

**Jilid I
Bil. 48**



**Hari Selasa
11hb Januari, 1972**

PENYATA RASMI
OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RA'AYAT
House of Representatives

PARLIMEN KETIGA
Third Parliament

PENGGAL PARLIMEN PERTAMA
First Session

KANDONGAN-NYA

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan 5437]

RANG UNDANG²:

Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1972 (6hb Januari, 1972) [Ruangan 5467]

USUL:

Uchapan Penanggoan (Jururawat² dan Sharikat² Perkhidmatan) [Ruangan 5524]

MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KETIGA

Penyata Rasmi

PENGGAL YANG PERTAMA

Hari Selasa, 11hb Januari, 1972

Meshuarat di-mulakan pada pukul 2.30 petang

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSOF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- „ Menteri Perhubungan, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sarawak, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K., P.N.B.S., O.B.E., Q.M.C. (Ulu Rajang).
- „ Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TAN SRI V. MANICKAVASAGAM, P.M.N., J.M.N., P.J.K., S.P.M.S. (Klang).
- „ Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA (Melaka Utara).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik, DATO' HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, DATO' HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K., D.S.R., S.I.M.P. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN HUSSEIN BIN DATO' ONN, P.I.S., M.B.E. (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan, DATO' ONG KEE HUI, P.N.B.S. (Bandar Kuching).
- „ Menteri Perusahaan Utama, TUAN HAJI ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Samarahan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertanian, DATO' ABDUL SAMAD BIN IDRIS, J.M.N., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertahanan, Y.M. TENGKU AHMAD RITHAUDEEN AL-HAJ BIN TENGKU ISMAIL, P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN MOHAMED BIN YAACOB, P.M.K., S.M.T. (Tanah Merah).

- Yang Berhormat Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Perdana Menteri, WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Dengan Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan, TUAN SHARIFF AHMAD (Langat).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pengangkutan, TUAN MOHAMED BIN UJANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI ABDUL AZIZ BIN OMAR, D.J.M.K., J.M.N., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Tumpat).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS, A.D.K. (Sabah Selatan).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN, D.S.W., J.S.M. (Lipis).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB BIN YUNUS (Dungun).
- „ PENGHULU ABIT ANAK ANGKIN, P.P.N. (Kapit).
- „ TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN UMAR (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ PENGIRAN AHMAD BIN PENGIRAN INDAR (Kinabatangan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'ID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD DAMANHURI BIN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB, P.M.P., P.J.K. (Hilir Perak).
- „ TAN SRI HAJI NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ PUAN BIBI AISHAH BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZAHARI BIN MOHD. TAIB, S.M.K., A.M.N., J.P., J.S.M. (Sungei Patani).
- „ DATO' PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, Q.M.C., P.B.S., P.N.B.S. (Julau).
- „ CHEGU BAUDI BIN UNGUT (Bandau).
- „ TUAN BOJENG BIN ANDOT (Simunjan).
- „ TUAN BUJA BIN GUMBILAI (Tuaran).
- „ AWANG BUNGSU BIN ABDULLAH (Limbang-Lawas).
- „ TUAN HAJI AWANG WAL BIN AWANG ABU (Santubong).
- „ TUAN CHAN FU KING (Telok Anson).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHAN YOON ONN (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN CHEN KO MING, P.B.S., A.M.N. (Sarikei).
- „ TUAN VALENTINE COTTER *alias* JOSEPH VALENTINE COTTER (Bau-Lundu).
- „ TUAN PETER PAUL DASON (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN V. DAVID (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang Lupar).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN THOMAS SELVARAJ GABRIEL (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- „ TUAN GOH HOCK GUAN (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).

Yang Berhormat TUAN HASHIM BIN GERA (Parit).

- „ TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN HUSSAIN BIN HAJI SULAIMAN (Besut).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Bandar Sibu).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).
- „ TUAN LATIP BIN HAJI IDRIS (Mukah).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KIT SIANG (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN LOH JEE MEE (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN WALTER LOH POH KHAN (Setapak).
- „ TUAN LUHAT WAN (Baram).
- „ TUAN ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).
- „ TUAN HAJI MAWARDI BIN LEBAI TEH (Kota Star Utara).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Dalam).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. CHIK JOHARI ONDU MAJAKIL (Labuan-Beaufort).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN MOHD. NOR BIN MD. DAHAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Ulu Perak).
- „ TAN SRI MOHAMMAD SAID BIN KERUAK, P.M.N., S.P.D.K. (Kota Belud).
- „ TUAN MOHD. SALLEH BIN DATO' PANGLIMA ABDULLAH (Darvel).
- „ 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 HAJI MOHD. ZAIN BIN ABDULLAH (Bachok).
- „ DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ENSKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.S.M. (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, J.P. (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN HUSSAIN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN NARWIN ANAK JINGGONG (Luboh Antu).
- „ TAN SRI SYED NASIR BIN ISMAIL, P.M.N., J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN NG HOE HUN (Larut Selatan).
- „ RAJA NONG CHIK BIN RAJA ISHAK, P.J.K. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ PENGARAH RAHUN ANAK DEBAK (Serian).
- „ TUAN R. C. M. RAYAN *alias* R. C. MAHADEVA RAYAN (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S., S.M.J. (Muar Pantai).

- Yang Berhormat DR S. SEEVARATNAM, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI SHAFIE BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK, A.M.N. (Batu Pahat).
- „ DR A. SOORIAN (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN SU LIANG YU (Bruas).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI IBRAHIM, S.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ DR SULAIMAN BIN MOHAMED ATTAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE, P.I.S. (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN JAMES STEPHEN TIBOK, A.D.K. (Penampang).
- „ TUAN TIBUOH ANAK RANTAI (Rajang).
- „ TUAN TING MING KIONG (Bintulu).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH UNTING ANAK UMANG (Kanowit).
- „ TUAN V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ DATO' JAMES WONG KIM MIN, P.N.B.S. (Miri-Subis).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N. (Tawau).
- „ TUAN YEOH TECK CHYE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Padawan).
- „ TUAN HAJI YUSOF BIN HAJI ABDULLAH *alias* HAJI YUSOF RAWA (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD, D.P.M.K., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).

YANG TIADA HADHIR:

- Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, Menteri Luar Negeri dan Menteri Pertahanan,
TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri,
TUN DR ISMAIL AL-HAJ BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).
- Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Perpaduan Negara, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ Menteri Pertanian, TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT, J.P. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M., C.H., D.M.N. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.N.B.S. (Payang).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).

Yang Berhormat **TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. UYONG** (Labuk-Sugut).

- „ **DR CHEN MAN HIN** (Seremban Timor).
- „ **DR CHU CHEE PENG** (Kluang Selatan).
- „ **TUAN FAN YEW TENG** (Kampar).
- „ **TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON** (Damansara).
- „ **TAN SRI KHAW KAI-BOH**, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ **TUAN LIM CHO HOCK** (Batu Gajah).
- „ **TUAN PETER LO SU YIN** (Sandakan).
- „ **DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB**, P.M.K., P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ **TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAN** (Kapar).
- „ **TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM** (Segamat Utara).
- „ **TUN DATU HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN**, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E. (Marudu).
- „ **DATO' PANG TET TSHUNG**, P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu).
- „ **TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR**, K.M.N., P.M.P. (Krian Darat).
- „ **DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM**, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR BIN PENGIRAN PATERA** (Kimanis).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Dengan Tugas² Khas, **DR LIM KENG YAIK** (Di-lantek).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

JURUTERA² BERKHIDMAT DENGAN KERAJAAN

1. Tuan V. David bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa ramai-kah jurutera² yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan telah berhenti sejak 1-6-1969 hingga 30-5-1971. Apa-kah sebab² mereka berhenti.

Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Perdana Menteri (**Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail**): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-ramai 85 orang jurutera telah meletakkan jawatan dalam tempoh tersebut. Mereka telah meletakkan jawatan oleh sebab² persendirian.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) All the engineers who had resigned from the Government Service could not have done so for personal reasons. There must be widespread

dissatisfaction among these engineers who had resigned. So can the Government take steps at least to investigate, to find out, the reasons for their resigning?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Perkara itu akan di-ambil perhatian.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Setiausaha Parlimen yang berkenaan boleh-kah beliau mengatakan di-Dewan ini apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan akan ambil supaya jurutera² yang sedang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan tidak meletakkan jawatan-nya?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Kerajaan pada masa ini telah menjalankan sekim gaji yang baharu yang memberi perhatian yang lebih berat kepada jawatan² professional dan dari sa-masa ka-samasa perkara ini sentiasa di-perhatikan oleh pihak Kerajaan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Setiausaha Parlimen yang berkenaan sedar Dewan ini telah meluluskan Akta untuk memaksa doktor² berkhidmat di-perkhidmatan Kerajaan sa-lama dua tahun sa-lepas pendaftaran

dan sa-belum mereka mendaftar nama-nya di-dalam pendaftaran Kerajaan? Boleh-kah Kerajaan mengambil tindakan saperti itu tentang jurutera² yang lulus daripada Universiti Malaya?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Pandangan itu pandangan yang baik dan akan di-perhatikan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Oleh sebab kami sedar Kerajaan terlampau kurang jurutera², mengapa Setiausaha Parlimen tidak boleh beritahu kepada Dewan ini Kerajaan boleh mengambil tindakan untuk memaksa jurutera² yang lulus daripada Universiti Malaya kerja di-perkhidmatan Kerajaan sa-lama dua tahun?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Saperti yang telah di-katakan tadi chadangan itu ada-lah dalam perhatian.

GAMBAR RAJA²/PERMAISURI² DAN PERDANA MENTERI

2. **Tuan Pengarah Rahun anak Debak** minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan akan mengarahkan semua Jabatan² Kerajaan dan Institusi² Kerajaan supaya jangan menurunkan gambar Raja² dan Permaisuri² serta Perdana Menteri yang terdahulu, daripada bangunan² dan Jabatan² Kerajaan, sa-bagai suatu tanda penghormatan kepada mereka.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perlembagaan Malaysia mem-bekalkan pemilehan Yang di-Pertuan Agong dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan juga perlantikan Perdana Menteri daripada sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang mendapat kepercayaan sa-bilangan besar Ahli Dewan itu. Amalan menggantung gambar Yang di-Pertuan Agong serta Perdana Menteri ada-lah sa-jajar dengan perbekalan² Perlembagaan. Kerajaan tidak menghalang sa-siapa menggantungkan gambar Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Perdana Menteri yang lalu asalkan gambar² tersebut tidak di-letakkan di-tempat yang lebih istimewa daripada gambar² Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Perdana Menteri yang ada.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang bahawa sa-lain daripada Pejabat² Kerajaan, ia-itu di-bangunan² perniagaan dan juga kedai² dalam negeri ini supaya mereka menggantung gambar Ketua

Negara dan Perdana Menteri dan dengan ini sa-bagai membuktikan mereka mengamalkan perinsip Rukunegara yang kedua. Kesetiaan kepada Raja?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Memang-lah perkara ini di-galakkan oleh Kerajaan dan pehak Kerajaan menerusi Jabatan Pene-rangan ada menchetak gambar² ini dan di-bagi dengan perchuma ka-merata tempat.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Jikalau tidak di-laksanakan, apa-kah boleh Kerajaan mengambil tindakan atas masaalah ini?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Itu terpulang kepada kesedaran ra'ayat yang berkenaan itu sendiri.

RA'AYAT MALAYSIA BEKERJA DI-SINGAPURA

3. **Tuan V. David** bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa ramai-kah ra'ayat Malaysia yang bekerja di-Singapura dan ada-kah benar bahawa mereka meninggalkan pantai Malaysia kerana gagal untuk menchari sara hidup.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tiada menyimpan rekod terhadap bilangan ra'ayat Malaysia yang bekerja di-Singapura.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Setiausaha Parlimen yang berkenaan sedar kadang² Kerajaan Singapura mengeluarkan kenyataan di-akhbar ia-itu barangkali 60,000 pekerja² asing sedang bekerja di-Singapura dan kebanyakan-nya datang daripada Malaysia? Jika itu benar dan saya perchaya khabar itu benar, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar jika ekonomi di-Singapura turun—down in the economy of Singapura, pekerja² Malaysia yang sedang bekerja di-Singapura boleh di-hantar balek ka-Kuala Lumpur dan jika itu berlaku, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan untuk memberi kerja kepada mereka?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Kita akan menimbangkan hal itu bila keadaan itu timbul.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia sedar bahawa buroh² yang mem-bawa untong nasib-nya pergi bekerja di-Singapura itu kerana gaji buroh di-Singapura lebih mahal daripada Malaysia. Mithal-nya, sa-orang buroh kasar ia-itu \$6

tetapi kalau buroh itu ada kepandaian yang lain sa-hingga meningkat \$18? Tetapi di-Malaysia sa-orang buroh bekerja di-kilang papan hanya \$2.50 bagi lapan jam, apa-kah Kerajaan akan ambil tindakan dengan buroh² di-Malaysia yang gaji-nya murah?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali suatu anggapan yang salah bahawa negara seperti Malaysia ini tidak memerlukan tenaga daripada pekerja² mahir, tetapi kedudukan gaji antara Malaysia dengan negeri² lain memang-lah berbedza.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Oleh kerana Malaysia memerlukan pekerja² yang mahir, ada-kah Kerajaan tahu bahawa kebanyakan bekas² pekerja dengan Sharikat EMMCO di-Dungun Tenggau yang sa-bahagian besar-nya adalah terdiri daripada pekerja² yang mahir tidak dapat bekerja di-Malaysia dengan tangga gaji yang sa-patut-nya dan mereka ramai telah berhijrah ka-Singapura untuk menchari pekerjaan yang sa-layak-nya bagi kepandaian mereka.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Sa-bahagian daripada pekerja² bekas Lombong Bukit Besi Dungun telah dapat pekerjaan di-berbagai² tempat dan sa-bahagian-nya mana yang menchari pekerjaan di-tempat lain itu ter-pulang kapada mereka sendiri.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Setiausaha Parlimen kapada Perdana Menteri sedar bahawa sunggoh pun sa-bahagian besar daripada mereka tidak dapat bekerja kerana tidak di-terima oleh pihak sharikat² atau pun kalangan swasta kechuali sa-bahagian kechil mereka bekerja dengan LKTP dan Jabatan Kerja Raya, apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh pihak Kerajaan untuk memberi pekerjaan kapada mereka di-atas kelayakan mereka?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali apa yang Kerajaan boleh beri kemudahan dalam memberi pekerjaan seperti kata Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ia-lah di-LKTP dan Pejabat Kerja Raya, sa-lain daripada itu pihak Kerajaan sedang menjalankan satu ranchangan besar di-Dungun sendiri untuk menampung pekerja² itu ia-itu Kompleks Kayu-kayan yang akan menelan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$50 juta yang sudah mula di-jalankan sekarang ini

dan kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak sedar maka dia patut tahu apa yang berlaku dalam kawasan-nya sendiri.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Tidak-kah pihak Kerajaan sedar bahawa bekas pekerja² Bukit Besi payah hendak di-terima dengan sharikat atau pun dengan perusahaan² yang di-dirikan dan di-adakan di-daerah Dungun sendiri dengan sebab kata mereka pekerja² Bukit Besi ini tidak mahir walau pun mereka bekerja ber-puluh tahun dengan membawa bulldozer, dan sa-bagai-nya? Tidak-kah Yang Berhormat itu berfikir bahawa Kerajaan akan mengambil perhatian dan minta supaya sharikat yang menjalankan pengendalian perusahaan atau pun ranchangan di-situ menerima bekas pekerja² Bukit Besi ini dengan sa-banyak²-nya?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Mungkin barangkali jenis pekerjaan yang di-jalankan oleh sharikat² yang di-maksudkan itu ber-lainan, tetapi perkara ini akan di-ambil perhatian.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Setiausaha Parlimen yang berkenaan sedar beberapa pekerja² yang mahir atau dalam bahasa Inggeris "skilled labour" yang telah pergi ka-Singapura untuk menchari pekerjaan di-sana dan jika beliau sedar, apa langkah atau tindakan Kerajaan akan ambil supaya pekerja² mahir ini boleh di-beri kerja di-negeri kita sa-lain daripada JKR, Lembaga Kemajuan dan sa-bagai-nya?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Dasar Kerajaan menggalakkan perkembangan per-indastrian negeri ini ia-lah untuk meng-absorbkan pekerja² sa-bagai itu dan lain²-nya.

Dr A. Soorian: (*Dengan izin*) Is the Ministry aware that some Malaysian citizens have been sent to work in Singapore through the Labour Office in Seremban and as such the Ministry should have some records of some Malaysians working in Singapore?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What is the question?

Dr A. Soorian: Is the Ministry aware that some Malaysians have been sent to work in Singapore through the Labour Office in Seremban which means that the Government should be aware, or have some records at least, of Malaysians working in Singapore?

Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, the Labour Offices throughout the country send workers to work for firms established or firms that have their offices within Malaysia. If for some reason they send their workers outside the country on a temporary basis with arrangements between the workers and the firms, it is for them and the workers. This, if at all happens, is on a short term basis.

Dr A. Soorian: Is it the policy of the Government to send the workers from Malaysia to other countries, and if so, what is the basis of such selection of workers?

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Sir, it is not the policy.

MALAYSIA: DEATH OF A DEMOCRACY—JOHN SLIMMING

4. Dr A. Soorian: (*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan dengan terang-nya, sama ada buku yang bertajok "Malaysia: Death of a Democracy", yang di-karang oleh John Slimming, di-haramkan dari peredaran di-negara ini, jika ya, beri sebab² mengapa keputusan tersebut di-buat.

Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Mohamed bin Ya'acob): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buku yang bertajok "Malaysia: Death of a Democracy" karia John Slimming telah di-anggap sa-buah penerbitan parasangka di-bawah Sekshen 9 (1) Ordinan Kawalan Penerbitan² yang di-Impot 1958 oleh sebab kepentingan, Ketenteraman Awam dan Perpaduan Negara.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, first of all, I do not know whether the Honourable Deputy Minister has read the book. I would say that I have read this book not in this country but outside this country so that, Sir, I have not committed an offence. (*Ketawa*). Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Minister aware that this book while it may not be flattering to the Alliance Government, nevertheless does not contain anything that may be construed to be sensitive, racial and as such whatever may be the Section that the Honourable Deputy Minister has quoted, I do not see how it can be a book against the security of this country.

Tuan Mohamed bin Ya'acob: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, that is a matter of opinion.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I still fail to see what is the question, but it has been answered anyway. (*Ketawa*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Another supplementary question, Mr Speaker. Is it because that book incidentally has some flattering passages about me that it was banned? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mohamed bin Ya'acob: That is not true, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

JAWATAN-KUASA PENGGUNA²— MENUBOHKAN

5. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan sama ada beliau berchadang untuk menubuhkan suatu Jawatan-kuasa Pengguna² untuk menyiasat kenaikan harga barang² dengan sa-chara haram oleh pengusaha²-nya.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Speaker, Kementerian saya telah pun menubuhkan satu Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat Berkenaan Harga Barang² Keperluan di-bawah Section 3 Ordinan Pengawalan Harga² 1946 dan Jawatan-kuasa ini mengadakan meshuarat dari masa ka-semasa untuk membantu Kementerian saya menchari jalan² bagi mengatasi masaalah² berkenaan dengan kenaikan harga. Wakil Persatuan Pengguna² juga menjadi ahli di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa tersebut.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: (*Dengan izin*) Is the Minister aware that since the Budget Address when it was announced that there will be a sales tax and even before the sales tax can be implemented, there have been increases in the price of a wide range of goods and there is also scarcity of goods causing a lot of frustration and inconvenience among consumers and the poor. Now, what is being done about it by the Ministry?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not relevant to the question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan beritahu kepada Dewan ini sa-belum Kementerian beliau memberi kebenaran kepada perusahaan² menaikkan harga barang²-nya, Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat yang di-tubuhkan oleh Kementerian-nya siasat perkara ini sa-belum kebenaran di-beri kepada perusahaan²?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ya.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar atau ada-kah Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat ini sedang mengkaji kenaikan harga benda² seperti gula dan sa-bagai-nya dan bukan kenaikan harga sahaja? Benda² ini tidak boleh di-dapati di-pasar² di-seluruh Malaysia. Ada-kah Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat ini siasat atas perkara ini dan memberi nasihat kepada Menteri?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Jawatan-kuasa ini hanya menasihati berkenaan dengan kenaikan atas permintaan bagi mana² sharikat untuk menaikkan harga barang mereka itu. Jawatan-kuasa ini tidak bertanggung-jawab berkenaan dengan kekurangan barang² itu.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: (*Dengan izin*) Can the Honourable Minister tell the House whether he is satisfied that this Advisory Committee has been able to effectively check the rise in the price of a wide range of consumer goods, even essential commodities, in particular, sugar in recent days? If not, whether he will agree that probably it is advisable to give some teeth to such an organisation to have the means to check such illegal and unjustified increases in price.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: The work of this Committee is, as the name implies, purely advisory. Checking the prices in shops is the duty of the Price Inspectors, who are under my Ministry.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Could it be that the Committee has been giving the wrong advice because the prices are still continuing to go up?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Among those in the committee is Professor Ungku Aziz and I think he is quite an authority on this.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sedar bahawa harga barang telah naik sejak belanjawan ini di-kemukakan di-Dewan Ra'ayat.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Yang saya tahu barang naik itu ada juga yang naik, mithal-nya semenjak peperangan di-Bangla Desh harga bawang sudah naik bukan bersangkut dengan yang lain tetapi fasal mereka itu mengatakan ta' dapat supply daripada India. Jadi kerana barang² lain di-katakan naik itu kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu beritahu saya satu per satu boleh saya beri sebab²-nya dan boleh juga saya menyiasat.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar saya boleh bagi satu chontoh benda yang harga-nya di-naikkan ia-itu gula. Oleh sebab

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ini hendak bagi chontoh atau hendak tanya soalan tambahan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tadi Menteri yang berkenaan menyatakan kalau kami boleh beritahu apa harga yang di-naikkan beliau

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Di-waktu ini hanya boleh berdiri jika ada soalan tambahan sahaja.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Ya. Soalan tambahan yang saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri ia-lah ada-kah beliau sedar oleh sebab Kementerian-nya memberi kebenaran kepada perusahaan² gula untuk menaikkan harga-nya, maka sekarang harga gula telah di-naikkan dan jika beliau sedar apa tindakan beliau akan ambil supaya harga gula tidak boleh di-naikkan lebih daripada yang di-dapati kebenaran.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu Kementerian saya tidak ada memberi kelulusan untuk kilang² gula menaikkan harga gula mereka itu dan seperti mana yang saya telah mengatakan dalam kenyataan saya dalam akhbar², kalau mana² ahli, bukan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat tetapi siapa juga pengguna ada

keterangan mengatakan pekedai itu mengambil harga lebih daripada yang ditentukan, minta beritahu dengan sa-berapa chepat, kalau boleh, kalau ada lapang saya sendiri hendak pergi tangkap, hendak rampas gula yang ada di-kedai itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah di-sini saya menjemput Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan kalau beliau ada masa lapang mengikut saya ka-Jinjang Utara di-mana harga gula tidak boleh di-dapati dan harga-nya di-naikkan, kalau beliau ada masa?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Dengan syarat kalau ada jamuan teh sama boleh-lah. (Ketawa).

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, perkara harga gula itu betul tetapi ta' boleh dapat langsung gula sekarang. Jadi apa-kah tindakan Kementerian berkenaan dengan pekedai² yang ta' mahu menjual langsung gula ini? Apa tindakan Kementerian akan ambil?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, kalau tidak beritahu kedai mana yang ta' jual itu, macham mana saya hendak ambil tindakan. Itu chakap sa-chara 'am, itu siapa pun boleh chakap. Tunjukkan kepada saya dan saya akan ambil tindakan. Dan apa tindakan yang saya ambil itu, saya beri guarantee akan berkesan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan mengambil tindakan segera dengan saya beritahu di-sini ia-itu saya kembali ka-Dungun baharu sa-hari dua ini, saya dapati di-Dungun tidak ada gula dan saya sendiri yang menchari gula. Boleh-kah tidak Yang Berhormat Menteri tolong beritahu supaya menghantar gula ka-daerah Dungun?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali sekarang ini sudah ada. (Ketawa).

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Sir, apart from gula, other items like ikan bilis, plates and others have also risen in price during the last few days after the Budget Speech. Is the Ministry

or this Advisory Committee aware of this and what recommendations it has made to the Ministry and what action the Ministry is taking to check these increases?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: My Ministry is on constant watch over these complaints and I can assure you that in respect of essential commodities where there is a very strict control, where anybody who tries to go against this, immediate action will be taken and even right now my inspectors are going round the kampongs and other suitable places in order to catch any culprit.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dalam masalah pekedai² yang enggan menjual terutama-nya macham gula, yang di-sebutkan dalam Dewan ini, saya hendak tahu daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ada-kah hendak mengambil tindakan ini menunggu Yang Berhormat Menteri datang? Tidak-kah boleh di-luluskan kuat-kuasa memerintahkan supaya menjual gula kepada Polis tiap² daerah dalam negeri ini supaya menyenangkan ra'ayat yang sedang menunggu² meng-hendakkan gula ini?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan saya kata apabila saya pergi sahaja sa-patut-nya saya sendiri pergi, tidak, saya tidak kata begitu, tetapi saya katakan kalau ada tempat² yang boleh saya dapat pergi sendiri saya suka sangat hendak melihat mana² kedai yang melanggar peratoran itu. Berkenaan dengan perkara ini juga saya suka-lah hendak melanjutkan penerangan ia-itu boleh jadi ada sa-tengah² kedai² yang kecil, yang mithal-nya dia simpan gula dalam kedai-nya 20 kati; satu orang pengguna itu selalu-nya membeli sa-tengah kati, tetapi hari itu dia beli lima kati. Jika sa-orang beli lima kati, tentu-lah tidak ada gula di-kedai dia. Sekarang fasal ada rumours kata hendak naik harga, dengan sebab itu semua orang rush untuk membeli gula itu. Sa-benar-nya memang berlaku kenaikan harga gula di-pasaran dunia, tetapi rumours itu sahaja di-keluar²kan bahawa kenaikan² itu akan datang. Dengan sebab itu boleh jadi ada ramai orang yang pergi untuk membeli gula lebih daripada yang biasa.

Tuan Hussain bin Haji Sulaiman: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri memberi jaminan

di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa sa-panjang tahun 1972 ini harga gula tidak akan naik dalam Malaysia?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini hendak kata turun pun susah, hendak katakan naik pun susah, kerana daripada apa yang saya lihat dalam bulan Julai tahun 1971 harga gula mentah di-dunia ia-lah sa-banyak £43 satu tan. Kemudian dalam bulan Disember, 1971—£57 satu tan, tetapi sekarang sudah naik £76 satu tan. Jadi, saya sendiri tidak boleh-lah bagi pengakuan itu, tetapi dengan kerjasama daripada Jawatan-kuasa ini dan juga dengan kesedaran Kerajaan kita terhadap kesusahan ra'ayat, saya perchaya-lah kita akan ambil apa juga tindakan untuk mengelak daripada kenaikan bukan sahaja gula, tetapi barang² lain juga.

Tuan Hussain bin Haji Sulaiman: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak dapat memberi jaminan apa-kah usaha² untuk menghapuskan khabar² angin bahawa gula akan naik dalam Malaysia?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha-nya ia-lah dengan memberi statements dalam radio dan dalam surat khabar. Itu sahaja yang saya boleh buat.

KOLAM IKAN AYER TAWAR

6. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian menyatakan berapa jumlah kolam ikan ayer tawar, termasuk tasek dan tebat, di-bawah kelolaan Kementerian-nya dan apa kemudahan² yang di-beri oleh Kementerian dalam ranchangan memelihara ikan ayer tawar ini.

Timbalan Menteri Pertanian (Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah bilangan kolam ikan dalam Malaysia Barat ia-lah 6,612. Luas kolam² ini ia-lah di-antara 1/8 hingga 30 ekar. Jumlah bilangan tasek², parit taliayer dalam Malaysia Barat ia-lah 228 dan luas tempat sa-umpama ini ia-lah di-antara 1/2 hingga 7 ekar sahaja.

Kemudahan² Bagi Ranchangan Memelihara Ikan Ayer Tawar

Kemudahan² yang di-beri oleh Kementerian dalam ranchangan ini boleh di-bahagikan kepada lima (5) bahagian, ia-itu:

(1) Nasehat² bagi penternak² ikan

Nasehat² di-beri oleh Bahagian Perikanan sa-chara risalah² dan cheramah² mengenai pemilehan tapak² kolam ikan, pembenaan kolam² ikan, chara² pemeliharaan ikan, tangkapan ikan, jualan ikan² penyelenggaraan dan menjaga kolam² ikan.

(2) Bantuan bagi penternak² ikan

Di-antara bantuan² yang boleh di-beri oleh Bahagian Perikanan ia-lah:

- (a) memusnahkan musoh² ikan dalam kolam² ikan.
- (b) pemberian beneh² ikan (Lampam Jawa, Talapia kachokan, Lee Koh dan Kalui) dengan perchuma. Beneh² ikan di-biakkan di-Pusat² Pembaikbiakan Ikan di-Tapah, Bukit Tinggi, Enggor dan Machang. Dalam tahun ini, sehingga bulan Oktober, sa-banyak 2,319,188 beneh² ikan telah di-beri.
- (c) pemberian baja, kapur, paip² saluran dan simen.
- (d) peminjaman jaring bagi penangkapan ikan, pam² ayer, alat² untuk pembenaan dan membaiki kolam² ikan.

Sa-lain daripada bantuan² yang tersebut di-atas, bantuan² pembenaan kolam² ikan dan pemberian beneh² ikan, ia-itu ikan Tongsan dengan perchuma hanya di-beri kepada Ranchangan² Tanah sahaja.

(3) Latehan bagi penternak² ikan

Sa-buah Pusat Latehan Perikanan Darat telah di-bena oleh Bahagian Perikanan di-Pusat Pembaikbiak Ikan, Bukit Tinggi. Tiap² tahun sa-banyak 20 kursus sa-lama 3 minggu tiap² satu kursus di-jalankan di-Pusat ini. Sa-ramai 20 orang pelateh di-terima bagi tiap² kursus. Kemudahan² saperti:

- (i) Kenderaan dari rumah ka-pusat latehan dan balek di-bayar kepada pelateh².
- (ii) Tempat penginapan di-sediakan dengan perchuma, dan
- (iii) Bayaran sa-banyak \$4 sa-hari di-beri kepada tiap² pelateh untuk perbelanjaan makanan.

(4) Penyelidekan

Penyelidekan untuk membiak ikan² Tongsan dan ikan² India sedang di-jalankan di-Pusat² Pembaikbiak Ikan Enggor, Tanah Rata, Tapah dan Bukit Tinggi supaya dapat menambah bekalan beneh² ikan jenis ini kepada penternak² ikan.

(5) Pelepasan beneh² ikan di-dalam Perayeran² Umum

Usaha² sedang di-jalankan untuk melepaskan beneh² ikan di-dalam perayeran umum (tasek², sungai², parit taliayer, bekas² lombong dan paya²) untuk faedah penduduk² di-luar bandar. Sa-hingga bulan Oktober, 1971, sa-banyak 1,538,169 beneh² ikan di-lepaskan di-tempat² ini oleh Bahagian Perikanan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ini memikirkan supaya di-luaskan penyelidekan bukan sahaja ikan ayer tawar, tetapi kita masukkan udang² di-sungai ayer tawar?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyelidekan udang memang sedang di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Perikanan, tetapi masalah udang ini ada-lah lain sedikit daripada masalah ikan kerana sa-panjang yang di-ketahui oleh Jabatan Penyelidekan Udang soal penternakan dan menetas telur tidak sama dengan menternak dan menetas telur ikan ayer tawar. Yang demikian satu² keputusan mengenai penyelidekan ini belum dapat di-terbitkan lagi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Kementerian ini mengatasi satu² masalah yang sedang di-sungutkan oleh penduduk luar bandar ia-itu ada manusia² yang memusnahkan ikan ayer tawar di-sungai² atau tasek² menggunakan rachun dan juga melalui gas²? Apa-kah langkah Kementerian ini buat atas masalah itu?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa-nya itu masalah lain dan bukan tanggung-jawab Kementerian berkenaan perkara itu.

BANJIR—RANCHANGAN PERAYERAN MUDA

7. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pertanian menyatakan sama ada benar bahawa kejadian² banjir yang kerap berlaku pada sa-tengah² tempat terutama sa-kali dalam Ranchangan Perayeran Kuala Muda di-Kedah, di-sebabkan oleh ban² tali ayer Ranchangan tersebut, dan jika ya, terangkan apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-jalankan untuk mengurangkan kejadian² banjir tersebut.

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk ma'aluman Yang Berhormat itu suka saya menyatakan bahawa tidak ada ranchangan bernama "Ranchangan Perayeran Kuala Muda" di-Kedah. Ranchangan yang ada ia-lah "Ranchangan Perayeran Muda, Kedah/Perlis."

Walau bagaimana pun oleh kerana Yang Berhormat itu tidak menyebutkan kawasan² yang berturut² mengalami kejadian banjir itu, maka tidak-lah dapat saya menjawab dengan pasti-nya. Saya chuma dapat menerangkan bahawa usaha telah di-jalankan sepanjang masa bagi mengatasi kejadian² banjir di-mana² sahaja di-kawasan Ranchangan Perayeran Muda ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri berkenaan sedar bahawa sa-nya sa-tengah² tempat di-dalam Kawasan Perayeran Muda pada awal-nya saloran ayer sangat luas, apabila di-buat ban, maka saloran ayer yang luas itu tertahan dan terkambus dan di-gantikan dengan kok yang terlampau kechil—apabila ia-nya terlampau kechil, maka apabila datang ayer hujan yang lebat, maka ayer tidak dapat lari dengan saderas²-nya? Dengan sebab itu-lah terjadi banjir.

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian saya memang menyedari perkara itu dan usaha² bagi mengatasi sedang di-jalankan.

JETI² UNTUK NELAYAN²— PEMBENAAN

8. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian bila-kah Kementerian beliau berhadang hendak membena jeti² untuk nelayan² di-

- (a) Sekinchan;
- (b) Kuala Sungai Tanjong Karang; dan
- (c) Seberang Pekan, Kuala Selangor.

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, binaan jeti² untuk nelayan adalah berdasarkan di-antara lain banyak-nya nelayan² yang akan menggunakan jeti itu. Ini bermakna satu² jeti apabila di-bina hendaklah di-gunakan sa-penoh²-nya dan tidak tinggal membazir sahaja. Di-kawasan² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu banyak nelayan-nya ia-lah:

Sekinchan—250 orang

Tanjong Karang—250 orang

Seberang Pekan, Kuala Selangor—300 orang

Mengikut angka² ini tidak-lah harus di-tiap² tempat ini di-adakan jeti, lagi pun di-tempat² ini ada terdapat pelantar² kepunyaan nelayan² dan tuan punya bot dan chara ini ada-lah lebih sesuai bagi mereka ini yang berbilangn maseh kechil lagi itu.

KAKI-TANGAN TEKNIKAL BUMIPUTRA—MEMBANYAKKAN

9. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik menyatakan apa-kah usaha² yang di-buat untuk membanyakkan kaki-tangan teknikal bumiputra dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya.

Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik (Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian ini sedang mengambil tindakan untuk membanyakkan lagi kaki-tangan teknikal bumiputra dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya dengan chara memberi banyak lagi biasiswa² untuk chalun bumiputra. Dukachita usaha ini tidak mendapat kejayaan yang di-jangka oleh sebab kekurangan bilangan chalun² yang terdiri daripada orang² bumiputra yang mempunyai kelayakan untuk di-beri biasiswa² tersebut.

Bagi tahun 1970, Kementerian ini telah memohon sa-banyak 100 bilangan biasiswa untuk kursus² teknikal. Tujuan rancangan ini mempunyai dua maksud ia-itu untuk

menambahkan lagi kemampuan Jabatan Kerja Raya sambil memperbaiki kedudukan orang² bumiputra di-dalam perkhidmatan² kejuruteraan-nya. Walau bagaimana pun, oleh sebab tiada-nya bilangan chalun² bumiputra yang menchukupi, chuma 37 biasiswa² sahaja telah di-keluarkan dan di-antara-nya 30 telah di-beri kepada chalun² bumiputra. Bagi tahun 1971 sa-banyak 96 biasiswa telah di-minta tetapi chuma 51 biasiswa sahaja telah di-keluarkan, kerana memandang kepada kekurangan bilangan chalun² yang berkelayakan. Di-antara 51 biasiswa itu, 44 telah di-beri kepada chalun² bumiputra.

Bagi jawatan² Pembantu Teknik dan Juruteknik pula, Kementerian ini telah juga meminta Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam untuk membanyakkan lagi biasiswa² yang di-beri untuk kursus² di-Maktab Teknik dan di-Politeknik Ungku Omar. Di-antara 107 penuntut² Tahun Satu di-Maktab Teknik yang telah di-beri Biasiswa Persekutuan, 98 ia-lah penuntut² bumiputra. Semua penuntut² Tahun Dua yang telah di-beri biasiswa ia-itu sa-ramai 80, ia-lah penuntut² bumiputra. Bagi Tahun Tiga pula, 12 di-antara 22 penuntut² yang memegang biasiswa ia-lah penuntut² bumiputra.

Bagi tahun 1970, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam telah mengeluarkan 73 biasiswa untuk kursus² di-Politeknik Ungku Omar dan di-antara-nya 71 telah di-beri kepada chalun² bumiputra. Bagi tahun 1971 pula, 200 biasiswa telah di-keluarkan dan di-antara-nya, 193 telah di-beri kepada chalun² bumiputra.

Dengan langkah² ini ada-lah di-harap kekurangan kaki-tangan professional dan teknikal bumiputra dapat di-atasi di-masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila-kah agak-nya pada anggaran pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik akan selesai atau terchapai tujuan-nya untuk membanyakkan atau mensaibangkan ahli² teknikal daripada bumiputra daripada Jabatan ini.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaaalah ini kita harap dapat di-atasi—bagi pehak Kerajaan akan terus menyambong apa yang sudah buat di-hari yang sudah² dan masaaalah ini kita

harap-lah dengan kerjasama daripada bumi-putra sendiri untuk mengambil peluang² ini, dan berazam untuk mengatasi masaalah ini, dan kita harap akan dapat di-selesaikan dengan sa-berapa lekas.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah langkah² yang di-ambil untuk meluaskan sibaran² atau pun dengan tegas-nya kempen untuk kaum bumiputera mengambil bahagian atau pun mengambil kursus yang di-tawarkan oleh pehak Jabatan ini.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Minta ma'af, kurang terang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sila ulang sa-kali lagi.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Apa-kah langkah² yang di-ambil oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan supaya sibaran² ini di-jalankan dengan sa-chara meluas atau pun kempen-nya dengan sa-chara bersungguh² agar kaum bumiputera menerima memasoki atau menerima tawaran yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada waktu ini saya fikir tiap² pemimpin dalam negara ini baik Menteri-nya, baik Ahli² Parlimen dan lain² semua-nya memberitahu kapada ra'ayat untuk mengutamakan sains dan teknologi dalam negara ini, jadi dengan chara ini, saya perchaya makin sa-hari ra'ayat akan makin lebeh sedar dan dengan chara ini kita boleh mengatasi masaalah ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan membuat satu chara ia-itu memberi galakan kapada anak² pekerja bumiputera di-Jabatan Kerja Raya untuk mengikuti kursus yang tersebut?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-ketahui bahawa dasar Kerajaan kita pada hari ini ia-lah sangat² mengutamakan teknoloji dan pelajaran sains. Jadi saya perchaya dengan chara ini kita boleh-lah mengatasi masaalah ini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan memberitahu Dewan ini

apa-kah tindakan Kementerian ini atau Kementerian Pelajaran yang telah di-ambil atau akan di-ambil untuk menggalakkan pelajaran sains supaya di-masa akan datang chalun² saperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri itu boleh menchukupi?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya soalan ini harus di-jawab oleh rakan saya, tetapi saya perchaya rakan saya bersetuju yang jawapan-nya ia-lah pada waktu ini Kerajaan akan beri priority kapada scholarship untuk sains.

JAMBATAN KUALA SELANGOR— MEMPELAWA TENDER

10. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak minta Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik menyatakan bila-kah Kementerian beliau akan mempelawa tender bagi membena jambatan Kuala Selangor yang telah lama di-tunggu² oleh penduduk² di-situ.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah kontrek bagi penyiasatan tanah telah pun di-tawarkan dan rekabentuk kejuruteraan bagi jambatan ini oleh J.K.R. ada-lah di-jangka siap pada lewat 1972. Tawaran untuk pembenaan-nya akan di-jemput sa-lepas sahaja penyiapan rekabentuk, dan pembenaan ada-lah di-jangka mengambil masa dua tahun.

PERTANDINGAN² SOKAN

11. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan ada-kah benar Malaysia telah merosot dan selalu tewas dalam pertandingan² sokan dan olahraga antarabangsa; dan jika ya:

- (a) sudah-kah di-siasat sebab²-nya; dan
- (b) apa-kah langkah² untuk menggalakkan kemunchulan sokan sa-chara professional di-negara ini.

Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan (Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa tidak benar bahawa mutu sokan di-Malaysia telah merosot sungguh pun kita ada mengalami kegagalan dalam satu² pertandingan di-antarabangsa. Sa-balek-nya pula saya rasa kita telah juga memperolehi beberapa kejayaan dalam beberapa pertandingan sokan. Dan kegagalan kita saya rasa di-dalam satu² pertandingan bukan-lah kerana mutu sokan

berkenaan telah merosot pada keseluruhannya, tetapi oleh kerana kemajuan negara yang menang itu di-dalam sokan² yang tertentu yang berkenaan ada-lah lebih pesat lagi daripada kita. Kementerian Sokan ada-lah menyiasat akan sebab² mengapa kemajuan kita di-lapangan satu² sokan tidak begitu pesat sa-bagai negara² yang lain.

Masalah sama ada Kementerian Sokan akan menggalakkan penubuhan badan² sokan professional, saya suka menyatakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa soal sama ada Kementerian menggalakkan atau pun tidak, tidak-lah berbangkit kerana penubuhan satu² badan sokan professional ada-lah terpulung kepada badan² yang berasangan kerana badan² sokan professional ada-lah faedah satu badan perniagaan yang mesti mempunyai modal, mempunyai pendapatan wang yang mencukupi bagi membayar gaji² ahli² sokan yang di-anggap professional.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar permainan cricket standard-nya merosot. Jika sedar, apa tindakan Menteri akan mengambil untuk menggalakkan permainan cricket di-sekolah² & asing² di-seluruh Malaysia?

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengaku memang sokan cricket tidak begitu maju sa-bagaimana yang biasa berlaku pada masa² yang lepas. Saya telah mengambil langkah berhubung dengan Majlis Sokan² Sekolah dan Setiausaha-nya telah menyatakan kepada saya bahawa tidak lama lagi Majlis ini akan mengadakan pertandingan cricket di-antara sekolah² dan Kementerian saya telah setuju memberi bantuan kewangan supaya boleh di-adakan pertandingan² itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kementerian ini mengambil juru lateh daripada luar negeri untuk membaiki mutu sokan dan olahraga kita?

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Buat pada masa ini belum lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi badan² sokan yang berasangan ada mengambil juru² lateh daripada negeri luar untuk melatih pemain² dan bakal² juru lateh kita.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri Kebudayaan sedar bahawa selalu-nya pemain² sokan Malaysia apakala bermain di-luar

negeri semangat-nya lemah, tetapi kalau bermain di-negara sendiri semangat-nya lebih kuat. Apa-kah usaha² yang di-jalankan supaya pemain² kita semangat-nya tidak luntur baik di-dalam atau pun di-luar negeri?

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-balek-nya saya rasa semangat pemain² kita di-luar negeri pada masa ini lebih bagus lagi daripada masa² yang lepas sa-bagaimana yang di-tunjukkan oleh mereka dalam pertandingan bola yang di-adakan di-Korea baharu² ini dalam mana mereka telah bermain dengan begitu semangat yang telah mencapai kejayaan.

LAWATAN² KEBUDAYAAN DENGAN REPUBLIK RA'AYAT CHINA

12. Dr A. Soorian (*di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan menyatakan sama ada beliau berchadang untuk tukar-menukar lawatan² rombongan kebudayaan dengan Republik Ra'ayat China.

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawab-nya tidak.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan beri sedikit keterangan sebab² beliau tidak memberi rombongan kebudayaan kebenaran pergi ka-Republik China?

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat barangkali sedia ma'alum satu² Kerajaan itu chuma menguruskan pertukaran badan² kebudayaan antara satu negara dengan satu negara yang lain dalam mana ada perhubungan diplomatik antara dua negara itu, tetapi dalam hal ini kita tidak lagi ada perhubungan diplomatik dengan negara China Kominis. Dengan kerana itu Kerajaan kita tidak dapat mengator rombongan kebudayaan untuk di-hantar ka-sana.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri yang berkenaan sedar walau pun kami tidak ada perhubungan diplomatik dengan Republik China, kami telah menghantar rombongan perniagaan ka-Kominis China. Dan oleh sebab itu, mengapa-kah kami tidak boleh menghantar rombongan kebudayaan ka-Kominis China.

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Saman: Ahli Yang Berhormat mungkin sedar bahawa badan perdagangan yang di-hantar ka-Kominis China itu bukan di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Malaysia bahkan di-hantar oleh badan berasingan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Dia sedar bukan tidak sedar.

GURU² DALAM POLITIK—KEIZINAN

13. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan nama guru² yang telah mendapat izin khas daripada Kementerian untuk mengambil bahagian dalam politik dan sebab²-nya.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak faham apa yang di-maksudkan dengan perkataan izin khas. Jika yang di-maksudkan hanya mendapat izin untuk mengambil bahagian dalam politik jawapan-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:

Bagi guru² Kerajaan peratoran² yang telah di-buat ada-lah seperti yang terkandung di-dalam Pekeliling Perkhidmatan Bilangan 11 tahun 1971 bertarikh 15hb Oktober Tahun 1971. Peratoran itu adalah seperti berikut:

Guru Kerajaan yang termasuk dalam Kumpulan Perguruan dan Iktisas ia-itu guru² dalam Bahagian I dan yang sa-taraf dengan-nya ada-lah di-tegah sama sa-kali daripada mengambil bahagian dalam politik. Walau bagaimana pun, sa-masa dalam chuti sa-belum bersara mereka boleh chergas dalam politik dengan syarat kebenaran Kerajaan di-perolehi terlebih dahulu. Guru² Kerajaan yang lain daripada Kumpulan Pengurusan dan Iktisas dan yang sa-taraf dengan-nya ada bebas mengambil bahagian dalam politik dengan syarat kebenaran Kerajaan di-perolehi terlebih dahulu.

Peratoran² bagi guru² bukan Kerajaan termasuk guru² masa ini U.T.S. masih dalam kajian dan sa-hingga ini tidak ada permohonan yang telah di-buat pada Kementerian Pelajaran. Dan oleh itu saya dukachita tidak dapat memberi nama² guru yang mendapat kebenaran.

Dr Tau Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan memberi tahu kepada Dewan ini guru² UTS yang dahulu di-beri kebenaran untuk mengambil bahagian dalam politik apabila mereka opt memasuki education service mereka juga boleh di-beri kebenaran untuk mengambil bahagian dalam politik?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut bagaimana guru² itu sama ada di-dalam Bahagian I (Division I) atau Division yang lain itu mengikut daripada peratoran² yang saya terangkan tadi dan boleh jadi guru² itu naik pangkat dan termasuk dalam bahagian Division I itu bagaimana yang saya telah terangkan tadi di-tegahkan sama sa-kali, tetapi yang lain² itu macham mana mengikut peratoran yang saya bachakan tadi.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Menteri yang berkenaan memberi jaminan di-Dewan ini bahawa di-dalam memberi keizinan, atau pun kebenaran berpolitik kepada guru² tidak akan di-kirakan guru daripada mana badan juga berma'ana guru di-mana parti politik sama ada PAS atau pun UMNO atau pun apa jua?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kena minta izin.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri pernah menerima permohonan berpolitik daripada guru² yang guru itu menulis parti-nya ia-lah parti Kerajaan sa-benar-nya dia parti lain daripada Kerajaan dan ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri sedar berkenaan berlaku-nya perkara seperti ini?

Saya ulangi sa-kali lagi. Ada-kah pernah Yang Berhormat Menteri menerima permohonan daripada guru² kerana hendak mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam politik oleh sebab mereka bimbang kalau parti Pembangkang tidak di-beri kebenaran di-tulis-nya dia itu parti Kerajaan, ada-kah terima permohonan sa-umpama itu?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Saya tidak ada terima, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Mengikut Laporan Aziz guru² yang akan

menerima Laporan Aziz ini boleh masuk ka-dalam perkhidmatan pelajaran. Jadi bagaimana-kah dengan guru² yang masuk dalam perkhidmatan pelajaran dalam Bahagian III dan dalam Bahagian II, adakah di-larang atau pun terus boleh mengambil chergas dalam politik?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana saya terangkan tadi saya menyatakan guru² Kerajaan yang termasuk dalam Kumpulan Pengurusan dan Iktisas ia-itu Bahagian I di-tegah sama sekali. Guru² Kerajaan yang lain daripada Kumpulan Pengurusan dan Iktisas ia-itu sa-lain daripada Bahagian I berkenaan dengan guru² ada-lah bebas mengambil bahagian dalam politik dengan syarat kebenaran Kerajaan di-perolehi terlebih dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah chukop.

(Masa untuk Pertanyaan bagi Jawab Mutul telah chukop dan Jawapan² Lisan bagi Pertanyaan No. 14 hingga 21 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

BUKU² TEKS

14. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sama ada buku² teks bagi Darjah I hingga Tingkatan V akan di-tukar tahun hadapan.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Ini bergantung kepada sekolah masing² kerana mengikut arahan Kementerian yang ada sekarang, sekolah² boleh menukar buku² teks 3 tahun sa-kali bersyaratkan, bahawa:

- (a) ada alasan-nya yang chukup; dan
- (b) buku² baharu yang akan di-gunakan hendak-lah mendapat kelulusan Biro Buku Teks Kementerian Pelajaran.

GURU² KA-NEGERI LAIN DI-MALAYSIA—KEBENARAN

15. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (a) sama ada benar guru² yang ingin keluar ka-negeri lain di-Malaysia sama ada untuk tugas rasmi atau berchuti perlu mendapat kebenaran dahulu daripada Kementerian Pelajaran; dan
- (b) sama ada beliau sedar bahawa Enche' Loi Tuan Sing sa-orang Guru Besar di-sabuah sekolah di-Sentul, Kuala Lumpur selalu pergi ka-Dinding, Perak,

dengan Setiausaha M.C.A. pada masa chuti. Jika demikian, apa-kah tindakan tata-tertib yang akan di-ambil ka-atas Enche' Loi sebab keluar negeri tanpa izin.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn:

- (a) Tidak benar. Bagi guru² besar, mereka hendak-lah mendapatkan kebenaran daripada ketua Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri, untuk pergi ka-negeri lain di-Malaysia. Bagi guru² biasa mereka hendak-lah memberi tahu Guru Besar mereka.
- (b) Saya tidak sedar. Walau bagaimana pun, perkara ini telah di-siasat dan Guru Besar yang berkenaan telah menapikan ia pernah pergi ka-Dinding bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Oleh yang demikian, tindakan tata-tertib tidak ber-bangkit.

CHUKAI TANAH—KENAIKAN

16. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menerangkan sebab² naik-nya chukai tanah di-Malaysia Barat, yang mana kenaikan chukai ini tidak pula sama antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri yang lain dan ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa kenaikan ini menyebabkan kesusahan kepada mereka² yang berpendapatan rendah. Adakah beliau akan mengambil langkah² bagi mengkaji sa-mula chukai² tanah ini dengan lebih berpatutan.

Menteri Perusahaan Utama (Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud): Menentukan kadar² chukai tanah dalam Malaysia Barat ia-lah kuasa yang di-beri oleh Kanun Tanah Negara kepada Kerajaan² Negeri. Kadar² chukai tanah dapat di-ubah sa-kali tiap² 15 tahun dan Kerajaan Negeri akan menetapkan kadar yang berpatutan memandang kepada keadaan dan dasar Kerajaan pada masa itu. Kerajaan Malaysia melalui Majlis Tanah Negara chuma terlibat untuk menentukan tarikh pindaan chukai tanah di-seluruh Malaysia Barat. Kementerian ini tidak mendapat apa² maalamat berkenaan kenaikan kadar chukai tanah yang telah menyebabkan kesusahan kepada mereka² yang berpendapatan rendah dan tidak akan mengambil langkah untuk mengkaji sa-mula perubahan chukai² tanah ini dengan sebab kuasa ini hanya dapat di-gunakan sa-kali dalam tempoh 15 tahun.

Mengikut maklumat² yang di-dapati dari satu dua Negeri kenaikan chukai² yang telah di-kenakan itu ada-lah di-buat berpanduan beberapa faktor dan mengikut kaedah ini kenaikan chukai itu ada-lah menasabah.

PROJEK UNIVERSITI MERDEKA

17. Dr Chen Man Hin bertanya Menteri Pelajaran sama ada ia akan menimbang sa-mula akan projek Universiti Merdeka, kerana Universiti tersebut akan dapat mengeluarkan siswazah² yang mahir dan terlatih untuk mengendalikan perusahaan², gudang² dan sa-terus-nya meninggikan ekonomi negara.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Harus Ahli Yang Berhormat maseh ingat bahawa sebelum dan dalam masa Pilihan Raya yang lalu, perkara menubuhkan Merdeka University ini hanya merupakan satu rancangan sahaja yang telah di-perbuat oleh penganjor² Universiti itu. Bagi pihak Kerajaan, tidak ada permohonan resmi pernah di-buat oleh penganjor² itu kepada-nya untuk menubuhkan Universiti tersebut.

Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan pada masa ini tidak membenarkan penubuhan Universiti Bersendirian (Private).

UJIAN LISAN BAGI M.C.E.

18. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa ujian lisan bagi M.C.E. 1971 telah di-atorkan dengan keadaan kachau-bilau menyebabkan chalun² persendirian terpaksa pergi kira² 60 batu jauh-nya dan bukan di-pusat dekat dengan Daerah Dinding.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Saya tidak sedar.

Dalam daerah Dinding, ada 5 pusat pemeriksaan Ujian Lisan M.C.E. pada tahun 1971 ia-itu:

- (i) Anglo Chinese School, Sitiawan.
- (ii) Convent, Sitiawan.
- (iii) Methodist English School, Sitiawan.
- (iv) Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan Nam Hwa, Sitiawan.
- (v) Anglo Chinese School, Sitiawan (Pusat Pemeriksaan Kedua).

Chalun² persendirian dari daerah itu ditempatkan di-salah satu daripada pusat² pemeriksaan di-atas.

TANAMAN MENAMBAHKAN PENDAPATAN PETANI²

19. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pertanian menyatakan, sa-lain daripada penanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun, apa-kah jenis² tanaman lain yang akan menambah pendapatan² petani² di-Ranchangan Perayeran Kuala Muda; dengan menerangkan jenis² yang telah di-uji oleh yayasan² pertanian seperti MARDI dan lain² badan.

Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Sa-lain dari menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun tanaman chendawan dengan menggunakan batang² padi ada-lah yang sesuai sekarang ini untuk menambah pendapatan petani². Kerja² penyelidikan bagi menentukan jenis² tanaman lain jangka pendek bagi di-tanam antara dua musim padi sedang di-selenggarakan oleh MARDI dengan tujuan menambahkan lagi hasil pengeluaran dari sawah² di-kawasan itu. Penyelidikan juga sedang di-usahakan sekarang untuk menentukan keperluan dan pengawasan (water control) ayer untuk tanaman kacang soya, kacang tanah, sekoi dan jagong.

JURUTERA DAN AKITEK—BERKURANGAN

20. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik:

- (a) ada-kah benar bahawa jurutera dan akitek di-Jabatan Kerja Raya dan Talikom berkurangan; jika benar, apa-kah chara mengatasi-nya; dan
- (b) ada-kah pegawai² ini akan di-ambil dari luar negeri.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Ada-lah benar bahawa Jabatan Kerja Raya dan Jabatan Talikom sedang menghadapi kekurangan Jurutera dan Akitek. Bagaimana pun, di-Jabatan Kerja Raya hanya Jurutera Awam sahaja yang sangat kurang dan Jurutera² dalam lain² bidang seperti Jurutera Jentera dan Jurutera Letrik. Di-antara 269 jawatan yang ada sekarang, 124 ada-lah

kosong. Bagi jawatan Akitek pula, 10 daripada 44 jawatan ada-lah kosong. Di-Jabatan Talikom, 32 daripada 135 Penolong Pengawal Talikom ada-lah kosong.

Saperti yang telah di-sebutkan dalam jawapan saya kepada soalan keempat, Kementerian ini sedang mengambil tindakan untuk mengatasi kekurangan² ini dengan chara membanyakkan biasiswa² untuk kursus² Kejuruteraan dan Akitek. Bagaimana pun, ini ada-lah satu langkah jangka panjang yang akan berhasil hanya dalam tahun 1974 atau 1975.

Demikian, untuk keperluan² sekarang ia-itu untuk keperluan Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua, Kementerian ini telah memulakan tindakan untuk menjalankan urusan² pengambilan Jurutera Awam dan Akitek dan Penolong Pengawal Talikom daripada luar negeri. Iklan² telah di-siarkan di-Ceylon, India, Filipina dan Korea dan setakat ini temu-duga² telah di-jalankan di-India, Ceylon dan Filipina. Bagi negeri Ceylon, 6 perlantekan telah di-buat ia-itu 4 bagi jawatan Jurutera Awam dan 2 bagi jawatan Akitek. Bagaimana pun, hanya 2 chalun sahaja telah menerima tawaran jawatan sa-bagai Jurutera Awam. 1 daripada mereka telah tiba di-Malaysia pada akhir bulan lalu dan 1 lagi di-jangka akan tiba pada pertengahan bulan ini. Bagi negeri India, 6 perlantekan pula telah di-buat ia-itu 4 bagi jawatan Jurutera Awam, 1 bagi jawatan Akitek dan 1 bagi jawatan Penolong Pengawal Talikom. Kementerian ini maseh menunggu jawapan² daripada chalun yang telah di-pilih itu. Di-Filipina, 14 tawaran jawatan telah di-keluarkan bagi jawatan Jurutera Awam. 6 daripada chalun² yang telah di-pilih itu telah menerima tawaran jawatan dengan serta-merta dan peratoran sedang di-buat untuk membawa mereka ka-Malaysia. Yang lain itu belum memberi jawapan. 3 chalun telah juga di-pilih untuk jawatan Akitek dan surat tawaran Jawatan akan di-keluarkan tidak lama lagi. Di-Korea, hanya 15 pemohon ada-lah di-dapati layak dan peratoran

sedang di-buat dengan kedutaan kita di-Seoul untuk menemuduga chalun² pada akhir bulan ini. Kementerian ini akan seterusnya menjalankan urusan pengambilan di-Republik Arab Bersatu, Pakistan dan Thailand.

Permintaan telah juga di-buat untuk mendapat Jurutera Awam daripada Indonesia sa-chara "Government-to-Government basis" Kerajaan Indonesia telah bersetuju untuk menghantar sa-ramai 25 Jurutera Awam dan sedang menguruskan pemilihan Jurutera² untuk di-hantar ka-Malaysia. Ada-lah di-harap Jurutera² Awam ini akan tiba di-Malaysia pada akhir bulan ini atau awal bulan Februari.

Kementerian ini telah juga membuat permintaan untuk mendapat Jurutera² Awam, Akitek² dan Juru Ukor Bahan di-bawah Ranchangan Bantuan Teknik daripada United Kingdom dan Canada. Di-bawah ranchangan ini, United Kingdom telah bersetuju untuk menghantar 8 Jurutera Awam, 6 Akitek dan 3 atau 4 Juru Ukor Bahan dan Canada telah bersetuju untuk menghantar 10 Jurutera Awam. Urusan² pengambilan sedang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan² yang berkenaan dan ada-lah di-harap kaki-tangan² yang telah di-minta itu akan tiba pada awal tahun ini.

BANCHI PENDUDOK

21. Tuan V. David minta Perdana Menteri supaya menyatakan banchi penduduk yang telah di-jalankan baharu² ini di-Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri: Kerja memproses banchi tahun 1970 sedang di-jalankan dan keputusan-nya sedang di-sediakan beransor². Sa-hingga ini 3 naskhah telah di-keluarkan ia-itu:

1. Rengkasan kiraan Luar (Field Count Summary).
2. Kawasan Bandaran Gabongan (Urban Connurbations).
3. Jadual Am Perumahan Bahagian I—Perlis (General Housing Tables Part I—Perlis).

Dalam tempoh dua tahun yang akan datang ini kira² 100 naskhah lagi akan di-sediakan dan di-keluarkan.

RANG UNDANG²

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1972

Bachaaan 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" (6hb Januari, 1972).

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya hendak memberi sedikit penerangan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Masa yang ada ada-lah terlalu sedikit, sebab kita ada empat hari untuk perbahathan dan satu hari untuk Menteri² hendak menjawab. Dalam perbahathan ini empat hari untuk Ahli², jadi kalau empat hari itu satu hari kita dapat 3 jam sa-hari, kalau empat hari itu di-gunakan tiap² minit sa-kali pun 12 jam sahaja yang dapat di-bahath dan 12 jam itu kalau 100 Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap, chuma sa-saorang itu dapat 7 minit sahaja. Tetapi kalau tidak, barangkali tidak sampai 100 Ahli yang dapat berchakap lebih sedikit daripada masa yang hendak di-chakapkan itu. Kalau kita katakan 15 minit bagi sa-orang itu, patut saya ingat. Jadi saya minta Ahli² apabila hendak beruchap di-hadkan uchapan itu untuk 15 minit sahaja.

Sekarang saya jemput Ahli dari Batu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk berchakap sedikit sa-banyak tentang Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Kewangan dan saya mohon izin untuk berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris dan bahasa Malaysia.

(Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to say right from the beginning that this is a rich man's Budget made for the rich of this country by a rich Minister of Finance who is reluctant, nay afraid, to legislate away his own wealth and that of his fellow tycoons in the Alliance and of their supporters in the foreign business community in this country.

The people of this country, in particular the have-nots, do not expect the Minister of Finance to legislate away his own wealth and that of the tycoons in this country, but whilst he has lavished such tender care on the tycoons, the least they have expected him to

do would be to recognise their plight and afford them some relief. But, alas, instead of relieving them of their burden, the Minister of Finance has heaped further burdens on them in this Budget.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the world over for decades there has been a controversy as between direct taxation which affects the rich and indirect taxation which, although in principle it affects a broader cross-section of the people, in effect it hurts the poor far more than it hurts the rich.

In this country, the Alliance Government has knuckled down to the business community and the Minister of Finance has always heaped one form of indirect taxation after another on the people of the country.

A glance at the comparative figures of the revenue for this year will show that from indirect taxation—import duties, excise and surtax—for 1970, the figure is \$805.7 million; from direct taxation it is only \$656.9 million. For 1971 the revised estimates for indirect taxation is \$892.7 million, from direct taxation it is only \$705 million. For this year the taxation from indirect taxation is \$954.3 million; from direct taxation it is \$753 million. And these are not all the indirect taxation figures that I have referred. Thus we can see how the Minister of Finance, instead of directly taxing those who can pay, has preferred the easier way out to heap indirect taxation on the people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, for 1972, the Minister of Finance in his quest for additional revenue of \$122.3 million has slapped on the Sales Tax of 5% where he hopes to get \$84 million. The Sales Tax is a retrograde and regressive step. It is a tax on the poor, on the have-nots of this country, and naturally it is being cheered by the wealthy and their representatives in the front benches of the Government. This tax will come out of the pockets of the poor peasants and workers who comprise the vast majority of the people of this country. The poor are being taxed in this country, so that the rich may not have to pay for the increase of income tax and that the foreign and local industrialists and tycoons can salt away their profits. It is a retrograde and regressive step in tax policy, immoral and cowardly. Of course, the captains of industry and the chiefs of the various chambers of commerce in this country have come out in open support of

this Sales Tax. They are not the least worried for what they merely do is to pass on the tax to the consumers in this country who are mainly the poor of this country.

The Sales Tax is very regressive in that it hits the poor people far more than it hits the rich. A frying pan, for example, because of the Sales Tax, now costs \$1 more. It means that the poor will find it very difficult to buy a new frying pan, but for the tycoon whose income is in the thousands, it does not worry him at all. He just pays it without batting an eyelid. Then why has the Minister in his Sales Tax chosen to exclude the sale of properties? The poor in this country do not have properties to dispose of, Mr Speaker, Sir, in exchange? The rich transfer their properties by the millions. That is definitely a sale. "A" sells a piece of property to "B"—it is definitely a sale. But the Minister in his wisdom has said, "Tidak payah bayar chukai". This is why I say the Minister has discriminated against the poor in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a 5% increase across the board hits the poor and the rich alike on the surface but a graduated tax, lower for the necessities bought by the poor and higher for the luxuries needed by the rich, will go a long way towards removing the iniquities of the Sales Tax. The Sales Tax will definitely raise the cost of living in the country and already the trade unions are saying that they too will ask for an increase in their wages to meet the increased cost of living. Again, the recent increases granted by the Suffian and Aziz scales, all these marginal increases will be wiped out at a stroke of the pen by the Minister of Finance.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Sales Tax Bill, which will be debated in this House, is not as innocuous and painless as the Minister of Finance will have us believe. The Sales Tax is a masterpiece of ambiguity for it does not tell us what goods will be taxed and what goods the Minister will exempt from the taxation. The Minister has been given such enormous powers that he can be the Economic Czar in this country. It gives the Minister *carte blanche* to tax such goods as he wills and when he wills.

Thus the Minister may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette* fix the rates of Sales Tax to be levied under this Act. If by this he means that he can vary the

Sales Tax within the 5% that he has announced, then it is understandable. But if by means of this power that is given to him he can vary the Sales Tax beyond the 5% that he has announced, then I say it virtually makes him a One-Man Parliament with powers far greater than that of the Prime Minister. Under this Bill, he virtually has the power to tax any goods, except essential food and other unspecified goods and raw materials for key manufacturing industries.

I reiterate, Mr Speaker, Sir, that these enormous and sweeping powers virtually make him the Economic Czar and a One-Man Parliament and make all of us in this House his "rubber stamps". This is surely unacceptable to whichever side of the House we sit in. Hence I demand that the Minister, when he comes to introduce the Sales Tax in this House, name the goods that he will tax and name the goods that he will exempt from taxation. Also I wish to warn this House and this country that this is but a thin edge of the wedge. Having perfected the machinery of taxation in subsequent years, it is very simple: from 5% it goes to 6%, from 6% it goes to 7%. It is all very simple; he need not have to create a further machinery.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is no secret that for the last three years there were foreign experts in this country to advise the Royal Customs Department on the collection of the Sales Tax and even now I gather that there are experts working in the Customs Department to implement the Sales Tax. With all the advice what the Minister needs is a period of grace in order that the Customs officers may be trained to collect this Sales Tax and in order to educate the people of this country.

I venture to predict that when the Sales Tax is actually introduced there will be confusion galore in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to tell the Minister of Finance—unfortunately he is not here, but the Deputy Minister is here—that he should not introduce any form of indirect taxation until and unless he has exhausted all other forms of direct taxation, because direct taxation hits those who can pay; it does not hit those who cannot pay. Here I wish to say that the revenue from Income Tax for 1970 was \$650 million, the revised estimate for 1971 is \$625 million and the Budget estimate for this year is \$662 million.

I am advised that the bulk of this income from Income Tax is from Company Tax. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Company Tax were increased from 40% to 45% and if the Personal Income Tax were increased from 50% to 60%, I estimate that the increase in revenue for the Treasury will be in the region of \$60 million, and I am advised that this is a conservative estimate.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do know that in Singapore the Company Tax is only 40% and that they also do not have a Development Tax. But Singapore, as the Minister himself admits, cannot be classified as a country, in the Treasury sense of the word. I do know that our neighbouring countries also have a Company Tax that is lower than 40%. But we must not compare ourselves with our neighbouring countries. Some of them are under dictatorships. Therefore I maintain that if the Minister of Finance were to increase the Company Tax from 40% to 45% and the Personal Income Tax from 50% to 60%, he will garner in at least \$60 million.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to call on the Minister to prevent the leakage of funds from the Company Tax. In other countries, Mr Speaker, Sir, when a company pays a Company Tax, that is the end of it. In this country a benevolent Minister of Finance has allowed a "kick-back" to those whose incomes do not reach 40%. Now I call on the Minister to put a stop to all these "kick-backs". There are not many people in this country who can afford to buy shares. The vast majority of the people, those who live in the kampongs, those who live in the slums, those who live in the new villages, do not own shares and therefore why should they be made to suffer when all these people who can afford to buy shares can get the "kick-back" from the Treasury.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister were to overhaul his machinery of tax collection, I venture to predict that he will collect much more than what he is now collecting. This is the advice that is given to me by experts, that he can easily collect another \$100 million if he were to overhaul his method of collection. The shortage of senior officers in the Income Tax Department is scandalous and I am told, for example, that in Ipoh very recently an Australian firm of consultants which earned thousands of dollars in fees nearly left this country without paying tax.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in Pakistan there are 22 families which have been threatened by President Bhutto. In this country I have stated that 200 M.C.A. families own most of the wealth in non-Malay hands. Now to this must be added about 25 Malay and 25 Indian families who are in the same income bracket. Aside from the foreigners the wealth of this country is owned by these 250 families that I have referred to. Mr Speaker, Sir, these 250 families must be told firmly and bluntly, as President Bhutto has told the 22 families in Pakistan, that they must bear their share of the tax burden in this country and that if they do not behave the Minister should even increase the direct taxation on them. Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister were to increase the direct taxation on these people, I am sure that he will have the backing of the vast majority of the people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has imposed a tax of 5% on all types of gambling. This is expected to raise \$10.4 million. The reaction from the gambling fraternity has been mild and in fact Dato' Clough Thuraisingham, Chairman of the Selangor Turf Club has stated, and I quote: "I don't think the punters and others are likely to grumble about this new tax but will take it in their usual sporting spirit". Mr Speaker, Sir, I submit that if the Minister of Finance were to impose not 5% but 20% the punters in this country will still continue to take it in their usual sporting spirit, to quote Dato' Clough Thuraisingham. If the Minister were to impose this tax, not 5% but 20%, it means that the Treasury will get not \$10.4 million but it will get \$42 million. Mr Speaker, Sir, those who have the money to go and have a flutter everyday or every week they surely must be made to pay more for the luxuries that they enjoy in this country. The poor in this country do not ever see a turf club, do not ever see a race horse, do not ever know where Genting Highlands is, and yet they are asked to pay the same tax that the Minister has imposed on this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister were to increase the company tax to 45%, increase the personal income tax to 60%, increase the gambling to 20% and overhaul the machinery of tax collection, I venture to estimate that the revenue to the Treasury from all these measures will total about \$220 million. That, I think is a conservative

estimate. Mr Speaker, Sir, if we get this \$220 million, it will wipe off the \$122.3 million that he seeks to raise this year and enable him to have a really handsome surplus for the ordinary expenditure for this year.

Mr Speaker, Sir, while it is incomprehensible to me why, while the Minister comes to this House and asks for increased taxation, he should, a little while ago, give a rebate of 50% on the estate duty. Why should the Minister lavish such tender care on the tycoons of this country—I do not know. Bad enough that the Minister, while the tycoons were alive, had nurtured and nourished them but even when they are dead he still continues to look after them. Mr Speaker, Sir, I must remind the Minister that the tycoons in this country cannot carry their wealth to their graves. It is but right that the tycoons should give a part of their wealth for their wives, their children and dependants, but the bulk of it, I maintain, should go to the State to provide for the social services that we are in desperate need of.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are other proposals that I have made in this House and I reiterate again. One is that there should be an increased taxation on unearned income. The tycoons in this country own vast properties and all these bring vast sums of money to the tycoons without any effort on their part. I do not see why these unearned income should not be taxed at a higher rate and I call on the Minister that any income not earned by the sweat of one's brow should be taxed at a higher rate, again to provide for much needed revenue in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Minister when he imposed this additional taxation on duty of malt liquors. I have in this House time and again maintained that the rich who can afford to go to Selangor Club, put their legs on the table and say "Boy, satu Anchor Beer lagi"—they can afford to pay more for the malt liquors and they should not grumble.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am in full accord with the Minister in the harmonisation of duties between East and West Malaysia but for some curious reasons the Minister now has sought to raise the duty of radiator parts and accessories to 30%. The Minister's speech has been studied very carefully not only by me but by many people in this country and

we are not quite clear what the Minister means. If by radiator parts and accessories means accessories of radiators and this should attract a duty of 30% that in itself is valuable, but if by harmonisation the Minister means that all motor spare parts where before they did not attract any duty at all now attract a duty of 30%, I say that it is a hit below the belt of the ordinary car owners in this country and in particular the bus companies and then the insurance companies will of course raise their rates. I hope when the Minister comes to reply he will clarify this matter of whether all cars spare parts will attract this 30% in the harmonisation exercise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Minister in his Palm Oil Stabilisation Fund. I only hope that in the minor boom that we experienced for rubber in 1969 and 1970 if he had done this then perhaps the poor in this country will not suffer so much. There is no reason why in good times we should not skim off some of the profits from the oil palm industry so that when the going is rough this money can be given back to the industry.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his speech when he came to the tax proposals lavished such words of tenderness and assurances to the tycoons in this country. I quote. He said, "If it will be an immediate relief to some Honourable Members here, let me say right away that it is not proposed to make any change in the income tax for revenue purposes." Mr Speaker, Sir, such a display of tenderness and solicitude on the part of the Minister for the haves both in the Ministerial benches and amongst the Back Benches and amongst the 250 families inside and outside this House is very touching, were it not for the fact that millions outside the 250 families are crying out for physical reforms that can really restructure our society. I will now say very briefly how the haves in this country have been let out very lightly by the Minister and how have-nots have not had the same tenderness and solicitude that has been lavished on the haves. Any form of indirect taxation is a tax on the have-nots in this country and this taxation will only help the haves to become fatter off the fat of the land at the expense of the have-nots. And also any reluctance on the part of the Minister to impose more

direct taxation means that the "haves" need not pay more tax for much needed social services that are needed.

In the proposed Sales Tax, the sales of properties which may run into millions will not attract any Sales Tax. This will benefit only the "haves". So also is the 50% rebate on estate duty. The rebate on the Tax on interest received by non-residents to 15%, although a move in the right direction, is also yet another indication of the care of the Minister for the "haves", although in this instance, they are mostly foreigners. I can go on adding to this list but I hope all these examples that I have quoted will show how the Minister in his Budget Speech and throughout his stay in the Ministry has always taken care of the "haves" in this country.

Let us examine now on what has the Minister done to ameliorate the sufferings of the "have-nots", Sir. As I have mentioned before, any indirect taxation will undoubtedly hit the "have-nots" much harder than it will hit the "haves". To the people living in the thousands of kampongs, the hundreds or thousands in the new villages and in the urban slums, even a small rise in the price of consumer goods particularly in the essential goods will hit them very badly. The vast majority of them who live in the kampongs, new villages and in open urban slums, earn less than \$100 a month. Consumer goods will inevitably rise, as we heard just now, and with every additional indirect taxation, the poverty-stricken people in this country will have to stretch their hard-earned dollar much longer and even then, they cannot cope with the rise in the price of consumer goods.

I shall give two examples of how callously and cavalierly the Minister has treated these "have-nots". One is that the Sales Tax, if applied to fertilizers, will hit the farmers and peasants in this country more than others. The price of their produce, namely rice and rubber, is already at a low ebb. If, in addition to this, they have to pay more for the fertilisers, then this may well mean the last straw on the camel's back for the padi farmers and the smallholders in this country.

Another example is the low price of rubber. The Minister recognises that this is a very serious problem. But I am afraid he looks at this very serious problem from the point-of-view of the Treasury, worried

over the fall of price of rubber. But what of the fall in income of the smallholders, Sir? Has the Minister spared a thought for them? If he has, why does he not lower the export duty on rubber while the price is so low so that the smallholders can have a slightly higher price for their rubber? Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister were to lower the price of rubber and find some ways to lower it for the smallholders only, I dare say that the smallholders will go on bended knees and thank the gods for the tender mercies that the Minister has given them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another aspect of the neglect of the "have-nots" in this country can be seen in the Minister's speech. In a lengthy speech lasting nearly two hours, he has not even made a single passing reference to the plight of the new villagers in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister of Special Functions were to carry out his duties with regard to the new villagers in the way that he has promised, then obviously Dr. Lim Keng Yaik must have the funds in order that he will carry out the much needed reforms there. The Minister touched on the New Economic Policy and the restructuring of our society and one would have hoped that he would say a word on how these will affect the thousands of new villagers. Clearly, if Dr Lim Keng Yaik is to bring a measure of relief to those who live in new villages, he must have some powers not only to deal with other Ministers who will have to provide him with the services that he needs and also with recalcitrant Menteri² Besar and Chief Ministers who will want to hold tightly on to the land they possess and who will not part lightly with their land. Also Dr Lim Keng Yaik will have to be provided with adequate funds in order that he may provide the social services that the new villagers badly need. But alas, there is not a single reference to the need for such an allocation. I hope the Minister will rectify this mistake as soon as possible.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to come back a little to rubber and now I wish to comment on Government's intervention: at the beginning, the Government intervened in the rubber market mainly to indulge in buying "paper rubber". This has mainly benefited the rubber tycoons in this country. It is true that the Government has made some profit out of these transactions but this is purely fortuitous, for the Government could easily have lost money over these transactions.

Next, the Government quite correctly has decided to buy physical rubber and that of RSS2, but this too has not raised up the price of rubber. This has prompted the Minister to say and I quote: "There is no doubt that something more radical has to be done, and done soon. There is something seriously wrong somewhere and I call for a basic reappraisal of the entire rubber market, its operations and their future".

Mr Speaker, Sir, I need hardly remind this House of the importance of rubber for our export earnings, our export revenue and the employment it provides. All these must not be jeopardized by the manipulations of the rubber barons both inside this country and outside this country as well and the Pekemas calls on the Minister to set up a Royal Commission to examine this serious problem and report to this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in past years the Minister has always bloated and gloated about our GNP and about our per capita income. This year, he has not crowed about it and information about our GNP and per capita income has been scattered here and there. And no wonder, for our GNP is in a bad shape. It is no secret that the GNP for West Malaysia is around 3% and were it not boosted by that of East Malaysia, the overall GNP for Malaysia would be less than 5%.

The Second Malaysia Plan envisages a growth rate of 6% so that already in the first year of the Second Malaysia Plan, there is a deficit of 1%. This does not augur well for the economy of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Sales Tax will increase the cost of living especially for those in the lower income groups, Sir. This means that the vast majority of the people will have the same amount of money to spend less on consumer goods. This may well result in a slow-down in our economy and when that happens, then we are in serious trouble. As a result of the Sales Tax, Sir, people may have the same amount of money but they spend it on less items of consumer goods which means there may be a slowing-down in our economy. If there is a slowing-down, I say that this tax then will be counter-productive.

Mr Speaker, Sir, towards the end of every year, the Minister of Finance goes through his final shopping list. He has told us it was

an agonizing experience that has caused him many sleepless nights. But that is nothing compared to the Pandora's Box that he has let loose on the people of this country in the shape of the Sales Tax. The consumers and taxpayers of this country, particularly the have-nots, not only have sleepless nights but they are beginning to get nightmares and in that note, Mr Speaker, Sir, I end my speech. Thank you.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, the 5% Sales Tax proposed by the Finance Minister is an ill-considered measure, one which will create confusion, despair, hoarding and a general price increase throughout the country. It again favours the rich as the main burden of the tax increase falls squarely on the mass of the people the majority of whom are poor whilst the rich, the ones who could really afford to have shouldered the extra \$84 million required, are spared almost entirely.

This is an unfortunate continuation of the Government's policy to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The economic imbalance talked about so much by the Government and the need to redress the economic imbalance between the haves and have-nots has been forgotten altogether if it was ever thought of at all.

Let us examine why the 5% Sales Tax is unfair and defective.

Firstly, Sir, it will encourage hoarding and stockpiling with a consequent price increase of almost all goods because the Government is not able to implement and enforce the law immediately. The Finance Minister gave a different reason, of course, which is that he will give some time to explain to the business community on the intricacies of his 5% Sales Tax. This must be one of the queerest ways of doing things that any Government has ever done. The point is if you want to charge that 5% extra, why don't you slap it on immediately. Now, any wise businessman will stockpile his goods for two reasons, (a) he does not know which are going to be affected by the 5% increase because the Finance Minister has been deliberately vague on this matter; (b) why sell the goods now when the chances are that you could get 5% more, if not 25% more, later when the Finance Minister finally issues his *Gazette* notice to implement the 5% Sales Tax at a later date?

Secondly, the 5% Sales Tax is more likely to end up as a 25% tax in the multi-stage process of obtaining the goods from the importers, the producers, the wholesalers, the retailers, the shopkeepers and then, finally, the poor consumers bearing the full burden of this Tax.

Thirdly, the public would be the victims of pricing. The way of life here is that prices would be rounded to the nearest 5 or 10 cents so that the Sales Tax would effectively be more than 5%.

Fourthly, Government may say that the new tax would be levied at source in which case one can expect that that would lead to a full upward revision of all present prices by the producers on one pretext or another to cash in on the opportunity which the confusion generated by the Finance Minister has provided. This Sales Tax is as bad as Siew Sin's earlier Turnover Tax.

Fifthly, it is going to be difficult for the Government to administer and enforce this Sales Tax which means that there would be a great deal of abuse with the Government unable to prevent it in spite of its numerous warnings.

Sixthly, from the businessman's point of view, many of them will just not be able to implement the scheme at all and they are already asking questions. Manufacturers and importers will now be asked to collect, account for and forward to Government the new tax. This will surely increase their overhead costs, subject the small businessman to further hardships which he could hardly afford. Could a rural small time cottage industrialist, for instance, collect and account to Government this 5% Sales Tax or would he have to be exempted? Would all small industrialists be exempted if the objective is to encourage more local industries, or would this tax drive potential businessmen and existing entrepreneurs into utter despair.

All things considered, no wonder the Consumers' Associations throughout the country, members of the public and businessmen have reacted unfavourably to this 5% Sales Tax proposal and little wonder that there is now already a shortage of sugar because stockpiling has begun. I will urge the Government, therefore, to make a thorough re-assessment and find alternative means to collect this additional \$84 million,

which is really not that difficult a task, in the hands of a slightly more intelligent Government.

Before the Finance Minister announced his tax proposals public expectation was that personal income tax would go up especially for those who could afford and I suggest that however unpleasant that might be for some of us who would have been affected by that increase, an increase in Personal Tax would have been one alternative which would be more acceptable and more fair as those affected are the ones who could shoulder the burden a bit better. It will be less confusing, and damaging to the economy. In addition, more effective income tax collection would have brought in additional revenue which rightly belongs to Government. As an illustration of Government's laxity, it is to be noted that in Perak, the richest tin mining area in the whole world, there is only one tax examiner and one business inspector. There should at least be half a dozen in each State. I believe that an increase in personal income tax and more successful tax collection would net in for Government easily an additional \$200 million, more than double the \$84 million which Government hopes to get by this ill-considered, confusing and downright unfair 5% Sales Tax which is going to hit practically every item of goods. The Finance Minister's claim that basic necessities will not be affected is not convincing at all. Already sugar is dramatically affected.

From past Government's lack of response to public feelings, it is not likely that the Finance Minister will make any fundamental changes until, like his previous notorious Crown Cork Tax and Turnover Tax, the thing is tried, confusion created, economy damaged, and then and only then can we expect some panic change. This has been the pattern and it will continue to be the pattern of this Government. Malaysians will have to resign themselves to the fact that the cost of living is going to rise, and as always the poor and the lower middle class that constitute the majority will be the hardest hit, bumiputras and non-bumiputras alike. Siew Sin has sinned again. Has he really considered

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: You will never refer in the House to an Honourable Member by his personal name. Refer to his title or to his constituency.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Yes, Sir. The Honourable Minister of Finance has sinned again. Has he really considered the full consequences of his 5% Sales Tax not only on the people but also on the economy as a whole?

Here we are desperately trying to encourage more local industries and then by some strange twisted logic, Government considers it necessary to inflict an additional 5% Tax which will end up more than 5% and thereby with one stroke frustrate the further expansion of these local industries. This is really cutting one's nose to spite one's face. And this is what the Budget really is cutting one's nose and throat at the same time. But, of course, what would happen is that the clever industrialist will now rush to the Tariff Advisory Board and plead for further "protection" from cheaper imported goods, get this protection, obtain a monopoly and then jack up the prices of so-called locally-made goods.

For a developing economy which Malaysia claims to be, one that is anxious to stimulate industrial growth, a Sales Tax could be crippling indeed. The failure of the British economy should be a lesson to us for their high taxation had effectively slowed down demand. Britain has now removed its purchase tax to increase demand and stimulate industrial growth. If we are not careful the Sales Tax could lead to a similar slow down in our economy and the dire consequences arising from that state of affairs would be frightening to contemplate altogether.

I now turn to the remarkable admission of the Finance Minister that something is seriously wrong with the Rubber Industry that Government's intervention to buy up and stockpile rubber in order to improve the price has failed. This, Sir, must be a humiliating admission after all the previous bombast about Government having any amount of money to buy up rubber both internally and externally to ensure that the price does not fall further. Our previous criticism that Government's rubber intervention would fail were fiercely denied by the Government. So now the humiliating admission that Government has failed and is unable to stop the downward trend. So you have now the ridiculous position where we export more rubber, even better quality

rubber and we earn less for it whilst the essential rubber goods which we imported have gone up in price.

Why did Government's intervention fail and why does the price keep going down for unless we know the real reason we will pay dearly for our ignorance.

Firstly, rubber is a strategic world commodity subject to international fluctuations in demand and supply and at the mercy of big power manipulations. Secondly, the Malaysian Government is too broke to really buy up rubber in any sizeable quantity for the purpose of stockpile because the Government, in spite of its extravagant boasts, is really a poor Government, poorer than it has dared to admit. Thirdly, the challenge of synthetic rubber was beyond the capability of the Government to respond. Fourthly, whilst great technological strides are being made in the production, research, development and marketing of synthetics, the same could not be said of natural rubber. With synthetic it was a matter of switching on and off in terms of quantity and quality because it is an artificially created product, the end result of superior science, organisation and technology. Fifthly, the Alliance Government has been barking up the wrong tree in holding on to the absolute belief that research on merely producing more latex per acre of rubber estate is the answer to declining price when it was so patently obvious, and we said this years ago, that the more rubber you produce and dump into the world market the quicker the price will go down and sure enough what with other countries like Ceylon, Indonesia and others also increasing their production.

There are 4 answers to the falling rubber price and the challenge of synthetic:

- (1) Malaysia must go all out to develop systematically a whole range of industries based on the applied use of our natural raw rubber as the raw material base.
- (2) Re-direct and intensify research and development towards the above which means conducting that necessary research here in Malaysia and not as is now in England, which is a crazy arrangement.
- (3) To do this, it means directing a sizeable number of our students towards the study of rubber technology. We

should have set up a School of Rubber Technology long ago and lead the world in this field, supply the knowledge to enable more diversified use of natural rubber, thereby increasing the demand for natural rubber or a mixture of it with synthetic.

- (4) Together with other natural rubber producing countries, more effective united efforts be made to negotiate with the advanced countries for a better deal rather than the present very unsatisfactory position where each is trying to do one better than the other at the final expense of all.

The steps I have suggested above apply also to our other major industry—timber. Here we will have to face the fact that our neighbour Indonesia produces better and more timber than us. The down-turn in economic activities in the advanced countries cannot always be blamed for the depression in the timber or rubber industry.

In timber, as in rubber, the key lies in our greater grasp of technology which will enable us to go into a wide number of industries based on the applied use of our timber as the raw material. There is a whole range of timber goods we can produce from compressed boards to paper pulp and I suggest it is high time Government seriously consider this rather than continue with the primitively simple device of shipping out our national treasure in the form of raw round timber, raw natural rubber or just raw tin and palm oil all of which are then used by the advanced countries with their superior technology to produce the finished goods which are sold back to us and other countries at a much higher price. Our forest, our hills and valleys will soon be depleted of their wealth, and only a wasted land awaits the next generation.

Our palm oil industry is doing well. But here Government should make sure that some of the basic infrastructure facilities required by the industry are there. For instance, there are some very large palm oil estates in Pahang which have difficulty in getting a telephone installed.

This is where I commend to Government to develop and acquire a new mentality. Whilst Government itself exhorts the people to change and acquire new values, develop

new attitudes, Government itself should remove some of the blinkers which has prevented it from seeing our national problems in the round, in toto, comprehensively.

Because this surely is the key, whether it be in economic development, in trade, in defence, foreign policy, in national unity, in education and in everything else, unless those in power develop this total comprehensive outlook in approaching all problems, taking all factors intelligently fairly and rationally into account, beyond department, ministry, race, country, ideology and other artificial barriers, it is well-nigh impossible to get on top of our problems. We will always continue to be weighed down by them, buffeted helplessly by all the forces, internal and external, which impinge on us. It is in this connection that Government should reconsider its Budget proposals, and more important, the strategic rationale behind the Second Malaysia Plan needs reassessment.

We are, Sir, for all the outward calm, living in dangerous times, in a dangerous world with South-East Asia particularly more dangerous than elsewhere. It would be folly to imagine that with Government's proclamation of neutrality in South-East Asia backed by the 3 super-powers, America, Russia and China are prepared to underwrite that neutrality. The point is they are not prepared to do it for very good reasons of their own and as poor Laos has shown even if that guarantee is there underwritten by all the powers, a country can still be torn to bits by the warring factions. Little wonder that practically all the countries which were signatories to the recent Kuala Lumpur Declaration for a Neutralised South-East Asia have given something less than whole-hearted support. The Alliance Government's proposal would seem to be both premature and immature.

It is here that the support which our Government gave to South Vietnam and Cambodia in training their police forces becomes questionable. If the Government genuinely wants a neutral zone in this part of the world, then for a start, it must display genuine neutrality in the power struggle going on in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. In all these three countries the three major powers are involved in a major war of proxies where their ideas of warfare, political organisation

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: (*Dengan izin*) The Honourable Member is going out of context. We are debating the Budget and not foreign policy.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) Thank you very much, Sir. If I may be allowed to say a word of explanation. I am afraid the consequences of our foreign policy will also determine very largely the fate of our economic policy at home and therefore I submit it is very relevant.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The Honourable Member can touch on it very lightly with side reference and then go definitely and directly on to the Supply Bill.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Yes, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The merits and the principles of the Bill.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: And so we get involved by helping South Vietnam and Cambodia and therefore reduce our neutral credibility to nil. This is disastrous to say the least.

One would have thought that with the Government's new foreign policy, aid to all these regimes would have ceased but instead military and diplomatic ties are being strengthened. The Prime Minister yesterday said in reply to one of our questions that "Our policy is to work together with all South-East Asia. We endeavour to assist them in whatever way we can. We are always ready to help friendly countries if we think they need help".

These are almost exactly the words which China has used in describing her assistance to all the fraternal Communist guerrillas in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia if we substitute "comrades" for "countries", with one basic difference. Whilst China has the capacity to assist her friends and wage war, Malaysia clearly does not. Whilst Malaysia desperately needs peace and neutrality, China has proclaimed and championed world revolution to remove all reactionary regimes.

And so here we are. We want friendship with China. We want to sell rubber to China. We want to make more money from China. We want neutrality. But we range ourselves on the side fighting China. Our policies, our

words, our deeds are not neutral. I think the Government has to make up its mind where it really wants to stand, otherwise the rush of events would catch us all totally bewildered and unprepared.

So, Sir, to skip now to what I consider would be our salvation. Our salvation must lie internally in rallying our people of all races to greater efforts, to make more allowance for each other to greater sacrifice, to greater national unity, led by a just Government that is fully committed not to its own personal welfare but the livelihood and happiness of all our peoples.

One final point which I wish to make and that is this: the decreasing credibility of the democratic process by short-sighted act of Government, sometimes done deliberately, sometimes unknowingly as a result of bad habits acquired over the years as in the case of the appointment of Dr Lim Keng Yaik as the new Minister. This is clearly an example of what happens when the appointive system finally goes mad. Whilst we applaud the creation of a new Ministry charged with uplifting the welfare of the new villages, the DAP regrets the appointment of a defeated candidate to the position.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The other day I have already warned the Honourable Member that this is not the place to mention this theme.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) So, Sir, while we applaud the fact that at long last the sufferings of the new villages are going to be attended to, we hope that in the process, the Government will not abuse the democratic process because it is a matter of public importance. It does not involve one man. It involves the whole system of our Parliamentary democracy which should be strengthened and ennobled by correct, just practices reflecting the will and the wishes of the people from whom Government derives its mandate to rule.

To sum up, Sir, I would say that the Government has not done a particularly good job in 1971 in accelerating the rate of economic growth, or in coming to grips with the 500,000 unemployed in this country or the 150,000 who come out of schools every year seeking jobs, in solving the squatter problem, the hawker problem, in providing a sufficient number of low-cost houses, in

giving land to the landless, in streamlining the administration, in increasing the earning capacity of the rural people, in solving urban poverty, the education mess, the increasing security problems and the establishment of a solid basis for national unity without which all else fails. Thank you.

Tuan V. David (Dato' Kramat): (*Dengan izin*) Sir, let us take a panoramic view of the entire Budget presented by the Alliance Government. The Budget, Sir, has neglected to correct the economic imbalance of the Malaysian society. We in the Opposition are perturbed over the manner of the Government's proposals to solve the economic ills that dominate this nation. Sir, the Budget has offered shelter to the rich and those who are able to pay a higher price for economic and social development of the nation. The Budget further strikes the poor and weak below the belt. The 'haves' will still be in control of the nation's wealth while the 'have-nots' will be looking for crumbs. The economic policy of the Government is geared towards making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The results of the Alliance Government's economic policy will only create a small percentage of racially orientated capitalists against the multitude of the people still living in poverty and misery. Sir, the Budget lacks the required dynamism and progressive outlook to eliminate the sufferings of the have-nots. A nation's economic policy must be directed towards creating a society where the nation's wealth can be shared equally. The growth of unemployment is posing a serious threat to peace and prosperity. The Government has not formed a positive solution to this problem except empty promises and slogans. Frustration and disappointment among the people is growing from time to time. The Budget does not make provisions for improved living standards of the people living in the rural areas—new villages, estates and mines. The price of sugar and milk have been increased without any justification. Sir, the Pekemas strongly opposes the increase of prices in essential commodities. While the price of goods have risen the wages of the workers remain the same. The Government should revise the wage structure of the workers to keep pace with the increases in prices. The

introduction of 5% Sales Tax by the Alliance Government is aimed at the consumers who are mostly the poor peasants and workers. Therefore, Sir, the Budget is against the poor and the downtrodden.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we hail the entry of China into the United Nations. The development of Asia calls for a reappraisal of the foreign policy of the Alliance Government. Seven hundred million people have joined the world body and this is the victory of the Asians against the imperialists and reactionary forces masquerading as the peoples representatives. The determined and meritorious people of China have joined the rest of the people of Asia to fight against all forms of imperialism and work within the framework of the principles enunciated at the historical Bandoeng Conference of the Afro-Asian people.

Sir, the United States defeat in its foreign policy in Asia is a lesson to the American lackeys who oppress the people of Asia by arms aided by the United States imperialists. Sir, the U.S. has no moral or legal right to remain in Asian soil. The U.S. troops from Indo-China should be completely withdrawn.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: I would like to remind the Honourable Member that we are debating the Supply Bill, and intervention in the debate should be confined to the economic, welfare and wellbeing of this country and not to touch on things happening outside our country. Otherwise, I will have to stop the Honourable Member from speaking.

Tuan V. David: Sir, I crave your indulgence. This is part of the foreign policy in the entire Budget, Supply Bill.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: You can touch on the Government's foreign policy to the extent that whether you agree with it or not, but not to tell about America getting out of this or that. My ruling is that you should not continue in that theme, otherwise the Chair will have to stop the Honourable Member from speaking.

Tuan V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the complete neutralisation of Asia is extremely important to expect peace and stability in the Asian region. Sir, the foreign policy of our Government has been more in line with the American foreign policy. Sir, American aggression and war policy in Asia has been the cause of poverty and misery not only of one country but also in the entire Asia. Sir, in the neighbourhood of Malaysia, Vietnam is faced with a serious problem and the Vietnam problem must find a political settlement and there can be no military solution. Sir, it is strange that the Alliance Government has maintained a non-committal policy towards the United States aggression in Indo-China. Either the Alliance is not prepared to earn the displeasure of the United States or it is committed to a reactionary foreign policy aimed at strengthening decaying military blocs in Asia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the advance of history and social progress gladdens the hearts and inspires the people of the world and throws into panic a handful of decadent reactionary forces who do their utmost to put up desperate struggles. Sir, the United States in collaboration with other reactionary countries have committed armed aggression against other countries—subvert the legal governments of other countries—subject other countries to their political, military and economic control—support corrupt leaders and bully other countries at will. Sir, the Central Intelligence Agency is active in Asia and I do not iron out that they are not also active in Malaysia. Sir, the C.I.A. was the cause of the over-throw of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. Sir, the C.I.A. through its resources will engage itself in anti-peoples wars and the Asian nations must be prepared to fight against such C.I.A. intelligence to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the respective nations. Sir, although there are twists and turns and reverses in the peoples struggles, adverse currents against the people and against progress, in the final analysis, they cannot hold back the main current of the continuous development of the human society. Mr Speaker, Sir, the world will surely move towards progress and light and definitely not towards reaction and darkness. I have reasons to believe that Malaysia's Economic Planning Unit is largely influenced by the United States. May I warn at this

juncture that no nation in Asia has succeeded in its economic reconstruction with the assistance of American advice but on the other hand more economic ruins have been witnessed when and where the US have had played a major role in shaping the destiny of Asian nations. Therefore, Sir, the Economic Planning Unit in our country is American orientated and with capitalist design which will only create chaos and destruction.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard a lot about neutralisation of South-East Asia and Malaysia is supposed to be committed to this foreign policy. The Malaysian Government has called for a neutralised zone in South-East Asia. If this is correct, Sir, then the Five-Power Defence Pact calls for re-thinking. Further military pacts in Asia would only complicate and confuse the people of Asia. This may involve peace-loving nations into conflicts and war. Each country should be responsible for its own defence and security and expecting assistance directly or otherwise from the power blocs will only mean a threat to peace and stability in Asia.

Sir, the commencement of diplomatic relations with China should now not be delayed any further in view of the changed world situation, and Malaysia's trade relation which has already begun now should pave the way for immediate recognition of the People's Republic of China. Recognition of the 700 million people is vital for Malaysia to live in peace and harmony. Talks between representatives of Malaysia's Foreign Office and the Chinese Government should immediately take place to establish diplomatic relations. Relations with North Vietnam and North Korea should also be normalised. Sir, Asia is in turmoil and to save Asia from the scourge of war, relationship among Asian nations are vitally important, regardless of their political ideologies.

Sir, the Malaysian Government is committed to a policy against the South African apartheid policy. Sir, in South Africa 3½ million whites hold unimpeded power over 14 million non-whites. The non-whites' right to work, to worship, to vote, to learn, to participate in any social, communal and political activities is curtailed and abolished in South Africa.

Other statistical comparisons may be made as follows:

	White	Non-White
Average yearly income	\$1,790	\$116
Average assured expenditure on education per child	\$300 per year	\$19 per year
Infant mortality per 1,000	29	200
Life expectancy, in years	72	42
Land holding ...	87%	13%

Sir, foreign involvement in South Africa is substantial. More than 60 American companies are in operation, administering investments worth \$800 million and reaping profits of \$100 million a year at a return of 20%.

Sir, the U.S. business involvements in South Africa help support the South African Government in maintaining and extending its apartheid policies. This support has taken many forms, supply of oil and assistance in exploration of oil. While foreign investments in South Africa have grown, the abuses of apartheid have become more pronounced. Non-white political organisations have been banned with their leaders being held as prisoners. While foreign economic support may not actually encourage such abuses, there is no doubt, Sir

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: I have already asked the Honourable Member to confine the debate to the internal affairs and economic affairs.

Tuan V. David: Thank you, Sir. As a passing reference.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Well, it is more than a passing reference, Honourable Member. I would agree if it is only a passing reference. I will have to stop the Honourable Member from speaking if he is going along that theme touching on other people's affairs. It is taking up the time of this House.

Tuan V. David: Yes, Sir. The so-called progressive forces in the UMNO should exert pressure on the Alliance to demand the withdrawal of American investment from South Africa. If the so-called self-styled progressive forces in the UMNO are only shedding crocodile tears, then I can understand their political dilemma.

Sir, we strongly oppose the control and plunder of the recipient countries in the name of "Aid". Malaysia is no exception from obtaining aid from so many countries. Sir, the US Congress has now commenced to cut foreign aid towards many countries, especially many developing countries, because of certain countries taking the line to support China's admission into the UN. Sir, the results of the voting is a total defeat to the US policy, and as a result of this, economic pressure is exerted on most of the developing countries.

Most people think that the rich countries are really aiding the poor countries. They ignore the fact that the real aid from the industrialised countries to the developing countries really does not exist in the real sense. The various programmes which go under the collective title of aid represent a very complex mixture of different kinds of relationships between rich and poor communities. At worst, these programmes are consciously dictated to establishing domination over the recipient country or exploiting its economy to its disadvantage.

Sir, during the period of 1961-1971 over 90% of all aid was bilateral and only about 8% was channelled through multilateral agencies. The donor countries attach strings to this aid. Normally these strings dictate that the money shall be spent within the donor country "tied" to purchases in the country thereby ensuring an export market for that country and restricting the ability of the developing country to develop production of such commodities by itself. In this way, the relationship between rich and poor—the poor being the producer of raw materials and the rich the manufacturer—is maintained. The Alliance Government which at all times is receiving aids should examine whether such aids are basically advancing the nation's economic development or it remains a cover for unlimited exploitation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the existing labour laws are a mockery to the term "democracy". The denial of individual freedom, civil liberty and legitimate rights of an individual is reflected in the provisions of the labour laws. Fundamental principles are involved in the provisions of the labour laws. It is a most undemocratic, dictatorial, repressive piece of legislation designed to destroy the very foundation of democracy. The rights of an

individual is of paramount importance in a society, if peace and prosperity is to be assured. So, what is wrong with an individual holding office both in a political organisation and a trade union? Where is social justice? Where is the basic freedom of association? Does the Alliance Government subscribe to the United Nations Charter on Human Rights? If it does, then this legislation is against the very spirit of the Human Rights Charter. This law was introduced with political vengeance. The Alliance has no business to speak in the I.L.O. sessions because it does not respect the high ideals of the International Labour Organisation. You have trampled the very democracy and human rights under your rough and thorny feet. The agony and anguish of many of us remain as an unhealed scar.

The law introduced on the 9th of October, 1969 was said to be of a temporary measure. If it was only for a period to meet a peculiar situation, then why was it not repealed? The N.O.C., which was instrumental to legislate this monstrous legislation has now ceased to function. Is it not just and fair that the laws that were passed then should also be repealed as the country has returned to normalcy? The May 1969 episode has been used to further crush all civil liberties.

Let not the Government drive the people in despair, whereby all hopes and confidence in democracy will be shattered. Mr Speaker, Sir, the people have given you a massive mandate to rule but not to deny one's freedom. The Government's action is an invasion into the fundamental right of the trade unionists. The Alliance act is a deliberate massacre on human rights. You have tresspassed into the sacred field of civil liberties. If both the Government and the Opposition are to place any belief in the basic concept of democracy, then the rights of trade unionists should be restored.

The Alliance have enacted these laws because they have been discredited among the workers of this country. They are unable to compete with us. They are unable to mobilise the workers. We have been trade unionists all our lives and then only we entered politics after being trade unionists. We never went from politics into trade unions. Therefore, the bogey talk that the

trade unions may be used for political purposes is a farce and a weak argument. If we accept the democratic system, then the arena should be kept open to compete.

Sir, the amendments to the labour laws introduced on 10th October, 1969 was to meet a peculiar situation and now the nation is no more facing a situation which warrants such laws. Even at that time the amendments to the labour laws were absolutely unnecessary, because the trade unions had remained intact as non-communal organisations. If I may be allowed, I would like to quote from the statement made by the Prime Minister on 12th December, 1971 at Ipoh which reads as follows:

"There are times when the rule of law may be put under some strain by extraneous events. I strongly believe that an infringement of the liberty of the person must only be provisional and must be removed the moment circumstances no longer warrant it."

Sir, the Prime Minister himself had admitted that any infringement of the liberty of the person must only be provisional. Then why is this piece of legislation not removed?

The denial of individual liberty has been deliberately designed for trade unionists. This is most unjust, unfair, and contradicts the assurance given by the Prime Minister in Ipoh on 12th December, 1971.

Sir, the trade union movement seeks the immediate repeal of all amendments introduced on 10th October, 1969 because the Nation has since returned to normalcy. The continuing of these laws would only mean that the Government is determined to destroy the very structure and foundation of organised labour.

At the two-hour speech of the Finance Minister not even a mention was made of the 350,000 workers who live in the estates. Mr Speaker, Sir, the workers in the estates have the right to live as any other citizen of this country. The estate workers have long been denied the basic human issues. They have been exploited by absentee landlords and now by local capitalists. Sir, the white men in the past thrived on the blood and sweat of the estate workers. If one may ask how Britain was able to build the great empire, this was by plundering and exploiting the poor and defenceless workers of the colonies.

At present there are more than 350,000 plantation workers with their dependants totalling about a million. This figure excludes the smallholders. Most of these workers work, live and die within the plantation environment—effectively removed from the wider society.

This depressed working class alone with the smallholders produce 40% of the total export earnings of the Nation. In spite of these workers occupying the most unique position in our Nation's economy, they do not own cars or enjoy the luxuries that are provided in our modern civilised world.

Sir, the estate workers have a right to a living wage. The present wage of the estate workers can be referred as mere subsistence and not wage in the real sense. The plantation "big businesses" have been allowed to dodge the very basic human issues. The workers have no job security in the estates and when they lose their jobs, they are discarded with no more thought than one gives consideration to an old worn-out shoe. They do not own a bit of land. If they lose their jobs, they also lose their homes and they are forcefully thrown out of the estates the moment they cannot work any more.

Sir, the estates are known to be private properties by the laws enacted during the British regime. The workers, as soon as they lose their employment in the estates, are ordered out with their belongings and in many cases the workers have to seek shelter at the road-side temples or in the five-foot ways. While the workers are in employment, the estate management exercises the right on the workers by even restricting as to who can and who cannot visit them. The estate owners not only control on the social contacts and visits of the workers. This system remains the same even till today. Sir, the Pekemas calls upon the Government to declare all estates and places of employment as public properties where any worker could have the right to move freely without any restriction, directly or otherwise imposed. Sir, we are now living in the Twentieth Century and we should oppose any form of attempts by estate owners to treat the estate workers as slaves. Sir, it is shocking that 78%

Tan Sri Syed Jaafar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, for information. Saya tahu bahawa estate workers ini mempunyai union yang

paling kuat dalam negeri ini, boleh-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat terangkan apa yang union telah buat sa-lama ini sa-hinggakan estate workers suffer sa-bagaimana yang diterangkan-nya tadi?

Tuan V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, to our surprise 78% of the workers live in estate-owned quarters.

The estate workers should be offered State land to build their own homes and live when they retire from their jobs. Sir, 90% of the estate workers do not own a plot of land in this country. The Government should alienate State land to estate workers so that they can feel more secure.

Sir, accommodation provided for the estate workers are far below any human standards. A stable for a horse in present times is much better than the houses provided by the estate owners. Bugs and mosquitoes feed on the poor and innocent workers. Cleanliness and sanitary requirements are most astonishing. Drainage facilities and latrines are not to the modern standard. 43% of the houses are without electricity.

Malnutrition, malaria and worms are common in estates. Sir, the estate environment is divorced not only from luxuries but from certain minimum necessities which human standard of living demands.

Sir, most of the estate clinics are managed either by unqualified or under-qualified dispensers and hospital assistants. The medicines are the cheapest mixtures without any value for the necessary cure of the sickness.

There are no proper facilities for recreation in the estates. The physical conditions of the workers are not cared for by the estates. Sir, the children are not privileged to enjoy the benefits of the modern world. The estate owners must provide the facilities and equipments for sports and physical training.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the education of plantation workers' children poses a dangerous situation. The environment in which these children grow does not promise them a bright future. Children live in overcrowded and depressed plantation quarters. They are also victims of the typically one-room one-teacher schools. Even assuming the construction of proper schools, the family's basic income and living conditions must be fundamentally altered if the plantation

workers' children are to successfully compete with children from schools in the towns. Sir, the presence of malnutrition, malaria and worms is also relevant as to the structure and quality of teachers. For too long the depressed world of the plantations which houses more than a million of our people have been effectively cut off from national views and national concern.

Sir, Enche' A. M. Ismail, President of the Senior Government Officers' Association, said in July, 1964:

"Rubber yields have gone up by 500 to 700 per cent in 68% of the acreage owned and replanted by big estates. Why is the estate worker not given a share of this steadily rising profit? The fall of 30% to 50% in the price of rubber still leaves large profits for the estates that have replanted. Estates that have not replanted have themselves to be blamed and should not penalise the workers."

Mr Speaker, Sir, poverty and lack of proper educational facilities place the estate workers as the poorest in our society. Child labour is predominant. Children at the tender age of twelve have to work to subsidise the income of their parents to exist.

Sir, in 1970 the total number of:

estate schools were	...	...	661
pupils	...	...	79,449
teachers	...	...	3,261

Most of the schools in the estates are in a deplorable condition. Some are even in a state of collapse. Very little care is given to the upkeep of the schools. Most of the schools are neglected and maintained as a window-dressing for visitors with:

- (1) lack of required number of teachers and supervision;
- (2) lack of competitive spirit due to unhealthy environment of the schools; and
- (3) extremely poor facilities—no development of extra-curricular activities, e.g. exercises, inter-school sports, etc.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government cannot ignore the plight of about a million people living in the estates. They must be part of any development that the Nation undertakes. The entire schools in the estates call for

re-orientation. They should be accorded the opportunity and facilities enjoyed by schools in the towns and cities.

Sir, industries must be built around the estates to enable the younger population to find jobs in the various trades. Trade and vocational training schools for estate workers are also necessary if they are to be seen gainfully employed.

It must be honestly admitted that the Alliance Government has completely neglected the estate and had never made any attempt to include them as part of the economic and social development of the Nation. The estate workers are the poorest in our present social order and there can be no bridging of the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" without a new deal for the estate workers. Social and economic upliftment of the estate workers is absolutely necessary to reflect the sign of prosperity in our Malaysian Nation. Estate owners should be compelled to meet certain social amenities of the workers and this can only be done by an enlightened Government which is prepared to accept the plight of the estate workers and seek improvement in their living conditions with genuine intentions.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we know the amount of money is being collected in the estates but unfortunately the estate workers are the most depressed workers in our society. I would in fact invite the Minister of Finance to think of ways and means to see that proper conditions can be provided to the workers and also to compel the estate management to see that the welfare of the estate workers are adequately protected.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when we talk about foreign policy and our relations with the neighbouring countries, we cannot ignore the plight and sufferings which has been undergone in one of the countries in Asia. As civilised human beings. . . .

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: How much longer will you take, Honourable Member?

Tuan V. David: I won't take more than 5 minutes, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The Honourable Member has already had half-an-hour.

Tuan V. David: Not more than 5 minutes.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: I have given you a lot of licence over this and half of the time was wasted on irrelevancies—irrelevant matters in the context of the debate before the House and I will not allow the Honourable Member to mention any more foreign policies, any more matters which are not matters pertaining to the welfare of the economic policy in this country.

Tuan V. David: It is only a passing reference.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: More than a passing reference.

Tuan V. David: Sir, if I know correctly, in the Committee Stage we would not be allowed to speak on the principles, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The merits and the principle of the Bill, I have allowed licence for the Honourable Member to mention about the conditions of the estates because that directly concerns the internal matters aimed at pointing this out to the Minister of Labour, for example. But now the Honourable Member is going astray again. I must stop him from speaking.

Tuan V. David: Sir, with your indulgence, I must seek your permission because the principle on foreign policy will have to be debated during the Second Reading.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: I am afraid the Chair will not allow the Honourable Member to waste the time of the House.

Tuan V. David: Would I be allowed in the Committee Stage to speak on the principle? I do not think I will be allowed again.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: The Honourable Member can go on a few more minutes. If the Chair sees that he is going astray then the Chair will stop him from speaking.

Tuan V. David: Well, I won't take more than 5 minutes.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Few minutes.

Tuan V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, as civilised human beings, Sir, we cannot remain silent over the brutal massacre of thousands of civilians by the Pakistani Army in Bangla Desh.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Order, order! Stop. Please resume your seat.

Tuan V. David: Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Padawan): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, the new Economic Policy has no doubt made a welcoming change in the economic pattern of the country. And it is this adaptability and readiness to accept change by the present Government that made those of us who subscribe to the idea and principle of socialism to work and co-operate with it. There is now Government participation in commerce and industry and investments through its various agencies. We would like to see more of these so as to ensure fairer distribution of wealth and not let capitalism run wild.

Sir, the Sarawak Coalition Government believes in a planned economy within the context, of course, of the national economy. Towards this end, we have in principle agreed to set up two planning advisory boards. One is the State Economic Planning Unit which will be concerned with the economic and industrial developments in the State and will serve the State Action Committee, the Economic Development Corporation and the Housing Commission which have been set up and the Land Development Board which is in the course of being established; the other is the Urban and Rural Development Unit which is concerned with physical planning including natural resources. Both of these units will of course be complementary to each other and answerable to the Supreme Council of the State.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we welcome the policy adopted by the Central Government of declaring certain less developed States as development areas for which more incentives and tax reliefs will be given to encourage the setting up of industries. Once industries are set up, more job opportunities would naturally be created. But, Sir, that would not be the end because unless the products have a steady market either internally or externally

and fetch reasonable price therefor, all efforts will be in vain. The Government has therefore the obligation to assist in finding the markets and take every opportunity to secure trade agreements with consumer countries.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is obvious we have to establish more Trade Missions overseas staffed by men of experience and knowledge. Sir, I have recently suggested to the Honourable Minister of Trade and Industry that retired managers of big firms or Government servants experienced in that field should be considered to be appointed as Trade Commissioners. Sir, I would make this same suggestion again.

Sir, because we are ever conscious of the responsibility to the people, the Sarawak Coalition Government, though having many projects in view, will not hastily launch any of them without first satisfying ourselves of certain degree or percentage of success, so as not to waste public funds. For this reason, we have asked for feasibility studies and investigations by consultants and experts. They, by the nature of things, must take time. Some Opposition Members are accusing us, unjustly, I must say, that we only make promises but do nothing. This line of attack has been taken unfortunately by subversive elements also and they use it to stir up disaffection against the Government. If the Opposition Members claim to be loyal and constructive, they should not allow themselves to be the unwitting tools of the anti-national elements. They should know that we in the Sarawak Coalition Government are not the shilly-shallying type like those before us but take everything in our stride.

Sir, talking of subversion in Sarawak, the Government will publish a White Paper, I understand, in due course. But let me say here, the Sarawak Communist Organisation, though split within itself, has gone all out to subvert the people, particularly the people in the rural areas.

The common tactics adopted by them would be something like this: "The Government is exploiting you all. The price of produce sold by you is kept low and is going lower each day and the price of goods bought by you is kept high and is going higher each day. You are poor because Government is taxing you more and more. The rich gets richer and the poor poorer" Sir,

let us not delude ourselves that such a propaganda is not effective or that only a few will listen. We have to disprove to them by deeds and join issues with them on every point. The ultimate aim of the Second Malaysia Plan is to raise the general standard of living of the people but it is a long-term programme. What we need particularly in Sarawak is a short-term programme as well, where there is a shooting war (though not in the conventional sense) but where the communist terrorists are desperately making their presence felt. Minor rural projects such as fresh piped water supply by gravitational flow or wells, health clinics, bicycle tracks, small bridges etc. will go some way in combating the subversive propaganda. The 5% sales tax will inevitably put up the cost of living. Unless something like the minor projects and other facilities on a short-term basis are implemented to cushion the impact, the image of the Government, I fear, will be tarnished and may take a long time to recover. In this connection, Sir, the Government Information Service, particularly the Psychological Warfare Section, should assert itself. I would like to see more action by this Section. If inaction is due to shortage of staff, then recruitment should be taken in hand without any delay. For Sarawak, I think, more Chinese-educated officers should be recruited to man the Section.

To most unsophisticated people, like most of our people in Sarawak, no distinction could be made between Federal and State Governments. In order to make the presence of the Government felt and to serve the people more effectively, the State Coalition Government had decided to create more administrative districts—cutting down the sizes of some of the bigger ones—so as to improve the dialogue between the people, particularly in the rural areas and the Government. This means higher administrative costs to the State. Sir, as this will be in the national interest and to improve the image of both the Federal and State Governments, we think it worthwhile incurring the extra costs.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in passing, I might like to mention there should be an improvement to the line of communication between the Federal and the State Governments, though I hasten to add, so far the relationship between the Central Government and the

Federal Ministers on the one hand and us on the other has been very good indeed. What I mean is that there should be no undue delays in giving approvals for work to be carried out or for sending allocation warrants or funds. The EPU which is supposed to cut out a lot of red tape seems to get involved in red tapes also. I venture to suggest to the Minister of Finance that he should consider approving a provision for setting aside a reasonable sum as a revolving fund for Sarawak with someone at the spot as approving authority whereby such funds can be utilised in case of urgency. Sir, this brings to mind of outstanding claims—legitimate ones—made against the Security Forces in cases of accidents and for which compensation, though already been ascertained, has not been paid. Sir, this does not give the Army a good name. Such payments should not be delayed. In this connection, I would suggest that an officer should be given authority to deal with all claims with power to settle *bona fide* claims on the spot.

Sir, while the Army is doing a good job in Sarawak, I think it is absolutely vital that each member of the Security Forces be brought home the necessity for good behaviour when dealing with the public. It will take only one or two members to misbehave to tarnish the name of the whole Force. If a mistake is made, the people will appreciate more if we admit it rather than cover it up. Officers should not condone or shield any of their men if obviously guilty, for the sake of comradeship, because such action will have undesirable effect.

Sir, I have mentioned earlier of the statutory bodies that the Coalition Government has set up and intended expansion of the administrative services. We find that we are desperately in need of more qualified and suitable officers to fill these posts. We hope we can enlist the assistance from the Federal Government, but I find in West Malaysia too, there is shortage of good and experienced officers. I think, Sir, we should immediately launch a training programme either in our universities or overseas and offer more generous scholarships to all. In the meantime, we may invite assistance from those countries friendly to us to tide us over. We have received aids in the form of consultants and materials from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and some other Commonwealth countries. I

should think the United States of America should make some offer to send their men with technical know-how and organisational skill instead of soldiers to this part of the world, for a change. This will be a mission of peace and not war. Sir, the offer I have in mind is in addition to peace corps personnel.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to see how the Honourable Prime Minister responded positively to the need of the nation and rose to the challenge posed by events, in creating the two new Ministries namely, Ministry of Natural Resources and one under his own Ministry, that of Special Duties, dealing with new villages. As Sarawak is the only oil producing State in Malaysia and the prospect for more oil seems good, naturally we are concerned about the policy on oil. There was talk of a Petroleum Division which would look after this industry. Sir, the Sarawak Coalition Government, however, feels that this a highly specialised industry and it cannot be effectively tackled by a department which will be hampered by red tapes or General Orders. A Petroleum Corporation along the lines obtaining in Iran, Kuwait or Saudi Arabia or Indonesia should be set up. A Paper on this has been submitted by us to the Federal Government and we hope that we will receive sympathetic consideration. With this Ministry, we hope our mineral resources in Sarawak will be prospected and profitably exploited for the good of the nation. I know this Ministry of Natural Resources is rather thin on the ground. The Honourable Minister should exploit all human resources that he can find in the country, failing which he should seek them further afield. Our natural resources are too valuable to be neglected.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when the new Minister dealing with new villages gets down to his work, I would like him to spare a thought for Sarawak. We have our new villages also, with problems of restrictions of movements, passes, administration and so on, which require looking into. I hope he will visit Sarawak as soon as he has settled in and after assessing our problems, will tender his advice to the right quarters. The human problems, Sir, either social, or economic, are the same both in East and West Malaysia. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong Rang Undang² Perbekalan bagi tahun 1972 dan saya mengambil peluang menguchap²kan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kerajaan di-atas kebijaksanaan-nya membentangkan satu Rang Undang² Perbekalan yang sangat menasabah. Chuma ada satu dua perkara yang saya ingin menyatakan ia-itu chukai² yang di-kenakan, yang lain-nya saya fikir sangat-lah sesuai. Satu perkara yang saya nampak akan lebih rumit ia-lah mengenai chukai jualan. Untuk hendak menjaga keselamatan dan juga pembeli², saya berharap pehak Kementerian akan ada senarai harga barang² penggunaan yang ada di-pasar² pada masa sa-belum belanjawan ini di-bentangkan. Dan manakala di-ishtiharkan ia-itu chukai jualan dikenakan kepada barang² impot dan juga barang² yang di-keluarkan oleh kilang² kita di-sini, maka mereka tidak naikan harga barang itu. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan menyelamatkan pembeli².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala kita lihat ia-itu Kementerian sudah bertambah daripada 14 kepada 21 buah Kementerian, dengan ini pada dzahir-nya akan menunjukkan bahawa Kerajaan mengambil berat di-atas hal pentadbiran negara kita ini dan untuk hendak melichinkan dan hendak menyempurnakan pentadbiran dan pelaksanaan ranchangan² itu, di-tambah beberapa Kementerian. Apa yang saya harap dengan ada-nya bertambah peruntukan Kementerian ini akan memberi lebih berkesan lagi kerja² dan lebih baik lagi pentadbiran dan juga layanan² dan saya harap segala ranchangan² khas-nya bagi tahun 1972 ini akan di-laksanakan dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Satu perkara yang saya sangat berharap dapat timbangan daripada pehak Kerajaan ia-itu di-dalam negara kita ini kita mempunyai 60% daripada penduduk²-nya terdiri daripada belia² belaka. Jadi, pada pendapat saya molek sangat-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan memberi pertimbangan supaya dapat belia² kita mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam bidang siasah kerana mengikut Perlembagaan kita sa-orang yang boleh mengundi atau boleh menjadi chalon mesti-lah berumur 21 tahun ka-atas. Saya harap dapat timbangan daripada Kerajaan supaya pinda Perlembagaan dan bagi peluang kepada belia² kita yang berumur 18 tahun ka-atas supaya mereka dapat

mengundi dan juga menjadi chalon. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ma'alom, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Amerika Sharikat sudah diturunkan umur kepada 18 tahun, di-Indonesia kepada 17 tahun dan baharu² ini kita telah luluskan satu Undang² Had Umor Menjadi Orang Dewasa ia-lah 18 tahun. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingat nampak sesuai-lah bagi negara kita ini memberi peluang kepada belia² kita yang 60% ramai-nya mengambil bahagian supaya dapat mereka menentukan nasib mereka dan berbinchang hal ehwal politik bagi masa hadapan.

Satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya ingin berchakap ia-lah mengenai Tangga Gaji Kaki-tangan Kerajaan. Mengikut Laporan Suffian dan Laporan Aziz, saya dapati Tangga Gaji Kaki-tangan Kerajaan, yang Tingkatan I dan II itu melambong bukan main tinggi. Yang Tingkatan III itu sederhana, tetapi yang Tingkatan IV itu tidak-lah begitu memuaskan, kerana kalau kita kaji dengan halusi sa-orang pegawai yang di-Tingkatan Superscale B, gaji-nya naik sa-hingga \$3,175. Kalau Tingkatan Jawatan Superscale A itu sampai \$4,000. Jadi, saya perchaya perkara ini tidak sesuai sa-orang Menteri gaji-nya \$3,000 pada hal pegawai-nya gaji lebih tinggi daripada Menteri. Jadi, elok sangat-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan boleh lantek suatu Surohanjaya menyiasat hal ehwal gaji supaya termasuk elaun atau gaji Menteri, Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Ahli² Dewan Negeri supaya dapat di-beri keadilan dan mengikut jawatan yang tertentu. Saya shor-kan supaya gaji Menteri² ini jangan kurang daripada pegawai yang berkhidmat di-bawah mereka sendiri. Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kira-nya hendak di-adakan Surohanjaya untuk hendak mengkajikan gaji² ini patut-lah berdasarkan kepada harga barang² keperluan pada masa itu. Jangan-lah di-naikkan gaji² ini dengan sa-wenang²-nya kerana dengan ini menyebabkan barang² naik dan orang yang tidak ada kemampuan lebih susah daripada yang mereka alami dahulu. Dan saya sangat²-lah berharap kepada Kerajaan supaya menimbangkan samula atas perkara ini dan jikalau boleh dapat di-pinda supaya sesuai dengan keadaan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini kita dapati pehak swasta mengadakan Tangga Gaji, ada yang sa-tengah-nya ta' patut

sangat—\$60 sa-bulan mithal-nya, ada yang sa-tengah-nya terlampau tinggi sangat, berlipat ganda daripada gaji Perdana Menteri dan juga tinggi daripada gaji Menteri. Jadi, ini sangat susah bagi Kerajaan hendak mentadbir, kerana kalau kita ambil sa-orang Pegawai Kerajaan beri kapada-nya gaji, dia chari peluang hendak keluar untuk berkhidmat kapada swasta kerana dia boleh dapat gaji yang lebih. Saya berharap Kerajaan mengadakan satu undang² supaya pehak swasta akan mengikuti Tangga Gaji Kerajaan supaya jangan di-naikkan dengan sa-wenang²-nya dan ini kita akan menyelamatkan kaki-tangan Kerajaan kita lari daripada Kerajaan dan berkhidmat kapada pehak swasta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap mengenai perkara Penchen Ahli² Parlimen, yang mana kita telah pun luluskan kerana ada 12 orang, pada tinjauan saya yang sudah pun berkhidmat sa-lama 10 tahun, tetapi mereka tidak dapat penchen. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan akan menimbangkan sa-mula atas Rang Undang² Penchen Bagi Ahli² Parlimen dan juga kaki-tangan Parlimen supaya di-pinda sa-muga 12 orang yang telah berkhidmat kapada Kerajaan sa-lama 10 tahun akan dapat penchen. Perkara ini bukan-nya susah kerana di-pinda sedikit sahaja sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan berkuat-kuasa 1-1-1970 itu di-pinda kapada kuat-kuasa 1-1-69 termasuk-lah 12 orang ini dalam lingkungan berpenchen.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang patut di-timbangkan lagi ia-lah mengenai jawatan Timbalan Speaker. Dalam jawatan Timbalan Speaker ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chuma dengan sukarela sahaja, bukan-lah ada satu jawatan yang sah atau yang rasmi. Di-harap di-timbangkan supaya jawatan Timbalan Speaker ini sa-bagai jawatan rasmi dan di-beri gaji yang menasabah, yang sesuai dan dapat tanggung-jawab menolong Tuan Speaker di-atas urusan hal-ehwal Parlimen. Ini akan meringankan Tuan juga.

Satu perkara yang saya bangkitkan ia-lah mengenai Elaun Harian bagi Ahli² Parlimen. Sekarang kita dapat \$35 pada sa-hari, tetapi saya dapati ada dua buah negeri yang memberi \$50 sa-hari. Jadi, kalau-lah kita berimbang dengan Ahli Dewan Negeri, mereka mengatakan baik jadi Ahli Dewan Negeri, dia dapat \$50 kenapa jadi Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat? Jadi, saya harap pehak Kerajaan

akan timbangkan kerana gaji² bagi kaki-tangan Kerajaan pun sudah naik dan sangat patut-lah di-timbangkan, di-naikkan Elaun Harian itu daripada \$35 kapada \$50.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau di-beri kemudahan kapada kaki-tangan Kerajaan untok dapat pinjaman wang hendak beli rumah sa-hingga \$70,000, khas-nya pinjaman kapada Pegawai Kerajaan Division I, maka saya harap pehak Kerajaan akan timbangkan kapada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, Menteri² baik pun Timbalan² Menteri, supaya orang yang masok dalam lingkungan hendak dapat penchen itu di-beri pinjaman juga wang untok dapat beli tanah atau pun beli rumah. Ini satu kemudahan yang saya harap dapat timbangan daripada Kerajaan.

Dan satu perkara yang saya berasa, dahulu saya sudah bawa perkara ini, satu kemudahan yang istimewa patut di-beri kapada Ahli² Parlimen Malaysia Barat ini untok melawat ka-Malaysia Timor, sa-kurang²-nya di-beri tiket kapal terbang melawat ka-sana. Kalau sa-tahun sa-kali pun jadi-lah supaya dapat kita berdamping dengan orang² di-Malaysia Timor dan tahu hal-ehwal mereka di-sana. Jadi, saya harap dapat kemudahan kapada Ahli² Parlimen yang ada di-sini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapat rungutan² daripada orang² di-kawasan saya, mengenai tidak puas hati mereka atas Lembaga Urusan dan Tabong Haji dan juga mengenai pengurusan mengenai kapal terbang yang membawa bakal² haji ka-Jeddah. Jadi saya ta' payah-lah berchakap panjang dalam perkara ini, kerana apa yang saya dapat tahu pehak yang berkenaan akan mengambil tindakan yang sewajar-nya supaya perkara ini jangan berlaku lagi. Banyak perkara² yang terjadi yang menimbulkan tidak puas hati yang menyebabkan banyak daripada bakal² haji dan juga orang yang menghantar bakal² haji itu susah pada masa itu. Jadi saya berharap-lah kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya memperbaiki perkhidmatan ini.

Satu perkara yang besar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai dasar ekonomi negara kita. Pada masa sekarang, pada pendapat saya sendiri, saya ta' tahu-lah apa-kah amalan negara kita dari segi dasar ekonomi. Ada-kah kita berchorak kapitalis, atau ada-kah kita berchorak sosialis? Tetapi kadang²-nya di-katakan free enterprise. Saya

harap pehak Kerajaan akan menentukan yang mana satu supaya dapat ra'ayat jelata kita faham sa-benar²-nya akan dasar ekonomi kita. Pada pandangan saya, oleh kerana negara kita ini, ugama rasmi-nya ia-lah ugama Islam, dan dasar ekonomi yang berpanduan kapada ugama Islam itu mengatakan jika perbelanjaan bagi sa-saorang itu \$5 sa-hari chukup bagi diri-nya, kalau dia boleh menchari \$5 sa-hari, dan lebeh daripada itu, dia sudah jadi kaya—lengkongan orang kaya. Jikalau \$2.50 sa-hingga \$4.99 dia di-anggap orang miskin. Kalau \$2.50 ka-bawah dia di-anggap jadi orang fakir. Ini ada-lah sa-chara yang mengikut undang² Islam. Jadi saya shorkan supaya dasar ekonomi negara kita ini ditentukan sa-bagai dasar yang di-namakan democratic capitalism atau pun kekayaan ala-demokrasi. Jadi dengan chara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan kita sekarang ini menjalankan usaha dengan sa-kuat²-nya untuk hendak menaikkan kehidupan atau taraf hidup orang yang di-bawah supaya naik ka-atas. Ini sesuai sangat dengan apa yang saya sebutkan dasar kekayaan ala-demokrasi. Jadi ini-lah saya harap dapat timbangan supaya pehak Kerajaan akan menentukan dasar ini mudah²an dapat semangat kapada ra'ayat supaya mereka bekerja lebeh kuat lagi menyokong ranchangan Kerajaan dan berusaha dengan giat-nya supaya dapat taraf yang di-kehendaki menjadi kaya semua-nya dari ta'arif Undang² Islam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap mengenai Kementerian Buroh, ia-itu satu perkara yang sangat menyusahkan orang² yang mendaftar nama untuk menchari pekerjaan. Beratus² ribu yang mendaftarkan nama, tetapi malang-nya pengambilan orang² ini di-aku² chuma oleh pehak Kerajaan dan juga pehak badan² berkanun sahaja. Pehak swasta tidak menggunakan Pejabat Pendaftaran Buroh langsung. Oleh yang demikian kita dapati sa-orang yang mendaftarkan nama-nya untuk menchari kerja sa-hingga 6 tahun—6 tahun pun belum lagi di-panggil temuduga. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap pehak Kerajaan khas-nya Kementerian Buroh akan mengeluarkan satu undang² yang memaksa majikan supaya mereka mengambil pekerja² melalui Pejabat Pendaftaran Buroh. Dengan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat-lah peluang orang² yang telah pun mendaftarkan nama mereka itu, sa-kurang²-nya dapat temuduga oleh pehak

majikan sama ada Kerajaan, sama ada badan berkanun atau pun swasta, kerana kuasa pemutus untuk hendak mengambil pekerja itu ada-lah di-tangan majikan. Jikalau dia berkehendakkan 20 orang bagi jawatan kosong, dia boleh minta 50 orang untuk temuduga daripada Pejabat Pendaftaran Buroh. Jikalau dia kata 50 orang ini ta' layak, dia boleh tolak, minta lagi 50 orang. Itu hak majikan.

Jadi saya harap pehak Kementerian Buroh akan mengadakan satu undang² memaksa majikan supaya boleh orang² yang mendaftar itu dapat di-panggil temuduga.

Yang kedua, ia-lah mengenai kuat-kuasa dengan chatuan yang di-kenakan kapada kilang² perusahaan yang bertaraf perintis. Banyak daripada kilang² ini tidak menghormati undang² itu. Saya harap pehak Kementerian ini jalankan usaha dengan sa-penoh-nya lagi supaya dapat majikan² yang berkenaan patoh kapada undang² mengambil pekerja² mengikut sharat² yang di-tentukan kapada mereka itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, saya dapati ada satu gerakan belia yang di-namakan 4B, ada juga yang di-namakan MAYC, dan ada pula M.Y.C. Jadi kita ada terlampau banyak pertubohan belia, jadi saya pun ta' tahu yang mana satu yang hendak di-tumpukan tenaga sa-penoh-nya untuk hendak membangunkan semangat, untuk hendak memberi bantuan dan pertolongan. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan akan pilih mana² satu. Saya fikir lebeh sesuai sa-kali ia-lah Belia 4B, di-beri segala sokongan, segala bantuan kapada Belia 4B ini supaya di-dorongkan mereka mengadakan pengetahuan, pengalaman dan juga latehan dari segi binaan ekonomi, tinggalkan dari segi sokan, dan dari segi lain² saperti kesenian dan kebudayaan. Tujuan sa-penoh-nya kapada ranchangan² ekonomi dan untuk hendak menjayakan ranchangan ini, saya harap Belia 4B ini akan meminda undang²-nya supaya membolehkan tiap² belia menjadi ahli terus kapada Belia 4B bukan dengan chara sekarang ini. Chara sekarang ini ia-lah chara gabungan daripada Persatuan² Belia yang berbagai² chorak dan warna yang ada dalam negara ini. Jikalau-lah chara ini di-buat, atas di-laksanakan juga, saya perchaya tidak akan mendapat kesan yang sa-penoh-nya untuk hendak menolong belia². Saya

harap dengan ada-nya 4B ini di-rombak sa-mula, jadikan ahli terus kapada pertubohan ini dan ikut sa-bagaimana ranchangan yang di-jalankan 4H di-Amerika, 4H di-Taiwan, saya perchaya nasib belia pada masa hadapan akan terjamin.

Tunku Abdullah ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman: Untuk penjelasan. Ada-kah tujuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya badan belia ini ia-itu Gerakan Belia 4B itu di-pengaruh atau di-kawal oleh Kerajaan?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id: Itu yang saya maksudkan—sa-barang ranchangan kalau Kerajaan tidak ada masuk campur tangan tidak akan berjaya. Jadi saya berharap 4B ini akan menjadi sa-bagai anak angkat kapada Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Panjang lagi?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id: 10 minit lagi. Saya chuba akan menghabiskan-nya. Satu perkara yang sangat rumit sekarang, tetapi Kerajaan boleh mengatasi ia-lah mengenai kesusahan orang² kampung di-luar bandar khas-nya saya tujukan kapada balu² yang suami mereka ini meninggal dunia yang meninggalkan anak 6 orang atau 7 orang dan tidak mempunyai adek-beradek untuk hendak menolong mereka. Dengan ini kita dapati anak² mereka ini terbiar begitu sahaja tidak ada pertolongan dan bantuan. Saya harap pehak Kementerian Kebajikan Masharakat akan membuat satu siasatan supaya di-beri bantuan kapada balu² ini dan kapada anak² mereka itu supaya anak² mereka itu sa-sudah dapat kerja dia boleh membantu keluarga-nya di-berhentikan bantuan itu. Ini ada-lah sangat penting kerana banyak kita dapati orang² yang terbiar di-situ.

Yang kedua-nya mengenai orang yang tua² yang berumur 60 tahun ka-atas. Ada di-antara mereka ini yang dudok di-Rumah Orang Tua², ada di-antara mereka yang tidak ada warith yang tidak suka dudok di-Rumah Orang Tua², suka dudok di-kampung. Sa-bagai dasar permulaan ka-arrah negara kebajikan, saya harap Kementerian ini akan mengadakan peruntukan supaya beri bantuan bulanan kapada orang tua yang berumur 60 tahun ka-atas ini, kata-lah \$15 sa-bulan mithal-nya, chukup-lah saya ingat, boleh-lah jiran² mereka itu jaga orang ini,

tidak payah Kerajaan tolong jaga, buat permulaan kerana hendak menunjukkan bahawa kita berhaluan kapada negara kebajikan patut-lah kita jalankan.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian mengenai ranchangan² untuk hendak meninggikan taraf hidup peladang² yang ada di-Malaysia ini. Sa-bagaimana kita sedia ma'alum kehidupan mereka (peladang²) ini kalau kita bandingkan keselurohan-nya dengan lain² kumpulan, mereka-lah yang habis rendah pendapat-nya. Oleh yang demikian, Kerajaan patut menumpukan dengan sa-penoh²-nya bantuan dan pertolongan kapada gulungan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Persatuan Peladang berchorak baharu mempunyai undang² yang chukup baik dan Kerajaan telah pun mengadakan beberapa ranchangan untuk memberi kemudahan kapada mereka supaya mereka dapat menjalankan usaha dengan diri mereka sendiri yang elok sa-kali beri kuasa kapada peladang² ini supaya mereka dapat menguasai atas harga penjualan hasil pertanian. Sa-lagi peladang² ini tidak dapat kuasa untuk menentukan harga atau hasil penjualan pertanian mereka itu maka sa-lama itu-lah mereka ini akan di-exploitkan oleh orang² tengah dan orang² yang menchari untong ka-atas titek-peloh mereka. Jadi saya berharap dengan ada-nya ranchangan pemasaran dalam undang² Persatuan Peladang ini pehak Kerajaan akan memberi sokongan dan bantuan supaya di-adakan tempat² pasaran² borong sa-bagaimana saya sebutkan dahulu dalam perengkat² daerah, Negeri dan Persekutuan. Jadi dengan ada-nya pasaran² borongan ini dapat-lah pengeluaran harian daripada peladang itu di-jual kapada orang yang hendak membeli-nya dan harga yang di-tentukan oleh peladang sendiri. Dengan chara yang sa-macham ini nasib mereka akan bertambah baik.

Mengenai Bank Pertanian

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ini sudah sa-tengah jam.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id: Akhir sa-kali Bank Pertanian

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sudah sa-tengah jam!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'id: Dua minit lagi. Bank Pertanian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut di-jadikan Bank Persatuan Peladang, kerana bagi gerakan sharikat kerjasama mereka mempunyai bank sendiri, patut juga bank ini menyalorkan bantuan apa juga yang di-kehendaki oleh peladang supaya dapat menolong peladang menggunakan rancangan ini mengeluarkan hasil pertanian, memproses barang² pertanian dan juga pemasaran-nya. Terima kaseh.

Tan Sri Syed Jaafar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil bahagian membincangkan masalah yang di-hadapan Dewan ini ia-itu Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1972. Sa-telah Belanjawan ini di-ishtiharkan di-dalam Dewan ini dan dengan ada-nya kenaikan chukai pada sa-tengah² barang bagaimana yang telah di-jelaskan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam ucapan-nya, maka berbagai² sambutan telah timbul di-kalangan orang ramai, di-antara-nya ada yang menyokong dan tidak kurang pula yang menentang dan menchemohkan tindakan Kerajaan menaikkan chukai².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada saya kenaikan chukai tidak menjadi masalah kerana chukai yang di-naikkan itu a-ta-lah di-maksudkan untuk membiayai projek² yang akan mendatangkan kebaikan dan kebajikan kepada orang ramai dan kepada negara seluroh-nya. Yang menjadi soal kepada saya bukan-lah kenaikan chukai itu, tetapi yang saya ingin persoalan ia-lah pelaksanaan rancangan² Kerajaan yang di-biayai daripada wang yang di-kutip dengan begitu rupa daripada tiap² sa-orang ra'ayat dalam negeri kita ini. Jadi harapan saya daripada Kerajaan supaya dapat memerhatikan segala projek² yang akan mendatangkan kebaikan, mendatangkan keuntungan, mendatangkan kelegaan hidup ra'ayat negeri ini mesti-lah di-sempurnakan dengan sa-chepat²-nya atau dengan sa-berapa chepat yang terdapat. Sebab ini-lah yang akan menjadi penawar kepada ra'ayat yang kita telah chubit hasil pendapatan-nya atau kita telah mengambil wang daripada saku-nya. Kalau wang² dan chukai² yang di-kutip daripada ra'ayat ini tidak di-gunakan dengan betul dan rancangan² yang mendatangkan kebaikan yang boleh menyebabkan kelegaan hidup ra'ayat tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan kemas dan tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan segera, maka ini-lah yang akan menyebabkan ra'ayat

jelata bersungut dan akan mendatangkan tegoran² yang pahit dan pedas ka-atas Kerajaan. Jadi ini-lah sahaja harapan saya daripada Kerajaan sa-panjang berkenaan dengan kenaikan chukai ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Perdana Menteri kita yang dalam sedikit masa kebelakangan ini telah berjaya mengadakan persetujuan dengan Negara² ASEAN bagi menjamin perkecualian rantau di-sabelah sini. Saya fikir ini satu kejayaan yang patut, Kerajaan dan khas-nya Perdana Menteri kita mendapat sa-tinggi² tahniah. Sungguh pun apa yang di-putuskan dalam rundingan² Negara² ASEAN dalam beberapa bulan yang lepas dan keputusan hendak menjamin perkecualian kawasan ini belum dapat di-lihat lagi hasil-nya, tetapi niat kita hendak mengujudkan stability atau keamanan di-rantau ini ada-lah perbuatan yang patut di-puji dan di-puja oleh tiap² orang daripada ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita.

Baharu² ini dunia kita telah menyaksikan satu peperangan yang amat menyedehkan. Satu kejadian yang mengiris jantung, satu malapetaka yang akan membawa akibat² pada masa yang akan datang. Kejadian itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak lain ia-lah peperangan yang di-panggil peperangan Pakinda atau peperangan antara Pakistan dan India. Saya tidak hendak menyentuh di-sini berkenaan dengan adil-nya atau tidak adil-nya peperangan itu tetapi satu perkara yang amat mendukachitkan ia-lah jika ada sa-buah Kerajaan membenarkan diri-nya menchampori hal negara lain, champor tangan sa-buah negara di-dalam hal ehwal negara lain ada-lah satu perkara yang wajib di-kutok dan wajib di-kecham tidak boleh di-biarkan berlalu dengan begitu sahaja dengan tidak mendapat tegoran daripada kawan² dan sahabat². Kerana kejadian ini jika tidak mendapat tegoran daripada rakan² dan kawan², maka boleh jadi ada yang berfikir bahawa perbuatan mereka itu mendapat sokongan dan simpati daripada semua negara. Walau apa juga hujjah dan alasan yang akan di-berikan oleh Kerajaan India berkenaan dengan peperangan Pakinda itu, maka tidak dapat di-nafikan bahawa India telah menchampori hal ehwal negara lain. Kalau kita boleh mengutok champor

tangan Amerika di-Vietnam, kalau kita kecham champor tangan Amerika di-Vietnam, maka saya tidak nampak mengapa kita tidak boleh berbuat demikian terhadap Kerajaan India yang telah menchampori hal negara lain.

Di-sini saya hendak berbalek kapada soal Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua. Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua kita telah lancharkan sa-tahun lama-nya dan pada hari ini kita masuk kapada tahun yang kedua. Sunggoh pun belum ada report atau penyata² yang jelas berkenaan dengan kejayaan² yang kita telah chapai dalam melancharkan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua sa-lama sa-tahun itu, tetapi saya perchaya Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua sedang di-jalankan dengan chukop giat dan chergas tetapi apa yang kita hendak melihat ia-lah supaya Kerajaan pada tiap² tahun apakala datang ka-Dewan ini membawa penyata berkenaan dengan kejayaan² Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua atau achievement dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua yang telah di-buat pada tahun yang lalu. Dengan chara yang sa-umpama ini kita dapat mencheck dengan chara sa-umpama ini kita dapat mengetahui kejayaan² yang dapat di-chapai dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Itu-lah harapan saya daripada Kerajaan supaya pada Persidangan belanjawan tahun hadapan, kita dapat melihat sa-jauh mana-kah Ranchangan Malaysia itu telah dapat di-jalankan dan sa-jauh mana-kah ranchangan² itu telah dilaksanakan. Kejayaan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini tidak shak lagi bergantung kapada kechekapan dan kejujoran pegawai² Kerajaan yang telah di-pertanggung-jawabkan dengan ranchangan² itu.

Kita telah mendengar Menteri² memberi ucapan di-merata cherok-rantau tanah ayer kita ini meminta supaya ra'ayat memberikan sambutan dan kerjasama yang penoh bagi menjalankan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yakin bahawa ra'ayat akan menyambut dan memberikan kerjasama yang sa-penohnya kapada Kerajaan untuk menjayakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya kejayaan itu adalah bergantung sa-ratus-peratus atas usaha, atas kechergasan, dan atas kechekapan pegawai² Kerajaan dan bukan sahaja kechergasan dan kechekapan tetapi juga kejujoran pegawai² Kerajaan bagi menjalankan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua itu.

Kita telah mendengar banyak kali Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri menyatakan bahawa ini-lah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua yang ada pada-nya yang dia boleh sembahkan kapada negara dan kapada ra'ayat negeri ini. Jadi begitu serious dan begitu bersunggoh Perdana Menteri kita memandang kapada Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua. Tetapi soal-nya pegawai² Kerajaan yang mentadbirkan ranchangan itu. Saya berharap daripada Kerajaan supaya dari satu masa ka-satu masa memeriksa jentera² Kerajaan dan mengambil tahu tiap² satu Pejabat Kerajaan sa-jauh mana-kah ranchangan itu telah di-jalankan dan kalau tidak dapat di-jalankan, kita ingin hendak tahu apa-kah sebab²-nya ranchangan itu tidak dapat di-jalankan.

Saya tahu bahawa Kerajaan telah menubuhkan sa-buah badan di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri ia-itu satu Jawatan-kuasa atau satu Badan yang akan memerhatikan pelaksanaan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini. Jadi saya berharap daripada Badan ini sunggoh² buka telinga dan mata memerhatikan pelancharan dan pelaksanaan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini. Satu perkara yang saya sangat² bimbang berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini ia-lah mengenai chadangan Kerajaan hendak mempersaibangkan kedudukan anak bumiputra dan orang Melayu di-dalam lapangan ekonomi dengan orang² yang bukan Melayu, sa-jauh mana-kah niat Kerajaan ini akan dapat terchapai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya yakin bahawa niat Kerajaan untuk hendak menolong orang Melayu dan bumiputra dalam negeri ini akan terchapai, sharat-nya semua Pejabat² Kerajaan, Badan² Kerajaan atau separoh Kerajaan itu memberikan perhatian yang berat terhadap perkara ini dan pegawai² di-situ hendak-lah jujur menjalankan tugas dan kewajiban-nya untuk menolong bumiputra.

Perkara yang penting bagi memberi pertolongan kapada bumiputra oleh Pejabat² Kerajaan dan oleh Badan² Berkanun, Badan² Separoh Kerajaan itu ada-lah bergantung kapada kejujoran pegawai²-nya dan yang akan membunuh atau akan mengendalakan ranchangan Kerajaan untuk menolong bumiputra bagi menchapai taraf kedudukan yang baik dalam lapangan ekonomi negara ini ia-lah kejujoran pegawai²

itu. Dan kalau kita hendak melihat kejayaan-nya hendaklah badan² seperti MARA, PERNAS, Perbadanan² Kemajuan Negeri (State Development Corporation) ini betul² memberi pertolongan kepada orang² kita—Melayu dan bumiputra di-tempat masing². Dan yang boleh membinasakan rancangan Kerajaan untuk menolong orang² Melayu ialah kalau ada di-dalam Pejabat² Kerajaan atau pun di-dalam badan² Kerajaan atau separoh Kerajaan ini ada corruption atau favouritism. Ini dua perkara yang akan membantutkan rancangan Kerajaan untuk memberi peluang kepada bumiputra, jika ada corruption dan favouritism dalam badan² itu, atau dalam lembaga² itu, maka tidak ada harapan bumiputra akan dapat hidup dan naik dalam negeri ini. Jadi ini-lah harapan kita, saya telah banyak mendengar rungutan dan sungutan daripada sa-tengah² orang kita yang bersungutan berkenaan dengan sikap sa-tengah badan² Kerajaan itu, umpama-nya Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor. Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor banyak mendirikan rumah², bermillion² ringgit harga rumah yang di-dirikan oleh Perbadanan ini, tetapi banyak ada kontrekter² Melayu sama ada yang bersendirian 100% Melayu atau pun yang membuat usaha sama dengan lain² bangsa berharap² hendak mendapatkan habuan daripada Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor ini. Jadi kita ingin hendak tahu berapa banyak-kah daripada wang yang berjuta² itu yang pergi kepada kontrekter² Melayu. Sa-kira-nya maseh banyak kontrekter² Melayu yang tidak dapat faedah daripada usaha Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor itu patut Kerajaan mengambil tindakan memeriksa dan menyiasat kenapa, umpama-nya, sa-buah sharikat atau sa-sa-orang itu mendapat keutamaan daripada badan itu. Ini sangat penting, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menjamin dan memberikan keyakinan kepada orang² Melayu dan bumiputra yang ada pada hari ini yang sedang berharap bersungguh² bahawa Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini ada-lah menjadi satu rahmat kepada mereka, tetapi kalau di-dapati ada corruption dan favouritism, maka jangan ada kita berharap bantuan yang akan datang dan pertolongan yang akan datang kepada orang² Melayu dan bumiputra yang ada dalam negeri ini. Ini dua penyakit mesti-lah di-hapuskan, kalau ta' dapat 100% 90% pun jadi-lah, tetapi ini-lah dia penyakit masyarakat, penyakit negara, penyakit bangsa—bangsa yang hendak runto, negara

yang hendak binasa, ada-lah timbul dan terbit daripada ketidak-adilan dan ada-nya corruption dan favouritism berlaku di-kalangan Kerajaan itu, atau negara itu, atau bangsa itu.

Saya ta' tahu kalau ada corruption dan favouritism itu bila-kah atau ada-kah kita akan mencapai 30% daripada ekonomi negeri ini dalam masa 20 tahun akan dapat di-chapai oleh bumiputra dan orang² Melayu. Jadi saya berharap, sungguh² kepada Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, khas-nya pemimpin² dan Menteri² melihat perkara ini dengan mata yang terbuka, dengan telinga yang terbuka dan tidak teragak² untuk mengambil sa-barang tindakan atau sa-barang orang yang di-dapati churang di-dalam menjalankan tugas dan kewajipannya. Ini sahaja yang boleh menyelamatkan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bentar tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato' Kramat telah berchakap banyak berkenaan dengan nasib kehidupan buroh² yang bekerja dalam estet. Jadi satu sahaja conclusion atau kesimpulan yang saya dapat tarek daripada ucapan-nya itu, ia-itu sa-olah² beliau menudoh Trade Union Buroh² Estet itu tidak sadikit pun mengambil berat atau pun menjalankan tugas dan kewajipan-nya terhadap buroh² di-estet itu.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Trade Union yang paling kuat dalam negeri ini dan yang paling ramai ahlinya ialah Trade Union Buroh² Estet, dan saya bukan hendak membela Trade Union Buroh² atau pekerja² estet ini, tetapi saya tahu bahawa Trade Union² Plantations ini telah banyak berjasa kepada buroh² estet. Jadi itu-lah saya hairan mengapa orang Trade Union ini, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato' Kramat ini mendatangkan tuduhan² sa-hinggakan memberikan bayangan sa-olah² keadaan buroh² dalam estet² itu terbiar dan ta' ada sa-orang pun yang memperdulikan—ta' usahkan Kerajaan memperdulikan, hatta Trade Union pun diam. Ini terpulang-lah kepada Anggota² Trade Union untuk menjawab dan membetulkan kekeliruan dan kesilapan yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato' Kramat itu.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak (Kuala Selangor): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya adal-ah menyokong di-atas chukai² baharu yang

telah di-bentangkan baharu² ini. Saya menyokong oleh kerana jikalau tidak kita mengadakan apa² sacrifice tentu-lah negeri tidak boleh jadi maju, tetapi yang saya minta kepada Kerajaan ia-itu apabila mengadakan chukai bagi barang² dapur keperluan ra'ayat, keperluan orang miskin jangan-lah sa-kali di-naikkan. Oleh kerana apabila sahaja orang², penjual² atau pekedai² dapat tahu sales tax akan di-adakan, maka harga gula telah melambong bukan sahaja harga gula telah melambong ta' boleh dapat gula di-kedai², pagi² saya hendak minum kopi hendak beli gula pergi ka-kedai sudah habis gula. Jadi kalau-lah bagini gaya-nya apa guna-nya kilang² gula yang chukup banyak—refinery yang besar² di-Prai, di-Batu Tiga dan tidak lama lagi tiga empat kilang gula akan terdiri di-negeri kita ini. Stock gula sudah habis. Ini-lah nampak-nya capitalist² mendirikan kilang² gula hendak mematkan ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat tidak dapat minum kopi lagi.

Yang kedua, kita tahu ia-itu kita membuat Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini musuh kita yang pertama bukan kominis, musuh kita yang pertama ia-lah musuh besar kemiskinan dalam negeri ini. Dengan sebab itu, Kerajaan bertugas untuk mengikis kemiskinan dengan mengikis kemiskinan tadi maka pengaruh kominis akan hapus di-negeri kita ini. Tetapi kemiskinan ini chuma dapat di-hapuskan, saya fikir dengan ada-nya ranchangan² kita yang boleh membena kehidupan ra'ayat terutama sa-kali di-kampung². Kerana jikalau dengan pertolongan² saperti membuat jambatan² yang besar, buat ranchangan² yang besar di-dalam kota ra'ayat terutama sa-kali bumiputra baik orang Melayu atau pun bumiputra dari Sabah dan Sarawak hasil yang di-dapati oleh mereka itu lima tahun yang akan datang tidak ada apa², oleh sebab bumiputra tidak ada modal untuk membuat apa², melainkan yang di-harap²kan oleh bumiputra pada hari ini ada-lah badan² Kerajaan yang akan menolong kepada ra'ayat jelata terutama sa-kali bumiputra² kita.

Saya minta kepada Kerajaan bukan sahaja membuat jalan² daripada utara ka-selatan, timor ka-barat tetapi juga jikalau di-buat dari timor ka-barat atau barat ka-timor tanah² yang berhampiran ia-itu daripada Kota Bharu mithal-nya ka-Pulau Pinang, tanah² keliling itu mesti-lah di-buka dengan banyak-nya kepada bumiputra baik, atau

pun ra'ayat Malaysia ini supaya dapat di-buka lebeh banyak lagi kebun² yang boleh mendatangkan hasil dan mengikis kemiskinan di-dalam negeri ini.

Yang ketiga, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Kita berkehendakkan muhibbah dalam negeri kita. Bila kita berkehendakkan perpaduan dalam negeri ini, tetapi yang kita nampak apabila kita pertakakan Bahasa Kebangsaan, bahasa rasmi, bahasa yang tunggal hendak-lah di-pelajari di-sekolah², kita maseh dengar tentangan² daripada warganegara kita sendiri yang kita tahu ia-itu Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah satu² perkara yang akan menyatu-padukan ra'ayat kita di-dalam negeri ini. Ta' usah kita pandang jauh², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Dewan ini sudah 14 tahun negeri ini telah menchapai kemerdekaan, banyak lagi daripada orang² kita warganegara negeri ini yang meminta izin, minta izin tiap² kali minta izin untuk berchakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris, 14 tahun di-beri peluang. Bukan 14 tahun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada asal, daripada masa dia beranak sampai hari ini, sudah bertahun² lama-nya ta' kan ta' boleh berchakap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, bukan apa—tidak, Tuan yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menangis berchakap ia-itu oleh kerana nilai Bahasa Kebangsaan itu tidak ada. Jikalau nilai-nya tidak ada, tidak ada harga memang orang ta' hendak memakainya. Dengan sebab itu, saya minta kepada Kerajaan terutama sa-kali kepada Kementerian Pelajaran nilai Bahasa Kebangsaan itu mesti di-pertingkatkan lagi, ia-itu siapa² sahaja yang hendak bekerja di-dalam negeri ini, di-dalam negara kita baik Kerajaan atau luar Kerajaan, mesti-lah lulus—pandai, bijak dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, baharu nilai Bahasa Kebangsaan itu akan di-pergunakan dan di-perluaskan di-dalam negeri kita ini dan baharu perpaduan bangsa, di-antara bangsa, di-antara kaum lebeh lagi kuat dan lebeh lagi baik daripada tahun² yang lalu.

Berkenaan dengan bumiputra pula, di-dalam dunia perniagaan dan perusahaan negeri kita ini Menteri² kita telah menggalakkan dan terus menggalakkan bumiputra, Perusahaan, Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita telah berkata berkali² menggalakkan dan terus menggalakkan bumiputra, orang Melayu dan bumiputra untuk masuk dalam dunia perdagangan dan perusahaan. Oleh kerana lepas merdeka sahaja orang Melayu dan bumiputra baharu sedar betul

perniagaan ini ada-lah penting kepada satu² bangsa. Zaman penjajahan dahulu kita fikir bekerja dengan Kerajaan jadi kerani sahaja bukan main besar lagi. Kalau sudah jadi inspektor itu-lah pangkat yang paling tinggi. Kalau jadi D.O. pangkat yang chukup besar. Tetapi lepas kita mencapai kemerdekaan, maka baharu kita tahu orang yang kaya raya ada-lah orang perniagaan. Dengan sebab itu, bangsa Melayu dan bumiputra masuk di-dalam dunia perniagaan dan perusahaan ini baharu dalam tempoh lima enam tahun yang lalu. Yang penting sa-kali bukan menggalakkan sahaja masuk dalam dunia perniagaan ini, tetapi kita minta kepada Kerajaan ia-itu bumiputra² ini mesti-lah di-beri protection di-dalam dunia perniagaan ini. Kalau tidak ada protection berapa banyak modal bumiputra masuk di-dalam satu² perniagaan, perniagaan itu akan karam dan bumiputra itu akan jatuh bengkrap. Saya katakan begitu sebab-nya ia-lah kilang² Inggeris, sharikat² Inggeris yang besar², sharikat Jepun yang besar², sharikat Perancis yang besar² di-negeri kita ini akan membunuh kita, sebab apa dia boleh berlawan dengan kita? Kita keluarkan barang harga-nya mithal-nya 50 sen satu, dia hendak membunuh kita, dia jual 40 sen, ini bukan saya mengatakan kepada orang Melayu sahaja, kepada bangsa kita orang² Malaysia. Kalau tidak di-beri protection kepada mereka, mereka ini tidak boleh hidup dalam negeri ini. Dengan sebab itu, saya minta-lah kepada Kerajaan protection hendak-lah di-beri oleh Kerajaan di-dalam dunia perniagaan dan perusahaan bagi bumiputra ini.

Berkenaan dengan bullet and bread ia-itu roti dan peluru. Dahulu kita mengatakan peluru ta' guna, roti yang mustahak sa-kali, tetapi hari ini saya berfikir ia-itu peluru dan roti itu sama² mustahak. Kerana jikalau kita mustahakkan sahaja roti, akhir-nya kenyang, peluru datang ka-perut kita. Dengan sebab itu, kita hendakkan peluru, kita hendakkan roti. Pertahanan-lah yang lebeh kuat lagi, Sebab apa musuh di-dalam selimut ada dalam negeri ini.

Pada hari ini juga di-sempadan kita baik di-Sabah mahu pun di-Sarawak kita ada-lah menentang pengganas² kominis. Dengan sebab itu tentera kita mesti kita perkuatkan. Jikalau tidak begitu besok, saperti mana saudara saya kata tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara mengatakan—saya tidak

hendak champor berkenaan dengan peperangan India dan Pakistan, tetapi pada satu hari, satu masa yang akan datang nanti, sunggoh pun kita tidak hendak champor hal orang, tetapi orang akan champor hal kita. Jadi kita mesti bersiap sekarang dan peluru (bullet) mesti kita simpan dengan banyak-nya.

Berkenaan dengan squatters di-Kuala Lumpur ini bukan soal negeri Selangor sahaja. Squatters di-Kuala Lumpur ini adalah soal Kerajaan, bukan Kerajaan Negeri tetapi ada-lah juga Kerajaan Federal. Selama hari ini squatters di-Kuala Lumpur ia-itu orang² yang mendudoki tanah haram ini Kerajaan Selangor telah membuat flat² yang banyak, menyediakan tanah untuk squatters ini pindah, tetapi Municipal Kuala Lumpur ta' lama lagi menjadi Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur ada-lah dudok diam begitu sahaja. Ada-lah flat² yang ta' berapa banyak di-dirikan. Sa-patut-nya Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur ini-lah yang akan membeli tanah dan juga membuat flat² dengan lebeh banyak lagi kerana squatters di-Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja lebeh kurang 300,000 orang ramai-nya. Bukan-lah saya meminta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya di-adakan sa-orang Menteri Squatters, tidak. Tetapi ada-lah nasib squatters ini mesti-lah di-bela oleh kerana kalau ta' di-bela maka penyakit ini akan melarat dan lebeh banyak lagi squatters akan terdiri di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Berkenaan dengan new village, selalu kita mengatakan new village. Ini ada-lah chakap penjajah, bahasa penjajah. New village bahasa China di-katakan "Sin Chun". Sin ma'ana-nya baharu, Chun itu village. Jadi apa yang di-katakan Sin Chun itu sudah 20 tahun lebeh, Sin Chun, Sin Chun—new village, new village. New village sudah tua. Sa-patut-nya di-panggil kampung sahaja—Kampung Sungai Chua, Kampung Sungai Ramal Dalam. Jikalau di-panggil new village ada satu perasaan. Apa perasaan-nya ia-itu yang dudok banyak di-new village ia-lah orang² China. Dengan sebab itu parti Pembangkang selalu mendatangkan jarum²-nya kepada perkara ini ia-itu di-new village tidak ada ayer, tidak ada api, tidak ada pasar, tidak ada sekolah, tidak ada badminton, tidak ada court, tidak ada itu dan ini. Sunggoh-nya segala²-nya Kerajaan telah beri kepada new village ini. Jadi dengan sebab itu saya harap Kerajaan mengkaji ia-itu new

village ini di-namakan kampung sahaja. Baik kampung Melayu, kampung China atau kampung India hendak-lah di-namakan kampung sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan pertahanan pula saya minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan ia-itu tender² yang di-keluarkan terutama sa-kali makanan²—supply. Saya dapat tahu sa-orang kontrekter sampai 20 tahun kontrekter itu juga yang supply barang. Kalau hendak tahu siapa dia tanya-lah pehak Kementerian. Tetapi 20 tahun kita tahu bekas² Pasokan Keselamatan sangat banyak, mereka itu menderita dan pada hari yang akan datang barangkali orang ini juga-lah yang banyak menubuhkan sharikat²-nya sendiri. Apa salah-nya sharikat² ini dengan di-tolong oleh PERNAS atau MARA supply barang² makanan kepada Kementerian Pertahanan, dan sa-bagai-nya. Kata hendak meninggalkan taraf bumiputra, tetapi 20 tahun lama-nya sa-orang manusia sahaja yang dapat. Ini saya minta kepada Kementerian untuk memikirkan diatas perkara ini.

Kemudian daripada itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan barang² dapur pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah kurang sangat. Saya fikirkan demand is greater than supply kerana barang itu kurang, orang berkehendakkan. Banyak orang datang, ra'ayat datang mengadu, apa sebab-nya di-dalam tempoh dua minggu ini bagini gaya-nya, barang² dapur sudah kurang. Garam sudah mahal, gula sudah mahal, itu sudah mahal; ini di-tuduh Kerajaan Perikatan itu dan ini. Jadi saya harap kepada Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab kalau hari itu di-Vietnam siapa² yang hoarding, masa di-Komintang dahulu di-Shanghai, General Chiang Chung Kuo anak Chiang Kai Shek, siapa yang hoarding barang² itu di-bawa dan di-tembak, tetapi jangan-lah di-tembak siapa yang hoarding barang² itu. Buat-lah satu undang² kepada apa-kah yang akan kita buat terhadap orang ini. Itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh kerana memberi saya berchakap.

Tuan Valentine Cotter (Bau-Lundu): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin berchakap. Pada pendapat saya chukai ini patut-lah di-naikkan, tetapi ada dengan tingkat-nya. Macham di-Sarawak sebab tempat itu belum berapa maju dan ekonomi-nya. Umpama-nya sa-orang bapa mempunyai sa-orang anak. Si-bapa itu tentu perbelanjaan-nya lebih besar daripada anak-nya.

Yang kedua, harga gula itu patut-lah jangan di-naikkan chukai, sebab gula itu barang yang sangat penting kepada semua orang ramai, si-miskin atau kaya. Baharu² ini di-Sarawak saya mendapat tahu penjual² gula sedang menjual dengan harga 60 sen pada satu kati. Patut-kah tindakan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan yang berkuasa, atau pun lesen² pekedai itu di-rampas.

Yang ketiga, buroh² yang bekerja dengan orang² perkhidmatan awam memang berasa sangat² susah pada masa ini, oleh sebab harga² barang² di-naikkan lebih lagi dan oleh yang demikian buroh² patut-lah di-tambahkan gaji-nya. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

PENANGGOHAN

Usul

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sekarang.

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

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN

Jururawat² dan Sharat² Perkhidmatan

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun (Sitiawan): (*Dengan izin*) It has been 111 years since Florence Nightingale gave a life of luxury to which she was born, to be immersed in efforts which gave birth to modern nursing. Since then, Sir, in Europe and elsewhere as in Malaysia, the profession has made rapid forward strides.

However, in so far as the Malaysian nursing scene is concerned, Sir, it is marred by one serious flow. There is much discontentment throughout the nursing staff, which if not promptly rectified will inevitably be reflected generally in a decline in efficiency. I refer to the immediate need to review the grievances in connexion with conditions of service of the nurses.

There is no gainsaying that a definite minority has already succumbed to frustrations stemming from this unhealthy situation, as reflected in complaints from the public from time to time.

But what of the long-suffering majority who soldier on? They have pressed their claims in an orderly fashion. They have had to resort to peaceful picketing, an action much deplored by the Ministry of Health. I do not for one moment think that our nurses enjoyed the picketing. Nor do I think that they would have done it if it could have been avoided. Speaking for myself, it did them much credit, in all the circumstances, for their display of orderliness and forbearance.

Let me invite the Honourable Minister of Health and the Right Honourable Prime Minister to take a brief look at a few salient grievances which are fundamental.

When the Royal Commission on Salaries and Conditions of Services was set up, an embargo was imposed on all claims submitted by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council after 31-12-62. A claim for revision of salaries for the nursing staff through the Malaysian Nurses Union was frozen. Then came the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which shattered the nurses' hopes, no less, with what appeared to be a most illogical happening. The Royal Commission simply added up the existing Basic Salary, COLA and Housing Allowance and called the total the new "clean wage". In short, Sir, no benefit accrued to the nurses thereby. But this is history now, and cannot be changed.

Running parallel to this fruitless exercise of the Royal Commission is the injustice of the Government's failure to implement where nurses are concerned, the accepted principle of equal pay for equal work. They possess the same entry qualifications as their men counterparts, the hospital assistants, they undergo the same period of comparable training, they pass the required examinations, and even undergo an additional year's academic training for midwifery. It has been cogently argued, Sir, that the nurses' scope of functions is perhaps in the nature of things more onerous than that of hospital assistants who have had more than one upward revision of their salary scale in the past 10 years. Yet, the nurses have stagnated for 20 years. This however is not yet unalterably final, as I believe that an enlightened Ministry of Health and the Right Honourable Prime

Minister's Department can review the facts and make suitable recommendations to His Majesty's Cabinet for implementation.

In whichever way one looks at it, Sir, the inescapable conclusion is that substantial injustice to our nurses has been done and is being perpetuated. This situation fairly cries out for redress.

One ancillary shortcoming deserves mention here. Hostels for nurses are a must. They perform an essential service. They must live close to their place of work. Where there still are no proper hostels, these must be provided for, especially in rural areas far away from accepted standards of modern living. There young nurses often live under appalling conditions, with no electricity or running water, and with no measures taken for their personal safety. Where there are already hostels, Sir, it is much in evidence that not enough is done to protect the nurses from theft, prowlers and other uncivil acts. There has even been one murder in institutional quarters. They must be made to feel secure, and be secure. Their vulnerability to hostile anti-social acts, Sir, by virtue of their sex merely emphasizes their urgent need for fair treatment in the context of their duties, which their sex has not only not handicapped them to perform with distinction, but has indeed proven to be more suitably efficient in, than men.

Have the Ministry of Health, the Right Honourable Prime Minister's Department and the Royal Commission been misinformed and erroneously advised as to the rationale behind our nurses' claim? Obviously, something is very wrong somewhere.

I urge the Honourable Minister of Health and the Right Honourable Prime Minister to look into this problem upon a basis of urgency. 20 years, Sir, by any standard is a very long time to have waited. If indeed the Ministry has erred in the past, it must be acknowledged. And so must it be acknowledged too if His Majesty's Cabinet have been misled, if only inadvertently, as to the truth of equal work performed by nurses to that of hospital assistants, for which equal

pay is sought. In fact, Sir, nurses, it has been said are able to stand in for hospital assistants, whilst the reverse is not always possible. This it is argued, goes somewhat beyond equal work, but only equal work is claimed for the purposes of equal pay. Let the Honourable Minister of Health and the Right Honourable Prime Minister take new stock of the situation, study the problem with new eyes, re-study the papers recently submitted by the Malaysian Nurses' Union to the Ministry of Health and to the Honourable Finance Minister with a fresh mind, strike up a fresh dialogue with the nurses, and perhaps give of a new response in the interests of our National Nursing Service. Thank you, Sir.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak memikirkan perlu bahawa syarat² Perkhidmatan Jururawat² itu di-perbaiki. Bagaimana pun perkara ini boleh di-kaji dari masa ka-samasa, terta'alok kepada keadaan dan kepentingan negara seluroh-nya. Syarat² Perkhidmatan Jururawat² yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya sekarang, saya perchaya, telah di-terima oleh sa-bahagian besar Jururawat² di-negara ini, dan mengikut pendapat Kerajaan syarat² itu ada-lah menasabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 2.30 petang esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.38 petang.