reason, too old to learn the Malay language—and you make a suggestion that they should pay an additional tax to this country. But if you try that sort of thing then—twelve years ago you declared that you wanted to build a united nation—you will be destroying any progress, if any, that you have made towards building that united nation, and I think if one million over people leave this country, you cannot put up houses, you cannot build roads and you cannot put up water pipes.

Mr Speaker, Sir, having answered those two what I considered highly objectionable statements at this period of Malaysia's history, let us examine the Budget and see what we have. It is, of course, an election year and as in all countries an "Election Budget". There is no doubt about it because from time to time observations have been made that this country requires money and yet there has been no increased taxation. Nobody expected any other type of Budget to come out and, therefore, there was not the usual enthusiastic or inquisitive prediction, or excitement, over what type of Budget would come out, because it was

obvious what would come. But I do not think that a Budget of this type can really fool anybody, because the history of 1968 has shown that these Budget proposals with no increase in taxation really mean nothing, because you will remember, and the people of the country will remember, that the 1968 Budget presentation was also known as the "Painless Budget", but in the course of 1968 what happened? Secondary school fees went up, postage stamps to put on letters went up, various vehicular licence fees went up, and additional licences were required for special trades within the Road Transport Department, hospital fees, contrary to the practice of modern democracies, were not only not abolished but they were increased in the course of the year by the then Minister of Health, but no longer now the Minister of Health—to mention a few. Land fees at State levels went up sometime 100% or more, and this affected the rural as well as the urban population. Therefore, the fact that Budget proposals do not show increases in taxation does not mean that in the course of a year there can be no indirect increase of taxation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what the Alliance has adopted in the last few years is a very cunning game. There is no increase in the Budget but we will do it almost without the people knowing it: we will just pass a regulation saying postage goes up, pass a regulation saying secondary school fees go up, pass a regulation saying hospital fees go up, pass a regulation saying land fees go up. Millions of dollars are roped in, and the people of Malaysia, I think, will be wise enough to realise that in 1969, after the elections, perhaps the same procedure and the same method will most certainly be adopted, if this Government is returned to power. Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Member for Batu said, we hope the people will not be fooled by this Budget. The money specified in the Budget is specified for expenditure to cover the whole field of administration and governmental policy and it is my intention therefore to speak in some detail, though not at great length, on the various Heads of the Budget.

Twelve years ago when Malaysia attained independence the Alliance set out, according to their own words, "to set up a property-owning democracy". Mr Speaker, Sir, twelve years have passed and, as I see it, the only progress which the Government has made towards a property-owning democracy, which means that a large section of the people will have opportunities to own property, are members of the State Assemblies, Executive Councillors of State Assemblies, and nobody else. No property-owning democracy is even within the far horizons to be seen in this country. We have had an Honourable Minister of Lands and Mines for twelve years and the Member who spoke last in fact confirms what I am saying, but there has been no fairness in the allocation of lands to the people at State levels. You amend the Constitution at your whims and fancies. For twelve years I am sure the Federal Government knows that there has been no fair allocation of lands to the *ra'ayat* at State levels at least in Perak. Why did not the Minister of Lands move an amendment to the Constitution to take over the power to administer lands in the States? You could do it. Why do you allow the situation to go on?

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is with regret that I have to say that at the last meeting of the State Assembly of Perak there were admissions to questions put by me that Executive Councillors' wives Members of the State Assembly and Members of the Executive Council of Perak, got lands in their own names and their associates' names in preference to other people, the common *ra'ayat*, who applied for those lands. Now, I do say that a man who is elected to an Assembly or even Parliament should not get a piece of land—it would be stupid of me to say that. What I say is this: nobody can ever give me an explanation why Mr "A", an Executive Councillor, was chosen in preference to Mr "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", up to "Z". Why was he chosen in preference to all these other people, who have not a scrap of land to their names, but Mr "A" has many scraps of land in his own name already.

There, I say, is mal-administration, there is a failure of the Alliance Government which has closed its eyes at Federal level to corrupt practices, and I use the word "corrupt" not in its legal sense under the Corruption Act but bad administration, dishonest administration at State levels—and that it is not only in the State of Perak, it is widespread in many States in this country. Therefore, the Alliance Government must admit failure to establish a property-owning democracy, except to further strengthen the hands of the capitalist-owning democracy for their own benefit in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, next, and that is a very important point, we come to the labour problems in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, the point is this: the Government said twelve years ago that they wanted to establish a democracy in this country and that in that democracy there would be the benefits that should be assigned to citizens of a democracy. Mr Speaker, Sir, over the wide fields of fundamental rights and liberties and privileges of citizens of a country, this Government has failed and that failure has to be admitted from whatever angle one may view it. Mr Speaker, Sir, in a true democracy, as the Alliance has declared twelve years ago, the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots" should have been bridged should have been closer, but what has happened is that the "have-nots" have been put in a position where they have more "have-nots" and the "haves" have become richer. That is the position that has happened in Malaysia, a counterpart to the—I am not being racialistic here, I use the word merely because it is illustrative—Chinese and the Indian capitalists now exists amongst the bumiputras, a capitalist group in the bumiputras under the guise of the Constitutional "special rights" clause. The "special rights" clause has been used for the past twelve years only for the benefit of a handful, of limited, privileged bumiputras in this country for their benefit and not for the benefit of the Nation or the bumiputras themselves in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, look at unemployment in this country. What has the

Labour Minister done? You are given figures: so many registered with the Labour Office. In the Municipality of Ipoh everyday not less than 50 per cent will come and ask for jobs, and I make it a point to instruct our officers to ask them, "Have you registered with the Labour Office?" At least 85 to 90 per cent of them say, "We have not ever registered with the Labour Office." Where then will you get a proper estimate of unemployment in this country? You can never get it from the Labour Offices because the people have no confidence in Labour Offices, they do not bother to register there. The amount of unemployment in this country would be tremendous. Who is to blame? What has the Government done in the last twelve years to ease unemployment? Has the Prime Minister, perhaps, been misinformed to blame the unemployed people? He says, "You fellows are too choosy. We went to give you jobs and you want to choose your jobs. Therefore there will be unemployment." Mr Speaker, Sir, you want 2,000, you want 3,000, to walk from Ipoh to Kuala Lumpur who would not choose; you ask them to sweep the roads, they will sweep the roads, they will sweep the roads; you ask them to clean the toilets, they will clean the toilets. I will bring you those 3,000. You give them the jobs—amongst the *bumiputras*, amongst other races. Boys educated in English, capable of doing a "class" job are prepared to sweep roads and some of them are sweeping roads at this very moment and you, the Government elected by the people, say "You are to blame, you are choosy, and that is why you are unemployed." Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a wrong impression to give to the country and it is an unfair impression to give to the outside world, that unemployment is due to the fault of the people themselves. That I think, is a statement which even the most ardent Alliance supporter will never support as being a true statement of facts.

What is the cause of unemployment and what are the remedies which the Government should have taken? Number one: you should have dealt with the unscrupulous trade unionists in this

country, trade unionists who make trouble, who get people sacked from their jobs and then say, "I am sorry. That is all I can do for you. Now you go and find a job somewhere else." You have trade unionists of that type in this country, trade unionists who foster strikes, who are prepared, for their own fame and glory, to jeopardise the position of hundreds of workers on estates and other places and then when they are in a lurch, leave them alone, trade unionists who do not have the funds to maintain a strike, and ultimately the strike must fail and the workers suffer. Has the Government taken any steps, to see that trade unions are properly advised, that there is a provision in law for trade unions to have advisers who can properly advise them, not interfere with them but advise them against unscrupulous trade unionists, and there are many in every field of trade unionism in this country, because unfortunately it has become more a mode of living for many of them than a mode of assisting workers in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, you turn out students from school, they have no jobs. population grows, jobs are required as they grow up, but there are no jobs. What does the Ministry of Labour do? What plans did they have in the last 12 years? Why did they allow the unemployment situation to get out of hand in this country? You may ask, "Well, what would you have done if you had the power to do something about unemployment?" Yes, there was a lot you could do. Number one: in Malaya you will find that there are commercial enterprises, large concerns: for example hotels, business concerns. They employ skeleton staff, they overwork the staff. The man wants to make as much profit as he can out of his concern. Why was not labour legislation passed to see that big concerns must employ sufficient labour, particularly when they deal with outside people like tourists and other people, that provision must be made for these firms and these establishments to employ sufficient labour, so that they cannot turn their workers into slave labour? That is what is happening. They employ

skeleton staff when they can well employ almost double the staff to properly run their establishments in this country. That is one thing which could have eased the situations to a degree, though not completely, and it is all a question of degree that we talk of when we say "ease unemployment". The Government should have conserved its resources, spent the money on enlarging staffs in public service departments. Today, if you go to Kuala Lumpur and you want to pay your telephone bill, you have to stand in a long line and, perhaps, wait there from half an hour to one hour before you reach the counter; and when you reach the counter, if it is time for closing, the man says, "Sorry, I am now closing, come back in the afternoon". Why can't you employ more people, why can't you employ more counters so that the public will be benefited, so that unemployment will go down? Don't tell me that there is no money because money should have been found and conserved to ease a situation which was necessary and advisable.

Mr Speaker, Sir, all countries industrialise, but industrialisation also has its attendant defects. One of it is that machine operation has come into Malaysia at such a pace that manual labour, the necessity for the labour of man, has diminished. One method by which the Government could have assisted in solving unemployment would have been to see that there was equal opportunity for manual labour, labour by human hands, and not complete mechanisation in industries in this country. There must be a compromise between mechanisation and the necessity to provide employment for your own people. These are a few steps, Sir. Some of them may not be worth considering, some of them may be, but every country has a plan, a programme to solve unemployment. Has the Ministry of Labour or this Government got any plan to solve unemployment, or to reduce unemployment in this country in the 12 years? No, they are not interested in that. They are more interested in building their little *surau*s, putting up their little lights in the rural areas so that

the bumiputra can come out on his motor cycle, come out to the town and then he finds, "Where am I going to ride my motor cycle? I got to park it somewhere because I have no money to buy petrol for my motor cycle". Even in your rural development plan for the last so many years, where is your ultimate objective of your rural development plan? What is the benefit of a rural development plan if you are only going to give the facility to come out and when you come out, you find that there is a blank wall against you. There is no benefit, there is only loss; you cause more misery than anything else.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now, as if all these problems of unemployment were not enough to cause resentment amongst the people, because resentment there must be where dissatisfaction exists. And when a country gets independence you expect your new masters—that is your own people—would be better than foreign masters and that is why you shout "Merdeka"; and when people realise that their own masters have done nothing better than foreign masters, except give them the dignity of being ruled by their own people, then they begin to ask themselves, "Where are we going to, what is our next avenue, in what way can we preserve our rights in this land which is our land?" Now, one thing that we cannot deny is that the *non-bumiputras* feel that they are victimised in this country, because they are *non-bumiputras* by virtue of special privileges—we do not want to go into the merits or demerits, but that feeling is persistent, it pervades the air. There is no up-rising in this country. I hope there never will be, and I am sure there never will be for many reasons, one of which is of course the existence of the internal security laws and attendant laws which curb and curtail the fundamental rights and liberties of the people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, no Government can claim to have been a success, if they have to have in existence security laws with the ferocity of enforcement that is carried out in this country. Then, they must admit failure not only to build a

united nation, but they must admit failure to control or wipe out the threat of Communism. Today, after 12 years, we still hear from our Ministers, from the Police, from the security experts, that Malaysia is in the throb or in the centre of a possible Communist explosion in this country from within and without. Therefore, factually and logically, Malaysia never won the battle against Communism; neither have you succeeded in controlling Communism more than before independence to this country.

Now, there must be a reason why. Why is it that in a rich country, a country with so much resources, Communism is still a threat to this land—a threat from within and from without? If it was a threat from without, you can understand. But here it is alleged that it is a threat from within, meaning therefore that our people, that sections sufficient to cause concern, are inclined to support subversive Communist activities in this country. Then, surely even the Alliance must ask themselves, why is it so, what has gone wrong? The answer is simple—desperation. Desperation is an avenue of escape for people looking for an avenue of escape.

Now, take the Labour Party. It is well to sit down here and blame them for boycotting the elections, for resigning from elected statutory bodies in this country. But, as I said earlier, ask yourselves: why did they take this step? Take the former Member for Dato Kramat. Surely, as far as we know, and the Honourable Prime Minister has said that he is no Communist. Why does he resign? Why does he resign from this House where he was elected by the people to come into this House to speak for the people? What impelled him to resign—a lawyer, a man long established in Penang with a good family background, respected? There must be a reason. A cultured man, a cultured brain, he stands up and openly says, "I resign because the allegation that democracy in this country is only half-baked is true. That is why I resign from this House." Now, let us examine and see whether it is in fact true.

Very often we have been told in this House, "You are lucky, people of Malaysia are lucky. You see, you have freedom here. Compare yourself with China; if you speak like this in China, your head will be chopped off. If you speak like this in Russia, your head will be chopped off." You do not compare democracy with Communism; you compare democracy with democracy.

Compare democracy in Malaysia with democracy in England; compare democracy in Malaysia with democracy in India, which the Honourable Minister of Finance said is one of the glowing examples of democracy in the world; compare democracy in Malaysia with democracy in the United States of America. Do not try to compare it with another form of government. Then you will realise that democracy in Malaysia is indeed half-baked and where it is half-baked, where it is non-existent for many purposes in this country, then desperation must set in and it is a pity, I say it is a pity that after 12 years of rule, with a majority such as the people gave the Alliance Party, for them to leave this House for another election, having destroyed democracy in this country when it was not necessary to so destroy it.

We will start off with a very important subject, of political parties and political activities. In which part of the world do you have a democracy where you must supply the name of your speaker to the Police before a man can mount a platform and speak? I say it is in Malaysia. In which part of the democratic world—and do not compare democracy with Communism—in which democratic country in the world can a police officer turn around and say, "I would not approve your licence if you are going to talk about education, if you are going to talk about the eleven condemned men?" In which part of the world you have that and still call it democracy? In which part of the world do you have a junior police officer having the power to tell you that—and he has the power under Minor Offences Ordinance? By the time you go to court and say he is exercising it wrongly, the

meeting will be over. In which part of the world do you have a police officer having the right to say, "This man cannot speak because his name is spelt wrongly in the permit"? Which police officer and which democracy has it? Even Chairman Mao, I think, would not be as unreasonable as that if you go to that extent.

Mr Speaker, Sir, you have the Police in this country arresting people. Even this morning, before I came to this Parliament, it was necessary for me to send a telegram to the Deputy Public Prosecutor of Alor Star telling him to go and intervene and see that certain people were not hammered and tortured in the police station at Sungei Patani. Every lawyer in this country knows that this is happening in the police stations and happening more frequently now, and it is the duty of everyone of us to stop it because it can happen to your supporters, it can happen to your enemies, but it is still happening to a human being and we must stop it and I know that there are many Alliance Members who know that it is happening.

Now, you may say: "All right, all this is true. Lawyers make reports, they are investigated but there is no evidence. What are we to do?" Where there is no evidence to charge in court you ask us, "What are we to do?" But where there is no evidence to charge in court, like Mr Karam Singh, you lock him up for 10 years and 20 years—that you can do; but where there is no evidence sufficient to charge in court a police officer for assault, you cannot even take disciplinary action against him—why? Is the Government then not aiding and abetting torture—physical and mental—in the police stations of this country? And I say the united voice of this House should demand a public enquiry into the methods used by the police in this country to extort evidence, which they should not, from persons who are detained in police stations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this a problem which arises from time to time. We shout, lawyers shout, it dies down for some time, and then it flares up again

in all its violence. Fellows have had to go to the hospital and get their heads stitched after they had been locked up. What does the police say? He fell down and broke his head. People have gone to hospital with circular burn marks. The doctor says, "Nothing can cause it except a cigarette." He had been in the lock-up for 5 days. That boy died, in fact, the boy died. He could not identify anybody because a hood was put over his head when he was burned. Where do you want to get evidence? From where? But circumstances are sufficient in those cases, but no action is taken.

Mr Speaker, Sir, during the Occupation, I think, it was General Yamashita who was later tried by the War Crimes and hanged for acts of his subordinates, acts of torture in the police stations and camps of Malaya. I ask this: If ever we get into power in this House, whom are we going to hang? The Minister of Home Affairs, the Commissioner of Police or the Inspector-General of Police for the malicious, wanton cruel acts of his subordinates in the police stations? Whom are we going to put on trial? Would any of them like to go on trial? I have no doubt they will be found equally guilty by the principles of vicarious liability as Yamashita was found. I hope that day will never come when we will have to establish War Crimes to deal with crimes that are now committed in the lock-ups and police stations of this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I feel very strongly on this matter, because it is a matter of public concern and public outcry at this very stage and at this very moment in his country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the course of so many years many of us have had occasion to speak on police duties. Now, as each person resident in a State, or a subject of a Ruler loves his Ruler, so too we in Perak dearly love our Ruler. Now, has the Government at the Federal level taken any action against the police officers concerned which made it necessary for the Ruler of the State of Perak to assume police duties? Has any action been taken? I refer to the Ruler of the State—I use

"police duties" under inverted commas because that is what they call police operations—going to apprehend illegal off-shore miners in Pangkor and later in Grik. Do the police realise to what danger they exposed our beloved Ruler? What if somebody had not recognised him and took a conk on his head? What if somebody had fired a shot not knowing it is the Ruler? In which country is it necessary for a Ruler to assume police duties? I feel very strongly because he was in jeopardy. Anything could have happened. Why is it necessary in this country for Ruler to have to go to that length and perform police duties of a dangerous nature? And the Ruler gave the reasons. He said: "Red tape. I have been telling them for so long and they did nothing about it. I have to assume their duties"—at such great risk. Any action taken? Any explanations given? Is the Ruler's comment correct, or incorrect? Or is it the intention of the Federal Government to expose Rulers to dangers like performing police duties? What is it? We would like to know; this House would like to know. The people of the State would like to know. We would like an assurance that there would be no need for the Ruler to repeat the performance in the State and that he will not be given grounds on which he will have to personally, at personal risk to himself, conduct police duties. We from the State of Perak are anxious to know and I was asked by my electorate particularly to express our deep concern at such activities going on due to the neglect of the police force. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will leave that as far as the police are concerned and hope to get a reply from the Honourable Minister.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Transport speaks in great praise of the Malaysia-Singapore Airlines. It is a good airline and I have travelled by that airline. Whenever possible I travel by it, but I feel I am travelling in a Japanese plane and not a Malaysian plane. In fact, many people feel that they are travelling in a Japanese airline and not a Malaysian airline. If you travel in a plane, if you

travel First Class—if you travel by Second Class, for some reason, they do not give you any souvenirs, I have travelled by Economy Class also and no souvenir was given—but if you travel by First Class they give you a souvenir. You open the fan, what do you find? Mount Fuji on the fan! They give you a menu card. What do you find? Sukiyaki Restaurant on the front page—“Visit Japan.” There is nothing Malaysian on that plane except, of course, Malaysian air hostesses and the stewards. They are obviously Malaysian-made and they are very courteous and very kind. Their service is very good. But, at least put some Malaysian symbol on the souvenir which you give to the people. Why is it necessary—outward trip, inward trip, Sabah trip—to have Mount Fuji. It is all Mount Fuji there! And you say you are giving a souvenir for people to remember M.S.A. by. I say it is fantastic. At least, let the Minister's picture be there (*Laughter*); if nothing else, at least that. Well, I do ask, put a Malaysian flavour on the souvenir you are giving to the people, so that they may keep it and say, “Well this is Malaysian Airlines and not Mount Fuji.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, Subang Airport came in for strong criticism in this House. It comes in for strong criticism almost every time one travels on international flights and people from international countries land in Subang Airport. There is something wrong with Subang Airport and it must be put right. Tourists are fed up when they arrive at Subang Airport. There is an entirely different atmosphere from countries which encourage tourism.

Speaking on tourism, what is the tourist attraction in Malaysia? Absolutely nothing. Until recently you could not even see a topless show in Malaysia, but now you can see topless shows. I do not know whether they are officially approved or they are not officially approved, but a number of hotels in Kuala Lumpur have topless shows and they have been witnessed by very prominent people. I assume they are approved. I do hope that the Kaum Ibu have given their blessings to that

type of entertainment in this country because it is certainly a tourist attraction, and no country can have a tourist trade unless you have attractions to cater for the tastes of all the various types of people, and the large majority of people want entertainment; and if you do not give them entertainment of high quality, your tourist trade must suffer. Singapore learnt it, Singapore changed its attitude and when we want entertainment we just cross into Singapore. I hope it will not be necessary for us to cross into Singapore in the future, but, perhaps a statement by the Minister concerned whether this is officially now approved with the blessings of Kaum Ibu, or whether they still say you can wear your baby doll dress for beauty contests but not a swimming costume still stands—I do not know which is which. I hope the Minister will tell us that these are approved shows, they must be approved shows because even Rulers have seen them. I assume the hotels would not dare to show them unless they are approved.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no publicity that attracts any tourists to Malaysia from outside Malaysia. If one travels to neighbouring countries or even far away countries, you will find very little is known of Malaysia as far as its attractions are concerned. Large sums of money are spent on the Tourist Department with no result and benefit. Now, we are asking expert to come in to teach us how to advertise our tourist attractions. It took how many years for Enche' Osman Siru to realise that we required experts to come in from other countries to tell him how to boost the tourist trade. It took him a large number of years. Why waste money for so many years, and now admit failure and ask other organisations to come in to assist him? I do hope that a strong stand will be taken with that Department, because obviously it does not exist for any useful purpose.

Recently I got a long envelope addressed to me with a drawing outside. I did not know from where. I expected something equally long inside—that long folder—but what did I find? I found a calender only so short inside such a long wrapper, and

good paper, costing money—heavy wastage of money by the Tourist Department, sending a calendar to each Member of Parliament; and I am sure many of you would have received that very long roller but much shorter calendar inside. Money is wasted on printing material which people would not like to read a second time, because it is not attractive, not attractive to anybody, in this country or outside this country. It does not give information which tourists want when they travel overseas or before they arrive at their destinations. Whilst in other countries tourist organisations publish books from which you can make head and tail of it. Here you cannot make head or tail of what they are trying to tell you. The facilities for tourism inside the country are bad, are poor, not properly organised. The ultimate result—the tourists run away from Malaysia.

Hotels in Malaysia shock the tourists. The charges are fantastic to the extend of amounting almost to extortion in Kuala Lumpur. Surely the Tourist Association can, with the co-operation of whatever you call it, the Tourist Board or whatever there is, ask these organisations which deal with tourists to be more reasonable and nowhere in the Far East do you pay as much for hotels as you pay in the Federation of Malaysia. Nowhere in the Far East, not even in Japan, do you pay as much as you have to pay in this country, and you expect tourists to come here for what, to see what? To see Batu Caves and go back, or to see Templer Park and go back? They are not going to do that.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Malaysian Railways will never improve. They will never improve so long as the present persons in charge of Malaysian Railways remain in charge of Malaysian Railways. The Second Class is filthy, the First Class is, speaking comparatively, dirty, except for the air-conditioned coaches and unless something is done, travel by road is going to overtake travel by train almost bringing trains to a standstill.

The Honourable Minister of Transport speaks of road safety, blames the

cyclists, and says they must have education. But an equally big killer comes from Commerce and Industry. What is the saying, “Support local industry”, “Buy Dunlop tyres”—that is the call, “Buy Dunlop tyres”. Well, I had to buy Dunlop locally made tyres because my car could not get any other tyres in a hurry. I wanted four tyres. I went to the shop, it took me from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 9.30 at night. The man used an electronic balancer, he used an old model hand balancer, he could not balance the tyres. So 9.30 at night I went back, my four tyres were not balanced. I phoned up Dunlops, they brought another nine tyres. They said, “Some of our tyres are not standard, you choose and balance.” We had to fit all nine tyres to my car, three could balance finally, one could balance with over-weight. That is Dunlop locally manufactured and we are told by Commerce and Industry “Support local manufacture.”

A few days ago two back tyres of a European's car burst. He is now in the Ipoh Hospital. For no reason it burst. Tyres peel off as you are driving on the road. Of course, they are very good; they say, “Very sorry, here are two new tyres for you”. Not good enough. If the man dies you can give him a million tyres and it would not bring him back. What is the Ministry of Commerce and Industry doing? Have they not received this complaint? Have they not received complaints of Dunlop tyres finishing at three thousand miles? Even if you drive, as I say, as fast as a mad man you cannot finish a tyre in three thousand miles. Yet Dunlop can achieve the impossible. Has the Ministry of Commerce and Industry done anything? Dunlop tyres can blister, they can come out in lumps on the sides. Has the Ministry of Commerce and Industry never heard of these things? What steps have been taken to remedy this? I hear of Standards Institute, I suppose they deal with matters like this. Dunlop tyres have no standard. What is going to be done about it? You would not let us import tyres, you tax them so high that it becomes exorbitant. You put a killer on the road and say, “Use those tyres.”

I would like an explanation whether these matters have come to the attention of the Government. They must have been because I am sure some Ministers must have suffered the same fate. I think the Member for Penang Utara, Mr Geh, if I may mention his name, he suffered the same fate. And I am sure many Members of Parliament have complaints on Dunlop tyres locally made. What remedies have been taken? What steps has Dunlop taken to assure the people that there will be standard in their products? Nothing, as far as I can gather. All they can say is: "Sorry, I will give you a new tyre. Don't worry". We are not interested in your new tyre, we are interested in your old tyre lasting its life, with safety for persons who buy from you. It is, I think, fortunate that so far Dunlops have not been sued in court for supplying defective material to the public.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking on Commerce and Industry again, this morning a question was asked about a certain company. When further questions were asked, it became embarrassing; we were told that an investigation is on. Does the Ministry of Commerce and Industry know that a lot of hanky-panky crooked business in companies is being set up in this country? Are they taking any precautionary steps, particularly on the question of turning private companies into public companies? Even if you want to help *bumiputras*, do you realise that *bumiputras* are being played out by people who form these private companies? They sell shares, they allot shares before they come to Government and say, "Now we turn it into a public company. What is left give it to the *bumiputras*". So many percent of what? Not all the shares. So many percent of the shares which are left before it is turned into a public company. That is what is happening in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Can the Minister tell us what precaution he is taking to see that these things do not happen? And if they did happen, then they must be put right. I do not think any steps are being taken because, as I said, protection of *bumiputra* interests

means only protection of a few *bumiputras*, not the *bumiputras* generally.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the administration of justice in this country is a matter of concern. I was glad when the Honourable Minister started off by visiting court houses. For years I have been watching a court house in Kuala Lipis. I was very intrigued whenever I went to that court. There were chairs which should have two arms but every chair had only one arm (*Laughter*). So I casually asked them, "What is wrong, how is it possible that all these chairs have only one arm each?" They said, "No, two of them broke their arms, so we made them uniform by taking off one arm from all the others." (*Laughter*). It is difficult to sit, and after you speak if you want to sit you have got to watch which side you are trying to get in. And those chairs are still there, and that court is still in the same condition after so many years. Mr Speaker, Sir, what improvements are being made to our courts from which this country gets a large portion of its revenue, from which the subjects expect justice? I don't see much improvement. After 12 years we are leaving this House, leaving the courts in the same condition. I agree there are a few new courts which have been built, but old courts have remained old courts. Supply of books are inadequate for a magistrate to look or understand what he is administering in court. Mr Speaker, Sir, I was glad that new judges have been appointed, but I would have been happier to see if more judicial officers at all levels have been appointed to clear the backlog. Now, lawyers have been blamed. It has been said lawyers ask for postponements, and when lawyers ask for postponements everybody seems to talk. But, when the police go into court and say, "I am not ready," nobody seems to hear about that. I know of Public Prosecutors who can phone up a magistrate and say: "I am not ready, postpone my case". And he gets it just like that. Is that the way in which administration of justice must go on in this country? I don't think so. If the Police are not ready a man is entitled to be set at liberty until such time as the Police are ready and

he can be re-arrested. Mr Speaker, Sir, administration of justice is of utmost importance in this country. It is unfortunate that we have a weak, inefficient, spineless Bar Council in this country which does not interest itself in any legislation which affects the people. That may be the fault of ourselves for electing such a Bar Council, but it is the duty of the Government to put it right.

Mr Speaker, Sir, elections are around the corner and at every election one hopes that democratic practices will be maintained. One of the essentials of a good election is impartiality of Police officers. From experience in the previous elections, I am not talking of Ipoh or Menglembu, because even the Police can do nothing there to cause damage to the Opposition parties, but in other constituencies, reports were made of a policeman telling a voter to vote for "*kapal layar*", in the presence of so many people. A report was made, nobody ever heard anything more on that report. Why? Either the man who made the report should have been charged for making a false report, or that policeman should have been dealt with in accordance with the law. Why was neither done? Why was it a closed book, and that is not an isolated case. Reports have been made against Police personnel of many election offences committed by them, and up-to-date I have never heard of action being taken against a Police officer. Why? If the report is false, charge the man who made the report for making a false report. If not, why don't you tell us what has happened to these reports years ago. You just take no action and you expect parties to behave on a gentleman's agreement. Is that why the Election Commission is calling a meeting to have a gentleman's agreement again, where no remedy is available? If anybody is foolish enough to be hookwinked into another gentleman's agreement, let him be a fool. But so far as the P.P.P. is concerned, if you are giving us no remedy, and if others take the law into their own hands, we will take the law into our own hands, except that we will not use violence. That is all. If you don't want to conduct yourself in accordance with the law,

then don't expect others to do it. And if others report you and you take no action, then don't expect others or the electors to have confidence in your administration of the election. Mr Speaker, Sir, when that polls meeting is called I shall put reports, dates, times, and places and ask the Election Commission what have you done with it; otherwise, why do you ask us to come to another polls meeting.

Sir, it is not surprising because where the Police are concerned there seems to be reluctance on the part of the Government to prosecute. Remember that Police Co-operative Housing Society? As far as the Sungei Way one is concerned there has been action, and the case is pending in court. What happened to the Police Co-operative Housing Society raised by the Member for Batu and which I now raise? What has happened to the allegation of almost one million dollars passing hands overnight within 24 hours. I know as a fact—don't ask me from where—but I know that that matter was not referred to the Anti-Corruption. Why was that matter not referred to the Anti-Corruption although the allegation clearly came within the Prevention of Corruption Act. Why? Because high Police personalities, high Government personalities were involved? Even up-to-date there has been no Anti-Corruption investigation of that matter, and I ask, why? I ask why responsible officers against whom the allegation must have been known were transferred out of the State, out of West Malaysia in double quick time. Is this what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister says, "We are very keen to stamp out corruption in this country?"

An investigation was promised to the Member for Batu. Who investigated it? An allegation against the Police, allegation against very high-ups in the Police, investigated by whom? By the Police? If so, what is the result of the investigation? What has happened to the million-dollar allegation which was made? Why is it that there has been no report on it? Why is it that the Anti-Corruption was not asked to investigate that particular report? Why not? It

was the duty of the Anti-Corruption. Why did not you hand it to them? Because the Anti-Corruption is neutral—because if you handed it to the Anti-Corruption, I have no doubt within a short time a number of heads would have rolled from the Police Force and many of them may perhaps have been standing in the same dock where others are standing? Is that why you do not want the Anti-Corruption to touch it? Because, perhaps, you cannot influence the Director of Anti-Corruption as you can influence subordinate Police officers in the regular Police Force? You tell me why the Anti-Corruption was not asked to investigate a serious allegation of that nature made in this House by a representative of the people on more than one occasion with figures given to boot. Surely, it is time! We kept quiet, but we watched the situation. We gave you the long rope, sufficient rope to stretch it right from Kedah to Sabah, but still no answer came. And surely at this meeting of this House, which may perhaps be the last and I may not be here—people may say, “Do not come back here, we do not want you to go there”. So, I must use my opportunity to ask what has happened to this matter. But if the people send me back here, I will see that I get an answer to that, and I want to see that heads roll, if heads should roll, in fact. The questions I ask on those are these: (1) why was Anti-Corruption not asked to investigate; (2) who investigated it at all, and what is the result of the investigation? But the first is a more pertinent one. By delay in investigation, evidence disappears, people leave the country, some never come back, some cannot be brought back. You destroy evidence—I would not like to go so far as to say intentionally; but perhaps so, and at a later stage you say, “Well, there is no evidence.” That is not good enough.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the University Society, we were told this morning that although there was no evidence of an act of corruption, there was evidence of a criminal breach of trust. Mr Speaker, Sir, it seems to be taking a long time, a very long time, to investigate a simple allegation of criminal breach of trust of this nature. Is it suggested

that as soon as it became a criminal breach of trust, the Anti-Corruption Agency passed on the file to, what I term in relation to Anti-Corruption the Civil Police? Why was it necessary? It is surely not necessary for Anti-Corruption to turn over what they subsequently find to be C.B.T. to another Police Department for investigation to start all over again. Surely, the Anti-Corruption can recommend, “This is the charge on which “A”, “B”, “C”, “D” should be brought before the Courts of Justice.” I would like a more categoric answer from the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister as to whether it has been decided to charge any of these persons with criminal breach of trust, whether the investigations have been completed; if not, within how long do they expect to complete the investigations in that matter? They are important, because many people are involved in it and, again, personalities of renown and fame or, should I say, ill-fame, are connected with this matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at the coming polls, many issues will be put before the people. The people will make their choice on records, on past experiences, on what they think is right and good for themselves and for their generations in this country. People will ask themselves, “Have the twelve years that have gone by brought this country attendant benefits which we expected?”. The answer must surely be, “No, it has not brought that degree of sufficient benefits which an enlightened Government of the people could have given to this nation, a prosperous nation, a nation of wealth, a nation which need not have gone begging for loan after loan to foreign countries.” Mr Speaker, Sir, the people will ask, “What happened to our monies, what happened to the monies which they collected in income tax, what happened to the monies they collected in income tax, what happened to the monies they collected in indirect taxation, what happened to the monies they collected by selling Welfare Lottery tickets, what happened to the monies they collected by floating our loans?” The *bumiputras* will ask, “Now, it is twelve years, what have we got?—Yes, we have got our little mosques,

we have got our little suraus, we have got our little lights and drains. Beyond that, what have we got? Have we got a future better than the future which was here in the past?" the *bumiputra* will ask. Another *bumiputra* will answer him and say, "No, you have your little mosque, you have your little *sura*, you have your little light", but he will also say, "Ah! I have these, but the Minister's children and the children of the Director of a company they have Australian education, they have English education, they have education in a foreign country, to become, perhaps, engineers, economists, lawyers, doctors." Then, the *bumiputra* is going to say, "Well, I think all this thing about special privileges is a humbug and it has not benefited me; I can see my light, I can ride out", and he will say, "In Malaysia, where you could not see a *bumiputra* beggar before independence, today you can see him on Mountbatten Road and that is the progress the Alliance policy of rural development has brought to the *bumiputras* of this country." That is the development which has come and that is what will be in the mind of the *bumiputra*. Whether the *bumiputra* votes Opposition or not, we are not interested. But I say many of them are not going to vote the Alliance, they are not going to vote "kapal layar". They may stay at home, but they are not going to vote "kapal layar". Many of them may vote P.M.I.P.—just to defeat you they may vote P.M.I.P.—because they will look for an avenue of escape just as the non-Malays will look for an avenue of escape; and their avenue of escape may well lie with an alternative of the P.M.I.P.

The urban folk will ask themselves, "Well, the M.C.A. is very good; twelve years they have been in power; what have they given us?" The Chinese will say, "They have given us the lock-up; they have given us the wallops from the Police; they have given us taxation; they have taken our monies—in the majority our monies; they have closed our schools; they have branded us as disloyal communistic elements in this country; they have said and accepted the principle that we are second-class

citizens, some of us are unfit to be Prime Ministers of this Country, although we may be elected on a majority party ticket." Many of them will say, "We are citizens, but under the Constitution we cannot be State Secretaries, because we are not Muslims." Many of them will say, "We cannot be Menteri Besar, because we are not *bumiputras*." Then they will ask themselves, "What is the M.C.A. talking—what have we got?" They will say, "Yes, if we open our mouths, our citizenship may be taken away like that of Lim Lian Geok, and the M.C.A. will say, "Very good, he is a disloyal man"—that is what the people will say. That is what the people will say. But it is not a good sign, it is a bad sign. It is a bad sign because that kind of argument is an argument of hatred of bitterness, and I would rather have the Alliance defeated not with bitterness or with enmity. I would rather have them defeated because of their lack of understanding of a good national policy, because if you defeat somebody with bitterness, then you expect something from a new Government far beyond the comprehension, perhaps, of man himself and that brings trouble, but that is a situation created by this Government, that is a situation of danger. On international politics, remember in 1957, when I said, "Recognise, have friendly relations with Russia"? What did you all shout? That man is a Communist, he is Chin Peng's agent. Yet, in twelve short years you are hugging the Russians bear right in Kuala Lumpur—in twelve short years. I said, "Recognise Communist China, one of the great nations of the world, whether it is Mao Tse Tung's nation or anybody else's nation, it is a nation of millions and you cannot exist in the world, without having them for consultation, discussion and peaceful progress in the United Nations." You still say, "No". But I say the day won't be long, when you will say, "Yes" as you have changed your minds of Russia, because that must come, it is inevitable, because China as a nation will exist. Whether it will exist as a Communist nation under Mao Tse Tung or under some other Mao, we as

a small nation cannot afford to say, "We don't know of or we don't bother about the existence of China." Do you realise what could happen in this country, if you had a China hostile to you? Do you realise that if Marcos attacks on one side, China lends support on the north, Malaysia cannot be defended by any number of your local forces? Do you realise that the country can be over-run not permanently but temporarily, bringing untold misery and suffering to the people? Yet when Marcos wants to make peace, talk peace, be friends at every turn you put a spoke in the wheel, at every small opportunity you give a dig at Marcos. If Government thinks it is wise, it is your privilege, you are running the country. But I say running the country, don't bring the country to the brink of another war as you did bring it, almost twice, almost three times, in the course of the twelve years that have passed. When the British forces withdraw, when foreign troops are no longer here for you to talk big, if there is trouble in this country, by the time they reach this country, you will at least temporarily be finished. Those are not my words, those are the words of the Honourable Prime Minister, or rather not those words—he said this, "If a big nation attacks us and other forces can't come in time, I will ask the people to surrender". Do you want that situation to arise where the people will be asked to surrender to a foreign power? It may be that discretion is the better part of valour, but why get yourselves into a situation such as that?

Internationally, the Alliance Government has been a total failure. What have you done about the apartheid in South Africa? Speak a lot, talk a lot, beyond that what? Have you supported any move for more drastic action by the African bloc? Have you supported anything? No. The Honourable Prime Minister in London says, "I don't advocate the use of violence in South Africa". Why? Because many people will die. History of man has shown that man will die for what is right, and the black African is ready to die in South Africa for his generation to come in that land. Why then don't you use

force? Why then don't you use force, do away with the racialists of South Africa? The Africans are ready to die, if they must die in the cause of liberating not only South Africa, but liberating the world from colour prejudice, and the Prime Minister of Malaysia says, "I won't support the use of force because people will die". People have died in wars, for what? To protect rights, liberties, fundamental rights, not for themselves but for their generations and the peoples of the world, for that they are prepared to die and the South African is prepared to die—if necessary to stand and die in mass numbers. Therefore there is no logical argument to support the saying that "Force cannot be used in South Africa." Where are you going to? If that is your stand on South Africa, then you are wrong, and it will bring shame to an Asian nation to say, "Let us sit back, let us have sanction", when you know sanction is not having any effect, when you know that Britain for some reason is not prepared to use force.

U.S.A. black power—black discrimination. What is Malaysia doing? Why do you speak of South Africa? Why don't you speak of America? Have you taken any steps? Have you even condemned apartheid of U.S.A.? Have you done anything to show our resentment to the Americans that we are not in support of the racialists of America? You have not. You may say, well that nation is so big, they have their own leaders. True, but you interfere in all nations' affairs but when it suits you, you say, "We don't want to interfere." Mr Speaker, Sir, in the United Nations, our delegations and our stand on the various issues have been consistently devoid of any practical sensibility. You just follow a group. I have never heard in the United Nation any new, novel suggestions to solve world problems from our Malaysian delegation. Singapore delegation—Yes. They put a problem; they give a solution.

Yesterday, the Honourable Minister of Finance, as usual was very smart. He said, "Well we are following Singapore. Go and address this to your

masters in Singapore." Is that the attitude to adopt? Are you not annoying Singapore by asking a Malaysian Parliament Member to go and tell it to his masters in Singapore? Is that the way a Cabinet Minister speaks of a friendly country. And what was he talking about? He was talking about the amendment to the election laws in Singapore. Now, the Amendment is quite different from the amendments passed in this House yesterday. He brought India as an example. What does that amendment say? It does not say that there shall be no election to fill a vacancy. It preserves the principles of election to the seat. It says an election shall be held, it only strikes out the period within which it shall be held. India says the same, "An election shall be held." It strikes out the period within which that must be held. The Honourable Minister of Finance was trying to tell us that is the same as doing away with an election for a vacancy. It is certainly not. There was a good reason why those amendments were made in India and in Singapore—and he ridicules Singapore by saying, "Go and tell your masters there"; and the good reason was this. It was a period of upheaval, of unrest, of rioting, of burning, of looting, of killing. You want an election held with those conditions existing in those countries at that time? That is why discretion was given to the Supervisor to hold it at the most appropriate time. Has that power been abused? Has it ever been abused in India? It has not been. Elections have been held but you take away the principles of elections and you add insult to injury on Singapore by saying go and tell this to your masters. Is that the way, Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia fosters international good relations? Why does Malaysia object to Singapore being a base for defence, for the establishment of forces? Why? Is it not petty? Is it not purely personal vindictiveness on the part of Malaysia? World experts say Singapore is good. Our experts—I don't know whether they are world experts or what experts—say Singapore is no good. Just like that! And you expect the world to sympathise with you in your time

of trouble, if your time of trouble comes, as indeed one day it may come? I do not think you are going to get that sympathy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, to defend Malaysia, after twelve years in office, you have left behind nothing. The Armed Forces of Singapore are expanding rapidly, are expanding solidly, they are expanding with pride, and every man is in the Armed Forces—he is proud to be a soldier in the defence of his island of Singapore. If you go to Singapore you will get that impression. In Malaysia, where do you get that pride? Where do you get that feeling of oneness in the country? Do you get that feeling of oneness, of pride, to defend the Nation? You don't. You don't get it, because the conditions are not conducive to that sort of feeling, because the conditions in Malaya established by the Alliance Government are: to die, you die together; to fight, you fight together; if you are shot, you die together—bumiputras and non-bumiputras never mind; but when you want a job, bumiputras come first, you come second. In that way do you expect to foster oneness, the feeling of belonging? You can't. You can never do it, because if you distinguish between privileges, then there must be a distinction between duties; but where there is no distinction between duties and there is distinction in privileges, you have left behind a trail of explosives, a trail of explosives, where a match burnt at one end will carry through and explode right in our faces. That is what the Alliance Government has left in this country after twelve years of rule, twelve years of misrule, which I hope will come to an end, or if not to an end will come to such a situation that the people of Malaysia will force on the Alliance Government a situation where you will have to seek a coalition with the Opposition to run this country. Then and then only I say, can we build a true Malaysia for true Malaysians to be proud of and to live in. Mr Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, I stand to fully support the Supply Bill, 1969, and in doing so I particularly want to

touch on Head B. 17, Jabatan Pelajaran—Malaysia Timor. It is noted that some increases have been made to the allocation towards the development and progress in the field of education for the State of Sabah. Those increases are very welcome, especially if one says that Sabah is a "trouble baby". But actually I do not agree with that. To term Sabah as a "trouble baby", is not at all true. Sabah can be termed as a useful, healthy, young member of the Malaysian nation, which brings about the jealousy of our neighbour. This young useful member will grow to be a very helpful member of the Nation. But for the present moment it requires a lot of nurturing, the instillation of knowledge, that is, education; and therefore I particularly touch on education in Sabah.

It is clearly noted also that since the formation of Malaysia almost every child can find a place in school and the standard of education has been much improved, but still more is required to be done towards progress and development in the field of education in Sabah, that is, we require more Malay Medium Secondary Schools to absorb the "passes" from the Malay Medium Primary Schools and also more vocational schools to absorb the unfortunate secondary school leavers in Sabah, and more trade schools to absorb the very unfortunate overaged primary school leavers in the State. It is also high time that the Federal Government provide a University College to the State for those who are unfortunately not awarded scholarships to go overseas and for those who are not awarded scholarships to Malaya; and they themselves can't afford to go overseas at their own expenses.

I have also grievances to bring to the attention of the Minister concerned over problems that mostly affect the aided schools in Sabah. It can be seen very clearly that we are short of teachers for the higher secondary school level and we are very grateful and happy to have the Peace Corps volunteers offering their free services in the higher secondary schools in Sabah. But if what I was told is true, the

Government is going to do away with these Peace Corps volunteers after this year. With the termination of the services offered by these Peace Corps volunteers the aided schools especially will find it very difficult to replace these volunteers and I hope the Minister of Education will take steps to try to help the aided schools in Sabah to replace these volunteers. Talking about teachers taking classes in the higher secondary school levels, in view of the fact that it is very difficult to engage these teachers from West Malaysia, some of these heads of aided schools, or principals of these schools, have even taken steps to engage teachers from New Zealand, from Australia, and quite a lot from India—of course with the approval of the Department of Education. When these people arrived of course, they were given if not verbal agreements, written agreements that they are going to teach there for three years. I am not going to criticise, but I just want to bring this to the attention of the Minister of Education in particular, so that consideration can be given. The present strict policy of the Government in the renewal of the work-pass of these degree teachers from India, from Australia, and New Zealand really affects the smooth running of the secondary schools, especially run by Missions, because at the end of the year these teachers have to sit down there waiting for the approval of their work passes before they can start teaching. So, I appeal to the Minister, although policy must be the same throughout Malaysia, for the policy to be made a bit more flexible in East Malaysia in view of the fact that we do need these degree teachers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we do away with these Peace Corps volunteers and also these degree teachers, in my view the aided schools in Sabah will find it very difficult to run the schools. There may be offensive cases affecting the Peace Corps or degree teachers, but you can deal with them individually, or use the proper channel. They have got their organisations to deal with them. They can be given 24-hours notice or something like that, but do not treat them as a whole and because of these few

characters we are going to do away with these people. These people benefit the students in Sabah pursuing further education, especially those who cannot afford to go overseas and their departure will affect them very much.

I wish also to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister of Education that we have a College for training teachers there and that College is a Dayak College; but the College finds it very difficult to recruit trainees. Sir, there arises the question why? The School Certificate leavers find it not attractive to join the teaching profession, because they join the College for 2 years and after completing the course they will get a point of entry of, say, \$270, which as compared to other professions or other lines is rather poor. For instance, in a bank a School Certificate leaver will get \$280 for a start if he joins the medical profession, he will start with \$180 with normal yearly increments of \$10. At the same time they are under training and after 3 years training, they will get, say a point of entry of \$490. So, you see the differences. So, all the good materials from the schools in Sabah the School Certificate leavers will go to the other lines because the teaching profession is not attractive and after all, they want to earn a living. So, we get only the inferior material and, Mr Speaker, Sir, for these reasons quite a lot of School Certificate leavers from West Malaysia have been admitted into that Training College.

I have also one nasty case to bring to the attention of the Minister of Education. That is the behaviour of the present Secretary for External Examinations in Sabah. He is an educated man, he sits behind his desk, but he discharges his duty according to what he thinks is right. Take this case, for example. A private candidate who wished to sit for the School Certificate Examination usually approached this officer for approval to sit for that examination and usually \$5 will be charged for each subject to be taken—Biology under Head 30, Geography under Head 20, or something like that. So this private candidate wished to sit

for 7 subjects and paid \$35 and he went home very happy because he was accepted. When the examinations took place, that particular boy went to the examination centre. When he was seated in the examination hall, the invigilator told him "You cannot sit for this subject. It has been cancelled." So, this boy rushed back, got hold of his receipt, showed it—Biology accepted. So, the invigilator rang up this Secretary, but he ruled out. He said "No, ask the boy to leave the room, he is not allowed to sit". So, he is taking his decision without thinking of the fate of that student. He is an educated man, he should know the psychological effect on that particular student. What happened when he sat for the other subjects, the disappointment always remains there. He never considered that. So, I think it is high time to find out the facts and I suggest that we can get another person who is more suitable to take the place of this officer.

I would like also to make comments on the despatch of funds especially towards the award of scholarships, native scholarships or other scholarships, for the students in Sabah. I think that the despatch of funds is still delayed. Usually a principle is informed how many of his students' scholarships had been renewed, or new applicants had been approved. But the fund was not there. The principals of schools have to pay the teachers out of the school fees from the students and contributions from the Government. In all cases, the students, although they are awarded scholarships, have to bring their school fees along because their principal has no money to pay the teachers. In most cases, some of these poor pupils, especially the *bumiputras*, have to part with their very needed animal, the buffalo, just to meet the demand of the school, that is to pay school fees, and therefore I appeal to the Department concerned to make it possible to despatch funds to the State as early as possible. Thank you.

Tuan Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Anggaran Per-

belanjaan bagi tahun 1969 yang dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap, yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan Perkhidmatan Polis Negara. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini saya mengambil kesempatan menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh kepada pehak Polis dalam negara kita ini yang mana tugas² Polis menjaga keamanan di-dalam negara kita ini di-pandang-nya sa-makin besar dan sa-makin mustahak, tetapi walau macham mana pun demi sa-tahun ka-satahun, kita dapat lihat kecekapan² Polis kita makin bertambah. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam tahun 1968 sa-hingga 1969 banyak-lah perkara² yang telah terjadi dalam negeri kita ini. Penchuri² bermahraja-lela dan dan juga perompak² sangat berani, dengan terang²-nya perompak² ini menyamun di-tempat² dalam bandar², di-tempat² yang terang, tetapi oleh sebab kecekapan Polis kita dapat mengatasi dapat menangkap, walau pun sa-tengah²-nya sa-hingga terkorban jiwa mereka itu sendiri, maka ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil kesempatan menguchapkan terima kaseh banyak dan sa-tinggi² tahniah di-atas kecekapan Polis kita, Polis Negara yang menjaga kita dan negara kita sekarang ini, tetapi sayang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pehak² Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini yang memandang sepi, yang memandang musoh mereka kepada pehak polis Negara kita. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sebabkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat, bahagian kecil ini, yang memandang musoh mereka dan memandang hina kepada Polis ini, kerana mereka tidak dapat menjalankan segala huru-hara, yang chuba hendak menjatuhkan Kerajaan kita dan membuat huru-hara dalam negeri kita ini. Saya harap-lah kepada Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengawasi dan berwaspada terhadap Ahli² Yang Berhormat ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beraleh saya berchakap dalam perkara per-

tahanan negara kita. Pada fikiran saya kalau kita pandangan keadaan negara kita dan keadaan negara² di-sakeliling negara kita ini, maka wajib sangat-lah bagi Kerajaan kita mengadakan satu undang², mewajibkan pemuda² yang berumur 18 tahun sa-hingga 40 tahun memasoki Tentera Sukareal Negara. Saya memberi sokongan yang penoh terhadap Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra Padang Terap tadi yang membuat chadangan ini, di-sebabkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sahaja kita dapat menjimat dan dapat memurahkan pertahanan negara kita, tetapi sa-lain daripada menjimat perbelanjaan negara² yang satu masaalah yang besar dan banyak lagi perkara² yang dapat faedah kepada ra'ayat² negara kita ini dan juga kepada negara kita, terutama sa-kali, saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya pemuda² kita yang berumur 18 tahun ini ia-itu boleh dikatakan maseh mentah di-dalam fikiran dan tidak tetap lagi jiwa mereka itu, ka-mana mereka hendak di-halakan. Kalau sa-kira-nya jiwa mereka ini dilateh dengan disiplin tentera, atau pun atoran tentera, yang kita tahu ada dengan jam-nya, makan, bangun, minum dan tidor, semua-nya dengan atoran dan dengan ada disiplin. Saya perchaya pemuda² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat menjauhkan, atau pun tidak dapat di-pengarohi oleh anasir yang akan menjatuhkan moral pemuda² kita. Saperti mana yang kita tahu sekarang ini banyak pemuda² kita yang mengikut² pemuda² di-sabelah Amerika dan Eropah saperti menaruhkan rambut yang panjang² dengan tidak jaga dan juga yang menghisap ganja dan berbagai² chara lagi, terutama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pandang pemuda² kita, orang² Melayu, kerana pemuda² kita orang Melayu ini ada dengan keugamaan-nya ia-itu Ugama Islam yang sangat² menegah chara² hippies yang di-jalankan oleh sa-tengah² pemuda di-Negara² Barat.

Lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pandang ini satu perkara yang besar juga. Dengan ada-nya kerahan tenaga tentera yang hendak mewajibkan pemuda², menjalani latehan tentera ini, maka dapat kita membuktikan atau pun dapat kita memileh yang mana-kah

ra'ayat² negara ini yang sa-betul²-nya ta'at setia kapada negara, kerana sadikit tahun yang lampau ada negara kita ini telah mewajibkan, mengerahkan tenaga tentera ini, banyak pemuda² dalam negara kita ini telah lari keluar daripada negara kita ini, kerana lari daripada kerahan tenaga ini. Jadi ini satu masaalah yang baik, supaya dapat kita membersehhkan atau pun melihat dengan terang-nya, atau pun membuktikan yang mana pemuda² dalam negara ini yang menumpahkan ta'at setia kapada negara kita sa-benar² atau pun sa-mata² hendak hidup dengan senang-lenang dalam negeri kita. Lagi satu, di-dalam mewajibkan tentera ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapat mengurangkan penganggoran kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya dapat tahu timbul-nya penganggoran ini ialah daripada pemuda² yang banyak-nya daripada kampong², kerana pemuda² ini asal-nya, ibu bapa orang² bertani, bersawah; sa-sudah mereka itu memasoki sekolah Inggeris dan tidak mendapat kelulusan L.C.E., umur-nya sa-makin meningkat, pemuda² ini berasa malu hendak menolong ibu bapa-nya bersawah atau bertani kerana ada sadikit sa-banyak pelajaran, tetapi pelajarannya tidak menchukupi untuk memberi kehidupan pada masa sekarang ini.

Pada fikiran saya, sa-kira-nya pemuda² ini yang mempunyai kelulusan rendah, di-beri latehan tentera, seperti mana yang saya terangkan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam tentera ini ada satu disiplin yang kuat. Dengan ada disiplin² itu boleh jadi, dan saya perchaya akan jadi pemuda² ini telah hilang segala malu² mereka sa-lama mereka di-kampong yang tidak mahu bekerja menjadi kuli atau menjadi buroh, tidak mahu bekerja menolong ibu bapa dan tidak mahu menjalankan dia, maka timbul jiwa mereka itu suka bekerja dan kuat bekerja, dengan sebab latehan tentera dan ada disiplin. Ini-lah Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya harap supaya Kerajaan mengadakan satu undang² yang mengerah pemuda² kita ini daripada umur 18 tahun sa-hingga umur ka-40 tahun menjadi tentera sukarela dalam negara kita ini, chuma Kerajaan yang akan mengeluarkan tak berapa banyak belanja barangkali

pakaian sa-ragam dan juga perbelanjaan² untuk mereka berlateh.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir sekali saya suka-lah hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan MARA. MARA ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah satu chara yang hendak menjalankan pertolongan kapada bumiputra dan banyak-lah yang sudah dapat kemajuan yang di-jalankan oleh MARA ini. Saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kapada Pengerusi MARA dan pegawai² MARA sakalian, tetapi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya berasa MARA ini kurang dapat keuntongan bahkan harus barangkali menjadi rugi ia-itu berkenaan dengan bas² MARA yang jalan di-kampong². Dalam negeri Kedah ada banyak juga bas² MARA yang jalan, tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang² bas² MARA ini jalan di-jalan yang lengang yang tidak ada orang, chuma drebar-nya sahaja pusing pergi dua tiga-puluh batu balek dengan tidak ada passenger, tidak ada orang. Jadi jalan² yang di-khaskan kapada bas² MARA ini saya ingat tidak berkenaan langsung. Jalan yang hanya bendang samata² hutan rimba dan saya harap-lah segala rayuan² saya pada hari ini dapat di-timbang, dapat di-halusi oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berjabatan kita ia-itu Pengerusi MARA.

Lagi satu Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah daripada masa sekarang ini bagi Yang Berhormat Pengerusi MARA kita ini mengambil kesempatan ia-itu yang kita tahu satu jalan yang akan di-buka dari Pantai Timor ka-Pantai Barat. Jadi jalan ini kalau dari mula lagi kita khaskan ia-itu untuk MARA bukan sahaja dapat kita mengadakan bas² atau pun teksi² sewa bahkan lori² pengangkutan yang berat². Ini pun saya dengar ada sharikat² lain yang telah mula meminta atau pun memohon kebenaran hendak buat sharikat² pengangkutan jalan yang akan di-buat dan akan di-buka ini. Ini-lah saya harap daripada mula-nya supaya pehak Yang Berhormat Pengerusi MARA dapat mereservekan atau pun menentukan yang jalan daripada Pantai Timor ini yang baharu akan di-buka sa-hingga ka-Pulau Pinang atau Pantai Barat ini di-khaskan kapada

MARA sahaja. Sekian, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Hj. Daud (Johor Bharu Barat): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong atas Rang Undang² ini dan saya ucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh dan shukor kepada Allah ta'ala kepada Kerajaan dan khas-nya kepada Menteri Kewangan atas kebijaksanaan-nya membentangkan Rang Undang² ini.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat dukachita atas ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu dalam perbahathan-nya berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini ia-itu pada 13-1-69 beliau ada menyatakan ra'ayat jelata seluruh-nya di-dalam negara kita menanggung hutang Kerajaan kita dan tiap² satu ringgit 13.1 sen terpaksa membayar faedah-nya itu; sa-olah² Kerajaan kita meminjam wang dari luar negeri hanya membayar gaji sahaja dan tak ada faedah-nya. Kalau ini-lah jalan-nya sudah lama Kerajaan kita ini jatuh bengkerap. Ini sa-mata² hanya hendak mengabui mata ra'ayat. Juga wakil daripada Ipoh tadi menyatakan sudah 12 tahun kita merdeka hanya dapat mesjid yang kecil² sahaja untuk ra'ayat jelata—ini pun begitu juga. Dan beliau kedua² ini tidak dapat memandang apa yang telah terjadi di-negara kita sa-telah kita merdeka, umpama-nya macham jalan beribu² batu jalan baharu di-bena dan gedong² yang besar² sa-umpama Rumah yang mulia ini, Masjid Negara dan sa-bagai-nya dan juga ladang² yang besar² telah di-buka daripada hutan² untuk ra'ayat jelata yang miskin umpama-nya Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan sa-bagai-nya sa-hingga jawatan² yang tinggi yang di-pegang oleh mereka pegawai² penjahaj dahulu telah di-pegang oleh warganegara kita sendiri dan banyak lagi kemajuan² kita dapat dan hasil² sudah pun kita menerima daripada apa yang kita tanamkan modal² kita itu. Jadi kalau kita pandang dari segi ini, ia-itu menunjukkan mereka itu hanya hendak mengabui mata dan memburokkan² Kerajaan kita, pada hal seluruh dunia terutama sakali negara jiran kita memuji atas kemajuan negara kita, sunggoh pun baru

merdeka, tetapi lebih maju daripada negara² tetangga kita sendiri.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah pukul 1.00. Meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sa-hingga pukul 4.00 petang hari ini.

Persidangan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 1.00 tengah hari.

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

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusi-kan Meshuarat*)

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1969

Bachaa Kali Yang Kedua

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Haji Rahmat Hj. Daud: Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana saya chakapkan pagi tadi berkenaan chachian daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan Batu, saya suka menyambong sedikit lagi dalam perkara ini. Saya telah lima tahun duduk dalam Rumah yang mulia ini belum pernah sakali pun mereka itu mencheritakan kebaikan pemimpin atau Kerajaan kita, terutama sakali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, tiap² warganegara dari kecil sa-hingga besar membayar 13 sen tiap² satu ringgit untuk faedah atas wang yang di-pinjam daripada luar negeri. Saya suka mencheritakan sedikit berkenaan peminjaman wang ini. Saya ada sa-orang sahabat di-Johor Bahru; beliau ini mempunyai tanah sa-banyak tiga ekar dalam bandar. Jadi ada sa-orang sahabat-nya menasihatkan, "Mengapa kamu diamkan sahaja tanah tiga ekar itu kosong, kalau sa-kira-nya tanah ini di-masokkan dalam bank dan meminjam wang sa-banyak \$100 ribu, awak boleh membuat rumah kemudian di-sewakan." Sudah sa-bulan lama-nya maka keputusan telah di-ambil oleh beliau dan beliau menggadaikan tanah di-dalam bank sa-banyak \$100 ribu, dan beliau mendirikan rumah sa-banyak 10 buah rumah, di-sewakan, mendapat sewa sa-banyak \$1,500 sa-bulan, pada hal \$100,000 bunga-nya lebih kurang \$10,000 sa-tahun, tetapi

rumah di-sewakan sa-bulan 10 pintu rumah mendapat \$1,500. Jadi kalau 12 bulan sudah \$18,000, maka dengan wang ini juga di-bayarkan hutang²-nya. Belum sampai 8 tahun hutang pun habis dan masa ini beliau memungut sewa dengan tidak berhutang lagi. Dengan jalan ini juga saya perchaya Kerajaan kita meminjam wang dari luar negeri di-investkan wang itu, membuka ladang dan sa-bagai-nya, untok ra'ayat jelata yang miskin, saya perchaya dalam masa lima belas tahun lagi segala hutang² itu dapat dihapuskan dan pada masa ini pun hasil pendapatan kita sudah surplus sunggoh pun sedikit, tetapi ada tanda²-nya yang keuntungan telah dapat balek. Ini bukan hajat Kerajaan hendak berniaga tetapi hajat Kerajaan sa-mata² hendak menolong ra'ayat jelata kita yang susah, terutama sa-kali di-luar² bandar. Jadi apa yang di-tudoh oleh Pembangkang sama sakali tidak betul dan saya sangat dukachita.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyentuh sedikit berkenaan perkara penyeludupan bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh, Pahang, ia-itu banyak penyeludupan sa-hingga berlori² dapat di-seludupkan terutama sakali di-daerah Johor Bahru dan beliau tidak tahu bagaimana penyeludupan itu dapat di-jalankan. Saya duduk di-Johor Bahru dan saya tahu bagaimana mereka itu membawa barang² yang di-seludupkan di-daerah Johor Bahru. Ahli² penyeludup ini ialah dari ahli² professional smugglers datang dari Pulau Pinang barangkali dan juga Singapura. Dia ada "syndicate" complete dengan bermacam² perkakas sa-hingga bot-nya itu menggunakan dua jentera, tiap² satu jentera mempunyai 100 horse power, kalau menyeberang Selat Teberau itu hanya satu minit sahaja, maka bagi pehak kastam kita di-sana tidak terdaya mengejar-nya. Bot² mereka hanya-lah mempunyai barangkali tidak lebeh daripada 60 kuda hanya satu injin sahaja, jadi kalau hendak menyeberang itu mengambil masa kurang² tiga minit baharu sampai ka-seberang sana, dan tidak dapat mengajar. Itu sebab-nya penyeludupan bermaharaja-lela di-sana,

tetapi tidak-lah melalui gate kastam di-Johor Bahru dan saya perchaya pegawai² di-sana chukup jaga. Kalau hendak menyeludupkan satu lori memang ta'boleh, tetapi kalau sedikit itu ada dan banyak yang kena tangkap. Dan saya beri segala pujian kapada pegawai² kastam di-sana. Dari itu, saya minta kepada pehak Kementerian supaya menambahkan bot² yang lebeh laju daripada "smugglers" yang menggunakan bot² itu, mereka itu menggunakan "walki-talkie" dan sa-bagai-nya, bersenjata pula, jadi patut-lah kita membeli banyak bot lagi yang lebeh laju dan di-adakan meronda siang dan malam, dan juga saya bersetuju bagaimana di-shorkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh supaya di-adakan Road Block sa-tiap masa 24 jam.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negara kita ini negara yang penduduk-nya terutama sakali orang Melayu, orang China dan orang India dan bila merayakan hari² besar, mereka suka membakar merchun. Jadi merchun ini satu benda bukan-lah luxury lagi dan jadi mesti hendak digunakan. Dan kita memasokkan merchun daripada negeri China melalui Hongkong dan negeri Taiwan. Kerajaan mengeluarkan wang yang banyak dan mengalirkan wang Foreign Exchange sa-kurang²-nya \$3-4 million sa-tahun. Saya suka mengeshorkan di-sini supaya ada satu kilang membuat merchun, sa-kurang²-nya dapat kita menyelamatkan wang kita keluar ka-negara² lain dengan perchuma sahaja. Pada fikiran saya membuat merchun ini tidak begitu susah, sebab belanja-nya kechil dengan mulai modal \$500,000 pun chukup. Saya shorkan MARA membena satu kilang membuat merchun, saya perchaya banyak sokongan daripada peniaga² dalam negara kita.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tahu berkenaan Work Permit buroh pada masa ini tengah berjalan dengan lancar-nya, tetapi di-Johor Bahru kilang² penapis ayer ia-itu di-Ulu Choh, Kangkar Pulai, Skudai dan di-Kota Tinggi. Mereka ini maseh lagi mengambil buroh² baru yang bukan warganegara, ia-itu pekerja² dari Singapura, maka penduduk²

di-situ sangat-lah dukachita atas pengambilan buroh² yang bukan warganegara. Saya perchaya pekerja² itu tidak mempunyai Work Permit. dan sa-kiranya penduduk² di-situ ada buat bising, maka tindakan yang tidak sa-wajar-nya akan di-ambil kapada mereka itu. Dari itu, saya minta-lah kapada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya segera menyiasat perkara ini, oleh kerana kalau-lah di-biarkan sa-macham itu, saya takut buroh² yang bukan warganegara yang bekerja di-situ akan mendaayahkan perkara² yang tidak di-ingini bagaimana yang telah terjadi di-kawasan² berdekatan dengan penapis ayer di-situ. Saya tidak-lah hendak menuduh terus-menerus, tetapi faham-lah bagaimana perchakapan saya ini sebab apa "ideology" perkerja² di-situ yang datang dari Singapura ada-lah sama sa-kali berlainan dari ideology kita. Dari itu saya harap supaya Kerajaan kita mengambil berat dalam perkara ini menjaga dan menapis pekerja² lain daripada warganegara kita, baru-lah di-benarkan mengambil Work Permit, kalau tidak, negara kita akan jadi rosak, sebab membawa da'ayah yang kotor dari negeri lain.

Baharu² ini saya terbacha dalam akbar, ia-itu Kerajaan Johor telah ber-setuju membuat sa-buah jeti atau pun pelabuhan di-Selat Teberau. Khabarnya Kerajaan Johor telah menetapkan sa-banyak \$5 million. Saya memberi satinggi² tahniah kapada Kerajaan Johor dan saya harap bagi pehak Kerajaan Pusat akan menyokong bukan sahaja dengan moral bahkan dengan wang-nya juga. Sebab ini sangat mustahak sa-kira-nya satu jeti di-buat untuk kapal² mengangkut barang² keluar masuk maka ini akan memberi kesenangan bukan sahaja kapada pehak Johor Bahru bahkan seluroh Malaysia atau sa-kurang²-nya selatan Malaysia. Pada masa ini segala perniaga² terpaksa-lah pergi ka-Singapura dan balek dan sa-bahagian keuntungan tepaksa-lah di-bahagikan kapada negeri Singapura. Kalau ada sa-buah jeti di-situ, saya perchaya ini tidak merumitkan segala kerja² kita untuk menghantar barang keluar negeri dan juga masuk dalam negara kita.

Saya sentoh sadikit berkenaan lesen radio. Saya telah berchakap dalam perkara ini pada meshuarat tahun yang lalu berkenaan dengan lesen² chukai radio. Dan saya pun sudah kena periksa sa-bagaimana saya cheritakan tahun dahulu, tetapi sa-hingga masa ini Kementerian maseh lagi menggunakan resip² lesen radio itu sa-macham lama juga. Ini sangat merumitkan. Saya minta-lah kapada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya lesen² chukai radio itu di-beri sa-chara motokar—lesen disc di-tampilkan dekat screen-nya, hanya di-ubah sadikit kalau motokar di-tarok "M" dan radio di-tarok "R". Jadi pemeriksa² lesen itu ta' payah-lah bertanya dengan pemandu kereta atau tuan punya kereta, dan terchari² di-sana sini, pada hal lesen-nya ada, boleh jadi tertinggal di-rumah boleh jadi hilang, tetapi jika macham resit lesen kereta tidak payah di-tanya lagi, apabila di-lihat sahaja nampak-lah sudah di-bayar atau belum di-bayar. Ini akan menyenangkan kedua² pehak pemeriksa dan tuan punya kereta itu. Ini patut-lah sampai masanya untuk di-tukar lesen² itu memakai disc sa-bagaimana yang saya shorkan tadi.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, General Hospital Johor Bahru telah di-bena pada tahun 1939, pada masa itu penduduk² di-Johor Bahru tidak lebeh daripada 30,000 dan seluroh negeri Johor barangkali lebeh kurang ada 500,000 orang tetapi pada masa ini di-Johor Bahru sahaja penduduk-nya tidak kurang daripada 200,000 dan seluroh negeri Johor penduduk-nya lebeh kurang satu juta orang, maka General Hospital-nya macham itu juga. Baharu² ini dalam bulan puasa satu kejadian telah terjadi di-General Hospital Johor Bahru ia-itu sa-orang sakit di-kawasan saya 30 batu lebeh kurang daripada bandar Johor Bahru meminta sa-buah ambulance datang di-sana mengambil orang sakit. Ambulance telah pergi dan bawa orang sakit itu ka-General Hospital pada pukul 4.00 petang, kemudian doktor yang menjaga di-situ berkata tidak payah di-masokkan, sebab apa orang ini tidak sakit kuat dan tempat pun tidak ada. Jadi hari

sudah petang dan makin petang lagi sa-hingga pukul 6.00, maka sa-orang saudara-nya datang ka-rumah saya mengadukan hal ini, maka terpaksa-lah saya pergi ka-General Hospital merayu kepada doktor di-sana supaya di-masokkan. Pada akhir-nya orang sakit itu di-masokkan ka-General Hospital, sebab² di-terangkan tidak ada tempat. Jadi, saya minta-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan supaya membuat sebuah hospital lagi yang sa-besar itu juga di-kawasan Johor Bahru. Pada masa sekarang, tiap² ward itu di-tengah²-nya pun di-gunakan, juga dan di-mana bilek² yang kosong semua di-gunakan, ini pun tidak muat juga, kalau tidak dapat membena yang baharu. Saya harap di-sambong lagi General Hospital itu.

Bagitu juga store² ubat di-Jalan Ayer Molek Johor Bahru telah di-bena pada tahun 1910 dan tidak muat lagi untuk menampung ubat² yang di-terima daripada Kuala Lumpur dan tempat² yang lain, terlampau kechil sangat, kalau kita hendak masok di-store itu hendak berjalan pun payah, kerana ubat di-sana sini dan hendak bekerja pun payah, patut-lah store itu di-pindahkan dan bena satu store yang lain di-Jalan Larkin. Tanah Kerajaan masih banyak lagi dan tanah² reserve yang di-punyai oleh Kementerian Kesihatan pun ada lagi di-sana. Bukan store sahaja bahkan Pejabat² Kesihatan patut juga di-bena yang baharu di-Johor Bahru. Ini sangat mustahak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak ini akan merumitkan pekerja² dan kaki-tangan pegawai² Pejabat Kesihatan di-Johor.

Juga berkenaan dengan ambulance di-General Hospital, Johor Bahru sana hanya ada tiga ambulance sahaja. Saya masih ingat lagi ambulance satu daripada-nya 1952, satu lagi 1956 dan yang satu lagi 1967. Jurutera Kerja Raya tidak akuf lagi. Kalau rosak dan di-hantar ka-P.W.D. Jurutera tidak hendak membetulkan lagi, tetapi apabila Jabatan Kerja Raya tidak hendak betulkan ambulance ini di-hantar ka-workshop di-luar, tetapi keadaan sangat mendukachitakan. Saya harap supaya dapat

ambulance² ini di-gantikan dengan yang baharu. Sunggoh pun ada ambulance yang baharu, tetapi ini di-hantar di-luar²—district² sahaja tidak di-General Hospital Johor Bahru. Kata-nya kalau yang burok ini rosak senang sahaja di-betulkan di-Johor Bahru sebab mekenik-nya ada di-situ. Ini sangat memalukan jika ada orang² luar negeri datang melawat di-situ dan ada banyak kemalangan yang selalu terjadi dalam bandar Johor Bahru. Baharu² ini pun saya telah menalipon di-General Hospital meminta ambulance, sampai satu jam ambulance tidak datang. Apabila saya pergi ka-sana, saya dapat ambulance-nya rosak dan yang satu lagi pergi ka-luar daerah mengambil orang sakit. Ini-lah sangat² mendukachitakan kadang² accident berganti² jam ada sahaja accident di-sana tetapi ambulance tidak ada terpaksa-lah masing² membawa orang² yang mendapat kemalangan dengan kereta² sendiri. Dari itu saya harap supaya ambulance ini dapat di-ganti dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Sampai di-sini-lah sahaja, ucapan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong)
(dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, when I referred to last year's Budget proposals as a politician's gamble to court popularity in the face of foreseeable dubious financing propositions because of impending general elections, I did not quite appreciate the desperation of the Alliance Party's strategy. Although I had previously noted and criticised their increasingly blatant habit of borrowing and of drawing from our reserves, I did not then realise that this feature of the previous Budgets had developed into a deeply rooted instinct to gamble with our future prospects in order to preserve themselves as the party in power.

Without any doubt at all, except to the minds of the most senseless sycophantic supporters of the Alliance Party, this year's Budget proposals are tailored for the forthcoming general elections. Therefore, Sir, the debate over the 1969 Budget in this House will merely be the prelude to the nationwide debates that will ensue.

before and during the general elections. It is consequently our intention on this side of the House to bring out in broad outline the perils of the Budget, so that the people of Malaysia will understand how dangerous it will be for them to again return the Alliance Party to power and certainly how foolhardy it will be for the nation as a whole to give such a massive majority in this House to any party in power.

If we were to look back upon the previous Budgets which were presented during the term of this Parliament, we will understand that the Government's budgeting strategy in the context of elections was phased very deliberately. In 1967 the Honourable Finance Minister made his first move to prepare for the gamble of 1969. In the face of rising costs in such essential commodities as sugar and rice, he nevertheless delivered his "knock-out" Budget to numb the senses of the taxpayers. In the process of extracting \$115 million from the public he hammered home his arguments then by saying, and here I quote, Sir, "There is no other course open to us if we are to maintain our financial viability and economic stability. In spite of the additional taxation measures proposed this country is by no means overtaxed."

The public reaction to the harshness of the 1967 taxes was vehement and effective. Thus, last year, 1968, the Honourable Finance Minister made the wistful pleas, and here again I quote, "Even Finance Ministers are human and like all politicians do not court unpopularity for the fun of it", and in the process he almost succeeded in painlessly extracting a further sum of \$14.8 million from the taxpayers. Sir, to those of us who come from the Island of Penang, the \$0.8 million is an important figure, because it almost but not quite represents the special degree of attention which we received from the Honourable Finance Minister. It was the 1968 Budget which I had labelled as the "Gambler's Budget". The formula was successful in so far as that the public reaction was relatively mild. This year's Budget, the 1969

Budget, attempts to repeat the formula. The size of the proposed tax increase is very nearly the same, namely in the order of \$14 million. All in all, if we were to take into account the amendments which the Honourable Minister had made to his previous tax proposals, the Government has succeeded by the end of this year in increasing the tax load to about \$14 million this year as compared to what it was in 1966.

My Honourable colleague, the Member for Batu, has already dissected out the hidden intricacies of the fiscal policies implied by the Budget and in so doing he has ably demonstrated the trends of deficit budgeting in relation to the percentage increase of recurrent expenditure as well as the increasingly ominous rise in our public debts in relation to our gold and foreign reserves.

I will not therefore, go into the detailed figures once again, but I think that it is well worth repeating that the figures which he had brought to the notice of this House clearly indicate that in spite of the slowing down in the percentage increase of the recurrent expenditure, namely expected at 3.2% for 1968 as compared with 6.7% for the two preceding years, 1967 and 1966, and with the peak increase of 13.3% for 1964, the Alliance Government has not been able to check the trend of increasing deficits in the current account—\$30 million for 1967 and \$75 million for 1968—so we see, Sir, in page 26, paragraphs 42 and 43 of the Minister's speech.

Secondly, Sir, in spite of the many protestations of the Honourable Finance Minister in the past about the necessity of bringing down the size of our Public Debts, the Alliance Government has not been able to check the dangerous upwards spiralling in the size of our Public Debts and therefore in the increasing amounts spent on debt-servicing.

In 1967, the total Public Debt stood at \$3,525 million representing 37% of the G.N.P. and by 1968 it had risen to \$4068 million which now represent

39.5% of the G.N.P. For 1969 the proposal is to finance the estimated levels of ordinary and development expenditure by further borrowing \$298 million from foreign sources and \$350 million domestically—thus making a total of yet another increase of \$648 million to our Public Debts.

With the Public Debt Charges for 1969 estimated at \$256.6 million, we can all anticipate that by the end of 1969 our total Public Debt will rise to somewhere near the \$4,500 million mark. This is what the people of Malaysia must all know. In 1967, the Honourable Finance Minister had warned us that in so far as our national prosperity is concerned, and I quote him, “we have to run very fast in order to stand still.” It must be made clear to the people in Malaysia that in 1968, whereas the G.N.P. rose by 8% the ratio of the Public Debt to the G.N.P. had risen to 39.5% and should the Alliance continue to remain in power, this figure may well top the 40% mark at the end of 1969.

Thirdly, Sir, it therefore becomes manifestly clear that when the Honourable Finance Minister yearly tells us that there will be a small rundown, just a small rundown, of our reserve assets, our national reserves have also been eaten away under Alliance rule. Between 1960 and 1968 our total net reserves have fallen from \$2,588.9 million to \$1,980 million, which is a rundown in the order of \$608.9 million in eight years, or an average of \$76.1 million per year of Alliance rule.

The picture therefore is not that we have to run very fast in order just to stand still, but that we are already running backwards, or, to use the more dramatic words of the Honourable Finance Minister himself, we have begun to run down the path which leads to “the surest way to eventual financial disaster”.

On previous occasions, I had observed this queer ambivalence of bouyant confidence and of despair in the speeches of the Honourable Finance Minister at Budget time. One had to assume that the back-room boys in the

Treasury will be the ones who provide him with the realistic problems which depresses him and that the propaganda machine of the political party feeds him with the pep-talk and the rose-tinted spectacles of euphoria. Otherwise, it will not be possible to reconcile the facts and figures with the smug assurances of a better future which is clearly not there.

In previous years one could find some grit in the Budget speeches of the Honourable Finance Minister especially when he referred to the grim economic and financial struggle confronting all of us.

For example, Sir, in 1966 even we in the Opposition could sympathise with him when he said, and I quote, “The trend of the current account outturn is ominous. The surplus on current account in 1960 which stood at \$237 million had declined to a surplus of \$135 million by 1962 and was down to a surplus of \$57 million in 1964. This year it will almost completely disappear, (i.e. in 1966)”. Sir, he went on to say, “It is therefore apparent that the position in this respect is deteriorating not progressively but alarmingly so, and therein lies the danger. The ideal, of course, would be a Budget which provides for even development expenditure from current account. At the least, it is essential that a significant part of the Development Budget should be financed from current revenue. To finance, however, the whole of the Development Budget and, worse still, even a part of the Ordinary Budget from loans, is the surest way to eventual financial disaster”. Sir, the grit then was demonstrated by his continuing to say, “This trend will, therefore, have to be reversed, somehow or other.” At least four years ago, the Honourable Finance Minister was still trying, and determined to try, to reverse the situation. But what is the mood today? Today, the sharpness towards possible danger seems to have worn off.

Throughout paragraphs 42 to 49 of his Budget Speech this year, the Honourable Minister of Finance refers to our deficits in current account and the

need of having to finance the overall deficits in 1969 of \$665 million from loans and the drawdown of reserves almost with a gay abandon. As a matter of fact, it was during this passage of his speech that he took occasion to commend heartily the work of the Rubber Price Stabilisation Committee.

Sir, the Malaysian people *must* be aware of this fact—namely, that the Alliance Party in power have become “hard-boiled” borrowers and that what extra burdens our future generations will have to bear because of their financial failures is not a matter that seems to seriously concern them. The theme seems to be one of—“you make the sacrifice and you jolly well perish” rather than one which rang out four years ago—“we must make sacrifices or else we shall all perish”.

This, then is the mood of the new Budget, with the Finance Minister adopting the resigned attitude of a Pontius Pilate washing off his hands from our fate.

Over the problem of curbing the rising costs of administrative expenditure, in 1965 and 1966 the Honourable Finance Minister was game enough to say publicly that he was determined to axe these rising costs down “by hook or crook”. In this House, almost four years ago he sounded determined enough when he said, and I quote him, “In other words, no frills are to be allowed and anything which is not of a strictly functional nature and really essential should be ruthlessly weeded out.” But what is the mood today? Let the Honourable Minister be judged by his own words. In paragraph 95 of his speech he said, “In so far as reducing Government expenditure is concerned, we shall try our best but there is clearly a limit to what can be achieved in this direction without impairing efficiency.”

So, Sir, the voters for the forthcoming Elections can judge for themselves how weary the Alliance Government has become in just these last four years. And although these two examples were just taken at random, I am sure that

we can find further evidence of tiredness and of abandon in administration if we were to comb through the Budget speech more thoroughly.

Sir, there is sufficient evidence in the present Budget for everyone to see, unless they have conditioned themselves not to see it, that in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 the Alliance Government has failed to put a brake on the alarming trend of increasing general expenditure, of erosion and then increasing deficits in our current account, of increasing Public Debts and debt charges and of the increasing rundown of our total net reserves.

Further, Sir, my first general criticism of the proposed 1969 Budget is that indications this year are that there will be a marked slackening of effort and vigour in the Government's attempt to curb the upward-spiralling of general expenditure. These are ominous signs, and we must consider that it is our duty to bring it to the notice of this House and to the people of our country.

The terrible thought is that one must assume that the Government, especially with general elections just round the corner, would want to make greater efforts to put up a better show, but they simply just cannot do it. No one in his senses can look at the figures of the Alliance's performance in the past four years without being showed by this sickening sense of being dragged downhill.

Like the Honourable Finance Minister we too have a firm belief in “the inherent strength and productive capacity of the Malaysian economy.” Hence, if our present economic position is not any better than what it is, then we must put the blame fairly and squarely on what the Honourable Minister has so euphemistically referred to as the “sound economic policies” of the Alliance Government.

It is a matter of dismay to us on this side of the House that the Honourable Minister should use the sinister term “inflation” so prominently during the course of his speech. So, what was the

message that he was guilefully trying to convey to us when, in his review of international developments, he said :

"The best managed countries in the financial and economic sense have undergone a continuous period of creeping inflation. The not-so-well-managed have galloping inflation, and the others are somewhere in between. What is worse, one cannot see any sign that this dangerous trend will be reversed, even gradually".

In the light of what I had said earlier about our observation that the Alliance Government has failed to curb general expenditure and to realistically relate our Development expenditure with our actual resources, it is clear that we cannot qualify for classification as one of the best managed countries in the world. However, supposing we were to concede the argument and take it that economically and financially Malaysia qualifies as one of the best managed countries in the world, are we to understand from the Honourable Minister's discourse that we ourselves are undergoing creeping inflation? Were we being told subtly that far from having a buoyant economy in fact inflation has already crept into our economy? That is something everyone in Malaysia, and in this House, must ponder over very seriously in the next few months.

Next, when we come to study the Government's projections for the 1969 Budget, we meet with a host of contrary statements and conclusions.

To begin with, the entire Budget has been presented to us as an optimistic one. If we were to start with our analysis of our prospects for the next year with the conclusions which the Honourable Minister arrived at from his review of the international situation, we shall immediately be confronted by a contradiction. The Honourable Minister concluded his review with these pertinent observations :

"In the year ahead, latest studies indicate that that the world economy would become less buoyant all major industrial countries are expecting some reduction in economic activity This implies a somewhat less favourable outlook for exporters of primary products."

In full appreciation of the world situation, the Honourable Finance

Minister then goes into all the assessments and re-assessments of our national productivity. Furthermore, in his report of the accounts for 1967 and 1968, he had clearly indicated that in spite of the harsh and massive tax increases in 1967 the balanced position he had anticipated was actually transformed into a \$30 million deficit and the estimated 1968 deficit will be in the neighbourhood of \$75 million. Nevertheless, he chooses to inform this House that the 1969 Budget is expected to yield a surplus of \$5 million over general expenditure.

Sir, I submit that this sheer nonsense is significant of the irresponsible manner whereby the Honourable Minister tries to bluff Honourable Members in this House and the general public at large. The tragedy is that there are Members in this House who will connive at this attempt to bluff the public once more. The real probability, and that is shown from the Budget reports, is that we are more likely to end up with a deficit in our Current Account in the neighbourhood of something like \$100 million by the end of 1969. And I feel certain Sir, that the Honourable Finance Minister knows this, the Government knows this. Why then this attempt to present us with an unrealistic Budget? The answers are simple. This is a Budget tailored for the general elections. This is the gamble. The desperate gamble of a tired group of men suffering from a deficit of dynamic ideas but who are showing off a surplus of their desire to maintain themselves in positions of power. The 1968 formula had worked. So, why not repeat it again? This is the "Double or Nothing" gamble with our future.

The Government Members will in all likelihood counter-attack my comments as being irresponsible, electioneering, mischievous and so on, but I do not mind what they say. The important thing is to get the message across to the House, and to the country at large, that this year's Budget is totally unrealistic and, worse still, it is unrealistic because the Alliance deliberately planned it

to be so. Could the Budget be otherwise? Is it possible to present a better alternative Budget than the one proposed without having to impose the type of harsh and massive taxations which were imposed in 1967?

Sir, if we were in the Government, and therefore in possession of fuller information, I would have replied with a confident affirmative. But placed as we are, and having to deal only with such facts as the Honourable Minister chooses to supply us, I must in all honesty say, in answer to my own question, that in all probability it is 'Yes'. In the past few years, members of the Alliance leadership have developed the habit of prefacing most of their dubious proposals with the phrase—"there is no other way"—as though they had really and honestly considered all the ways and means. In so far as the national economy is concerned, this attitude of "there being no other way" has steadily led us to the surest way to eventual financial disaster. Either the Alliance Party has to radically review its policies or the people must change the Government, if this country is not to be ruined in the next five years.

I suggest, Sir, that there are at least three main sectors in our national economy which have been mentioned by the Honourable Minister in his speech from which our nation can derive a more realistically balanced financial situation. That is to say, Sir, provided that the Party in power possesses the capability, the drive and the determination to effect it.

Firstly, Sir, in his review of the country's Balance of Payments and Reserves, the Honourable Finance Minister stated that on balance, the trade account showed a substantial surplus of \$650 million in 1968, or nearly 25% larger than in the previous year. Sir, this is a phenomenal record for the people of Malaysia. Fairly accurately, Sir, this reflects the general productivity of our nation. It also gives us a fair estimate of the capacity of our people to harness our natural resources to meet our economic needs. But the fact is that the

Current Account for 1968 showed a deficit of \$62 million. Sir, the Honourable Minister lists three main factors in the invisibles account for having brought about this deficit. We are concerned primarily with the first of these factors, namely, the factor which he mentions as "the sharp increase in the remittance of profits and dividends abroad as a result of improved earnings in the export industries".

Sir, it is clear that we must radically review our national policy towards the inducements to foreign investments in such a manner whereby foreign capital will plough back a greater proportion of the profits gained in this country in order to further expand the base of our national economy rather than to allow these profits to be siphoned out of Malaysia in the form of remittances and dividends.

We were informed that the banking system is at present very liquid which provides us with a clue as to how we may possibly work out a system of co-ordination between domestic and foreign capital in such a manner whereby we can phase out the conversion of export enterprises in order to effectively stem the outflow of profits abroad.

Taking the total invisibles account into consideration it is clear that just a mere 2% check on the 1968 deterioration of the invisibles account would have created a situation whereby we could have almost completely offset the need for an extra \$14 million from increased taxation in 1969. The figure Sir, we can work out at 2% will come up to almost \$16 million. I concede that this is speculative thinking, and that it is not unlikely that the Government had also considered it. Nevertheless, the fact remains that whatever was done to overcome the problem of the invisibles account as a drain to our national effort was not done effectively enough.

It is our view that the time has come when the Government must assist local entrepreneurs with domestic

capital to develop their enterprise to the fullest by legislation much along the lines of the Industrial Incentives Act, so that they can more effectively compete against foreign capital which has already sent their suckers deeply into our export industries. There is also need for legislation and international agreements to be made whereby companies exploiting the export industries but are at present based abroad will be induced to set up their headquarters in Malaysia whenever the greater proportion of their stocks are held by Malaysian shareholders.

We were also informed, Sir, by the Honourable Minister that the chemical, rubber and oil palm, engineering, timber, pulp and paper, textile and tourist industries are in the pipe-line. It is necessary, therefore, for us to immediately plan for the development of these industries into truly national industries so that in future the wealth that they generate will not suffer the same fate of being sucked out from the reach of our own national economic interests. In this light, there must be a degree of Government participation in the development and growth of these industries so that the progress they achieve will be nationally orientated. All these things, Sir, can be done, and done effectively and rapidly if the Government were dynamic enough and tough enough to discard all the traces of the former "colonial" economy which seems still to pervade much of the Alliance Government's policies.

Furthermore, we were informed that the Alliance Government is aware of the need for the proper utilisation of borrowed funds, this is quoted, Sir, from paragraph 51 of the Minister's speech, but the Honourable Finance Minister has not stressed his point with sufficient emphasis. All that he was prepared to say at this stage is "it may, therefore, be necessary in the near future to change the format of our estimates in order to ensure that borrowed money is spent on economic development and nothing else". It is our

opinion that we have allowed this drift of borrowed funds to be channelled into non-economic projects to go on unchecked for much too long a period. It must be checked and checked now, and there should be no "may-bes" about it. We find it strange to reconcile how the Alliance Government should find no cause for alarm if the funds that are publicly borrowed by the Government will in time generate corresponding increases in private incomes. We can understand why such publicly borrowed funds should eventually generate increases in public revenue, but we hope the Honourable Finance Minister will explain how he equates public borrowing with the increase of private incomes.

For some years now, our own local contracting companies have met with difficulties in tendering for projects developed with the aid of foreign loans except in the capacity as sub-contractors. There is, therefore, need for us to establish the categories of the contracting groups, who have the capability to carry out the type of construction required by the projects concerned so that the credentials of these national organisations can be accepted internationally. Further, the Government will have to assist these organisations to secure the necessary Central Bank guarantees which will enable them to qualify for application for international projects. In this way, it will be possible for us to retain that portion of the borrowed funds which still accrue to the foreign organisations, who are the primary contracting groups to service our local projects. After all, the actual work is in fact being done by Malaysian construction organisations and Malaysian workmen who are however only able to get into the projects as secondary contractors.

Sir, the second sector, my Honourable friend the Member for Batu has already drawn the attention of this House to the fact that there is still a great deal that can be done to effect savings in general expenditure. It remains for me to add just one or two other observations on this

subject. It is our opinion that the Government must take into serious consideration the question of increasing maintenance cost before it embarks upon any of its building schemes. The Honourable Member for Batu has already pointed out how it is that often such schemes are needlessly extravagant or redundant, and therefore there has been a waste of public funds. But although at first sight initial capital costs may shock us, too often we allow ourselves to lose sight of the very much smaller annual recurrent cost for maintenance and repairs. There is no doubt at all that the extensive erection of projects from the on-the-spot hand-outs in 1963 and 1964 have now considerably helped to swell up the size of the annually recurrent costs for servicing, maintenance and repairs in our Budget.

Now that the pre-elections circus has again started, we can only hope that the recipients of the on-the-spot grants will appreciate that their gratification of the moment may well add to the load which future taxpayers will have to bear by way of annually recurrent costs. The Honourable Finance Minister should put a stop to all this, if he *wants to convince* us that he is still serious and still able to cut out the frills in our general expenditure. There can be no doubt at all in the minds of taxpayers that the Government must put a more effective curb on expenditure. However, it is our belief that even to this day the general opinion in the country is that the people are not unwilling to meet the problem of increased expenditures if, in fact, the Government can show to them that the increases have led to more meaningful benefits to the people as a whole. Therefore, Sir, it is understandable for the tax-payers to reject the Alliance economic policies as sound policies, when the average citizen cannot see any improvement to his own individual standard of living. They are not going to be unduly enthusiastic over the fact that the G.N.P. rose by 8% in 1968 and that the *per capita* G.N.P. rose from \$965 in 1967 to \$980 in 1968.

I have already earlier indicated that since 1966 the Alliance Government had increased the tax load by about \$140 million, which averages out to approximately about \$14 *per capita*. In this light alone, the average taxpayer is not to be hookwinked by the increase of the *per capita* and G.N.P. of a mere \$15 since 1967. It is clear to them that the Alliance Government's tax policies have virtually wiped out whatever small benefits the increased *per capita* G.N.P. is supposed to represent.

Without going into the socio-political conundrums of the actual benefit spread of our increased G.N.P. it is clear to the average citizen—farmer, fisherman, labourer, hawker, petty-trader, businessman, professional, teacher, housewife, and so on—that with the increased taxes and the increased prices of essential commodities not only does he not see any improvement in his own standards of living, but, in fact, he lives in constant dread that the slightest degree of individual extravagance caused by personal desire or by nature is likely to set him back irrevocably. Certainly the rural folk in the east coast are not going to be impressed by the increased *per capita* G.N.P. in 1968, when they know for a fact that the actual hardship caused by the floods will persist with them for quite some considerable time. Neither will the urban folks in the West Coast respond to the increase in G.N.P. with any great enthusiasm when they know that the increased prices of their daily needs have set them back already.

The political slogan that “the rich have become richer but the poor remain poor” is the true socio-economic interpretation of the increased G.N.P. And the sad thing is that so long as the Alliance remains in power this trend of things will continue, and yet the Honourable Finance Minister remains apparently oblivious of it all. The Malaysian people, however, have awakened politically and they know what has to come first for their survival.

The Honourable Finance Minister may still want to impress the general

public and perhaps the world at large when he glowingly refers to the 1969 ordinary budget allocations for social services of \$597 million as an "impressive contribution". It is true that this sum represents 31% of the Ordinary Expenditure appropriation of \$1,925 million, but the tax-payers also appreciate that with more efficient economic policies the Alliance need not have committed them to a total Public Debt of more than \$4,000 million representing 39.5% of the G.N.P.

What the Honourable Finance Minister does not seem to realise is that one of the principal reasons which keeps a large section of Malaysians toiling and sweating out their daily lines is that they are devoted to the welfare of their children and are concerned about their future. Therefore, whilst they may not directly react to his call two years ago that we have to sacrifice today, so that there will be more tomorrow, nevertheless, they appreciate the logic of his 1966 theme. But it comes as a bitter disappointment to them that in his 1969 Budget Speech, the Honourable Finance Minister has to tell us that the unemployment rate is now 6.8% as compared with 6% in 1962, in the rural areas the figure now stands at 5.4% and in the urban areas the figure has now gone up to 11.2%. But the bitterness of their disappointment with the past performance of the Alliance Government is that they know in reality what the Honourable Minister can only sum up coldly that, "the highest incidence was in the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 where current unemployment rates were as high as 26% and 14% respectively. It is not surprising that about two-thirds of the unemployed were 'first-timers' ". Sir, this is important because all these high percentages of unemployed in the 15-19 and the 20-24 age groups are children, who grew up during the period of independence and only one out of four can confidently hope to get any employment. Therefore, to the ordinary citizen, the mention of the \$433.7 million to be spent on education is not regarded as a social achievement but merely a factor which adds irony to the

bitterness which they already feel towards the Alliance Government.

It is already too late for the Government now to postulate, and I quote the Minister "the real basic problem is the problem of growing unemployment" and to equate this observation with the fact that obviously we do not like to have a large and growing pool of uneducated unemployment because this would adversely affect our political and eventually our financial and economic stability as well. Sir, it is to our mind too late because the problem has already become an explosive social and political problem.

The spate of student arrests of the detention of political activists under the baneful use of the Internal Security Act merely indicate how great a folly the Alliance Government had committed in the years of their administration. For years now, the Government had conveniently conjured up the picture of danger that is caused by what they beautifully termed "subversive elements" which allowed them to suppress, detain and annihilate the more volatile sections of the population who were opposed to the Alliance policies. The tragedy of it all is that this line of action permitted them to blind themselves to the root causes of the explosive social and political problem which the Honourable Finance Minister now appreciates to be the real basic problem. For many years now we have repeatedly urged the Government to make a review of the educational policy and it comes as cold comfort to large sections of the population to hear the Honourable Finance Minister now state, in paragraph 33 of his speech that, "In so far as education is concerned there has to be a reappraisal of basic policies."

Sir, with your permission, I would like to remind the House of what I had to say on this problem during the course of the debate on the 1966 budget, because, Sir, what I said then is as pertinently relevant to our national well-being today as it was in December, 1965. Referring to the Government's proposal then to raise school leaving age by another three years in relation

to the overall problem of unemployment, I went on to ask and to say, and I quote what I said then:

"What can this measure achieve if the present system of education continues to prevail unchanged? Even if the Alliance Government were to review its educational policy and system, how are we to overcome the problem of unemployment when there are not enough jobs available.

Furthermore, the employment opportunities for boys and girls remain inequitable so long as the Government persists with its obnoxious and iniquitous policy of denying the pupils from different media schools the proper scholastic assessment of sitting for their examinations in the principal medium of their instruction. This imbalance between diverse educational facilities and unequal employment opportunities has created economic and social tensions which the Alliance Government has allowed to go on festering because of its own internal conflict and I urge the Government to resolve this problem quickly before the tensions become politically volatile and explosive.

From this point of view the employment prospects of the next generation will certainly be dimmer. Can we blame the people then for holding the Alliance policies on education, language and employment as being unequal and unjust. The Alliance Government must be held directly responsible for the dissatisfaction of the people and for the consequences thereon."

Sir, that was in 1966. Sir, after three years our message from the Opposition benches seems at last to have reached across the floor to the Honourable Finance Minister, and whilst I personally can find some satisfaction from the fact that he now seems to reflect the opinions which I had made, nevertheless, I must urge him not to delay any longer. I had frequently in the past advocated that the Government should try to alleviate the problems of education, language and employment above partisan politics, in order to remove the volatile issues raised by these problems into the plane of national interest. I had therefore previously urged the Government to set up an all-Partisan Committee to review the educational policy in relation to inter-related problems of language and employment. Sir, now that the Honourable Minister of Finance has stated that there is need for a basic re-appraisal of our policy, I again today urge the Government to immediately set up such a Committee, even before the

general election, so that the explosive issues which will arise from these themes will be alleviated from the fire and fury of electioneering.

Thirdly, Sir, the third sector of our national economy, which I consider can be resolved satisfactorily to the benefit of our national economy, is implied by the observation made by the Honourable Finance Minister, when he said that in this country we suffer the paradox of land hunger even though there are only nineteen persons to the square mile in East Malaysia—I was quoting wrongly, Sir. May I quote him;

"In this country we suffer the paradox of land hunger in the midst of plenty. It is difficult to get land in East Malaysia even though there are only nineteen persons per square mile there. In West Malaysia about three fourths of the land area is still under virgin jungle, but land is still difficult to come by in so far as the private sector is concerned. Without land you clearly cannot plant any crops. Without land you clearly cannot put up any factories."

This was what he had to tell us.

This clearly refers, Sir, to the degree of co-operation that is necessary between the State and Central Governments and also to the fact that the divergent policies on land alienation and land utilisation cannot be allowed to go on. It is a turn about nevertheless on the part of the Alliance Party that they should now call for a greater degree of land alienation by State Governments to the large business enterprises in this country, who have ample liquid funds available for investment, whereas only two years ago the entire Alliance propaganda machinery chastised and belaboured the Kelantan State Government under P.M.I.P. control for having done precisely what the Finance Minister now calls for. The political paradox which runs corollary to the paradox of land hunger is that apart from the P.M.I.P. Government in the State of Kelantan, the other States until now are controlled by the Alliance Party. This clearly shows up the ineffectualness of the Honourable Minister's new call for a supreme effort to be made in order to speed up the process of land alienation for agricultural and industrial purposes. The

basic problem is one which I had previously raised on several occasions.

Under the present Constitutional provisions, the State Governments must remain reluctant to part with their rights to control the land in their States until and unless the Central Government is able to demonstrate that the State revenue will benefit from the exercise of land alienation in a more direct manner. Sir, from that point of view, although we are a Federation of sovereign States, the tendency has been for the Central Government to exercise its powers more and more in the direction of a unitary State, whereas the State Governments would naturally want to have a greater share of what, after all, fundamentally belongs to them and also to have a greater autonomy in the control of the benefits to be derived from the utilisation of their own land.

Sir, although I have steadfastly opposed the Alliance Government in their pernicious habit of nibbling away at our fundamental rights by periodic amendments of our Constitution, at the same time I have for many years advocated that there should be a thorough review of the Federal Constitution to make fundamental amendments to it from the point of view of improving the relationship between the State and Central Governments in the light of the experience we have gained since Merdeka, and in order that the national interest can be advanced in consonance with the development and progress of the States within the Federation. No matter how much the Alliance Party wishes to obliterate from the minds of the people the example of Singapore when it was a constituent State of Malaysia, it is nevertheless true to say that responsible political leaders have understood that that State was able to advance more rapidly and to a more direct benefit of the people living in the State with just a greater degree of autonomy over education and labour and with greater control of its free port facilities. Now that Singapore has separated from the Federation, the Alliance Party is even more insistent upon our keeping a blind eye towards

the tremendous development and progress that Singapore has been able to make as an independent State free from the shackles of any Central Government control.

Sir, I do not believe that the component States of Malaysia, any one in the component States of Malaysia, are thinking of separation, but what I consider to be true is that the separation of Singapore has made many State authorities to consider their own capacity to progress more rapidly with greater State autonomy whilst remaining within the Federation. Sir, there is need for us to establish a Royal Commission to look into the problem of amending the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Schedules of the Federal Constitution. The national economy may perhaps be better served, if the State Governments are given greater authority to promote development schemes within the State, if they are also charged with the greater responsibility of managing a larger proportion of their financial resources.

For an example, Sir, we could take the case of the State of Penang. The problems in that State are unique, simply because up till recently practically the entire economy of the State had developed on the Island. However, now that there has been a degree of economic development on the Province half of the State our problems still remain unique in that the Island still enjoys a modicum of free port status. The Central Government's view of the problems in the State seems to be simple and logical, namely just integrate the Island within the Principal Customs Area and the problem is at once solved. But to those of us who are daily in contact with the people in the State, both on the Island as well as on the Mainland, the problems are more intricate and therefore call for more subtle solutions.

The Central Government is too prone to attribute the social ferment in the State to the bogeys of subversive elements and of irresponsible Opposition tactics.

In that frame of mind, abetted by a nerveless Alliance State leadership, it

cannot appreciate that the social ferment becomes politically volatile because the simple solution of integration within the Common Market has produced a chain reaction of social disruption, economic dislocation and political disenchantment. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to plead with the Honourable Finance Minister to put a stop to the Customs harmonisation duties on Penang until such time that the foreign consultants have had a chance to evaluate the problems of the State and until such time that the Master Plan for the economic development of the State of Penang, which was recently announced by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, has been worked out.

On previous occasions, both in the House as well as in the Penang State Assembly, I have stressed the importance of providing the people in Penang, particularly those living in the Island, with a clearcut blueprint of the replacements in economic potential in terms of industrial and tourist development, so that they can see for themselves the *pros* and *cons* of integration *vis-a-vis* the retention of a free port status which is steadily being eroded away. This is important, if we are to effect any new changes and development peacefully and with the least degree of violent reaction.

Sir, I repeat my plea to the Honourable Finance Minister to stop further erosion of the free port status of the Island. This may be a wiser move than it may now appear, because there is always the probability that the Master Planners may be able to devise a plan, whereby the nation as a whole may well derive sound economic benefit by designating the entire Island or part of the Island as a free trade zone, large enough to develop industries which are able to earn foreign exchange by competing in the export markets rather than just orientating themselves to being import substitution industries. The sea around us is a rich resource and this is clearly borne out by the fact that one of Penang's local export industries has been able to make a major breakthrough in the world tuna fishing industry to the extent that, largely through their efforts,

Malaysia is now listed as the world's third largest tuna exporters. Sir, I urge the Government to seriously think in terms of this type of potential development rather than just bonded warehouses and a limited free trade zone designed merely to handle the dying traditional re-export industries and not boldly conceive to promote the dynamic development of export competing industries with free trade zones.

Further, Sir, the Honourable Minister has referred to tourism as a potential new source of revenue. On this subject, Sir, the natural beauty of Penang, if properly developed and supported by a free trade area, can well make the Island as the principal tourist attraction which can bring more immediate benefit not only to those who live in the State but also to the nation as a whole. I urge the Government to direct the Master Planners' attention to this possibility of the development of a large-scale tourist industry centred around the economics a free port status for Penang Island, either in part or in whole.

Lest I am accused of being partial only to the Island, Sir, I must also urge the Government to make the development of the new wharves at Butterworth and industrial estates at Mak Mandin and Prai more viable and more meaningful by building the East-West highway as soon as possible. In the State there is also growing awareness that there is need for a Causeway, which was first mentioned by the Honourable Prime Minister five years ago, to link the Island to the Mainland.

Sir, I further take this opportunity to call upon the Honourable Minister to try and alleviate the hardship that has developed in consequence of the opening of the Butterworth wharves and the establishment of the Customs headquarters at Butterworth in relation to the increased port handling facilities there. This hardship is created by the fact that the traders on the Island have to clear their goods in the mainland, and this frequently entails unnecessary frustration and duplication of work.

Sir, in paragraph 67 of his speech, the Honourable Finance Minister had occasion to refer to the 2 per cent surtax on

imports. In 1967 during the Budget debate I had stated quite categorically that I must in no uncertain terms oppose the imposition of the new two per cent surtax on imports to include imports into Penang Island. I have not changed my stand on this issue and it is also quite apparent that the Honourable Finance Minister is adamant. Nevertheless, Sir, I would like to make yet another plea to the Honourable Minister. With the end of the Indonesian confrontation, not a few people anticipated a brisk revival of the traditional trade between Penang and, particularly, the northern part of Indonesia, but their expectations have not been fulfilled. Most of these traders are of the opinion, and their opinion is shared also by the Chambers of Commerce, that one of the obstacles to the rapid revival of the Indonesian-Penang trade has been the way in which the two per cent surtax on imports has been handled in regard to imports from Indonesia to Penang. I would like to suggest to the Honourable Finance Minister that with greater attention and more careful scrutiny of the application of the two per cent surtax, particularly on imports into Penang from Indonesia, it will be possible for us to regenerate a larger volume of this trade, which will then produce perhaps more indirect revenues but nevertheless increased revenues to the Federal Treasury. As they are applied now, the tendency has been to force the trade away from Penang southwards to across the Causeway. This not only stifled business in Penang but it also automatically deprives the Federal Treasury from further revenue.

Sir, from what I have already said, it is clear that I consider the new tax proposals for 1969 as either unnecessarily frivolous or unrealistically sadistic. The manner whereby the Honourable Finance Minister has again raided the housewives domain and their petty cash boxes is in a magnitude of a prankish pantie raid by less responsible students. The entire tax exercise, need not have been imposed by virtue of the fact that the increased tax proposals bear no realistic equation to our financing needs. We are certain to be faced with a greater deficit in current

account at the end of the year. And to a Government already innured to the borrowing habit, another \$14 million here or there does not really mean very much.

Without any doubt in my mind this is one of the worst Budgets that I have come across in all the years that I have served in Councils and legislative bodies. It is bungling, gambling and retrograde. The taxpayers today may, perhaps, feel that they have got away lightly this time, but the simple naked truth is that for every dollar that they get away with this year they will lose about 13 to 14 per cent of it by the end of the year, simply because of the increased borrowing and rundown of general reserves proposed by the Government. I consider that the amendments to the development tax are not enough. Last year I had urged that the exemption level be set at \$3,600 and I am still of the opinion that with the proposed exemption of \$1,000, the tax will still cause undue hardship to those for whom the tax was not designed.

The Selangor Consumers Association, Sir, are to be congratulated for their appraisal that the price increase indices given by the Government are not realistic. With the proposed new import duties on fresh and dried fruits and nuts, etc, and also the new duties on petroleum gases, the housewife's daily bill must go up. Sir, last year I said that when the citizens of Malaysia, and particularly the housewives, wake up in the morning, they will rue the day they voted for the party which produced a Finance Minister who irritated them each time they washed their faces with soap and brushed their teeth with tooth paste. With the new taxes the irritation will continue when the housewives go to the market and return to their kitchens to prepare their daily meals.

In the final analysis, Sir, the people must judge for themselves, and as voters they can clearly indicate their verdict in the near future. For me, Sir, I find little merit in the new Budget. Based on the record of past performance and on the probabilities of the future programming, it is below the usual standard of Budgets that had been presented to us.

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang (Kulim-Bandar Bharu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak mengalu²kan peruntokan perbelanjaan yang dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kasih. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peruntokan perbelanjaan ini boleh-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai bijak dan adil kerana meliputi semua kepentingan negara terutama dalam lapangan pelajaran dan ekonomi negara kita. Ini ada-lah membayangkan harapan yang besar bagi seluroh ra'ayat yang berada di-bawah Kerajaan Perikatan. Saya berharap seluroh ra'ayat akan sedar bahawa Parti Perikatan sahaja-lah tempat tumpuan. Harapan mereka untuk keselamatan bangsa dan negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri—Jabatan Pendaftaran Warganegara, Kad Pengenalan. Dalam melaksanakan kerja² bagi kepentingan ra'ayat dalam jabatan ini, ada banyak lagi kerja² yang harus di-lakukan dengan sempurna. Mengikut saperti mana sungutan² yang di-buat oleh ra'ayat dalam kawasan saya mereka memberi tahu saya bahawa kad² pengenalan anak² mereka yang di-buat permohonan hingga memakan masa satu tahun sa-tengah belum lagi mereka menerima. Atas perkara ini saya sendiri telah saksi di-mana resip yang di-beri oleh Pegawai Tempatan untuk menerima kad pengenalan itu hingga penoh di-tulis oleh pegawai itu dengan perbaharu² tarikh untuk si-pemohon itu datang ka-pejabat menerima kad pengenalan mereka, tetapi kad² itu tidak juga di-terima. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Undang² baharu ini apabila genap 6 tahun sa-sudah membuat kad pengenalan, pemegang kad pengenalan itu hendak-lah membaharu² kad itu sa-mula maka ini telah menambahkan kerja² di-jabatan itu, dengan penambahan kerja² itu kita bimbangkan kalau² akan menjadi lambat, lebeh lambat lagi kerja² di-jalankan. Maka dengan peruntokan yang kurang dalam tahun ini, maka saya harap dengan kebijaksanaan Kementerian dapat mengatasi kerja² dalam jabatan itu dengan memuas dan lebeh chepat

dari sekarang dan di-harap tiap² rayuan atau permohonan hendak-lah di-segerakan dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengemukakan perkara mengenai di-bawah Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berkenaan dengan tanaman sa-mula getah. Hasil yang terbesar sa-kali di-negara ini ia-lah getah, di-mana Kerajaan sedia memberi galakan pekebun² getah untuk di-tanam sa-mula yang boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berlebehan sa-muga taraf ekonomi negara kita akan menjadi lebeh tinggi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang mendukachitakan ia-lah perubahan dalam ranchangan menanam sa-mula di-bawah Fund A menurut sa-bagai yang di-fahamkan dalam bulan Oktober, tahun 1968 Fund A kekurangan di-buat dalam jumlah kelulusan (bukan di-atas kelulusan di-benarkan.) Saperti kepunyaan persaoangan jika ada 16 ekar di-bawah Fund A sekarang ia memohon untuk menanam sa-mula di-bawah Fund B dan di-benarkan sa-banyak satu pertiga dari jumlah tanah-nya ia-itu kebenaran seluas 5 ekar, tetapi yang menjadi masalaah ia-lah di-tolak daripada Fund A kesemua kawasan tanah-nya yang sa-luas 16 ekar itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan keadaan yang sa-demikian ia tidak ada nampak untuk di-tanam sa-mula atas tanah-nya yang sa-lebeh itu, yang sa-patut-nya ia di-kenakan potongan Fund A di-atas sa-luas 5 ekar sahaja bukan kesemua 16 ekar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya shorkan kerana tiap² tahun kita ada 45,000 ekar untuk tanaman sa-mula. Saya shorkan di-sini di-tambah lagi 45,000 ekar dan di-beri 20% untuk potongan Fund A datang ka-Fund B. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada pehak yang berkenaan saya ingin tahu mengapa di-tolak dari Fund A atas kesemua tanah-nya dan mengapa ada perubahan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan ber-banyak² terima kasih kapada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan kerana baharu² ini Kementerian itu ada satu ranchangan kilat

membuat rumah murah di-seluruh Malaysia dan saya mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah, harap Menteri yang berkenaan itu boleh dapat lagi banyak wang akan datang boleh buat lagi ranchangan rumah murah di-Malaysia. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am referring to the Budget Speech made by the Honourable Minister of Finance a few days ago, which some newspapers described as "Painless Budget," while others described it as an "Election Budget".

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Please speak louder!

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: But what lies for the whole Malaysians to see and feel will depend on the Government's performance throughout the year. We see that we have two more Supplementary Bills coming before us in this House, one amounting to \$57 million and the other \$25 million, which need to be approved before closing the accounts for the year 1968. The same thing can be done also after the General Elections. So, this so-called "Painless Budget" may be described as a sugar-coated pill, of which the bitter part will be tasted in a Supplementary Budget soon after the Election? If you look at the development expenditure the estimated deficit is \$166 million, which is expected to be covered by domestic and foreign borrowings and from accumulated reserves. Therefore, the way I see it, the Budget is not a Painless Budget but a Budget to harmonise 211 items of import duties at higher rates to be extended to East Malaysia which will heavily affect the East Malaysians who have already suffered from the high cost of living.

Mr Speaker, Sir, today this House is meeting with one M.P. short. The vacant seat of the late Honourable Kadam Kiai is a mute testimony of the Alliance disregard for democracy. May I ask, Mr Speaker, Sir, why is that the Federal and the State Legis-

latures and the Governments which are controlled by the Alliance at this moment, had deliberately not allowed us, the S.N.A.P., to fill the seat which is by right, according to the Constitution, a S.N.A.P. seat? I have been informed that as three months were up, without the seat being filled, therefore, according to the Constitution it should lapse. But why is it that the Alliance Government deliberately allowed the three months to lapse without filling the seat, or asking S.N.A.P. to fill the seat? The Alliance Government has been very quick in filling any empty Alliance seat, but here they had deliberately delayed the election for the seat and are now making the excuse that it is now constitutionally impossible to do so. Our party had sent a telegram and I, in my capacity as the Secretary-General of the S.N.A.P., had talked to the Clerk of this House who told me that he had advised the Sarawak State Government to fill the vacated seat. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government and the Alliance Party talk of honesty and sincerity. What sincerity and honesty is this when the seat of the late Honourable Kadam Kiai is still empty? Mr Kadam Kiai had not resigned, he died a tragic death, but apparently the Alliance Government is not beyond depriving the S.N.A.P. of even this one seat in Parliament in spite of their big majority. Mr Speaker, Sir, let us not talk of sincerity and honesty and the Alliance cannot convince S.N.A.P. and the people of Sarawak that they practise democracy while Mr Kadam Kiai's seat remains empty through the deliberate mechanisations of the Alliance.

One of the most important items before us is security. Whilst we are discussing the subject of security, may I ask whether the Government is aware that it is not only the Communists who are posing a danger to the security of our country, the security of Malaysia but that some of the Alliance members themselves are at the moment preaching subversion and racialism contrary to our Constitution and contrary to what our Prime Minister himself has always emphasised—that all Malaysians

are equal and all Malaysians should be united. Is the Prime Minister or his Deputy aware that the Honourable Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, in his capacity as the Secretary-General of Party Bumiputra in Sarawak, had issued a very notorious, racist and subversive directive now known as the infamous Bumiputra Directive No. 8 in Sarawak? Mr Speaker, Sir, I am prepared to substantiate what I have said, that this Directive No. 8, a photostat copy of which I have now in my hand is a racist, extremist, subversive and anti-Malaysian document. I will read here parts of the translation of the text, and I quote:

"We as leaders and as representatives of members, who have confidence in us in the Party Bumiputra, cannot withdraw one inch as to be forced to give away Malay seats to Pesaka. Our basic objective was to unite the Malays and the Bedayus and we would be prepared to oppose anyone who becomes tool to split our race. The fundamental struggles of Party Bumiputra is to execute the politics of the Bumiputra with the co-operation of other races struggling with honesty. We will carry on the fight to unite our race and we are confident that all members of the Party Bumiputra who have the spirit and love for our race will carry on fighting. Let us struggle for the unity of our race. Beware of those who will outplay us in the greed for seats."

Why must the Honourable Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry ask the two races to unite? To unite against whom, to fight against whom? He himself is a Melanau. Is he asking the Malays to fight the Melanau, or is he asking the Bedayus to fight the Melanau or is he asking the Malays to fight the Ibans in Sarawak? Is not this subversive, an un-Malaysian nasty piece of work, Mr Speaker, dreamed up by an opportunist like the Honourable Assistant Minister concerned? I further say here and now that unless the Honourable Prime Minister or the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister supports his policy of racialism in preaching that we should be racial and communal as Malaysians, then the Prime Minister or his Deputy should sack him not only from his Assistant Ministership but also from the Alliance.

We people in Sarawak are watching whether our Prime Minister is really sincere and honest when he said that all Malaysians should be non-communal and non-racial in outlook to maintain the security of our country and the harmony of our nation. If the Alliance Government does not sack the Honourable Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry for preaching extremism, racialism and for subversions against the Constitution, then may I ask, Mr Speaker, Sir, what is the point of giving money to fight subversion when we have subversives running the country? It is better to chuck the money into the waste paper basket. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have a photostat copy of the Directive No. 8 signed by the Honourable Tuan Taib Mahmud in his capacity as the Secretary-General of the Party Bumiputra in Sarawak. I am prepared to pass a copy of it to each political party in the House, if they need it, including you yourself. Mr Speaker, Sir, I leave the Honourable Members of the House, including the Prime Minister and his Deputy, to judge for themselves how subversive this Directive No. 8 is.

Agriculture—By having too many jobless school leavers in Sarawak, many people think that the Government has overlooked the unemployment problem by not providing these people a place where they can equip themselves with agricultural knowledge for their future and for the economic progress as well. These people sooner or later must become hopeless parents of hopeless children, and in this particular respect I urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to establish an Agricultural College in Sarawak, so that the capable school leavers can be trained to give more assistance to the poor primitive local farmers and to provide more working opportunities to these jobless people.

Pepper and Padi Planters—Padi and pepper are the two cash crops that grow well in Sarawak, but very little has been done by the Government to improve their cultivation. In the case of padi planting, very little soil survey has been

carried out, which makes very little areas available for development. Some experts who came to Sarawak believed that the State could become a padi-growing place if the Government would go on with what they promised towards rice growing in the State. So, now it is time for the Government to go ahead with its programme to make Sarawak into Malaysia's Rice Bowl. This does not need words only but deeds.

In the case of pepper planting, Sir, the work is done through initiative, which appears to be unsatisfactory due to certain circumstances as follows:

- (1) Many poor farmers are unable to plant good pepper, because they cannot afford to buy fertilisers and posts;
- (2) Due to the present poor processing technique.

So, under these circumstances, I would like to repeat the point which I have asked time and again in this House—that is, to appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to take the responsibility to subsidise the pepper farmers in the way that rubber planters under Scheme "A" have been subsidised. This is to enable the pepper farmers to have enough fertilisers and posts and to adopt the right way of planting and processing. If this could be done, I am sure that Malaysia would produce more pepper of better quality for better price in the world markets.

Education—Last year when I questioned the Honourable Minister of Education as to why the grants to secondary schools in Sarawak were less than the amount granted to them in 1967, the Honourable Minister of Education told the House that his Ministry would release more funds to the schools concerned whenever they were needed. I understand that last year the Director of Education in Sarawak was criticised by some of his subordinates for not getting adequate amounts of funds for secondary schools in Sarawak, and in his reply the Director told the people that he had approached the Federal Government asking for the release of more funds but his request was turned down. If this is a true case, Sir, then I must accuse the Ministry of Education

for turning down the request from the Director of Education in Sarawak and also for releasing less amount of grants to the schools concerned last year. At the same time, I would like to request the Ministry of Education to give more funds to the Education Department in Sarawak to enable the Department concerned to go on with its programme for 1969 without too much financial difficulty. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat (Sabah):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengambil bahagian mengalu²kan dan menyokong belanjawan yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini. Maksud dan tujuan belanjawan ini ia-lah untuk kebaikan ra'ayat Malaysia seluroh-nya dan termasuk-lah Sabah di-dalam-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertama sekali saya ucapkan berbanyak² terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada Kerajaan Pusat kerana telah menguntukkan kewangan pertahanan untuk keselamatan negeri Sabah dan ra'ayat-nya yang sedang di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan President Marcos dan kawan²-nya, tetapi hal tuntutan President Marcos ka-atas Sabah itu kita tidak ragu²kan lagi ia-itu ra'ayat Sabah telah berulang² kali berikrar mempertahankan Sabah daripada di-cherobohi oleh Marcos dan kawan²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan adanya belanjawan tiap² tahun yang dibentangkan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini tidak dapat di-nafikan lagi betapa Kerajaan Malaysia kita menunaikan kehendak² ra'ayat di-seluruh negara kita termasuk-lah Sabah dan Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhabit dengan Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, di-sini saya sa-kali meminta perhatian gaji² Polis di-Raja Malaysia, Sabah, terutama sa-kali yang saya maksudkan bagi mereka² yang berpangkat rendah dan mempunyai anak² yang banyak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ingin saya menegor sedikit dalam Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ia-itu memandang perkhidmatan dalam bahagian bahasa Bajau dan perkhidmatan dalam bahagian bahasa Murut

terlampau sengkat masa yang di-beri di-Radio Malaysia, Sabah. Suka saya meminta supaya perkhidmatan kedua² bahasa ini di-panjangkan masa-nya oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga suka menegor Kementerian Pelajaran Pusat supaya sekolah² menengah Kerajaan atau Government Secondary Schools yang sudah pun di-chadangkan di-daerah Penampang dan Kota Kinabalu dan sa-terus-nya Maktab Universiti yang telah di-chadangkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Datu Haji Mustapha dapat di-laksanakan dalam tempo yang sa-chepat mungkin.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap buku² bacaan atau buku² text dapat di-laksanakan sabagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran baharu² ini supaya harga buku² itu dapat di-beli dengan harga yang murah oleh orang² ramai terutama orang² yang banyak anak lagi miskin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi negeri Sabah hari ini suka saya menerangkan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini sudah jauh lebih maju semenjak mencapai kemerdekaan melalui Malaysia baik dalam bandar mahu pun di-luar² bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan adanya keadaan yang saya huraikan tadi kita tidak ragu² lagi berkenaan dengan pilihan raya Parlimen di-Sabah adalah kemenangan-nya di-dalam Kerajaan Perikatan Sabah yang di-pimpin oleh Yang Berhormat Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Ismail bin Idris (Pulau Pinang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Anggaran Belanjawan yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri baharu² ini ada-lah menggalakkan. Ra'ayat hari ini rasa lega kerana di-dalam pembahagian chukai orang² tidak-lah terlibat seperti mana tahun² yang sudah. Oleh yang demikian ra'ayat seluruh-nya dari sekarang ada berasa penoh keyakinan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan akan terus memerintah negara kita ini sa-hingga sekurang²-nya lima tahun lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak-lah berasa hairan mendengar ucapan² dan pendapat² yang di-buat oleh pehak² Pembangkang, kerana sa-lagi kuat mereka itu melaongkan, maka sa-lagi itu-lah terang-nya bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan sunggoh² menolong ra'ayat jelata terutama sa-kali ra'ayat² yang miskin.

Dengan kedudukan kewangan bagi tahun 1969 ada-lah jelas dan nyata bahawa perbelanjaan dan pendapatan negara kita ini sangat²-lah memberi keuntungan kepada ra'ayat. Saya anggapkan ucapan² yang di-buat oleh pehak² Pembangkang ini sa-olah² mereka ini chemburu atas kebolehan Kerajaan Perikatan, kerana walau pun tidak ada pilihan raya pada tahun 1969 ini ada-lah menjadi kewajiban dan menjadi azam Kerajaan Perikatan supaya hendak menyenangkan kedudukan dan perekonomian ra'ayat jelata seperti mana yang telah di-janji²kan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan-lah saya membayangkan sedikit pendapat saya di-dalam perbahathan belanjawan bagi tahun 1969 ini. Saya berasa gembira dan besar hati hari ini dengan perishtihaan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu mengendorkan atau memberi peluang kepada murid² lepasan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran atau Lower Certificate of Education yang mendapat Pangkat B dan C yang pada mula-nya mereka itu tidak langsung ada harapan untuk melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-Tingkatan IV. Perasaan ini yang sa-kurang²-nya 10 ribu murid² dapat melegakan ibu bapa daripada kerunsingan di-mana-kah sa-kira-nya kalau perkara itu tidak dapat di-timbangan untuk mereka menghantar anak² mereka untuk belajar. Jadi dengan ada-nya perishtihaan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri, saya rasa tentulah ibu² bapa yang terlibat ini boleh mengingatkan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ada-lah sunggoh² memberikan sa-penoh² pandangan dan perhatian kepada pelajaran murid² kita di-sini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan pelajaran juga, ingin-lah saya menyatakan ia-itu satu perbelanjaan yang paling tinggi sa-kali telah pun di-untokkan kerana ini. Apa yang saya chuba

hendak memberi tahu ia-itu dalam perishtiharan Yang Berhormat Menteri juga ia-itu pada tahun 1969 ini tidak lagi di-adakan pepereksaan Overseas School Certificate, hanya pepereksaan ini akan di-adakan pepereksaan Malayan Certificate of Education dan juga Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Ini bermaksud pepereksaan Malayan Certificate of Education ini di-lakukan di-dalam jurusan Inggeris dan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia ini di-lakukan dalam jurusan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Saya juga ketahuⁱ bahawa kedua² pepereksaan ini ada-lah sama mutu-nya dan sama nilai-nya, hanya yang berbedza ia-lah satu pepereksaan di-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan satu lagi pepereksaan di-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Ada perasaan ragu² dan perasaan tinggi rendah di-antara kedua² sijil ini, kerana satu sijil di-tulis dalam bahasa Inggeris dan satu lagi sijil bertulis dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Maka oleh sebab kedua²-nya pepereksaan ini ada-lah sama nilai-nya dan mutu-nya, saya mengeshorkan supaya kedua² kertas² sijil ini hendak-lah di-satukan di-dalam perkataan²-nya, di-satu-bahasakan, maksud saya kalau hendak di-buat di-dalam bahasa rasmi, biar-lah kedua chara pepereksaan ini di-jadikan di-dalam bahasa rasmi dan kalau hendak di-terjemahkan, boleh-lah di-terjemahkan dengan menggunakan perkataan² kechil² di-bawah perkataan² rasmi itu. Jadi dengan ada-nya yang demikian, pada pendapat saya, tentu-lah tidak ada perasaan rendah dan perasaan tinggi di-dalam kalangan² ra'ayat berkenaan dengan sijil S.P.M. dan sijil M.C.E. itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sungguh berasa dukachita sa-kira-nya perkara ini benar berlaku ia-itu saya terbaca dalam satu makalah *Straits Times* keluaran 30hb Oktober, 1968 yang datang daripada sa-orang maha-guru atau pensharah universiti, ia telah menda'awa ia-itu mahasiswa² Universiti Malaya tak ada disiplin dan uncultured, terutama sa-kali mahasiswa² yang datang daripada golongan yang berada. Mereka itu biasa-nya di-dapati mengejek² dan memainkan pensharah² di-dalam seminar, umpama-nya dengan menghentak² kaki, menjerit² dan membaling² kertas, mereka itu sa-akan²

berperangai seperti budak² kechil. Ini-lah satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang mendukungatikan dan menghairankan. Mahasiswa² yang ada sekarang ini akan mengambil tempat pemimpin² negara pada masa yang akan datang. Sa-kira-nya apa yang di-da'awa oleh pensharah ini benar, maka saya mengeshorkan supaya pehak Kerajaan akan memandang berat atas perkara ini, kerana kita tidak mahu negara kita ini di-sifatkan sa-bagai negara budak² apakala mereka ini atau pun mahasiswa² itu memimpin negara dengan bersifat demikian.

Satu lagi perkara yang saya ingin hendak kemukakan dalam Majlis ini, ia-itu pertukaran guru² dari sekolah² ka-sekolah² yang lain. Ini ada-lah menjadi satu masalah kepada murid² juga, dan juga ibu² bapa berasa sangat kkuatir sa-kira-nya perkara ini selalu-nya berlaku. Mithal-nya sa-orang guru yang pakar di-dalam Ilmu Hisab daripada sekolah 'A' di-tukarkan ka-sekolah 'B' untuk mengajar bahasa Melayu, wal hal guru yang pakar di-dalam Ilmu Hisab di-kehendaki mengajar di-dalam sekolah A ini. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap-lah supaya pehak yang berkenaan dapat memikirkan samula supaya jangan-lah anak² kita nanti yang hari ini Ilmu Hisab itu telah pun di-wajibkan sa-bagai satu pelajaran yang mustahak, maka dapat-lah Kementerian atau pehak² yang berwajib memikirkan sa-belum hendak memisahkan atau hendak menukarkan sa-saorang guru yang ada mempunyai perkara² yang wajib itu di-buat terlebih dahulu. Dan yang kedua-nya saya tidak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apakala satu² pertukaran itu di-buat, tidak-lah sa-bagai menghormati Pengerusi² Jema'ah Pentadbir Sekolah yang terlibat itu patut diberitahu atau ada-kah pada pendapat Kementerian tidak mustahak di-beritahu kepada Pengerusi² Jema'ah Pentadbir Sekolah² yang hendak di-tukarkan itu. Oleh itu, saya minta kalau ini boleh di-fikirkan, di-timbangkan oleh pehak² yang berkenaan, saya akan berterima kaseh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menerima beberapa puchok surat baharu² ini daripada penjual² kechil,

mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah memberi kesempatan mereka itu mengehualikan pendapatan mereka \$1,000 dengan tidak ada kena bayaran chukai 5%. Mereka juga merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri itu agar supaya keadaan yang sekarang ini, ia-itu pendapatan \$2,000 daripada sa-orang penjual itu tidak di-kenakan chukai 5%. Jadi saya, bagi pehak orang² yang menghantar surat kepada saya, meminta agar Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat menimbangkan supaya pendapatan \$2,000 sa-tahun itu dapat di-kehualikan daripada membayar 5% chukai pembangunan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan dan perhubungan mengenakan tarif bersama kepada lebeh kurang 70% barang² yang masok di-Pulau Pinang itu tidak-lah sedikit pun menarek perhatian atau menggalakkan saudagar² menanam modal untuk membuka perindustrian di-pulau itu dan dengan yang demikian, ra'ayat pulau itu lebeh bertambah menderita dengan kenaikan harga barang² hasil pasaran bersama itu. Ini-lah yang membawakan sedikit penderitaan ra'ayat di-pulau itu dimana sa-bagaimana yang tuan sedia ma'alum, Pulau Pinang ada-lah sa-buah pulau yang berlainan daripada tempat² di-Malaysia ini. Pulau Pinang itu tidak ada langsung tanah² untuk di-jadikan tempat membajak, atau pun tempat menanam pokok² supaya mendapat mata pencharian. Jadi saya rasa sa-kira-nya Kerajaan dapat menimbangkan dan dapat memikirkan supaya mengelakkan daripada bertambah-nya penganggoran, terutama sa-kali daripada gulongan muda, saya harap supaya Kerajaan dapat memberi satu kawasan di-tanah besar ini untuk pemuda² di-pulau itu dapat berhijrah bagi mendapatkan mata pencharian pemuda² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah sedeh saya menyatakan di-sini dan telah pun beberapa kali saya telah mengemukakan perkara ini dan kali ini lagi sa-kali saya hendak kemukakan kepada Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab, ia-itu berhubung dengan rayuan orang² yang telah bersara. Saya lagi sa-kali meminta supaya ihsan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan;

orang² bersara ini bukan-lah lama lagi hendak hidup pada zahir-nya. Tolong-lah beri peluang kepada orang² ini supaya mereka berasa senang sedikit sa-belum mereka hendak hembuskan nafas yang akhir. Mereka hanya memohonkan supaya sara hidup atau C.O.L.A. yang mereka dapat sekarang ini dapat di-tinggikan sedikit oleh memandangkan kepada naik-nya harga barang² keperluan hari². Jadi kalau ini dapat di-beri pertimbangan yang saksama oleh pehak yang berkenaan walau pun pada suatu masa dahulu saya telah mendapat jawapan yang Kerajaan tidak ada duit. Jadi itu saya rasa bukan-lah satu alasan yang paling dynamic atau yang paling besar, yang saya fikir, ada-lah penderitaan orang² yang bersara ini ada-lah lebeh penting daripada soal hendak menchari wang untuk hendak menolong orang² ini. Oleh itu saya berharap benar² rayuan ini bagi pehak orang² yang bersara, muga² dapat di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalek saya kepada ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat dalam muka 16, berkenaan dengan pengeluaran kelapa sawit. Dalam ucapan-nya, mengikut apa yang di-ucapkan-nya ini, ia-itu pengeluaran kelapa sawit pada tahun 1968 telah meningkat 50% lebeh daripada pendapatan tahun 1967. Ini ada-lah sangat mengembirakan dan patut-lah kita memberi pujian yang penoh, tetapi apa yang saya fikirkan di-sini, hasil daripada keluaran 50% itu, tetapi pembayaran-nya atau pendapatan-nya, hanya sa-kadar 6.2% sahaja kelebehan. Ini di-sebabkan oleh turun-nya harga kelapa sawit daripada tahun 1967. Saya mengingatkan Kerajaan supaya berjaga²-lah diversification kelapa sawit ini, takut kalau² kejadian kelapa sawit ini akan berulang sa-bagaimana getah nanti. Kita tidak-lah mahu supaya pisang berbuah dua kali, ia-itu apabila getah naik \$2.00, kita semua terburu² hendak tanam getah, sa-hingga-lah getah hari ini harga 54 sen satu paun, maka kita hendak ubahkan penanaman kita dengan kelapa sawit. Sekarang nasib kelapa sawit sudah nampak sikit, dan saya harap-lah supaya Kerajaan

dapat pertimbangkan dan menyiasat supaya perkara ini dapat di-betulkan.

Perkara yang paling mustahak sekali di-hari ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan penganggoran. Saya telah mendengar ucapan² daripada, boleh di-katakan, semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berchakap mengenai soal penganggoran—di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri juga, walau pun kita telah membuat beberapa banyak perindustrian, mengadakan fabric², mengadakan gudang² dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi soal penganggoran ini makin bertambah naik. Jadi saya sungoh²-lah merasa kurang puas hati dan kurang senang terhadap kedudukan penganggoran. Saya harap Kerajaan dapat-lah menchari langkah, menchari jalan bagaimana dapat kita mengatasi, kalau tak semua pun, dapat mengatasi sedikit² di-atas soal penganggoran ini.

Berthabit dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentuh sedikit Kementerian Buroh, ia-itu sudah beberapa tahun soal kedudukan buroh² kasar yang bekerja di-tepi pelabohan ia-itu saya panggilkan warf workers—pekerja² yang bekerja di-warf. Orang² ini atau pun pekerja² ini sangat-lah susah kerana mereka itu tidak di-daftarkan di-dalam Port Labour Board. Sa-kira-nya mereka ini tidak di-daftarkan, maka majikan tidak akan bertanggung-jawab kepada pemberian gaji kepada orang² ini dan juga kepada chara² bekerja bagi orang² ini beberapa kali perkara ini telah pun di-bawa dalam Rumah ini, tetapi saya tak tahu mengapa-kah perkara ini tidak dapat di-betulkan. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh, sa-lepas saya memberi ucapan ini dapat menyiasat dan menimbang-kan supaya buroh² yang ada, yang tidak berdaftar, yang sekarang tidak berdaftar di-Pelabohan Pulau Pinang ini, dapat mendaftarkan mereka itu supaya senang-lah mereka ini bekerja mengikut jadual dan mengikut waktu yang di-tentukan. Jadi ini-lah dia pendapat² saya di-dalam perbincangan Anggaran Belanjawan ini dan akhirnya saya ada-lah menyokong dengan sa-penoh-nya Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1969.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga ingin mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan sekarang ini berkenaan dengan belanjawan bagi tahun 1969 di-mana Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah mengemukakan belanjawan sa-banyak \$1,925 juta bagi tahun 1969 ini dan di-dalam ucapan-nya beliau juga telah mengatakan ia-itu pendapatan atau pun income ada-lah berkurangan lebeh kurang pada tahun yang berjalan ini sa-banyak \$660 juta. Jadi, dengan sebab pendapatan ada-lah berkurangan daripada belanjawan ia-itu yang kekurangan itu akan di-tampung dengan berhutang lagi daripada negeri² luar. Saya walau bagaimana pun ta' dapat tidak suka dan dengan tulus ikhlas-nya menyokong dengan sa-kuat-nya, kerana ini ada-lah anggaran belanjawan dan anggaran pendapatan itu ia-lah angka² di-atas kertas sahaja, dan bagaimana yang di-ketahu² ramai bahawa fikiran mereka yang menjalankan hal ehwal kewangan sahaja menubuhkan belanjawan-nya lebeh dan pendapatan-nya kurang dan dengan sebab itu tidak-lah berapa risau atau pun menjadi bosan kapada sa-saorang yang boleh memikirkan yang sa-demikian itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya minta izin kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyentuh di-atas dasar pelajaran yang akan menelan belanja di-dalam tahun 1969 ini sa-banyak \$523½ juta; pechahan-nya ia-lah \$433 juta bagi belanja² berulang alek dan \$90½ juta bagi development—Kepala 122 yang ada di-dalam Buku Belanjawan itu. Ini berma'ana-lah bahawa perbelanjaan di-dalam ruangan pelajaran sahaja pada tahun 1969 ini akan berjumlah lebeh \$523½ juta ia-itu lebeh daripada 25% daripada pendapatan negara. Saya suka hendak memberi pandangan walau pun pandangan itu telah pun dibawa ka-tengah oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat di-Rumah yang bertuah ini, ia-itu ka-mana-kah kita hendak pergi dari sini; kerana pada hari ini sahabat saya telah mengatakan ia-itu penganggoran ada-lah meningkat naik daripada sa-hari ka-sahari dan pekerjaan yang hendak di-beri kapada pemuda dan pemudi kita itu tidak ada dan bagaimana yang telah di-katakan oleh

kawan saya daripada Sarawak tadi mengatakan apabila persekolahan telah di-dapati, maka pemuda dan pemudi kita enggan hendak balek mengerjakan tanah, menolong ibu bapa berchuchok tanam supaya dapat ia menjalankan hal kehidupan-nya sa-bagai orang tua² kita sa-bagai satu daripada population atau pun orang yang berharap kapada berchuchok tanam.

Jadi, saya sendiri juga akan memberi sa-tengah daripada jawapan kapada soalan itu. Kita berkehendakkan pemuda² dan pemudi² kita berpelajaran tinggi dengan lebeh banyak. Itu dia jawab-nya. Itu-lah sebab belanja naik, tetapi pada masa yang akan datang kalau sa-kira-nya perbelanjaan yang sa-macam ini juga dijalankan dan orang bijak pandai lebeh banyak keluaran-nya, maka nilai orang bijak pandai akan jatuh. Ini Menteri Kewangan sendiri telah mengaku di-dalam ucapan-nya pada muka 50 sa-masa mengemukakan belanjawan ini. Ini pula boleh menjadi satu perkara yang menjauhkan dan membosankan Kerajaan pada hari kemudian. Saya sendiri, sa-bagaimana Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengetahui, sangat-lah suka ia-itu anak² muda kita laki² dan perempuan hendak-lah di-beri pelajaran yang menchukupi supaya apabila dibandingkan dengan pemuda dan pemudi daripada luar negeri sa-kurang²-nya bersama² berdiri sama tinggi dan duduk sama rendah. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya kita berkehendakkan itu tentu kita berkehendakkan wang yang banyak, kerana orang kita ada 10 juta pada hari ini.

Berkenaan dengan penduduk² di-dalam negara pada masa ini, mengikut pakar² yang telah mengkaji soalan perkembangan-nya di-masa depan walau sekali pun peranchang keluarga telah di-ranchangkan ia-itu kalau-lah di-biarkan sahaja, penduduk² dalam negeri ini yang berjumlah 3% pada tiap² tahun, maka di-dalam masa 20 tahun lagi angka yang 10 juta pada hari ini akan menjadi 20 juta dan jika sa-kira-nya di-seratakan di-dalam dunia yang hari ini mempunyai 3 ribu juta manusia kalau tidak di-jaga baik² maka 6,000 atau pun 7,500 juta akan

bertambah pada tahun masehi 2,000 kelak. Ini satu daripada perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita mesti ambil berat, kerana walau sa-kali pun Kerajaan telah melancarkan sa-chara besar²an terhadap Peranchangan Keluarga, tetapi nampak-nya perjalanan-nya belum lagi di-terima oleh orang ramai dengan sa-chukup-nya. Barangkali elok juga kalau saya sebutkan di-sini ia-itu bagi tiap² sa-orang yang meninggal dunia hari ini, dua orang yang datang, jadi mulut-nya itu sudah jadi dua kali ganda yang hendak di-suapkan dengan makanan. Saya ulang sa-kali lagi berkenaan dengan penganggoran tadi ia-itu dengan sebab orang² yang berumor bawah daripada 24 tahun di-dalam negara kita pada masa sekarang ini telah di-anggarkan lebeh kurang 50% ka-atas, ini berma'ana ia-itu pehak yang muda² akan bertambah² banyak pada masa ka-hadapan dan itu-lah sebab-nya barangkali pilehanraya yang akan datang ini akan banyak muka² baharu akan munchol; itu tidak menjadi apa, kerana itu sa-memang-nya di-kehendaki. Dan saya berharap ia-itu perkara penganggoran yang telah di-sebutkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Rumah ini akan mendapat perhatian yang sa-baik-nya daripada pehak Kerajaan, kalau kita hendak mengelakkan kesusahan yang akan datang daripada educated public ini yang ta'dapat kerja maka hari ini pun, sa-bagaimana yang Tuan Yang di-Pertua mengetahui, bahawa tiap² 24 jam ada tiga atau pun empat rompak, pembunuhan daripada orang² yang ada pengetahuan ini. Ini perkara ta'patut kita panjangkan, ta'patut di-beri peluang, hendak-lah kita patahkan pada masa ia mula menjadi.

Kemudian daripada itu saya suka juga hendak menyentuh atas dasar chukai. Chukai Kerajaan negeri pada tahun ini tidak-lah boleh di-katakan chukai yang menyakitkan saperti yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana ada-lah yang di-chukaikan itu makanan² dan buah²an yang datang daripada luar negeri, jadi sa-lain daripada Menteri² dan juga orang² yang kaya² ta'payah kami semua makan buah anggor, makan buah apple-kah, atau sunkis-kah macham

dahulu² itu—tak payah-lah, tetapi walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti-lah, mengetahui ia-itu harga barang² macham mana yang telah di-katakan oleh sahabat saya daripada Seberang Perai tadi ada-lah yang naik tinggi, tak dapat kita pejamkan mata sa-bagaimana burong kaswari menanamkan kepala-nya ka-dalam pasir, mengatakan dia tak nampak. Kita mesti nampak, ia-itu barang² keperluan apabila naik tak turun lagi-lah, tetapi pendapatan sa-saorang yang ada di-dalam negeri ini tidak mungkin naik sama. Pendek kata boleh di-katakan, ia-itu banyak orang yang susah, lebeh susah daripada orang yang senang, walau pun Menteri² berfikir ia-itu pendapatan *per capita* bagi satu kepala ada-lah meningkat naik dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Dia tak sedar juga barang² keperluan pun naik juga daripada satu masa ka-satu masa dengan tak turun lagi.

Dan yang kedua-nya saya suka-lah membangkitkan tentang Undang² Income Tax atau chukai pendapatan. Saya telah juga mengambil peluang berchakap terlebih dahulu supaya di-pinda dan di-kaji sa-mula kerana kita di-dalam Malaysia ini terburu² dan tertiru² kepada chontoh yang telah di-buat yang kita pesakai daripada British dahulu. Saya telah mengatakan di-dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini pada masa yang lalu ia-itu adat kita orang² Melayu dan orang Islam bukan sahaja diri-nya sendiri hendak di-kira-nya, anak dan isteri-nya bahkan bapa, emak mentua, anak² yatim yang di-tinggalkan, adek beradek-nya—sa-orang² itu yang bertanggung-jawab, kerana itu-lah yang di-suroh oleh ugama-nya. Ugama kita ugama Islam, Ugama rasmi dan lagi daripada ayat Qur'an mengatakan: "Anak yatim, orang² yang miskin itu hendak-lah kita tolong." Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya kita chuai²kan begitu sahaja, kita terturut², jadi berma'ana-lah saperti kera terturut² sahaja dengan tidak menggunakan fikiran kita sendiri. Dia ta'ada memikirkan sendiri apa yang patut, apa yang sesuai. Ini saya harap sa-benar²-nya bagi meminta perhatian daripada pehak² yang berkuasa, kerana ini akan menjadikan faedah bagi orang yang susah, dan orang Islam memang telah

membayar chukai² daripada segi ugama membayar zakat, membayar fitrah dan chukai pendapatan yang lain.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya juga suka memberi sokongan yang kuat kepada suara yang telah di-dengar dahulu daripada saya ia-itu pehak orang² yang telah bersara itu sangat-lah susah. Mereka minta ia-itu elaun C.O.L.A. di-naikkan, kerana barang² kepentingan ada-lah naik dan pendapatan mereka itu ta'pernah naik. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Baharu telah membangkitkan dalam mesuarat Dewan Ra'ayat ini dan telah men-chontohkan ia-itu satu orang guru telah bersara 30 tahun dahulu mendapat sa-banyak \$16 sa-bulan dan sampai hari ini Tuhan panjangkan umur-nya dia berbelanja sa-banyak \$16. Apa dapat yang di-makan dengan \$16 sa-bulan hari ini? Hendak menghidupkan sa-ekor kambing pun tak dapat. Jadi, kalau sa-kira dapat-lah Kerajaan memikirkan bagaimana Kerajaan² Negeri lain telah pun dapat memikirkan dan menjalankan ia-itu orang bersara itu apabila sampai setakat 10 tahun bagi sa-tengah² pehak dan 12½ tahun lagi pehak yang lain, di-pulangkan balek saraan hidup-nya itu dengan penoh—quarter pension yang telah di-keluarkan pada masa dia bersara; ada yang 10 tahun, ada yang 12 tahun, kalau panjang umur-nya habis 10 tahun atau 12½ di-bagi balek. Apa guna di-panjangkan potongan itu; ada menjadi baik kepada orang yang menerima penchen yang telah berkhidmat kepada negara barang-kali boleh jadi sa-umur hidup.

Akhir sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentoh di-dalam perkara dasar mengeluarkan tanah. Tadi saya telah dengar ia-itu ra'ayat Malaysia ia-lah kelaparan tanah di-dalam masa kita mewah dan tanah tak ada kurang, tetapi di-dalam lapangan ranchangan mengeluarkan tanah kepada orang² yang tidak bertanah di-bagi 8 ekar; 6 ekar jadikan kebun, 1 ekar jadikan ladang sawah, 1 ekar jadikan kampong, boleh-lah dia hidup, tetapi itu pun tak dapat hendak di-jalankan dengan memuaskan hati, tetapi kalau kita pandang kepada

negeri² yang lain ia-itu Australia, Canada, Amerika dan juga di-sa-belah Asia boleh-lah di-beri tanah kadar tanah itu dengan ranchangan yang lebeh besar. Apa akan di-dapati dengan menjadi buat kebun kelapa 6 ekar, kalau 600 ekar barang kali boleh untong, boleh jadi menjalankan jentera, mengendalikan kerja² menjalankan ladang yang sa-macham itu, tetapi bagi 6 ekar dengan harga getah 50 sen atau kurang daripada itu barangkali kais pagi makan pagi sampai ka-hari kiamat nanti. Tetapi kita harapkan pada masa itu kita akan bertemu balek di-padang mahshar,

mana yang buat betul itu timbul betul-nya akan timbul, mana yang buat ta'betul, juga akan timbul ta'betul-nya.

Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan sukachita-nya memberi sokongan yang sa-penoh dan ikhlas-nya kapada perbelanjaan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Terima kaseh.

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

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.30 petang.