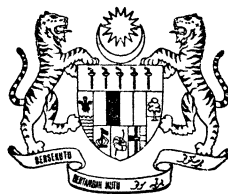


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**Hari Rabu
12hb Januari, 1972**

PENYATA RASMI

OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RA'AYAT
House of Representatives

PARLIMEN KETIGA
Third Parliament

PENGGAL PARLIMEN PERTAMA
First Session

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JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan 5543]

RANG UNDANG DI-BAWA KA-DALAM MESHUARAT [Ruangan 5575]

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Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1972 (11hb Januari, 1972) [Ruangan 5575]

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KETIGA

Penyata Rasmi

PENGGAL YANG PERTAMA

Hari Rabu, 12hb Januari, 1972

Meshuarat di-mulakan pada pukul 2.30 petang

YANG HADHIR :

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- „ 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 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., S.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
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- „ Menteri Kerja Raya dan Tenaga, DATO' HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
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- „ 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).
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- „ Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan, 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 Penerangan, TUAN SHARIFF AHMAD (Langat).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Perhubungan, TUAN MOHAMED BIN UJANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
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- „ 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).
- „ DR CHEN MAN HIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN VALENTINE COTTER *alias* JOSEPH VALENTINE COTTER (Bau-Lundu).

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„ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang-Lupar).

„ TUAN FAN YEW TENG (Kampar).

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„ TUAN HASHIM BIN GERA (Parit).

„ TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).

„ TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON (Damansara).

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

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).

„ TUAN LATIP BIN HAJI DRIS (Mukah).

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

„ TUAN LIM CHO HOCK (Batu Gajah).

„ TUAN LIM KIT SIANG (Bandar Melaka).

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

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„ TUAN WALTER LOH POH KHAN (Setapak).

„ TUAN LUHAT WAN (Baram).

„ TUAN ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).

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„ TUAN MOHAMED ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Dalam).

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„ 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).

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

„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.S.M. (Perlis Selatan).

- Yang Berhormat 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 (Lubok 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).
- „ 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).
- „ 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 dan Perikanan, TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI
BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M. (Kuala Kangsar).

„ Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

„ Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, DATO' HAMZAH BIN DATO'
ABU SAMAH, D.S.R., S.M.K., S.I.M.P. (Raub).

„ 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).

„ TUAN AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).

„ TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. UYONG (Labuk-Sugut).

„ DR CHU CHEE PENG (Kluang Selatan).

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

„ TAN SRI KHAW KAI-BOH, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

„ 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).

„ DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ENSKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N.
(Trengganu Tengah).

„ 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).

„ DATO' JAMES WONG KIM MIN, P.N.B.S. (Miri-Subis).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Peguam Negara, TAN SRI ABDUL KADIR BIN YUSOF, P.M.N., P.J.K.
(Di-lantek).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI
PERTANYAAN²KETUA² KAUM DI-SARAWAK—
PERUBAHAN

1. Tuan Pengarah Rahun anak Debak minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan akan berunding dengan ketua² kaum, penghulu², pengarah² dan lain² apabila menimbang sa-barang perubahan dalam susunan ketua² kaum di-Sarawak terutama bila perubahan demikian melibatkan Adat Biasa kaum² yang berkenaan.

Menteri Perusahaan Utama (Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah di-bawah bidang kuasa Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak dan lebih sesuai-lah jika soalan itu di-bangkitkan di-dalam Majlis Meshuarat Negeri Sarawak. Bagaimana pun, saya telah di-fahamkan bahawa memang-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak merundingkan masalah Adat Biasa (Customary Law) dengan kaum yang berkenaan sa-belum mengadakan perubahan².

Tuan Luhut Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Menteri yang berkenaan memberi jaminan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini bahawa adat-isti'adat orang bumiputra di-Malaysia Timor ada-lah sentiasa di-amalkan berselaras dengan Ruku-negara?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, mengenai soalan adat-isti'adat orang bumiputra di-Sarawak telah pun di-jaminkan di-dalam Perlembagaan kita dan saya fikir Rukunegara tentu-lah sejajar dengan adat-isti'adat itu.

Tuan Luhut Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Serian sendiri satu di-antara ketua² di-negeri Sarawak yang telah tersingkir dari jawatan beliau menjadi Pengarah dengan tiada kesalahan yang tertentu?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, soal melantek sa-orang ketua daripada berbagai kaum

di-Sarawak ada-lah soal di-bawah bidang kuasa negeri Sarawak dan saya fikir tidak-lah elok di-bangkitkan di-sini.

PILEHAN RAYA DI-INDONESIA—
TINJAUAN

2. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Luar Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) nama orang yang telah di-hantar oleh Kerajaan ka-Indonesia untuk meninjau Pilehan Raya Indonesia pada bulan Julai, 1971; dan
- (b) apa-kah yang mereka telah pelajari daripada Pilehan Raya Indonesia itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dato' Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) satu rombongan telah di-jemput oleh Lembaga Pemilihan Umum Indonesia semasa Pemilihan Umum di-adakan di-Indonesia pada bulan Julai tahun lepas. Rombongan itu terdiri daripada:

- (1) Y.B. Tuan Musa Hitam—Ahli Parlimen, Segamat Utara (Ketua).
- (2) Y.B. Tuan Mohamed Rahmat—Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pelajaran juga Ahli Parlimen, Johor Bahru Barat.
- (3) Y.B. Tuan Ramli Omar—Ahli Parlimen, Krian Darat.
- (4) Y.B. Tuan Azahari Mohd. Taib—Ahli Parlimen, Sungei Patani.
- (5) Y.B. Tuan Mohd. Tahir Abdul Majid—Ahli Parlimen, Kuala Langat.

Yang Berhormat Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali Shafie, Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan yang telah berada di-Indonesia pada masa itu atas undangan Kerajaan Indonesia, telah juga mengambil kesempatan untuk memerhati Pemilihan Umum itu.

- (b) Rombongan tersebut telah di-hantar bagi menyambut undangan pemerintah Indonesia dan di-lakukan dengan semangat persahabatan kerjasama di-antara kedua negara ini.

Tuan Su Liang Yu: (Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, would the Honourable Minister consider to include Members from the Opposition Parties in future if there is such a mission?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: (*Dengan izin*) If there is such a mission, we can consider them.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Well, according to the Minister the invitation was to the Government and on what basis this selection was made? Was it purely based on the membership of the Ruling Party or was it based on other considerations to send this type of Delegation?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: The invitation was to the Government and it is the Government's privilege to choose whom it thinks fit.

Tuan V. David: Well, there is an accusation from the Opposition now that the privilege has been abused. Will you kindly explain how it was abused?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: I did not get that—abuse?

Tuan V. David: Sir, we are of the belief that the privilege has been abused

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I would like to hear the supplementary question and not any remarks.

Tuan V. David: No, Sir. Would you kindly explain whether this was a Party Delegation or a Government Delegation. If it was a Government Delegation then of course other considerations are there. But if it was a Party Delegation, then we would have no comments at all. Will you kindly explain this?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: It was a Government Delegation, Sir.

Tuan Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan menyatakan kepada Dewan ini apa-kah ada laporan di-buat oleh rombongan pemerhati kita untuk pilihan raya di-Indonesia itu, jika ada, tolong beri tahu di-mana dapat-nya?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Laporan rasmi saya pun tidak tahu, tetapi kita telah di-beri pengetahuan serba-serbi tentang pilihan raya itu oleh Ahli daripada rombongan.

Tuan Loh Jee Mee: (*Dengan izin*) Is the experience gained in the Indonesian General Election in any way going to benefit the

Election Commission considering that the Delegation members were not members of the Commission but individuals with political affiliation?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: (*Dengan izin*) Dato' Yang di-Pertua, as I was mentioning in my answer, the Delegation was sent not to study the election, but in response to an invitation by the Indonesian Government.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Would the Honourable Minister inform this House how much money was spent on this Delegation?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: I think that is a different question.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang dikatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tentang tidak ada laporan rasmi daripada rombongan itu, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan beritahu pandangan rombongan kita terhadap pilihan raya itu sa-chara general chukup-lah?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Saperti saya nyatakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan rombongan ini bukan-lah untuk mempelajari soal pilihan raya umum di-Indonesia. Kita pergi ka-sana kerana menyambut undangan dengan semangat hendak menunjukkan persahabatan kita, dengan kerana itu, laporan rasmi tidak-lah di-kehendaki.

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: (*Dengan izin*) Will the Honourable Minister state whether the observers sent to Indonesia to witness the election had observed ballot boxes, after the voting is over, being whisked away, leaving behind Opposition candidates bewildered and blinking, as was done in this country? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I cannot follow your question. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: Will the Honourable Minister state whether the observers sent to Indonesia to witness the election had observed ballot boxes being whisked away in police vans by the police, leaving behind the Opposition candidates bewildered and blinking, near the balloting places?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I think you know more about the election than the Minister.

Tuan Lim Cho Hock: (*Dengan izin*) May I ask the Honourable Minister as to who paid for the expenses of these observers.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: That is a different question.

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: (*Dengan izin*) Tuan Speaker, just now the Honourable Minister has said that it was a Government's observation group. Would the Honourable Minister assure us that in future if Malaysia were to hold a General Election, would he invite similar observation groups or delegates from neighbouring countries to witness our election?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: I think we have got to consider whether it is necessary or whether there is a good reason to do so.

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Walau pun rombongan itu telah di-hantar sebab menyambut undangan daripada Kerajaan Indonesia itu, tetapi ada-kah benar, jika saya chakap tidak apa² pengetahuan pun telah di-chapai berhasil daripada sambutan itu?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kita mesti ada pengetahuan sa-benar-nya. Menteri Penerangan sendiri ada hadir di-sana. Kita ada impression kita sendiri.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuat timbal balas ia-itu meminta rombongan daripada Indonesia pula datang ketika kita mengadakan pilihan raya di-negeri ini kelak?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Saya fikir soalan ini sudah di-jawab.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu dia, dengar baik².

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu memberitahu kepada Dewan ini hasil daripada lawatan itu ada-kah di-jadikan tajok diskusi dengan Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya kita, jikalau ada boleh-kah beri sedikit butir² itu untuk pengetahuan Dewan ini?

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Itu soalan lain, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Dia berkehendakan notis.

BOEING 727 DI-TAHAN DI-INDONESIA

3. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Luar Negeri menyatakan sama ada benar bahawa sa-buah Boeing 727 telah di-tahan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia sa-telah turun tanpa kebenaran di-sana. Jika demikian, berapa-kah wang yang telah di-bayar untuk membebaskan kapal terbang itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya sa-buah Boeing 707 dan bukan Boeing 727 yang telah di-tahan di-Jakarta baharu² ini. Dari penyiasatan di-dapati kapal terbang itu di-tahan kerana tidak mempunyai kebenaran keperluan untuk mendarat dan sa-takat pengetahuan saya tidak ada denda di-kenakan sa-bagai syarat pembebasan-nya.

GERAKAN GULONG—KEJAYAAN²

4. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) kejayaan² Gerakan Gulong Yang Kedua yang telah di-lancarkan di-sa-panjang Pantai Barat Malaysia;
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa oleh kerana Gerakan itu di-lancarkan dengan tidak berhenti², dan tidak di-rahsiakan sa-penoh-nya maka gerakan itu tidak berjaya; dan
- (c) ada-kah benar bahawa dengan sebab ribut dan gelombang laut, pegawai² yang di-tugaskan telah mabok laut dan tiada terdaya untuk menjalankan tugas² mereka dengan terator.

Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob): Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

- (a) Gerakan Gulong Yang Kedua telah berjaya menchapai tujuan²-nya dengan memuaskan.
- (b) Tidak benar.
- (c) Tidak benar.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Kalau berjaya kenapa-kah Raja Laut belum ter-tangkap hingga sekarang ini?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyerahkan Raja Laut kepada kami, kami boleh tangkap-nya sekarang.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untok menangkap Raja Laut itu bukan-lah kerja saya, itu kerja Kerajaan menangkap-nya.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh menolong sama, bekerja-sama dengan Kerajaan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tidak-kah bererti dengan tidak berjaya-nya menangkap Raja Laut sa-bagai Ketua Penyamun itu, erti-nya gagal dalam Gerakan Gulung itu?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Itu jauh sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussin: Ada-kah benar pihak pembangkang Parti PAS puas hati dengan tidak tertangkap-nya Raja Laut itu?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Sa-harus-nya betul bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Ada-kah benar anggota² UMNO maseh barangkali ada bekerjasama dengan Raja Laut di-sana?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Barangkali Parti PEKEMAS bekerjasama dengan Raja Laut itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri kita ini kata barangkali, barangkali tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri bersetuju bahawa Menteri tidak berapa tahu dalam hal ini?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa kena-mengena dengan soalan ini? Itu fasal lain. Berbual² sahaja tidak boleh.

PASOKAN POLIS HUTAN— KEKUATAN ANGGOTA

5. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) kekuatan anggota Pasokan Polis Hutan yang telah di-serang hendap oleh Kominis di-Padang Sanai pada bulan Ogos tahun lalu (bilangan anggota dan senjata²); dan
- (b) sebab² mengapa pasokan kita selalu menerima kekalahan dalam serangan² hendap.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

(a) kekuatan keanggotaan Pasokan Polis Hutan yang mengambil bahagian dalam tugas² gerakan itu ia-lah satu Platun dan senjata yang di-gunakan ada-lah berbagai² jenis dan demi kepentingan keselamatan, tidak-lah harus bagi saya menyatakan jenis senjata yang di-lengkapkan kepada Pasokan Polis Hutan itu.

(b) Tidak benar pasokan keselamatan kita menerima kekalahan.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Apa yang saya dapat tahu, kalah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana banyak yang menerima mati atau pun banyak yang sakit di-waktu berlaku-nya kejadian di-Padang Sanai ini.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Itu fasal serang hendap, tentu-lah ada orang yang mati. Kalau kalah, tentu-lah kita tidak boleh ada dalam Parlimen ini pada hari ini.

FILEM²—MELONGGARKAN SHARAT² KEMASOKAN

6. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada beliau bersedia untuk melonggarkan sharat² kemasokan filem² yang berunsor kemajuan dan pelajaran.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh di-bahagikan kepada dua bahagian ia itu satu mengenai kemasokan filem yang berunsor pelajaran dan satu lagi kemasokan filem yang berunsor kemajuan.

Bagi filem² yang berunsor pelajaran dan tidak bertentangan dengan dasar negara maka tiada apa² tegahan filem² itu di-bawa masuk. Oleh itu kelonggaran sharat² tidak-lah berbangkit. Filem² mengenai kemajuan sains dan teknologi, sains pertanian, sains perubatan dan sa-bagai-nya, Kerajaan tidak pernah mengadakan apa² sekatan dan sharat² untok menghalang filem² itu daripada di-tayangkan di-negara ini. Oleh itu kelonggaran sharat tidak juga berbangkit.

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: (*Dengan izin*) Does the Deputy Minister agree with me that most of the movie films imported into this country today, irrespective of their language medium, are not healthy as they

are either glorifying violence, gangsterism, hippism or sex and leading to the collapse of public moral, especially of the youths?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu soalan lain, ini chuma berthabit dengan kemajuan dan pelajaran.

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: My question is this: if the Government is not prepared to re-examine the policy of importation of films and instead import films especially from countries where they make better films, besides commercial values, and the films which today dominate the so-called entertainment world of this country, the public will be left with a moral run down and violence will rise.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: There was no question, Sir.

Dato' Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Nanti, ini satu belum selesai lagi. (*Kapada Tuan Hor Cheok Foon*) That was not a question. You made a statement.

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: Well, what exactly I want to ask the Minister concerned is: Is he prepared to revise the existing importation of film policy to allow films from probably our neighbouring countries which give stress to the importance of public moral rather than most of the films we see today which are on sword fighting, glorifying sex and hippism and what not?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: (*Dengan izin*) It is a different question, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Perhaps, the Honourable Member would refer to the Penyata Rasmi of this House three days ago where I had given that answer.

Dato' Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menahan filem daripada luar negeri atau filem dari negeri ini yang mempertunjukan kekhayalan, umpama-nya dalam filem China—orang terbang, sedangkan kita sekarang ini duduk dalam zaman sains dan teknologi dan sudah hilang kekhayalan itu?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Itu soalan lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan menyatak filem² yang di-benarkan di-tayangkan dalam negara ini atau yang tidak di-benarkan, siapa-kah yang menapis filem² itu? Ada-kah Badan yang di-bentok khas oleh Kerajaan atau pun kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang di-beri gaji? Dan apa-kah dasar dia mempertahankan filem itu tidak benar ditunjukkan?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan itu telah pun di-buat tiga hari sudah. Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu membaca Penyata Rasmi Dewan Ra'ayat, saya rasa ta' payah dia menyoalkan perkara ini lagi.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Tetapi saya berasa keliru. Ada filem yang telah di-haramkan oleh Kerajaan di-negara ini, umpama-nya tiga bulan yang lalu sa-buah filem, Sex and Life, tetapi baharu ini saya menonton sa-buah filem

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya hendak tahu sa-kali lagi apa nama filem itu?

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Filem Sex and Life. (*Ketawa*) Filem berhubung dengan jantina. Filem Jepun di-terjemahkan ka-dalam bahasa Malaysia. Tetapi baharu² ini saya sendiri pula menengok sa-buah filem yang di-tayangkan di-Ipoh. Filem itu filem Sweden. Nama-nya Provocation. Bahasa Melayu-nya saya ta' tahu-lah (*Ketawa*). Maka saya dapati filem itu lebeh luchah daripada filem yang di-tunjukkan dipangong Odeon itu. Mengapa Penapis Filem tidak menahankan filem itu? Itu yang saya ragu².

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini sa-benar-nya soalan lain, tetapi Jawatan-kuasa itu telah menapis filem² yang di-tayangkan dalam negara kita ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedang mengkaji membuat dasar baharu berhubung dengan kemasokan filem² dalam negeri ini dengan memberikan keutamaan filem daripada negeri² ASEAN atau pun negeri Asia, khas-nya berhubung dengan kemajuan dan pelajaran tadi?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Kita boleh mengkaji hal itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan berchadang hendak menyusun sa-mula Jawatan-kuasa atau pun Lembaga Penapis Filem yang ada di-negeri kita ini kerana nampak-nya filem dari barat pehak Lembaga selalu tidak menahan-nya walau pun sedikit luhah?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu telah di-jawab-nya sa-kejap tadi.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan berchadang hendak menyusun sa-mula atau pun melantek sa-mula Ahli² Lembaga Penapis Filem yang ada di-negara kita ini kerana sa-lama ini pehak Lembaga ini tidak ada pun menahan, jarang² menahan filem² yang datang daripada barat?

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Ini lain daripada soalan asal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

TALIPON—SUNGUTAN PENGGUNA DI-TRENGGANU

7. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Perhubungan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa pengguna² talipon di-Trengganu tidak puas hati dengan sebab sentiasa terdapat penggunaan panggilan jauh (seperti dari Trengganu ka-Pahang atau ka-Kelantan) rosak, tidak jelas dan selalu terputus sedangkan bayaran-nya di-kenakan. Jika sedar, apa-kah usaha mengatasi-nya.

Menteri Perhubungan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, panggilan² jauh daripada Trengganu ka-Pahang atau pun Kelantan, sa-hingga baharu² ini, di-sambungkan melalui dawai bertiang. Oleh yang demikian perkhidmatan ini kerap menerima gangguan² ribut, dahan² yang patah dan pokok² yang tumbang. Dengan kemajuan teknik radio yang lebih maju Jabatan ini dapat mengganti dawai² yang bertiang itu dengan "microwave" dan sistem radio yang lain. Mithal-nya, Kuala Trengganu sekarang ini di-hubungkan dengan Kuantan, Kota Bharu dan bandar² besar yang lain di-Pantai Barat oleh sistem "microwave" yang tinggi mutu-nya dan panggilan² luar untuk kebanyakan bandar² sekarang ini boleh di-dial sa-chara di-pusingkan terus oleh pemanggil-nya.

Tambahan lagi panggilan² itu sekarang bertambah terang dan gangguan² dapat di-kurangkan.

Buat masa ini panggilan ka-Kota Bharu walau bagaimana pun terta'alok kepada sedikit kelewatan, ia-itu kelewatan akan dapat di-hapuskan bila ibusawat Kota Bharu yang baru yang maseh belum siap pembenaan-nya. Kita harap dalam tahun 1972 ini barangkali akan siap dan panggilan luar antara Kuala Trengganu dengan bandar² yang kecil di-Negeri Trengganu juga sedang di-majukan dengan lancar-nya. Kelengkapan² sudah pun di-pasang atau pun di-pesan bagi menentukan "circuits"—wave-length, radio yang bermutu tinggi antara Kuala Trengganu dengan bandar² seperti Kuala Brang, Dungun, Marang, Bukit Payong, juga antara Dungun dan Paka—Yang Berhormat dari kawasan Dungun kalau ta' salah. Projek² ini ada-lah di-harap akan siap pada akhir tahun 1972, atau pun awal 1973.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bukan sahaja panggilan jauh daripada Trengganu ka-Pahang atau Kelantan yang sentiasa terganggu, tetapi panggilan dekat umpama-nya antara Kuala Lumpur ka-Petaling Jaya di-masa satu dua bulan yang lalu sentiasa terganggu? Jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan Menteri yang berkenaan akan ambil supaya menghapuskan gangguan² itu?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu faham saya baharu 9 hari sa-bagai Menteri Perhubungan ia-itu saya akan berhubung dengan dia terus. Saya sudah berhubung dengan flying squad in case of break down, tetapi ini perkara teknikal boleh jadi rasa-nya overloading dan pegawai² teknikal saya, ia-itu Director-General, Deputy Director-General, dan lain² lagi semua-nya akan pereksa dan tunggu-lah sa-bentar, kerana kalau kita manusia pun sakit perut, dawai kadang² putus, kadang² ayer bah.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri yang berkenaan ini saya chakap sedikit sahaja dia sudah panas hati, saya berharap beliau boleh bersabar sedikit, kerana beberapa banyak pengguna² talipon, beribu² pengguna talipon di-Kuala Lumpur suroh saya bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan mengenai gangguan talipon mereka. Saya sendiri

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Apa tanya di-sini, jangan cherita, saya ta' mahu cherita di-sini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan berapa lama lagi Kerajaan atau Jabatan Talikom akan berusaha bagi mengatasi masalah ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Terima kaseh. Saya ta' marah, saya beri satu jawapan yang tepat supaya ra'ayat faham. Saya beri pengakuan sa-berapa daya upaya dan sa-berapa lekas, kalau boleh besok, besok kita buat, kita ta' berlengah² lagi.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I have already raised this question at the last session of Parliament. I live in Petaling Jaya and we have difficulties in making calls from Petaling Jaya to Kuala Lumpur and also from Kuala Lumpur to Petaling Jaya. A few months have already elapsed. Will the new Minister please look into the problem then? The question is the difficulties in making calls to Petaling Jaya and from Petaling Jaya to Kuala Lumpur.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: (*Dengan izin*) I have directed my Director-General, my Deputy Director-General, all the "Generals" to investigate into the technicalities. (*Ketawa*). I am sure, Mr Speaker, the Honourable Member for Bungsar understood my reply in Malay or he is just a "mug-up" in Bahasa Malaysia—I do not know.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Saya faham Yang Berhormat Menteri, tetapi saya mahu tahu bila boleh di-chapai?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya kata sa-berapa segera, perkara sedang diasas hari ini. Saya ta' boleh beritahu, boleh jadi the equipments are not available here. We have to order from foreign countries. So we are making investigations right away.

Tuan V. David: Soalan tambahan. Adakah Yang Berhormat Menteri tahu bila siapa subscriber ada membuat komplek, ia itu ada talipon rosak, kadang² dua minggu pun tidak ada repair?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya sungguh pun baru 9 hari, saya tahu, saya sudah ada flying squad, ini-lah yang

hendak pergi—kalau talipon Ahli Yang Berhormat rosak, lekas talipon Director-General, kita hantar flying squad memereksa.

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: (*Dengan izin*) Is the Honourable Minister aware of the great dissatisfaction among the people of Ipoh and other parts of Perak where it is often difficult to wake up an operator and make her lift up the receiver to get a trunk call?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr Speaker, I want to know the question.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I am going to ask the same question.

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the great dissatisfaction among the telephone subscribers in Ipoh and other parts of Perak where it often takes a great length of time, even up to five or ten minutes, to wake up an operator and make her lift up the receiver to answer a trunk call?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: (*Dengan izin*) I am aware of everything. I am looking into this matter personally. That is why I have a flying squad.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan beri tahu flying squad itu ada di-Kuala Lumpur sahaja atau di-seluruh Malaysia?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-semua tempat yang ada talipon termasuk Kepong, Batu juga.

TALIPON—ALAT² BUROK DI-GUNAKAN

8. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Perhubungan ada-kah benar bahawa alat² talipon yang di-gunakan di-Trengganu ada-lah barang² yang burok, walau pun yang baru boleh di-dapati. Jika benar, kenapa. Jika tidak, kenapa chakap² saperti itu kedengaran dari kalangan pengguna² talipon.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alat² talipon di-Trengganu saperti di-Negeri² yang lain di-Malaysia akan di-tukar bila alat² talipon itu rosak atau pun oleh sebab technical defect.

Oleh yang demikian di-tiap² Negeri di-Malaysia ini termasuk-lah di-Trengganu terdapat alat talipon model baharu dan

lama yang maseh baik lagi. Oleh itu tidak-lah benar aduan yang mengatakan alat² talipon itu telah burok.

Di-Kuala Trengganu semua talipon yang tidak mempunyai dail di-tukarkan kepada yang mempunyai dail bila ibusawat-nya di-tukarkan kepada ibusawat otomatik pada bulan Ogos, 1971. Pada alat² talipon yang di-sambongkan dengan ibusawat-nya yang mempunyai operater manual private branch exchange yang tidak berkehendakkan dail atau oleh sebab kekurangan alat² plan atau talipon yang di-sambongkan melalui setia-usaha dail² baharu ada-lah di-pasang di-talipon² yang ada sekarang. Di-kawasan² ibusawat di-Trengganu yang dahulu-nya mempunyai kemudahan² berdail tidak-lah di-kehendaki apa² pertukaran. Oleh itu tidak-lah di-jalankan apa² pertukaran di-atas alat² talipon di-ibusawat itu.

HURUF SINGKAT MSA BAGI SINGAPURA

9. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail minta Menteri Perhubungan menyatakan sama ada benar Singapura akan terus menggunakan huruf singkat MSA bagi Sharikat Penerbangan-nya yang juga bererti Maju-lah Singapura, sa-telah menchapai persetujuan perpechahan perkongsian Sharikat Penerbangan MSA antara Malaysia dengan Singapura, dan Malaysia pula akan menggunakan nama singkat MAL, dan jika ini benar, apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Malaysia terhadap Singapura.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Singapura setakat ini belum lagi mengumumkan nama sharikat penerbangan kebangsaan-nya. Oleh itu tidak-lah dapat saya menyatakan apa-kah langkah² yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Malaysia. Sa-lain daripada itu suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa nama Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan kita telah pun di-tukarkan daripada Malaysia Airline Berhad atau MAL kepada Malaysian Airlines System atau ringkas-nya MAS.

Penukaran nama ini ada-lah akibat dari beberapa tegoran bahawa nama ringkas MAL ada-lah membawa erti yang tidak begitu elok di-dalam beberapa bahasa di-benua Eropah. Di-samping itu nama ringkas MAS ada-lah di-rasakan begitu sesuai dan

serasi sekali untuk Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan kita dengan membawa erti sa-suatu yang mempunyai mutu yang tinggi emas merah bukan emas palsu.

Dr Chen Man Hin: (*Dengan izin*) Will the Honourable Minister please tell us, in terms of goodwill, what is the value of the MSA symbol?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Itu soalan yang lain. Saya minta tempoh.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) Will the Minister please tell us when MAS is going to go into operation?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya kita sekarang ini sedang bersiap², dan kita hendak juga menentukan chara² perkhidmatan antara Singapura dengan Malaysia ta' berapa lama lagi, barangkali kita akan berunding berkenaan dengan air agreement ini, tunggu-lah kita akan iklankan sa-besar²-nya dan Ahli Yang Berhormat akan dapat peluang menengok MAS—Mas Merah.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) Supplementary question, Sir. When MAS comes into operation, what would be the projected routes which our National Airlines will be taking?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kita sedang berunding kepada tiap² buah Negara, kerana sekarang ini kita mengadakan Perkhidmatan Penerbangan Kebangsaan sendiri. Di-masa yang dahulu kita bersama² dengan Singapura, nanti-lah apabila saya sudah menanda-tangani agreement² itu dan sa-bagai-nya, baharu-lah kita beritahu.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (*Dengan izin*) In the meanwhile, Sir, would the Honourable Minister give us an idea where MAS is going to operate. Is it going to concentrate mainly on internal flights, or whether it is going to operate on a global basis because that was the quarrel with the Singapore Government?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar selalu berchakap quarrel with Singapore. (*Dengan izin*) I hate to hear the word "quarrel". Please, we are people with all the goodwill in the world.

Pertama sa-kali dalam perniagaan penerbangan, saya kata statement Kerajaan Malaysia telah tetap dan telah di-terangkan

kapada umum. Ahli Yang Berhormat sudah lupa. Kita akan chuba membaikkkan perhubungan domestic pertama sa-kali di-antara Malaysia Barat dengan Malaysia Timor dengan sa-berapa lekas, dengan sa-berapa luas, dengan sa-berapa ramai.

Kedua-nya kita akan berjalan regional yang mana ada gold mine yang untong banyak, dalam itu kita akan berunding berkenaan dengan chartered plane yang mana juga international yang boleh untong kerana kalau kita mahu berniaga rugi, baik tidak usaha jalan. Itu-lah general principle-nya.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu bergadoh dengan Menteri yang berkenaan. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan apabila MAS bergerak, boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan siasat oleh sebab penerbangan² domestic keuntungan-nya terlampau banyak, maka boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan menurunkan harga penerbangan domestic?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya sudah chukop menerangkan dasar. Ini pula hendak minta kurangkan tambang. Ini soal yang lain. Apabila operation sudah jalan, kita tengok-lah, kalau untong lebeh, kita boleh timbang. Sekarang hendak minta commit the Government I cannot. Sorry. (Ketawa).

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: (Dengan izin) In the meanwhile, Sir, could you indicate to the House how many new aeroplanes we are contemplating buying; and what type of aeroplanes we are going to buy to service MAS?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya sudah jawab. Saya kata tadi nama kapal terbang ini—type of plane, what happens Mr Speaker, saya tidak jawab. (Ketawa).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Oleh kerana tadi barangkali Bahasa Malaysia saya tidak begitu chukop atau lengkap, saya hendak bertanya dalam bahasa Inggeris. (Dengan izin) Will the Honourable Minister investigate in view of the fact that the domestic services, particularly between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and Penang are so profitable, when the MAS gets into operation and after a decent interval, if he finds that it is really very

profitable, will he spread the profit a little so as to reduce the price of the fare for domestic flights so that it need not necessarily be counter productive. It may well encourage more people to travel and provide more profits for MAS.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita akan siasat benda ini, kerana kita belum berjalan lagi.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Betul atau tidak ia-itu pada masa ini MSA dan MAS, sebab kita hendak buat airline yang baharu ia-itu MAS hendak berkehendakkan pekerja² yang mahir dan pekerja² yang ada sekarang ini termasuk MAS pekerja² yang mahir. Saya dengar ia-itu MSA sudah hendak berebut mengambil dan memberi gaji yang lebeh kepada orang² ini. Nanti apabila MAS di-tubuhkan, pilot pun tidak ada, orang kerja tidak ada. Penerbangan kita nanti chuma daripada Pulau Pinang ka-Kuala Lumpur. Itu sahaja yang kita dapat. Ada-kah betul atau tidak begitu?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Belum lagi selesai. Saya kata tidak betul, kerana benda ini sedang di-rundingkan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Tadi kita telah mendengar nama ringkas Sharikat Penerbangan kita dengan nama MAS. Sekarang bagi pehak sharikat ini telah mengambil satu simbol—simbol Wau atau Layang², dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri memberikan latar belakang chara 'am atas simbol ini?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Itu soal lain.

PERNAS—ROMBONGAN MELAWAT CHINA

10. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian menyatakan berapa jumlah perbelanjaan yang telah di-keluarkan untuk menghantar 47 orang dalam rombongan PERNAS yang melawat ka-Negeri China baru² ini dan siapa-kah yang menanggung perbelanjaan ini; jika Kerajaan yang menanggung-nya, tidak-kah lebeh ekonomi lagi sa-kira-nya bilangan perwakilan itu di-kurangkan.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari) Tuan Speaker, rombongan Perdagangan Malaysia yang

pergi ka-Negeri China baru² ini di-bawah anjoran PERNAS ada-lah di-biaya¹ oleh tiap² peserta yang mengikuti rombongan itu. Hanya belanja untuk sa-orang pegawai daripada Kementerian saya yang menjadi penasihat kepada rombongan tersebut telah di-biaya¹ oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: (*Dengan izin*) Can the Minister tell the House whether there is any plan to send another delegation for the forthcoming Trade Fair in China?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: (*Dengan izin*) No plans yet.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I am sure that PERNAS of course is subsidised by the Government to a large extent and is it not in the Government's interest to know how much money has been spent on this delegation?

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: (*Bangun*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Soal itu belum berjawab lagi.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: PERNAS is a commercial organization.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak menerangkan sahaja. Tadi ia-itu saya sa-orang daripada peserta yang pergi ka-Negeri China. Jadi, saya tahu sendiri ia-itu duit dari poket sendiri yang di-belanjakan. Satu sen Kerajaan tidak memberi, baik makan, kapal terbang, apa sa-kali pun. Jadi tuduhan² itu tidak betul.

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri sedar akan hal yang mana telah heboh di-akhbar² kita bahawa apabila rombongan itu melawat Negeri China beberapa orang yang bukan peserta rombongan itu telah berjumpa di-situ dengan sa-chara terbuka di-situ? Jika demikian tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu menganggap keadaan itu membuktikan tentang ada-nya satu keinginan atau pun idaman di-kalangan warganegara kita hendak melanchong ka-Benua itu? Jika ia, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri sanggup membuat shor kepada Kabinet supaya membolehkan perjalanan atau pun travel bebas pergi-balek ka-Negeri China?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ya. Apabila sampai masa-nya saya terima permintaan sa-macam itu boleh-lah kita timbangan.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (*Dengan izin*) Sir, can the Government give an undertaking to ensure that goodwill is established between Malaysia and the People's Republic of China: an undertaking that, in future, when members of delegations which go to China come back it will ensure that they do not speak in a very harsh term, whether factually or emotionally, about conditions in China? I think this is very essential if we want to establish goodwill between this country and the People's Republic of China. For instance, a member of the delegation who went to China came back and said that there is no democracy there, temples are destroyed there, everything is bad about that place. I think this is hardly the way to establish goodwill between Malaysia and China.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, in the first place, this is not an official visit to China; and in the second place, this is not a police state. So we have no control over what anybody wants to say, provided he is not an official or he is not a person who holds a high post in the Government.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan tahu berapa banyak orang² China daripada negeri ini pergi ka-negeri China tiap² tahun dengan tidak ada pas dan kebenaran daripada Kerajaan Malaysia? Ada-kah Kerajaan tahu atau tidak?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Itu soal lain, saya tidak dapat jawab kerana ini tugas atau pun tanggung-jawab Kementerian yang lain daripada saya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa PERNAS hendak memasukkan barang² dari negeri China ka-negeri ini telah gagal atau menemui beberapa rintangan yang di-tekan oleh ahli² perniagaan dalam negeri ini? Apa langkah Kerajaan memecahkan masalah ini?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Itu soal lain sedikit.

WAKTU BEKERJA—ORDINAN PEKERJAAN, 1955

11. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa lapan jam waktu bekerja

yang telah di-tetapkan dalam Ordinan Pekerjaan, 1955, telah di-salah-gunakan oleh majikan² terutama-nya dari sharikat² perusahaan pengangkutan dengan chara membuat sekatan berhenti (break hours) waktu bekerja dan dengan demikian menjadikan masa bekerja 14 jam sa-hari. Apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian untuk menyiasat perkara tersebut. Sama ada beliau bersetuju bahawa tindakan majikan itu telah melemahkan kegiatan pekerja² dan tujuan di-adakan masa bekerja 8 jam itu.

Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar bahawa dalam sharikat² bas yang tertentu, pekerja²-nya mungkin diberi waktu² berhenti rehat yang lebih dari sa-kali dalam sa-hari, dan masa² kerja mereka mungkin di-bentangkan dalam waktu yang lebih dari 8 jam. Waktu² berhenti rehat ini selalu-nya berkait dengan jadual² waktu dan jalan² yang di-lalui oleh bas² Sharikat. Waktu² berhenti rehat ini tidak menyalahi Ordinan Kerja, dan dalam sa-tengah² hal mungkin di-rasakan perlu memandangkan bentuk kerja yang di-lakukan itu terutama apabila waktu² memandu yang lama terlibat. Sa-chara umum, sharikat² pengangkutan bas perlu mengadakan waktu² berhenti rehat ini untuk memampong keperluan² perusahaan ini dan ini di-terima oleh pekerja². Tetapi sa-kira-nya ada majikan tertentu yang melakukan apa² pelanggaran, saya tentu akan menyiasat-nya sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberi saya butir² yang lengkap.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, we have made numerous complaints on this abuse of the Employment Ordinance, and various labour officers give various interpretations of the law. Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Minister would give this House an assurance, I am prepared to forward a list of names of companies which abuse this eight-hour work.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I have given the assurance.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, since the Honourable Minister in his answer just now stated that he is aware of such abuses, instead of asking the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat to inform him, would it not be better for the

Ministry of Labour itself to go out and find who the culprits are and bring them to book, because it is a well-known fact that bus workers in this country by and large have been made to work more than eight hours a day and, much more than that, they have been forced to work more than eight hours a day?

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Sir, what I said was that I am aware that in certain bus companies the workers may have more than one rest-break in a day and their working hours may be spread over a period of more than eight hours. Their rest-breaks are usually linked with the time-tables and the routes of the company. Sir, this is what I said. I can assure this House, Sir, that my officers are going out checking the various establishments and if Honourable Members can give me information, I am prepared to take appropriate action.

MAJLIS PENASIHAT BUROH BERSAMA

12. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat sudah-kah di-tubuhkan Majlis Penasihat Buroh Bersama di-Malaysia; berapa orang anggota-nya dan ada-kah gulongan² nelayan, petani dan penternak masing² turut di-wakili.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Majlis Penasihat Buroh Bersama Kebangsaan telah di-tubuhkan pada tahun 1957. Ia-nya telah di-gantong pada bulan Mei, 1969 berikutan dari kekacauan. Walau bagaimana pun Majlis ini telah di-tubuhkan sa-mula awal tahun 1971. Dalam tahun 1971, Majlis telah mengadakan meshuarat-nya sa-banyak dua kali. Majlis itu terdiri dari Wakil² Kerajaan, 18 orang wakil majikan dan 18 orang wakil pekerja. Gulongan² nelayan, petani dan penternak masih belum mempunyai wakil-nya kerana kesukaran mendapatkan wakil yang active dan juga kebanyakan dari-nya ada-lah bekerja sendiri (self-employed). Walau bagaimana pun, langkah² sedang di-ambil supaya gulongan nelayan, petani dan penternak mempunyai wakil-nya di-dalam Majlis itu dan sa-bagai langkah permulaan sa-orang wakil daripada Kementerian Pertanian telah di-jemput menghadiri meshuarat Majlis yang telah lalu sa-bagai pemerhati.

RUMAH² UNTUK PEKERJA² LADANG

13. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar dengan keadaan² yang sangat menyedehkan yang sedang berlaku di-ladang² getah, dan sama ada beliau akan mengambil tindakan yang sewajar-nya supaya keperluan yang berikut di-penuhi oleh tuan² punya ladang;

- (i) semua ladang² hendak-lah di-sediakan dengan rumah² untuk pekerja², sa-kurang²-nya mempunyai sa-kecil²-nya 2 bilek, satu untuk berehat dan satu lagi untuk masak memasak;
- (ii) kelinik² yang sempurna dan perkhidmatan perubatan yang di-perlukan;
- (iii) padang² permainan dan kemudahan² untuk hiburan;
- (iv) ayer minuman yang di-akuī kebersehan-nya;
- (v) tandas yang ada perkakas pengayeran-nya; dan
- (vi) kemudahan² bagi kanak² untuk pergi ka-institusi² pelajaran.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut undang² yang ada seperti Kanun² Buroh Negeri dan Akta Piawai Minima Perumahan Pekerja, semua perumahan pekerja perlu mematuhi standard² minima yang di-tentukan. Saya berpuas hati bahawa peruntukan² dalam undang² yang ada sekarang cukup untuk menentukan bahawa kemudahan² kesihatan dan perubatan untuk pekerja² ladang ada di-sediakan. Banyak majikan terutama-nya ladang² besar memang menyediakan kemudahan² sosial yang lebih daripada yang di-tentukan oleh undang².

Tentang sekolah di-ladang², Ahli Yang Berhormat itu harus sedar tentang ada-nya banyak sekolah² ladang untuk kanak² pekerja ladang dan tentang kemudahan² yang tersedia untuk kanak² itu untuk belajar dalam tingkatan² yang lebih tinggi di-bandar² dan kampung² yang berdekatan.

Sa-kira-nya ada perumahan pekerja ladang yang menyedehkan yang di-ketahui oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, hendak-lah beliau memberikan butir² lengkap dan saya akan menyiasat-nya.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, the requirements under the Labour Code which was introduced a long time ago, which

is now, of course, the Employment Ordinance, and the standard of housing which is required under this law are not keeping pace with modern times. So, in view of this and in view of changing times and the development of this country, the estate worker is entitled for better housing and better facilities. I would request the Minister if he is prepared to appoint a high-level committee to examine all aspects of housing and living conditions in estates to keep in line with the development of our civilised community?

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, the Honourable Member is also a leading trade unionist. He is also a member of the National Joint Labour Advisory Council. He is also aware that there is the Labour Laws Committee which goes through such procedures, such labour laws. He is also aware that he is at liberty to bring these matters to that Committee and that Committee will always be prepared to consider his proposals.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, since I am not a leading trade unionist, perhaps the Honourable Minister will bear with me. Is the Honourable Minister aware that the medical facilities in the various estates throughout the country are far from adequate and that the V.M.O., the Visiting Medical Officer, when he makes a visit, perhaps, goes to the bungalow of the manager, has a drink, a *sa-tengah* or two, signs the book and goes away? This is a fact that I know and I do not need to be a trade unionist to know such practices. If so, what steps has the Honourable Minister taken to put an end to such a farce?

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I am aware of this complaint, but it is not very rampant, but I would expect that the medical profession especially would do a better job and be more responsible. However, Sir, the Government is looking into this as to how best we could improve the relationship between the Government hospitals, Government clinics, and the estate hospitals.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister tell this House, in view of the introduction of the Social Security Scheme, what effect will it have on the medical services provided by the estates?

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Sir, we have not come to that yet. Sir, the second phase, which would be coming into operation some

time during the middle of this year, would cover this and I would be in a better position to say on that at a later date.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah chukop.

(Masa untuk Pertanyaan bagi Jawab Mulut telah chukop dan Jawapan² Lisan bagi Pertanyaan² No. 14 hingga 26 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

PEMBAHAGIAN TANAH KELOLAAN L.K.T.P.

14. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan chara² pembahagian tanah di-bawah kelolaan LKTP, sama ada ia-nya di-daftarkan atau mengikut ukoran dari mereka² yang tidak bertanah. Ada-kah penerangan² yang chukop di-beri untuk sa-siapa yang ingin memohon dan ada-kah langkah² di-ambil bagi menjamin supaya tanah itu di-bahagikan sama rata kepada mereka² yang tidak bertanah dan "tak berada".

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Untuk menyertai ranchangan LKTP, sa-sa-orang chalun itu di-kehendaki menjadi warganegara Malaysia dan berumur 18 hingga 35 tahun (40 tahun bagi bekas ahli² keselamatan). Mereka² yang memenohi sharat² ini, layak membuat permohonan untuk menjadi peserta ranchangan. Pemilehan di-buat mengikut markah yang di-beri kepada tiap² chalun yang di-temuduga berdasarkan kepada faktor² berikut:

1. *Faktor yang menentukan kelayakan*
 - (a) Kelayakan pelajaran, ia-itu markah yang tinggi di-beri kepada chalun² yang mempunyai kelulusan sekolah yang tinggi;
 - (b) Pengalaman dalam bidang pertanian atau tanaman, penyertaan dalam kegiatan² kemasyarakatan dan lain² kemahiran yang berfaedah.
2. *Faktor² yang menentukan keperluan*
 - (a) Tidak memiliki tanah atau tanah milek yang tidak lebeh daripada 2 ekar;
 - (b) Bilangan anak dan tanggungan sa-sa-orang chalun itu dapat menentukan keperluan-nya menyertai ranchangan LKTP.

Had umur di-kenakan untuk menjamin supaya chalun yang di-pileh itu berdaya membuatkan kerja² yang di-kehendaki oleh-

nya dan mempunyai kemampuan membayar balek pinjaman-nya kelak.

Langkah² yang chukop telah di-ambil untuk menyebarkan penerangan kepada bakal peserta dan kempen yang intensif lazim di-jalankan untuk menggalakkan penyertaan dalam ranchangan tanah LKTP. LKTP sentiasa menerima permohonan² untuk menyertai ranchangan-nya.

JAMBATAN DUNGUN—KEROSAKAN

15. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya dan Kuasa Letrik ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa Jambatan Dungun (Jambatan Lubok Pagar) telah rosak akibat banjir tahun 1971. Jika sedar, kenapa sa-hingga ini maseh belum di-baiki, sedangkan ia telah sampai had bahaya.

Menteri Kerja Raya dan Tenaga (Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong): Jambatan ini maseh tidak dalam merbahaya sa-lagi kenderaan yang menggunakan-nya di-hadkan kepada satu hala sahaja. Langkah² bagi mengukuhkan jambatan ini telah hampir siap dan kerja² akan bermula sa-lepas musim hujan ini.

ESTATE TUAN MEE—PENGADUAN

16. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak bertanya kepada Peguam Negara apa tindakan yang beliau hendak ambil ka-atas sa-orang Penolong Pengurus di-Estate Tuan Mee yang mana sikap anti-Melayu-nya telah di-laporkan kepada Chawangan Khas.

Peguam Negara (Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusof): Dalam hal perkara ini, saya telah di-ma'alomkan bahawa suatu pengaduan telah di-buat kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri yang, sa-benarnya, telah merujukkan perkara itu kepada Polis. Bagaimana pun, tidak-lah perlu di-nyatakan bahawa suatu sikap anti-Melayu apa² sikap, bagi maksud itu, tidak-lah menjadi suatu kesalahan di-bawah mana² undang². Hanya apabila sa-suatu sikap di-laksanakan sa-bagai perbuatan akan timbul soal sama perbuatan itu melanggar peruntukan mana² undang.

(Dengan izin): In this particular case, I have been informed that a complaint was addressed to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs who had, in fact, referred it to the Police. However, it is needless to say

that an anti-Malay attitude or any attitude for that matter is not an offence under any law. Only when an attitude is translated into action will there arise the question whether the act infringes the provisions of any law.

DARJAH PERALEHAN MENERUSI BAHASA MALAYSIA

17. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah mata² pelajaran yang akan di-ajarkan dalam Darjah Peralehan (Remove Class) menerusi Bahasa Malaysia dalam tahun² 1972, 1973 dan 1974 sa-bagai langkah untuk menghapuskan Darjah Peralehan dalam tahun 1975 akan datang.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Dalam tahun 1972, 1973 dan 1974 mata² pelajaran yang akan di-ajar menerusi Bahasa Malaysia di-Kelas Peralehan ia-lah pelajaran jasmani dan kesihatan, seni lukis dan pertukangan tangan, tata ra'ayat, Ilmu Alam, Tawarikh dan muzik.

GURU² MELETAKKAN JAWATAN

18. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah guru² yang telah meletakkan jawatan mereka di-dalam tahun 1969, 1970 dan 1971 dengan memberikan satu senarai memberitahu kelayakan ikhtisas dan akademik guru² itu, jumlah tahun mereka telah berkhidmat dan jenis² sekolah di-mana mereka telah mengajar.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Jumlah guru² yang meletakan jawatan pada tahun 1969, 1970 dan 1971 ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Kelulusan Universiti	Latehan Perguruan Menengah	Latehan Perguruan Rendah	Jumlah
1969	30	74	65	169
1970	43	109	78	230
1971	19	115	46	180

Bilangan guru² yang meletakkan jawatan mengikut jumlah tahun mereka berkhidmat ada-lah seperti berikut:

1 hingga 3 tahun ...	...	...	66 orang
Lebeh daripada 3 hingga 5 tahun	80	..	
Lebeh daripada 5 hingga 10 tahun	227	..	
Lebeh daripada 10 tahun	206	..	
Jumlah	579	..	

Sekolah Menengah Sekolah Rendah

1969	104	...	65
1970	152	...	78
1971	134	...	46

SEKOLAH TEKNIK DAN VOKESHENAL

19. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan berapa buah-kah Sekolah Teknik dan Vokeshenal akan di-dirikan oleh Kerajaan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua dan nyatakan tempat sekolah² itu pada tahun 1972, 1973, 1974 dan 1975.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Kementerian Pelajaran akan mendirikan 6 buah Sekolah Teknik dan 10 buah Sekolah Vokeshenal dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua seperti berikut:

(a) Sekolah² Teknik

	Tempat	Tahun
1. SMT, Alor Setar	...	1972
2. SMT, Ipoh	...	1973
3. SMT, Seremban	...	1973
4. SMT, Melaka	...	1973
5. SMT, Johor Bahru	...	1973
6. SMT, Kuala Trengganu	...	1974

(b) Sekolah² Vokeshenal

	Tempat	Tahun
1. SMV, Kuala Lumpur	...	1972
2. SMV, Seremban	...	1972
3. SMV, Kangar	...	1972
4. SMV, Muar	...	1972
5. SMV, Alor Setar	...	1973
6. SMV, Kuala Trengganu	...	1973
7. SMV, Sibu	...	1973
8. SMV, Dungun	...	1974
9. SMV, Miri	...	1975
10. SMV, Tawau	...	1975

SIJIL PELAJARAN VOKESHENAL MALAYSIA—PENGIKTIRAFAN

20. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan semen-jak kelayakan Sijil Pelajaran Vokeshenal Malaysia (SPVM) di-iktiraf sama dengan SPM/MCE, nyatakan setakat ini:

- bilangan pemegang sijil itu;
- bilangan yang telah di-ambil bekerja oleh Kerajaan dan swasta; dan

- (c) bilangan yang di-pilih masuk ka-Sekolah Politeknik Ungku Omar, Ipoh.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn:

- (a) Bilangan pemegang Sijil Pelajaran Vokeshenal Malaysia (SPVM) ia-lah 756 orang.
- (b) Saya berdukachita tidak dapat memberi bilangan yang telah di-ambil bekerja oleh Kerajaan dan Swasta kerana Kementerian saya tidak menyimpan rekod seperti itu.
- (c) Bilangan pemegang² Sijil Pelajaran Vokeshenal yang telah memasuki Politeknik Ungku Omar ia-lah 27 orang.

<i>Tahun</i>	<i>Kelulusan SPVM Tahun</i>	<i>Bilangan</i>
1970	1969	14 orang
1971	1970	13 orang

**JAWATAN-KUASA PAKAR BEBAS
PERBANDARAN K.L.**

21. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan menyatakan sama ada beliau berchadang untuk melantek suatu Jawatan-kuasa Pakar Bebas untuk merancang Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur.

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Kementerian saya tidak berchadang hendak melantek suatu Jawatan-kuasa Pakar Bebas untuk merancang Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur. Pelan Indok (Master Plan) yang ada sekarang dengan di-buat pindaan dan di-perbaiki akan memberikan rangka-bingkai (framework) yang sempurna bagi pembangunan Kuala Lumpur. Pada masa ini tindakan sedang di-ambil oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota untuk meminda dan memperbaiki Pelan Indok Kuala Lumpur itu.

(*Dengan izin*) My Ministry does not intend to appoint an Independent Committee of Experts to plan the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur. The existing Master Plan with some modifications and improvements will provide a reliable framework for the development of Kuala Lumpur. At the moment action is being taken by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to modify and improve the existing Master Plan of Kuala Lumpur.

SETINGGAN² DI-TANAH² KERAJAAN

22. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menyatakan sama ada satu Jawatan-kuasa akan di-bentok bagi mengkaji dan melaporkan masalah pendudok² setinggan di-tanah² Kerajaan, mereka² yang berchuchok tanam dengan menyalahi undang² negara di-tanah² hutan simpanan, dan mereka yang bertani di-tanah² TOL, supaya di-adakan perangkaan bagi mengeluarkan satu polisi tanah negara mengenai penggunaan dan pembahagian tanah.

Menteri Perusahaan Utama (Tuan Haji Taib bin Mahmud): Saya fikir tidak-lah perlu satu Jawatan-kuasa di-bentok bagi mengkaji dan melaporkan masalah² setinggan yang mendudoki tanah Kerajaan itu. Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan² Negeri sedia ma'alum atas hal ini kerana ini bukan-lah masalah baru bahkan telah di-pesakai dari masa penjajahan lagi.

Satu daripada tujuan rancangan tanah Kerajaan yang di-adakan sekarang ini ia-lah untuk mengatasi soal setinggan. Selain dari itu memang sudah ada beberapa peraturan di-buat oleh Kerajaan² Negeri untuk menyelaraskan kedudukan setinggan itu. Di-antara lain² Kerajaan Negeri telah di-nasihatkan supaya mengambil tindakan untuk mengeluarkan geran² tanah dan bagi mereka yang sa-benar-nya tidak bertanah untuk di-beri tanah.

**BUROH² MONFAIR SDN. BHD.—
BILANGAN KAUM²**

23. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan bilangan buroh² bangsa Melayu, China dan India yang bekerja dengan Monfair Sendirian Berhad, Pulau Pinang, yang beliau lawati pada bulan Oktober yang lepas.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Bilangan pekerja² yang bekerja dengan Monfair Sendirian Berhad, Pulau Pinang pada bulan Oktober, 1971 ada-lah seperti berikut:

144 pekerja Melayu (28.0%)
360 pekerja China (70.0%)
10 pekerja India (2.0%)

—
Jumlah 514 pekerja
—

Walau bagaimana pun kedudukan itu telah berubah sedikit dan kedudukan pada 31.12.71 ada-lah seperti berikut:

97 pekerja Melayu (28.9%)
230 pekerja China (68.5%)
8 pekerja India (2.6%)

Jumlah 335 pekerja

(Dengan izin) The number of workers employed by the Monfair Sendirian Berhad, Pulau Pinang as in October 1971 was as follows:

144 Malays (28.0%)
360 Chinese (70.0%)
10 Indians (2.0%)

Jumlah 514 workers

However the position has changed slightly and the position as on 31.12.71 was as follows:

97 Malays (28.9%)
230 Chinese (68.5%)
8 Indians (2.6%)

Jumlah 335 pekerja

PENGURUS² DAGANG DI-SABAH

24. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak bertanya kapada Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat sama ada Kementerian beliau mengetahui bahawa pengurus² dagang di-Sabah berlagak seperti Tuan dan memandang buroh² estet sa-bagai abdi.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Tidak sa-orang pun boleh berlagak sa-bagai tuan dan abdi terhadap pekerja²-nya di-negeri ini. Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ketahu¹ sa-barang kes tertentu, harap di-beritahu supaya tindakan sa-wajar-nya dapat di-ambil terhadap-nya.

(Dengan izin) No one should adopt the master and slave attitude towards the workers in this country and if the Honourable Member is aware of any particular case, please let me know so that appropriate action can be taken against him.

WANG SIMPANAN BUROH INDIA SELATAN

25. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan tentang jumlah wang² simpanan yang boleh di-dapati dari Wang Simpanan Buroh India Selatan (South Indian Labour Fund). Bagaimanakah wang simpanan itu di-belanjakan untuk faedah pekerja² ladang getah.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Maklumat penuh mengenai Wang Simpanan Buroh India Selatan ada-lah di-berikan di-dalam laporan² tahunan Lembaga itu yang di-bentangkan di-Parlimen pada tiap² tahun. Laporan bagi tahun 1970 telah pun di-chetak dan di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sabagi Kertas Statut Bilangan ST. 208/71 pada 8hb Disember, 1971.

(Dengan izin) Full information concerning South Indian Labour Fund is given in the yearly reports of the Board that are annually presented to Parliament. The report for the year 1970 has been published and tabled in this House as Statute Paper No. ST. 208/71 on 8th December, 1971.

ROMBONGAN KERETAPI TANAH MELAYU KA-INDONESIA—LAPORAN

26. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Perhubungan sudah-kah rombongan Keretapi Tanah Melayu yang melawat Indonesia baharu² ini membuat laporan-nya dan:

- (a) ada-kah Malaysia berchadang hendak menjalankan "Perkhidmatan Biru" seperti yang ada di-sana; dan
- (b) ada-kah ranchangan hendak melawat negeri Jepun pula.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pentadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu ada menerima laporan daripada Ketua Rombongan yang telah melawat sambil belajar Keretapi Indonesia atas nama Pertubuhan Urusan Jalan Keretapi pada 9hb hingga 24hb Ogos, 1971. Rombongan ini bukan-lah rombongan rasmi daripada Pentadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu:

- (a) Pentadbiran Keretapi berchita² hendak mengadakan satu perkhidmatan keretapi sa-akan² "Perkhidmatan Biru" Indonesia di-antara Singapura/Butterworth semenjak dua tahun yang

lampau. Kajian awal sudah pun dimulakan; pelaksanaan akan di-asas atas hasil kajian itu; dan pelaksanaan ini akan mengambil masa yang panjang sedikit.

- (b) Ini terpulang-lah kepada Pertubuhan Urusan Jalan Keretapi sama ada hendak menghantar rombongan kepada Negeri Jepun.

RANG UNDANG² DI-BAWA KA-DALAM MESHUARAT

RANG UNDANG² CHUKAI PENDAPATAN (PINDAAN)

Rang Undang² bernama suatu Akta bagi meminda Akta Chukai Pendapatan, 1967; di-bawa ka-dalam Meshuarat oleh Timbalan Menteri Kewangan; di-bachakan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua pada persidangan akan datang dalam Meshuarat kali ini.

RANG UNDANG² CHUKAI JUALAN

Rang Undang² bernama suatu Akta bagi membuat peruntukan bagi mengenakan, melewi dan memungut cukai jualan; di-bawa ka-dalam Meshuarat oleh Timbalan Menteri Kewangan; di-bachakan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua pada persidangan akan datang dalam Meshuarat kali ini.

RANG UNDANG² CHUKAI PERJUDIAN

Rang Undang² bernama suatu Akta bagi membuat peruntukan untuk mengenakan cukai perjudian dan untuk perkara² lain yang bersangkutan dengan-nya; di-bawa ka-dalam Meshuarat oleh Timbalan Menteri Kewangan; di-bachakan kali yang pertama; akan di-bachakan kali yang kedua pada persidangan akan datang dalam Meshuarat kali ini.

RANG UNDANG²

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1972

Bachaan Kali Yang Kedua

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Perbahathan yang ditanggohkan atas masaalah, "Bahawa Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua sekarang" (11hb Januari, 1972).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya sudah beri arahan sa-malam ia-itu tidak lebih daripada 20 minit ucapan. Kalau ta' boleh buat ucapan dalam 20 minit, baik ta' payah-lah.

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Kota Bharu Hulu): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, memang telah menjadi kebiasaan sa-belum daripada atau pun pada sa'at untuk menanti ucapan belanjawan yang di-keluarkan oleh Menteri Kewangan pada sa-tiap tahun, telahan² telah di-buat sama ada orang ramai atau pun oleh surat² khabar tentang kenaikan cukai yang akan di-kenakan kepada ra'ayat negeri ini. Dan memang oleh kerana telah menjadi satu kelaziman bahawa sa-waktu membentangkan satu Anggaran Belanjawan Negara, maka di-susuli-lah dengan langkah² menaikkan cukai di-dalam negeri ini bagi memenohi kekurangan² atau pun bagi memenohi kehendak² perbelanjaan terutama sa-kali perbelanjaan pembangunan bagi negeri ini.

Dalam ucapan belanjawan tahun 1972 yang telah di-sampaikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada 6hb Januari, 1972 baharu² ini, beberapa cukai² baharu telah di-nyatakan. Dan sa-benar-nya perishtiharan tentang cukai² baharu ini tidak banyak memeranjatkan orang ramai kechuali dalam beberapa hal terutama sa-kali mengenai cukai jualan. Saya sa-pendapat dengan beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah pun menyampaikan ucapan pada hari sa-malam bahawa walau pun cukai jualan ini sa-chara atau di-ambil dengan sa-chara tidak langsung, ya'ani tidak menyentoh kehidupan ra'ayat akan tetapi apabila kita kaji dengan sa-halus²-nya cukai jualan ini nyata-lah akan menyentoh sa-chara tidak langsung kepada kehidupan ra'ayat. Sa-genap barang² yang di-kenakan cukai jualan ini yang akan membayar-nya ia-lah ra'ayat dan barang² ini apabila di-jual kepada orang ramai, maka nyata-lah jualan itu akan termasuk sa-kali dengan jumlah cukai jualan yang di-bayarkan oleh mereka kepada Kerajaan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyatakan bahawa apa yang banyak menjadi telahan orang ramai baharu² ini ia-lah tentang soal cukai pendapatan. Telah ditelahkan oleh beberapa surat khabar dalam negeri ini bahawa cukai pendapatan akan di-naikkan atau di-ubahkan chara-nya

supaya orang² yang berpendapatan lebih akan dapat memberikan sumbangan yang lebih besar kepada negara dan orang² yang berpendapatan kurang akan di-rengankan daripada beban membayar cukai kepada negara, tetapi apabila ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu di-sampaikan dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini rasa terkejut juga oleh sa-tengah kalangan bahawa soal cukai pendapatan tidak timbul sama sa-kali.

Sa-benar-nya bagi saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada jalan untuk mengatasi perbelanjaan² negara kita dalam tahun 1972 dan sa-terus-nya ia-lah soal cukai pendapatan ini merupakan satu sumber yang baik sa-kali untuk menambahkan kewangan negara. Maksud saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sudah sampai masa-nya pihak Kerajaan menilai kembali kedudukan atoran cukai² pendapatan pada masa sekarang ini. Dalam amalan telah berlaku ini mereka yang paling banyak melunaskan cukai² pendapatan ini ia-lah mereka² yang berpendapatan sederhana yang chara langsung bekerja dengan pemerintah makan gaji—pegawai² Kerajaan, orang² seperti ini tidak dapat mengelakkan diri daripada membayar cukai pendapatan kepada negara, akan tetapi sumber² cukai pendapatan dari kalangan swasta, dari kalangan perniagaan pada pendapat saya dan juga pada pendapat orang ramai tidak dapat lagi memenuhi kehendak undang² itu sendiri barangkali oleh kerana kelemahan-nya, atau pun oleh kerana kekurangan sa-suatu yang menyebabkan pungutan cukai itu tidak merata. Kalangan perniagaan dapat lagi mengelakkan diri-nya daripada membayar cukai pendapatan ini dengan kaedah² yang tersendiri mengikut chara² susunan tata buku-nya atau sa-bagai-nya.

Saya rasa, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kalau Kerajaan berchadang hendak menimbangkan kembali atau memberikan nilai kembali kepada cukai pendapatan ini, satu chara yang patut kita lakukan ia-lah meletakkan had kadar peratus cukai pendapatan yang di-kenakan pada satu nilai yang lebih tinggi, ya'ani pada masa sekarang ini pendapatan yang di-dapati oleh sa-saorang itu yang di-lepaskan daripada cukai pendapatan ia-lah belanja bagi diri-nya di-atas kadar yang paling rendah, belanja bagi sa-orang isteri-nya dan belanja bagi 5 orang anak-nya; yang sa-lebih daripada itu di-kenakan cukai pendapatan. Barangkali ada lebih

bertimbang rasa dan lebih adil dari segi kedudukan cukai pendapatan ini kalau nilai perbelanjaan yang di-bebaskan berchukai pendapatan kepada pembayar cukai itu di-naikkan sedikit oleh kerana kedudukan kehidupan masyarakat sa-hari² sudah begitu tinggi dan perbelanjaan yang di-perlukan kepada keluarga, juga anak² di-hetongkan kepada jumlah anak berapa banyak yang dia ada. Ini tidak salah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sebab kita tidak dapat menafikan bagaimana berat-nya tanggungan masyarakat atau orang ramai sekarang ini yang mempunyai keluarga yang banyak.

Pada sa-tengah² negeri yang memberikan elaun khas kepada pegawai² Kerajaan yang mempunyai anak yang banyak. Ada negeri yang memberikan tambahan² wang kepada pegawai²-nya mengikut hetongan jumlah anak yang di-dapati. Dan ada negeri pula yang memberikan hadiah kepada keluarga yang dapat anak malah ada negeri² yang memberi hadiah perkahwinan untuk mem-banyakkan warganegara bagi memenuhi keperluan zaman pembangunan akan datang terutama dari segi tenaga manusia. Tetapi amalan yang kita lakukan sekarang ini ia-lah dengan menghadkan sa-takat 5 orang sahaja anak² yang di-lepaskan perbelanjaan-nya daripada cukai pendapatan ini menyebabkan timbul satu rasa kegelisahan di-dalam masyarakat kita. Boleh jadi orang meng-anggap, bahawa Kerajaan menganggap bahawa sa-lain daripada 5 orang itu ini bukan anak dan bukan manusia yang harus di-tanggung perbelanjaan-nya, dengan hal yang demikian boleh menimbulkan satu hal yang tidak wajar yang berlaku dalam masyarakat kita sekarang ini.

Kerajaan tidak akan mengalami sa-barang kerugian dari hasil cukai pendapatan ini walau pun seluruh anak itu di-untukkan perbelanjaan² yang tertentu dengan tidak dikenakan cukai pendapatan terhadap perbelanjaan itu. Ini suatu syarat bahawa pendapatan orang² yang berkedudukan lebih atau berpendapatan tinggi di-kenakan persen cukai pendapatan ini dengan lebih sedikit daripada had yang ada sekarang ini.

Saya membaca beberapa kenyataan² daripada sa-tengah² negeri bahawa ada negeri mengenakan cukai pendapatan ini sampai kepada had kadar 50% atau pun 55%. Kalau ini sa-kali di-lakukan oleh negeri ini, pada faham saya tidak-lah menjadi satu beban yang berat kepada ra'ayat ramai, sebab

beban ini hanya di-pikul oleh gulungan² yang berada. Jadi dengan keadaan seperti sekarang ini nyata-lah bahawa keadaan tidak seimbang wujud dalam sistem cukai pendapatan yang ada pada masa sekarang ini. Erti-nya beban cukai pendapatan yang di-lunaskan kepada negara itu di-pikul sama di-antara gulungan yang berpendapatan rendah dengan gulungan yang berpendapatan tinggi. Dalam erti-kata bahawa nilai peratus sama memikol itu ia-itu-lah orang yang berpendapatan banyak memberikan peratus yang sedikit daripada harta-nya untuk cukai pendapatan dan orang yang berpendapatan kecil memberikan nilai peratus yang banyak dalam nisbah hetongan nyata benda ini bukan dari nisbah hetong mata persen. Jadi, saya rasa kalau pehak Kerajaan atau Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada masa akan datang akan dapat memikirkan dan kemungkinan menyediakan satu pindaan lebeh² lagi kita telah mendengar suatu Undang² Cukai Pendapatan (Pindaan) akan di-kemukakan dalam Rumah yang mulia ini, dalam sidang Dewan ini juga, saya rasa patut-lah di-ambil perhatian dalam perkara ini. Pada pendapat saya bahawa kalau kaedah baharu ini kita dapat ubah besar kemungkinan hasil daripada cukai pendapatan akan bertambah sa-kurang²-nya lebeh 10% daripada apa yang telah di-dapati pada masa² yang telah lalu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara lagi cukai yang di-naikkan ia-lah eksport balak daripada 10% kepada 15%. Memang-lah kalau di-pandang dari angka 10 atau 15 persen bukan-lah satu hal yang berat terutama saudagar² balak dalam negeri ini tetapi apa yang saya faham dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-naikkan nilai cukai balak daripada 10% kepada 15% ini ia-lah untuk menggalakkan supaya kayu-kayan dalam negeri kita ini di-proses dan di-usahakan dalam negeri ini sendiri supaya jangan negeri lain akan dapat faedah daripada perusahaan kayu-kayan yang di-keluarkan dari negara kita ini dan ini juga akan memberi peluang pekerjaan yang banyak kepada rakyat dalam negara kita ini. Kalau itu-lah tujuan-nya, saya rasa Kerajaan akan gagal dan tidak akan dapat memenuhi kehendak itu sendiri, sebab saya katakan tadi bahawa daripada 10% kepada 15% itu tidak besar bagi orang² yang berusaha untuk mengeksport balak daripada negeri ini keluar negeri terutama ke-Singapura. Tambahan 5% satu tambahan terlalu kecil. Jadi kalau-lah benar

Kerajaan mempunyai niat dan chita² untuk menggalakkan perusahaan kayu-kayan ya'ani perusahaan kayu lapis, atau pun sebarang sahaja perusahaan yang di-buat daripada bahan² mentah kayu dalam negeri ini di-majukan dalam negeri ini sendiri tidak payah mengubahkan daripada 10% kepada 15% tetapi kita akan dapat mengadakan suatu sistem quota ia-itu menghadkan jumlah pengeluaran dalam tiap² tahun, jumlah eksport yang boleh di-keluarkan daripada negeri ini kepada negeri lain ia-itu eksport kayu balak ini. Kalau dapat di-adakan suatu quota seperti ini sama ada 10% atau 15% sa-kali pun, maka nyata-lah pehak pengusaha² itu terpaksa mendirikan kilang² perusahaan dalam negeri ini dengan banyak-nya, sebab mereka tidak dapat mengeluarkan balak² sa-berapa banyak sa-kali pun sa-telah di-adakan had atas quota yang tertentu. Kalau 15% sa-kali pun, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak di-adakan quota maka nyata-lah hasil-nya sama sahaja, kalau dahulu kayu balak keluaran daripada negeri ini sekian peratus ribu tan sa-tahun, maka tahun depan pun akan begitu jumlah-nya chuma-nya Kerajaan akan dapat cukai eksport lebeh 5% daripada biasa. Kalau tujuan sa-mata² berkehendakkan kepada wang tambahan 15% itu persoalan lain, tetapi oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menyatakan dengan tegas bahawa tujuan-nya bukanlah kerana 5% itu tetapi tujuan-nya hendak menggalakkan wujud-nya perusahaan² dalam negeri ini yang akan memberi peluang pekerjaan kepada warganegara negeri ini sendiri. Kalau itu-lah tujuan-nya maka tidak ada jalan lain lagi melainkan Kerajaan mesti mengadakan suatu sistem quota seperti saya katakan tadi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara lagi yang saya suka sebutkan ia-lah apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Penerangan tentang masalah beras dalam negara kita ini. Apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Penerangan berkenaan dengan beras ini ia-lah suatu hal yang ternyata beras bagaimana bersimpang sior-nya dasar Kerajaan negeri ini tentang perusahaan beras dalam negara kita. Sa-bagaimana, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Dewan bertuah ini sedia ma'alom bahawa pada beberapa tahun yang lalu menjadi suatu dasar bagi negara kita ini untuk mengadakan beras yang cukup bagi negara kita. Sehingga timbul-lah usaha² untuk mengadakan kawasan² menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun seperti Muda Scheme, Kemubu Scheme dan

satu masa pernah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian menyatakan satu kawasan penanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun lebeh luas akan di-adakan di-negeri Sabah dan di-negeri Sarawak dengan tujuan untuk mengadakan beras yang chukop bagi negeri ini sendiri. Tetapi pada 6 haribulan yang lepas ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah memberikan suatu kenyataan yang berlawanan dengan hakikat yang telah berlaku selama ini. Saya perchaya bahawa kenyataan Yang Berhormat Menteri suatu *fact*, satu kenyataan yang tidak dapat di-putar balekkan lagi. Jadi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah berchakap di-atas hakikat yang sa-benar-nya bahawa perbelanjaan untuk mengadakan beras dalam negeri ini ada-lah terlalu besar, sedangkan harga beras yang di-datangkan dari luar negeri terlalu kecil. Kerajaan tidak mampu untuk membeli padi² yang banyak untuk di-simpan dalam stockpile dalam negeri ini dengan harga yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan itu lebeh daripada had kemampuan-nya. Dengan demikian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menyatakan satu dasar baharu bahawa Kerajaan pada masa akan datang tidak lagi meletakkan satu garisan matlamat bahawa dalam dasar pertanian negeri ini, negara kita sedang menuju kepada suatu dasar yang menchukopkan pengeluaran beras dalam negeri ini sendiri. Erti-nya Kerajaan Negeri telah mengubahkan suatu dasar yang baharu ia-itu tidak perlu lagi kita menchapai satu garisan menchukopi diri mengenai beras. Ini suatu hal yang terlalu besar.

Barangkali hal yang saperti ini kalau tidak di-berikan penjelasan yang lebeh luas kepada ra'ayat akan menimbulkan satu salah faham. Sa-benar-nya saya sendiri pernah mengemukakan hal ini ia-itu tentang kaum tani yang menanam padi di-negara kita ini tidak akan dapat menchapai matlamat kehidupan yang lebeh baik pada masa akan datang, walau pun dia dapat menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dan kerana belanja untuk mengeluarkan padi besar sedangkan harga padi tidak dapat naik pada tangga itu sendiri. Sekarang ini harga padi dan beras dalam negeri Thai terlalu murah sa-kali. Kalau kita tanya di-Sungai Golok atau pun di-Padang Besar, sa-gantang beras \$1.00, \$1.20 sedangkan di-dalam Malaysia kita ini harga beras sampai \$2.40, \$2.60. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan keadaan saperti demikian, kalau-lah kita ikut teori yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ini padi akan

di-tanam hanya dalam kawasan dua kali sa-tahun. Di-kawasan yang tidak ada dua kali sa-tahun, kawasan ini akan di-ubah penanaman-nya daripada padi tanaman² yang lain yang lebeh berekonomi. Timbul persoalan pula ia-lah kalau betul sistem pertanian ini di-jalankan dengan sa-chara terator ia-itu tempat yang tidak di-tanam dengan padi dan di-tanam dengan tanaman² yang lain boleh mendatangkan hasil ekonomi yang baik. Akan tetapi masaalah pada masa akan datang, pendapatan² kaum tani yang tidak menanam padi lebeh besar daripada pendapatan kaum tani yang menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun sedang tenaga yang di-churahkan oleh kaum tani sa-kali ganda lebeh berat oleh kaum tani yang menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-ekar tanah padi dapat menghasilkan pukul rata 600 gantang padi dengan syarat ia-nya di-jaga, musoh-nya di-jaga dan baja-nya chukup—sa-musim. Kalau dua musim maka jadi-lah 1,200 gantang dan di-nilai dengan harga pasaran sekarang ini paling tinggi kita dapat menerima dalam \$600 atau \$700 bagi sa-ekar tanah padi. Dan tanah yang saperti itu juga jika tidak di-tanam padi, kata-lah saperti di-Kelantan menanam tembakau untuk tiga kali. Menanam tembakau sa-ekar tanah mereka dapat menerima wang tidak kurang daripada \$1,600 dalam sa-ekar. Ini suatu perbedzaan yang bagitu menjolok mata, perbedzaan yang jauh. Ia-nya sangat-lah jauh antara laut dengan bumi. Ia sa-benar-nya tidak ada siapa yang boleh menaruh perasaan hasat dan dengki pada orang yang bertuah yang dapat menanam tembakau atau menanam kacang tanah atau pun menanam apa sahaja jenis pokok tanaman lain yang boleh mendatangkan hasil tetapi yang berguna perlu-lah dilakukan oleh pemerintah, Kerajaan kita bagi memberikan atau pun mengadakan satu chara atau kaedah yang boleh mithal-nya dalam kawasan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun itu pun apa salah-nya kalau di-tanam hanya sa-kali sa-tahun pada tempat² yang menasabah sa-kali sa-tahun. Dan yang besar sa-kali lagi itu tidak di-tanam padi tetapi di-anjorkan kepada menanam jenis² tanaman yang lain yang di-fikirkan yang telah di-kaji dan di-anjorkan oleh Jabatan Pertanian sendiri ia-itu tanaman² yang lain yang boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berlipat ganda. Barangkali dengan chara yang saperti ini tidak akan dapat menimbulkan satu perbedzaan yang menjolok mata. Jika tidak

akan merasa-lah seperti penanam padi di-kawasan Muda atau pun kata-lah kawasan Kemubu dengan kaum tani di-pinggir luar daripada kawasan Kemubu perbedzaan-nya ada-lah jauh. Jadi kalau-lah sa-kira-nya Menteri Kewangan ini merasa bahawa sudah sampai masa-nya matlamat menchukopi diri di-bidang mengenai beras ini hendak tidak mahu di-chapai sa-suatu yang berkesan mestilah di-fikirkan dari sekarang ini supaya kehidupan kaum tani tidak akan terasa berat dan suatu yang berkesan mestilah di-fikirkan sekarang ini supaya kedudukan kaum tani dalam kawasan perayeran yang menyebabkan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun ini akan dapat di-perbaiki lebih baik lagi pada masa akan datang. Jadi kesimpulan daripada soal penanaman padi ini orang boleh

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sudah 20 minit.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Ta' boleh sa-minit lagi?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Boleh.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Orang akan dapat mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan kita tidak mempunyai satu polisi yang tegas berkenaan dengan padi ini sendiri. Dengan demikian, maka sudah sampai masanya Kerajaan mesti membetulkan kedudukan kita supaya dengan demikian kita akan dapat menyelamatkan wang negeri kita dan ekonomi kita sendiri. Barangkali dengan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun Kerajaan tidak mungkin mengeluarkan wang yang banyak untuk membeli padi daripada ra'ayat dengan harga lebih daripada harga pasaran dan dengan demikian keadaan kewangan yang di-chadangkan itu boleh di-gunakan kepada usaha² yang lain daripada itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak perkara yang saya telah chatet hendak di-sebutkan di-sini tetapi kerana masa terhad, maka itu bagini sahaja kesimpulan yang pada pandangan saya bahawa ucapan belanjawan yang di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ini suatu ucapan yang memberi gambaran terlalu sederhana tentang kedudukan kewangan negara kita sunggoh pun negara kita berbelanja besar pada tahun ini—\$4,000 juta lebih tetapi di-dalam nilai persen-nya tidak begitu menggambarkan banyak perubahan khas-nya tentang belanjawan biasa yang negara kita akan tempoh dalam masa menghadapi Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua.

Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini menasabah saya sebut di-dalam menghambat chaa² pembangunan negara kita pada masa akan datang, sunggoh pun bagitu pemerintah jangan-lah menganggap satu perkara yang kecil dengan menggunakan cukai² yang akan menyentoh kehidupan ra'ayat sedangkan barang² yang belum di-kenakan cukai pun keadaan pasar² jualan² telah bagitu heboh seperti mithal-nya berkenaan dengan gula. Jadi dalam hal yang seperti ini, saya suka-lah menarek perhatian pemerintah supaya mengkaji pada masa akan datang untuk mengenakan cukai baharu dan chubalah berfikir dan mengkaji dengan halus-nya tentang pendapatan petani² untuk memberi kerenganan kepada orang² yang berpendapatan kecil dan memberikan suatu rasa tanggung-jawab yang lebih kepada orang yang berpendapatan kecil itu.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): *(Dengan izin)* Mr Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has told the House that he is introducing the obnoxious 5% Sales Tax to net \$122.3 million additional revenue so that the Government could implement the Second Malaysia Plan's objectives and targets, such as having a greater direct Government participation in commerce and industry. This House and the nation is entitled to an assurance from the Finance Minister and the Government that the new taxation burdens the people are being asked to bear, however unjustly, will not be in vain and wasted through the misuse and abuse of Government funds. This is particularly important as the Government is taking a greater direct participation in commerce and industry, and in this Budget, allocating \$141 million for industrial and commercial programmes, such as PERNAS, MIDF, UDA, MARA, State Development Corporations, M.I.S.C.B., Malaysian Airlines System Berhad, etc. There is a lot of room therefore, here for abuse and misuse of public funds, which are taxed out of the public, as for instance, directing such funds to Alliance politicians and giving them opportunities, legal and illegal, to accumulate wealth at public expense.

I will just give an example. There is a factory six miles from Kluang, the Malaysian Textile Industries, which was given pioneer status and \$2.5 million loan from the MIDF just because its Managing Director was Dato' Tan Peng Khoon, M.C.A. strongman in

Johore, who is also a State Executive Councilor. On the Board of the M.T.I. are also other Alliance stalwarts. The M.C.A., through the M.C.A. Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, has also an interest in this factory as it has invested \$280,000. We would like to know why the MIDF, using public funds, gave \$2.5 million to a factory which was built without plan approval, and has been in operation for a year now, and still without plan approval. Furthermore, the land the M.T.I. occupies was originally rubber estate, and the land had not been converted to building land.

As a result of the M.T.I., the water-supply of 50,000 people in Kluang is being contaminated, as the factory is using water from the catchment area, and it discharges 300,000 gallons of effluent water a day, polluted by dyestuffs and other chemicals. At times, the water is so contaminated that it turns reddish several days at a stretch, and the people of Kluang have to use it as drinking water. Experts have established that some dyestuffs cause long-term cancer, and the people of Kluang are indeed very worried about their health, and in particular that of the new generation, in the years to come. The 450-odd workers there are paid sweated wage at \$1.80 a day.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are several glaring irregularities and malpractices here. Why were MIDF funds, public funds, used for a project with so many irregularities, and a health danger to a whole town. What has the Health authorities done about it—to protect the health of the people of Kluang? What has the Labour Ministry done to ensure that the workers get a decent minimum wage? Or can Alliance leaders, by virtue of their political position, get away with the most glaring abuses, malpractices and irregularities? Unless the Government can give a satisfactory explanation, and take suitable action, on cases such as this, then the people must conclude that every year the Finance Minister is only imposing greater and greater taxation burdens just to make M.C.A. and Alliance leaders richer.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the 1972 Budget is the most painful Budget for many years. It is also in the true tradition of our Finance Minister for his bias in favour of the 'haves' and the rich, and the burdens he imposes on the 'have-nots' and the labouring class. The 1972 Budget will be particularly painful for the poor, and comparatively painless for the rich.

In fact, the Finance Minister went out of his way in his Budget speech to assure the rich and the wealthy that there will be no income tax changes to get the rich to make a greater contribution to national revenue. He is particularly tender to his own kind. This is why after the Finance Minister's Budget address last Thursday, we saw the rich wreathed in smiles, while the poor furrowed with anxiety.

For this year, the Finance Minister has introduced a new-fangled tax into the country, the 5% Sales Tax, which the Government estimates will yield about \$84 million of additional revenue. Of the various revenue proposals this year, the Sales Tax will be the most iniquitous tax, for it will finally have to be borne by the consumers, the labouring class, the kampong folks and the poor.

Although the Finance Minister has given an assurance that essential goods will be exempted, the poor cannot escape being the hardest hit. Up to this date, we do not know what the Government means by "essential goods". In any event, there is bound to be price increases in an extensive range of goods. In fact, even before the introduction of the Sales Tax, the prices of a whole range of consumer goods in the market have already shot up.

I cannot but wonder whether the Government is really serious when it declares, inside this Chamber and outside, that it is deeply concerned about the poverty, suffering and plight of the poor, especially the poor Malays in the kampongs, and is trying to do all it can to raise their incomes and standards of living.

The 5% Sales Tax, for instance, cannot but reduce the incomes and standards of living of the poor Malays in the kampongs. In the past year, the lot of the poor kampong Malays had been a very hard and bitter one. Large numbers of kampong Malays in many parts of the country have been reduced to such straits that they have only one meal a day, and that ubi kayu. Under normal circumstances, they already find it difficult to keep body and soul together with their incomes. But in the past year, they have even less income to keep their body and soul together with the sharp fall in the price of rubber. What makes their plight even more intolerable is the devaluation of their money. With the rise in the prices of essential goods

and other consumer items, which characterised the past one year, they find that they can buy less with a dollar. Not only have salt, sugar, cooking oil, soap, milk, milk-powder, clothing gone up in price, in fact the country is reaching a stage where you name it, its price has gone up.

Now with the 5% Sales Tax, leading to further overall price increases, the kampong Malays will be further driven to the wall. Is this the way to help the poor Malays in the kampong? By slashing their purchasing power after their incomes have plummeted because of the rubber price fall?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the poor in the kampongs, the estates, the new villages and the slums in the towns are already groaning under the tax burdens of the Government and the economic hardships of high unemployment, mass retrenchment in estates, collapse in the price of rubber and price inflation. The 5% Sales Tax will condemn the poor, especially the kampong poor, to greater miseries and suffering.

Since the Budget address last Thursday, there is utter confusion in the market. In various parts of the country, there is scarcity of consumer goods, particularly sugar. Prices of a number of goods have gone up although the Sales Tax has not been implemented.

The Finance Minister must take full responsibility for the frustrations and confusion suffered by the consumers and the housewives during the past week. It should take steps to end the present confusion and, in particular, the sugar crisis in the country.

The Finance Minister seems to have a special predilection for indirect taxation. Indirect taxation is in general a regressive form of taxation as it bears equally hard on the poorer labouring class as on the rich, and as the rich have large incomes, it is the labouring class who really feels the pinch. This is not the way to close the gap between the haves and the have-nots, and to provide revenue for Government to finance social, economic and educational services, as it makes the poor poorer without making the rich any less rich.

Thus, the recent salary increases for Government servants and private sector employees have been nullified by the further rise in the cost of living which must follow the imposition of the 5% Sales Tax. The workers are therefore justified in feeling that they have been played out by the Finance Minister.

The equitable, enlightened and progressive way to narrow the gap between the haves and the have-nots is to place greater reliance on direct taxation based on the capacity to pay, such as income, wealth, capital gains and profit tax. There is a complete absence of any attempt to get the richer class to make a greater contribution to the national revenue by increased direct taxation as, for instance, increasing, say, the maximum rate of income tax from 50% to 70%.

If there must be a Sales Tax, then it must be a selective Sales Tax, imposed only on luxuries, like alcohol, perfumes, cosmetics, etc. But we note that these items are conspicuously left alone. The DAP deplores the 5% Sales Tax for the pain it inflicts on the poor and the joy it gives to the rich.

Another revenue proposal is a gambling tax at the rate of 5% subject to a minimum of 5 cents on the value of the ticket or stake to be paid by the player.

In the last few years, the Alliance Government has introduced one form of gambling after another. In 1967, the Government passed and formed the ill-fated football pool. Now we have legalised four digits, three digits, toto, casinos, and what-have-you. It would appear that the Alliance Party, being a party of gamblers, want to turn Malaysia into a nation of gamblers.

Gambling is a social cancer and the promotion of open gambling by the Government is one of the greatest disservices the Government has done to the people of Malaysia. For it will encourage and breed among Malaysians, particularly among the younger generation, the mentality of hoping to acquire wealth and fortune without working for it.

Does the Government know the number of homes broken, rice bowls destroyed and lives blighted by the Government's legalised four-digit gambling?

One thing which has been noticed recently is that the four-digit gambling is not affected by the general economic and business depression caused by the fall of rubber price. In fact, four-digit gambling seems to thrive on the drop in rubber price, and the number and frequency of people from the poorer classes in the towns, new villages and kampongs seem to increase in proportion to the fall in rubber price.

This is because when rubber price drops, and the poor are desperately pressed for means to maintain themselves and their family, many resort to the wildest fancies like hoping that they will be able to strike four-digits and have a break from their poverty, suffering and misery. They therefore squandered away their last cents and borrowed from any quarter to have a desperate game with chance.

What I find shocking is how the Government can legalise open gambling, such as the four-digit, as it is not only against the teaching of the official religion, Islam, which forbids gambling, but is a new instrument of impoverishing the poor kampong Malays.

Four-digits is a curse to Malaysia. It is an even greater curse to the poor kampong Malays. Before the Government legalisation of four-digit gambling, there was illegal four-digit gambling, just as there are now illegal four-digit rackets operating side by side with legal four-digits. At that time, however, the players were confined largely to the Chinese in the towns and villages, and very few Malays were aware or knew how to place bets, as it involved acquaintance with an illegal network.

With the legalisation of four-digits, and Government's open encouragement to the people to gamble, all Malays know how to gamble it. We find at the four-digit gambling counters Malays from all walks of life, especially those from the poorer strata and kampong Malays, squandering away their meagre earnings or pay packet to have a date with Luck, causing greater impoverishment and backwardness of the poor.

A Government which really wants to help the poor, in particular the poor Malays, in the kampongs, would not introduce and popularise four-digit gambling to them, as it would be the cause of their ruination and continued exploitation. Yet, here we have the Alliance Government doing precisely this. What is more, the entire four-digit gambling franchise is farmed out to an Alliance financier, Mr Lim Chooi Seng, who is making millions from the ruination of the poor.

We know that Mr Lim Chooi Seng is now paying out conscience money to establish his respectability by making endowments for scholarships and contributions to charitable

organisations from the Four-Digits establishment, when all these money come from the sweat and toil of the poor.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Government really wants to implement the New Economic Policy, to abolish poverty, then it should abolish legalised gambling. However, if it refuses to do this, then it should run legalised gambling, like four-digits, not for the enrichment of a few, but entirely for the benefit of the poor—as devoting the entire proceeds of the four-digits to provide free text books for every poor student in Malaysia and for scholarships for the poor.

Furthermore, if it refuses to do away with legalised gambling, then the Government should impose not 5% gambling tax on the player, but 20% or even 30%, so that the country can get more revenue from this source.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one important rule of housekeeping, whether for a family or for a nation, is to exercise economic stringency and austerity. When the Finance Minister calls on the people to make sacrifices and tighten their belts, and for this year to the tune of \$84 million from the iniquitous Sales Tax, the Government itself must exercise economy and prevent extravagance and waste.

It is in this light that we in the DAP deplore the practice of Alliance State Governments sending delegations of State Assemblymen overseas, sometimes to very exotic places like Tokyo, Taiwan and Seoul, at taxpayers' expense for so-called fact-finding visits. We know these are in fact pleasure trips and the facts these Alliance State Assemblymen seek are not political or economic, but something more exotic, exciting and titillating.

The Central Government has to make annual grants to the State Governments, and the Finance Minister should communicate his disapproval of such wasteful public expenditure on pleasure trips overseas when the people are being asked to tighten their belts and make sacrifices. Such money could be spent for scholarships of poor children.

This is why my colleagues who are State Assemblymen in Perak and Johore have rejected invitations to go on free overseas trips. I hope that when the Finance Minister winds up, he will give his views on this.

The 1972 Budget is fashioned with the Second Malaysia Plan objective of abolishing poverty in mind, so says the Finance Minister. I am glad that after my speech in Parliament last month on the plight of the 750,000 new villagers in Malaysia, who had been neglected and left out of the mainstream of economic development, a new Ministry has been set up to look after the new villagers. I am particularly glad when it is remembered that the immediate reaction to my speech last month had been one of vociferous rebuttal of neglect of the new villagers, and denial of a need for special attention to uplift the new villagers. Better counsel has prevailed after the Government has more time to digest the force of our plea on behalf of the 750,000 new villagers. Dr Lim Keng Yaik has to thank the DAP for his appointment as Minister.

I do not propose to enter into a debate on the new villages here. I will leave it for the Committee Stage. However, I would like to ask the Minister on New Villages to tell this House when he comes to reply, whether he would press in the Cabinet for 400,000 acres of land to be given out to new villagers under the Second Malaysia Plan, as I suggested.

A glaring omission in this year's Budget address is the Finance Minister's failure to mention the rate of unemployment in Malaysia. Last year, in his Budget speech, the Finance Minister said the overall unemployment was estimated at 9% of the labour force. This figure must be increased, or we would expect the Finance Minister to trumpet improvement of the unemployment situation.

Unemployment is a great problem in Malaysia, and although one year of the Second Malaysia Plan has passed, we do not see this problem being dented by all the Government's efforts.

The DAP call on the Government to work for a full-employment policy in Malaysia, where every Malaysian can get a job. The Government should abandon its policy of having a vast pool of cheap and docile labour which is designed to warm the hearts of employers and capitalists.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Sales Tax is a highly iniquitous tax, which has aroused strong opposition, we from the DAP shall be calling for a division when the vote is called,

so that everyone will stand up and be counted, as to who is with the people, and who against. Thank you.

Tuan V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, may I first of all congratulate the Finance Minister for being able to present his 12th Budget which is indeed a great achievement. But the very fact that the same Finance Minister has continued in the same office for 12 years is some cause for concern also as the financial policies of the Government have seen no change since the days of the Colonial masters.

The Colonial Government, Mr Speaker, Sir, wanted to perpetuate a *laissez-faire* economy with protection for its capital to exploit the local resources and the cheap labour to the utmost. This policy, Mr Speaker, Sir, has not changed since independence and it is not surprising. In fact, Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been strengthened by incentives and tax exemptions and restrictive trade practices and suppressive labour laws.

The applause, Mr Speaker, Sir, that greeted the announcement by the Minister of Finance the other day that there will be no change in income tax in this House is reflective of the real policies and intentions of the Government which hopes to enrich the privileged few at the expense and neglect of the vast mass of humanity in our kampongs, villages, both old and new, and the estates, both fragmented and unfragmented. If this is not so, Mr Speaker, Sir, then the Minister of Finance must be out of step with the intentions of the Government.

This reluctance to vary, let alone increase direct taxation and the desire to impose indirect taxes like import and excise duties, surtax and sales tax, and the reduction in death duties all prove that the Government is making a mockery of the aim of redressing the imbalance between our peoples.

The Second Malaysia Plan and the New Economic Policy purport to remove the imbalance and provide a more equitable distribution of wealth. But the taxation policies are the exact opposite. No measures have been introduced to re-distribute the income by means of taxation.

For example, Mr Speaker, Sir, the income tax structure was lowered in 1959, I think, to include a large base—thereby catching the small man while the tax on the big fish was

not steep enough. There is little or no distinction between earned income and unearned income. There is no property tax or capital gains tax. There is no excess income tax. There is no tax on gross capital and real estates. The inheritance tax or death duty has been reduced instead of being increased.

On the other hand, as I said, indirect taxes have continuously been heaped on the people as a whole and this amounts to a taxation on consumption as it has been shown, thereby taking back with one hand what the Government gives with the other.

The earned income relief is 10% with a maximum of \$1,000 only. The Company tax is a little more than a farce as local shareholders can claim refunds of the tax paid.

As such, I dare say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Alliance has failed and will continue to fail in its purported attempts to redress the economic imbalance and the shock will be the greater when the people realise this. This is my humble feeling, Mr Speaker, Sir.

The Alliance Government, due no doubt to its attachment to capitalistic policies, has tried to establish a Malay business community. To achieve this, it has set up Mara, Pernas and other quasi-government bodies.

We welcome this. We are not against these bodies. I believe we have, on this side of the House, at several times, called for the setting-up of these bodies. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, these bodies should be equipped with proper experienced personnel and the policies should be properly orientated.

Take Pernas for example. Pernas was the hope for the Malays. It was formed to promote increased participation of the indigenous community in commerce and industry. As such, Pernas could fulfil a very important need in the country. It could remove the ill-feeling that exists between the Chinese business community and the Malay business community.

It is a well-known fact that the Malay community has given the excuse that commerce is controlled by the Chinese and therefore it was difficult or impossible for them to break through in the business world.

This is where Pernas could have stepped in to be the importer and the distributor,

or the middleman for the Malays and others. It could thus remove the resentment of the Malays. But, alas, what does Pernas do? It has attempted to corner the whole of the China trade and create the opposite resentment and it has gone into big ventures. But it has failed to meet the needs of the small businessmen.

I understand that it lacks direction and a sense of purpose. I also understand, and this is a shame, Mr Speaker, Sir, that Pernas has taken the money that has been loaned by Government and invested in a hotel. This is a shame. When the whole Malay community is crying out for help to get into commerce, Pernas ties its money up in a hotel venture. This is not the purpose for which Pernas was set up. What can the Malays, Mr Speaker, Sir, benefit from the investment in the hotel industry—a few jobs at the most. But is this the aim of Pernas? Surely not.

Pernas must stop being complacent and become the major distributor and supplier of all essential stuffs to the Malay businessmen.

The same can be said of Mara to some extent. Mara also gives loans to Malays to get into business, but when small businessmen want to get loans from Mara it cannot give the small loans. It has no money to give the small loans but it can give big loans over \$1,000. When a man asks for \$500, it cannot give but it can give loans of more than \$1,000 provided that there is security and collaterals and so forth. It is worse than the commercial banks. This is a fact and I can give evidence. So when this was raised we were told by the officer that they have exhausted all the money for small loans but they have money for big loans. Ini betul malu. It is, Mr Speaker, we all know that from small beginnings that can have great endings and if there is a failure, it will not hurt. But to give people more than what they need like asking them to take a \$1,000 loan would only encourage them to waste and squander.

Furthermore, Mr Speaker, Mara tends to be exclusive. It builds shops and arcades exclusively for Malays, who naturally sell things that are mostly needed by Malays. As such, this policy drives away the patronage of other communities who will be able to purchase if the communities are mixed in these Mara shops and arcades even if this is indirectly helping the communities that are more well-to-do, because this integration will

be good, and in fact will be beneficial to the persons who open business in Mara shops. Mara, therefore, should reverse this policy straightaway and invite other communities to share in the use of Mara shops and arcades even if it means helping these communities, as this integration will bring handsome rewards to the Malays themselves.

Mr Speaker, coming now to the question of employment, the Minister's Budget speech appears to gloss over the seriousness of unemployment in the country. In fact, his speech is an admission of failure of the Government to create sufficient employment opportunities. A recent socio-economic sample survey on Employment and Unemployment in paragraph 4, page 108, said this:

"While there has been a sustained G.N.P. growth, the incidence of active unemployment has increased from 6.0% to 6.8%."

In other words, employment has failed to keep pace with the growth in the labour force and population and the Bank Negara Report says this on Page 2:

"In spite of moderately high rate of growth in the economy, the incidence of unemployment continued to be serious in 1970. A sustained high rate of productivity gains in certain sectors of the economy resulting in a slower growth in the overall demand for labour, had made small annual additions to the already large pool of unemployed labour."

Therefore, Mr Speaker, total unemployment in this country is increasing and is about 8% and the incidence of unemployment among employable youths is 75% of the total employed. This is not only a very serious matter but a dangerous trend, Mr Speaker.

If the Government wants to continue its policy of free enterprise, drastic changes in the thinking of the Government has to be made and the targets set by the Government in the Second Malaysia Plan must be exceeded and not allowed to fall as in the First Malaysia Plan.

Public expenditure, Mr Speaker, must keep pace with private investment and the prevailing structure giving inflated prestige to absentee landlords, large family enterprises and business should be changed if we are to go some way towards achieving the objectives of the Second Malaysia Plan.

Now, Mr Speaker, in this respect, I am appalled at the continued dependence of Malaysia on the Port of Singapore. In spite of the fact that we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on our ports in Penang and Port Klang, a large quantity of our produce, particularly rubber, is exported through Singapore. Singapore sits on the Rubber Producers' Council when it produces hardly any rubber of its own. If this process can be reversed I am sure a great deal of employment can be created in Malaysia. We should utilise our own ports to the maximum. In this respect, I agree with the imposition of the 5% additional tax on the export of logs.

Furthermore, Mr Speaker, although Government is aware of the vast potential in the agricultural sector for employment, I regret that greater effort is not made in this direction. If too much emphasis is placed on industrialisation while neglecting agriculture, the result will be bound to be distress in the manufacturing sector.

The Government's statement that prices refuse to rise in spite of its intervention is an admission—is another admission of failure. Since it considers this situation to be serious it must set up a rubber marketing board and review its rubber replanting schemes.

It is estimated, Mr Speaker, that 53% of rubber holdings are in the hands of small-holders and this is increasing daily due to fragmentation. The rubber industry besides being the mainstay of the economy gives employment to more than a quarter of the employed people in the country. Therefore, it is essential that Government sets up this Rubber Marketing Board, so that our rubber producers get a guaranteed price.

Furthermore, reform in the holding of lands should be undertaken straightway. At least small uneconomic holdings, Mr Speaker, should be amalgamated and made into viable economic units like in Sweden. The Government has set up the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority and this must get cracking in the right direction.

There are a large number of new villagers and estate workers who have become unemployed, as I have shown earlier, and if they are given land, I am sure the country as a whole will benefit a great deal. I hope the Government can open up more land scheme and integrate the estate workers and new villagers into these schemes.

Furthermore, Mr Speaker, our people are encouraged to rear livestock and poultry. But the wide seasonal fluctuations in price causes loss and discourages people from carrying on these activities. I am therefore surprised that the Government, particularly FAMA which was set up for this purpose, has not decided to take over the marketing of poultry and the giving of guaranteed prices for poultry and eggs.

While on the question of employment, I wish to draw attention to a few facts on employment and the policy of the Government which is not realistic in forcing employers to employ Malays in commerce and industry. Many industrialists and businessmen complain that they are not against employing Malays or anybody in industry, but the continued pampering of Government has made many Malays choosy and there is a great deal of absenteeism which brings down production and efficiency.

In this respect, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister and I think the Minister of National and Rural Development for being bold enough to tell the people of their own faults and urging them to make greater effort.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now come to the role which the construction industry can play in providing job opportunities.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: May I remind you that your 20 minutes is up.

Tuan V. Veerappen: Can I have just 2 minutes more, Sir?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: 2 minutes to wind up. Let us be fair to the other Members.

Tuan V. Veerappen: I am told that the construction industry is one of the most labour intensive industries, but insufficient funds are made available to the public to invest in this field.

At present, the E.P.F. is a major source of funds for Government's development projects. As this fund is built up wholly from the wage earning class, it must be used to help the wage earning class to build their own homes. I urge the Government to give priority to the reduction of the qualifying age from 50 to 40 and increase the percentage that can be borrowed from 1/3 to 1/2 or 50% of the amount standing to the credit of the contributors. This could be done

straightaway while Government deliberates and continues to deliberate on a proper scheme for the workers' home ownership plan or public home ownership plan in this country. Thank you very much.

Tuan Thomas Selvaraj Gabriel (Pulau Pinang Selatan): (*Dengan izin*) Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Malaysia is making a tremendous leap towards industrialisation and progress, and surely a fast developing country like Malaysia needs huge sums of money to carry out successfully all its plans and objectives. To this end, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, we have to find ways and means to raise taxes to a reasonable extent, to raise money to meet all the requirements and needs of developing the country. Malaysians should be able to sacrifice a lot and pay a very big price and bear the brunt, if we are to make this country a successful nation.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, we cannot expect to raise foreign loans and assistance for ever. This is not assured. The big powers offer loans to developing countries with strings attached to suit their own interests. At a time when a foreign loan-receiving developing country decides to do something to suit its own national interest, the big power or powers stop the loans because this line of action taken by the developing country does not meet their interests.

I would like to remind this House that Britain had a Defence Pact and other commitments for a very long period to defend Malaysia against all forms of external aggression, but they decided all of a sudden to withdraw their troops from this part of the world, not because they could not afford to pay the cost of maintaining a few thousand troops in the area east of Suez but because it did not suit their interest to continue to maintain troops and contribute much to the defence of independent countries like Malaysia and Singapore. Due to this change of policy and attitude on the part of Britain and due to changing circumstances, very unfortunately, hundreds and thousands of innocent Malaysians had lost their employment and their families are now suffering.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, look at the Americans in Vietnam. They poured millions of dollars in cash, brought in the mightiest and most powerful weapons together with more than half a million men to defend South

Vietnam against communist aggression. Now, after learning a bitter lesson, after paying a very big price, America has realised that even the mightiest power on earth could not match the sheer courage and determination of the bare-footed North Vietnamese or the Vietcong soldiers. President Nixon would very soon announce the total withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. It is a fact, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, that we would not know what would have happened to South Vietnam and other countries, including Malaysia, if not for the American intervention.

I call upon the Government not to attach too much of importance or confidence with the recently arranged Five-Power Defence Pact with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore, but instead take all necessary steps to strengthen and build up our own defence forces, so that we would not be caught sleeping. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Malaysia's future and well-being is in the hands of those Malaysians who are willing to sacrifice themselves, to defend our freedom and independence.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, I wish to make some comments for the interests of the poor Malaysians, the poor Malay and Chinese farmers, the low-wage earners and the people who lead a hand-to-mouth life daily. There are hundreds and thousands of poor Malaysians who have only one meal a day due to poverty and unemployment. The Government is answerable and responsible to the interests and welfare of these unfortunate people. It is fair and reasonable to raise the income tax rates at medium and at higher levels. Rich people could afford to pay and meet the rate-increase easily, but what I wanted to say is that, if the Government is raising the income tax rates at medium and higher levels, it must simultaneously reduce the prices of the most essential commodities such as rice, sugar, coconut oil, coffee powder, condensed as well as powdered milk and other common household commodities which the poor people daily use. By doing so, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, the Government would have a far-reaching result in the country and at the same time, it would greatly and tremendously relieve the present sufferings and difficulties of our poor Malaysians. This is one of the ways to reduce or abolish poverty in this country.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, as it is now in Penang, the wholesalers and shopkeepers

hide and stock their goods and raise the prices of common and essential commodities once in every week at their own pleasure and will. There is no proper control over the wholesalers and shopkeepers in the Island. Here again, the poor people suffer. The Government should send their officers to make frequent surprise checks, so that businessmen, wholesalers and shopkeepers do not exploit the poor people. The Government should recruit more officers to do these jobs and should station these officers in all States, so that frequent surprise checks could be carried out. As it is, I believe, if I am not in the wrong, these officers go from Kuala Lumpur to other States to carry out surprise checks once in a blue moon. The Government should not make mere assurances in the House that action would be taken against wholesalers and shopkeepers for profiteering and raising unauthorised prices. The Government should introduce stern and tougher penalties and cancel the licences of wholesalers and shopkeepers and try them in Court with increased penalties. In some countries, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, businessmen were executed by firing squad for profiteering.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, polio has become epidemic in this country. In Penang, it has taken several lives including the death of a 20-year old girl. I appreciate the steps taken by the medical authorities to contain this disease. What I am concerned is this: polio immunization or polio vaccine doses are only available for children up till six years and they are not giving these polio immunization doses to children from ten years and above. I call upon the Ministry of Health to clarify this important thing.

With these remarks, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, I support the Bill.

Tuan Tiah Eng Bee (Kluang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di atas ucapan belanjawan 1972, pada masa yang sama pada tiap² tahun seluruh Ra'ayat Malaysia tidak kira miskin atau pun kaya, tua atau pun muda ada-lah sama menunggu untuk bersama² mendengar ucapan dan laporan belanjawan yang di-sampaikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita melalui Dewan yang mulia ini. Mereka akan bersama² menunggu akan laporan yang pada himat mereka yang akan membawa ra'ayat

Malaysia ka-araf yang lebeh maju. Ada pula di-antara ra'ayat Malaysia ini termasuk ahli² yang datang dari Parti Pembangkang berfikir bahawa sa-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita sa-bagai Aladdin dengan lampu ajaib-nya atau pun mereka menganggap Menteri Kewangan kita sa-bagai Santa Claus di-musim Christmas. Mereka berharap Menteri Kewangan kita akan mendapat wang bila sahaja beliau menggosok lampu ajaib-nya untuk menampung segala kewangan untuk pembangunan negara kita dan juga untuk memberi kemajuan kepada Negara kita. Ada-lah satu perkara biasa kepada semua Kerajaan di-muka dunia ini, ia-itu segala rupa pembangunan, kesihatan, pelajaran dan social ada-lah wang-nya di-dapati daripada chukai yang di-kenakan kepada ra'ayat dari masa ka-masa. Di-dalam Negara kita yang sedang membangun dengan pesat-nya dan baru pula menempoh kemerdekaan sudah tentu kita ada mempunyai bermacam-chorak pembangunan yang boleh menyamakan kedudukan kita dengan Negara yang lain-. Kita akan terus-menerus mengadakan ranchangan demi ranchangan untuk kemajuan Negara kita, lebeh² lagi dalam masa kita menghadapi Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Kedua yang mana kita tidak mesti gagal.

Di-Dewan yang mulia ini, kita telah mendengar tepok sorak yang bergemuruh bila sahaja habis Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita menyampaikan Kertas Budget-nya. Ini ada-lah memberi gambaran yang terang bahawa sa-nya segala chukai² baharu yang di-chadangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan kita ada-lah sangat² berpatutan dan telah di-persetujui oleh sa-bilangan besar wakil ra'ayat yang mewakili tidak kurang daripada 70% ra'ayat Malaysia. Sungguh pun negara kita sedang menghadapi kemerosotan ekonomi yang hebat, kerana kejatohan harga getah asli, tetapi Menteri Kewangan kita ada-lah senantiasa bersikap adil dan saksama.

Dalam masa Dewan ini bersidang, saya telah mendengar suara² yang sumbang yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada DAP. Kebanyakan daripada mereka menchuba hendak menunjokkan bahawa sa-nya mereka ada-lah hero kepada Majlis Tempatan. Apa yang telah mereka katakan ada-lah sa-bagai copyright daripada apa yang telah di-perjuangkan oleh MCA. Saya tidak berani menyentuh tentang kedudukan Majlis Tempatan di-negeri² yang

lain, tetapi saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Majlis Tempatan yang berada di-dalam Negeri Johor. Dengan bijak-nya Perikatan mentadbir Negeri Johor di-bawah Menteri Besar yang ada, kebanyakan daripada mereka yang tidak ada tanah di-Majlis Tempatan, Kerajaan Negeri Johor telah pun memberi tanah kepada mereka. Semua plot² tanah kawasan di-dalam Majlis Tempatan yang pada mula-nya di-beri lease sa-lama 21 tahun sekarang di-bolehkan pula untuk menyambungkan kepada 60 tahun atau pun 99 tahun.

Pada tahun lalu, dengan sebab banyak pembangunan yang sedang di-buat di-dalam Negeri Johor, maka satu kenaikan chukai di-atas quit rent telah di-kenakan kepada ra'ayat Johor termasuk mereka yang tinggal di-bandar dan di-Majlis Tempatan. Di-sebabkan kerana chukai ini terlalu mahal maka satu initiative telah di-jalankan oleh pehak MCA untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan sa-mula dari Kerajaan Negeri Johor. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya katakan, di-sebabkan Kerajaan Johor di-tadbirkan oleh sa-buah parti yang senantiasa mempunyai sifat adil dan saksama, maka dengan berani-nya Kerajaan Negeri Johor melalui Mentri Besar, Johor telah menurunkan chukai yang di-kenakan sa-banyak 75%. Yang menjadi dukachita kepada saya, Ahli Dewan Negeri Johor daripada DAP telah senyap sunyi bila turun-nya chukai ini di-ishtiharkan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang (Kulim Bandar Bharu): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sukachita saya mengambil bahagian untuk membahath ucapan belanjawan, 1972 yang sedang di-bahathkan oleh Dewan ini. Semenjak di-umumkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tentang chadangan Yang Berhormat hendak menaikkan bayaran 5% chukai jualan atau sales tax dan bayaran tambahan sa-banyak 2% lagi ka-atas barang² yang di-impot. Ada-lah di-dapati orang ramai sangat terkeliru, umpama-nya, ada-lah di-dapati gula dan barang² lain sudah naik, atau pun gula tidak dapat hendak di-beli pada masa ini. Satu tindakan patut di-ambil oleh pehak Kerajaan dalam perkara ini. Kalau perkara ini tidak di-awasi sekarang, maka pembeli² terutama sa-kali di-luar bandar akan menderita. Sa-bagaimana kita ma'alom bahawa pendudok² di-luar bandar sekarang ini sangat susah di-sebabkan oleh harga getah sangat murah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya untuk menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua yang sedang di-selenggarakan sekarang ini. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat rakan² saya, saya juga merayu kepada Kerajaan supaya berhati² di-atas pelaksanaan Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua yang sungguh hebat ini. Kita semua tahu bahawa kebanyakan rancangan gagal memenuhi hasrat orang ramai oleh sebab pelaksanaannya tidak berjalan sa-bagaimana sa-mestinya. Satu rancangan perlu mendapat arahan² yang betul bagi mencapai tujuan² dan matlamat²-nya. Kerjasama orang ramai dan pegawai Kerajaan sangat-lah penting dalam perkara ini. Di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian Kerajaan bahawa apa yang penting bagi semua ra'ayat mengetahui ia-lah apakah yang dapat di-berikan oleh rancangan² itu kepada mereka dan apa-kah peranan yang patut mereka mainkan bagi menjayakan rancangan² itu. Pihak Kerajaan pula perlu memberi petunjok² kepada ra'ayat bagaimana menjayakan rancangan² itu dan Kerajaan Pusat perlu mendapat kerjasama Kerajaan Negeri dalam melaksanakan rancangan² itu. Sekian, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih.

Tuan Soh Ah Teck (Batu Pahat): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon untuk mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan Anggaran Belanjawan Tahun 1972 ini dan saya ingin berucap sa-patah dua kata dalam bahasa Inggeris, harap di-izinkan.

(Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, in any country whether developed, developing or underdeveloped the unpleasant task of raising money through taxation unfortunately falls mainly on the shoulders of Ministers of Finance or Treasury Secretaries, as the case may be. It is an arduous, thankless, unpleasant and unrewarding task. I am sure, Sir, that our Honourable Minister of Finance would be a far happier man if he were to be relieved of this responsibility or if he were to impose no taxation at all.

Year in and year out, Sir, we in this august House have to face the fact that taxation in some form or other is inevitable, more so in a developing country like ours, when we have set targets to achieve for the benefit of all and sundry in this beloved land of ours. Much has been said, Sir, by many Honourable Members in this House as to the merits

and demerits of the proposed form of taxation which our Honourable Minister of Finance has suggested.

I have to say, Sir, that while the proposed 5% Sales Tax is broad based as put to this House by the Honourable Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, there is every likelihood that the poorer section of the community would feel the pinch more than the luckier and wealthier class. But taking into consideration the assurance given by the Honourable Finance Minister in that essential commodities in the form of basic consumer goods such as rice, sugar, cooking oil, baby food, etc. would be exempted, I feel this would greatly help to cushion the impact of this tax on the poorer people.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty and would feel guilty conscious if I were not to mention the possibility that other forms of taxation such as an increase in the income tax rate of the upper income group and a higher level of taxation on all forms of gambling were not explored fully further by the Minister of Finance.

The paying of taxes, Sir, is an obligation which every resident of this country must fulfil. More so, it is a bounden duty of every loyal Malaysian if we were to expect and hope for the provisions of better amenities of life in the form of better administration, education, health and social services and above all security and peace of mind in the pursuit of our everyday way of life.

Undoubtedly, Sir, it is only natural that people abhor taxation in any form. But it is a price we have to pay in exchange for the privileges and benefits we get in return. When we consider the ever mounting costs for the upkeep of our security forces in their ever alert state of combating the evil elements in our midst which are frantically and persistently trying to subvert and destroy our society, and the increasing amount we have to spend for long term viable projects in development which would bring better income and a better standard of living to all our have-nots in order that we may have a more equitable, contented and balanced economic community, I feel, Sir, that this sacrifice in taxation is not too much to ask for.

Our Government, Sir, is a far-sighted and, if I may say so, a generous and compassionate one. While, on the one hand, facing the

formidable task of improving and bettering the standards of living of our people and at the same time trying hard to attract investments, both foreign and local, in order to create more industries and more jobs for our increasing number of youths who if not properly adjusted to the society would pose a serious threat to the very foundations of our Parliamentary democracy.

I am sure, Sir, any political party holding the reins of Government, now or in the future, would face a similar problem. Sir, let us not be just critical for the sake of criticising. Let us be constructive in our criticisms and give credit where credit is due. Let us look ahead and work for the well-being of all. In this context, Sir, I would appeal to all Honourable Members and indeed to every citizen in this country to make a determined and concerted effort not merely by words but to do so by deeds as well, to bring about a more happy and stable Malaysia wherein each and everyone of us could proudly say—I am a Malaysian, a citizen of that happy land of diverse cultures and races. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Haji Abdul Aziz bin Omar (Tumpat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² yang sedang dibahathkan ini. Di-dalam pada itu, izinkan saya memberi pandangan di-dalam beberapa perkara supaya pendapatan ra'ayat akan bertambah dan dengan sa-chara tidak langsung Kerajaan akan mendapat hasil yang lebih besar lagi. Akan tetapi orang ramai mesti-lah sedia mengurbankan wang itu sedikit sa-banyak. Sa-lepas di-ta'alok oleh penjajah sa-lama lebih kurang 500 tahun, negara kita telah merdeka sa-mula. Kita mesti-lah bersedia mempertahankan kemerdekaan ini buat sa-lama²-nya supaya anak chuchu kita tidak terjadi mangsa pula di-belakang hari. Maka dengan sebab itu sa-lain daripada usaha² menghapuskan anasir² subversive di-dalam negara kita, kita hendak-lah juga bersedia mempertahankan negara daripada serangan dan anchaman dari luar negeri ini berkehendakkan wang yang banyak.

Untuk maksud yang kedua ini, angkatan pertahanan atau tentera Malaysia mesti-lah di-peralatkan sa-chara moden dan realistic. Kita semua tahu, negara² yang telah menjadi mangsa di-dalam peperangan di-abad ini ia-lah negara² yang tidak mempunyai kereta²

kebal (tanks) yang memuaskan serta tidak mempunyai kapal² terbang fighter-bombers yang boleh memberi perlindungan kepada tentera di-darat dan di-laut.

Maka oleh yang demikian saya berpendapat sudah-lah tiba masa-nya bagi Kerajaan Malaysia, walau bagaimana sa-kali pun mesti-lah bersiap sedia dengan military hardware yang saya sebutkan ia-itu tanks dan fighter-bombers yang sa-habis² moden walau pun harga-nya mahal. Kejadian di-Timor Tengah atau Asia Barat mesti-lah menjadi satu pengajaran kepada kita. Maka dengan sebab itu chukai² mesti-lah di-kenakan. Buat sa-lama ini psychological warfare hanya ditujukan kepada kominis² dan penyokong² mereka untuk melemahkan semangat mereka itu. Kejayaan yang di-chapai di-dalam hal ini tidak memuaskan. Ini di-sebabkan oleh kerana psychological treatment yang diberikan kepada tentera² kita yang bersara tidak menchukupi. Ma'ana-nya kehidupan anggota² yang bersara tidak terjamin. Oleh yang demikian ada khabar mengatakan sabahagian daripada mereka ini telah berpaling tadah masuk ka-dalam hutan menjadi anggota kominis pula. Untuk mengelakkan kejadian ini, Kerajaan mesti-lah bersungguh² berikhtiar menchari jalan memberi jaminan hidup yang sempurna kepada mereka² ini. Mithal-nya kepada mereka² yang layak disambungkan sa-mula perkhidmatan-nya.

Yang kedua, membuat undang² supaya sungguh pun umur mereka sudah berlebehan dapat mereka memegang jawatan di-dalam pejabat² Kerajaan dan swasta. Ini ada-lah satu contoh² sahaja. Apa yang di-kehendaki ia-lah Kerajaan mengambil titek berat di-atas perkara ini, jangan-lah hanya melepaskan batok di-tepi tangga sahaja. Pada masa ini rompak dan lanun di-lautan Pantai Timor menjadi². Beribu² nelayan Pantai Timor telah di-ancham oleh keganasan mereka² ini. Sedeh-nya bukan sahaja di-rampas ikan², alat² perikanan dan motobot², jua banyak nelayan telah kehilangan jiwa di-dalam laut ini. Dengan sebab itu, saya minta kapal² peronda meronda ka-tempat² perikanan ini untuk memberi perlindungan kepada nelayan². Ini pun akan mengambil wang yang banyak maka chukai² mesti-lah di-kenakan.

Pada pendapat saya elok-lah Kementerian² yang berkenaan seperti Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, Kementerian Pertahanan dan Kementerian Pertanian dan

Perikanan membincangkan bagaimana-kah nelayan⁴ yang dhaif ini boleh di-beri kehidupan yang saimbang dengan ra'ayat² Malaysia di-lain² tempat. Walau bagaimana pun Kerajaan mesti-lah mengambil langkah menjadikan perikanan ini satu industri yang chukup moden dengan kapal² yang besar, alat² yang saintifik saperti mana yang di-buat di-negeri² Jepun, Canada dan Eropah. Boleh di-katakan pada tiap² bulan di-Pantai Timor khas-nya di-Kelantan ada kehilangan nelayan di-dalam laut, akan tetapi tidak ada satu Jabatan yang bertanggung-jawab untuk menchari orang yang hilang ini. Ra'ayat bersedia untuk pergi ka-laut untuk menchari si-malang ini. Motobot²-nya ada, akan tetapi mereka itu tidak mampu membeli minyak untuk ka-laut. Ini-lah yang menjadi kerumitan bagi pehak kita di-sana. Saya merayu kapada Kerajaan menyediakan satu peruntukan khas untuk kemalangan² ini.

Satu mata pencharian yang baharu telah munchul di-Kelantan ia-itu menanam pokok tembakau dan menjual daun²-nya. Beribu² ra'ayat telah mengambil bahagian di-dalam perusahaan ini dan mendapat nekmata serta menguchapkan shukor kapada Kerajaan Malaysia yang telah memberi galakan kapada perusahaan ini. Malang-nya pada tahun ini oleh sebab tersangat luas-nya ladang tembakau ini dan hasil-nya terlampau banyak, sharikat² yang membeli daun² tembakau ini tidak dapat membeli semua-nya. Berma'ana-lah peladang² akan mendapat kerugian yang mereka tidak mampu memikul. Saya merayu kapada Kerajaan supaya membeli daun² yang kering itu di-stockpile saperti mana yang di-buat untuk getah dan padi.

Berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua, ra'ayat Kelantan berpuas hati dan menerima kaseh kapada Kerajaan Perikatan kerana hendak memberi sa-berapa banyak ranchangan yang sesuai di-laksanakan di-negeri itu. Ini berma'ana-lah Kerajaan Pusat tidak akan menganak-tirikan Negeri² yang di-perintah oleh parti lain daripada Perikatan. Akan tetapi apa yang di-bimbangkan di-dalam perlaksanaan ranchangan ini hanya sa-golongan manusia sahaja yang akan mendapat faedah daripada ranchangan ini. Yang lain itu terbiar sahaja. Jadi saya berseru-lah kapada Kerajaan Pusat mengawasi betul² perlaksanaan ini supaya semua ra'ayat mendapat faedah daripadanya. Saya di-beri tahu bahawa PERNAS

akan melantek sa-buah perbadanan di-Kelantan menjadi sole agent di-dalam beberapa jenis perniagaan di-dalam negeri ini. Pada fikiran saya sa-kira-nya benar khabar ini, langkah ini tidak-lah sesuai pada semangat Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua di-mana di-kehendaki beberapa banyak ra'ayat mengambil bahagian di-dalam ranchangan² ini. Jikalau sole agency itu di-beri kapada satu perbadanan sahaja, maka empat atau lima orang sahaja yang akan menerima nikmat-nya. Maka oleh sebab wang yang banyak di-perlukan kerana menjalankan rayuan² saya ini, maka saya fikir suah tepat-lah pada masa-nya bagi kita menaikkan chukai² yang mana di-chadangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan ini. Sekian-lah sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Su Liang Yu (Bruas): (*Dengan izin*) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, every year we have a Budget and every year the Budget proposals are debated and finally approved. But last year's Budget was not presented to the House because of the NOC rule. So this year's Budget is the first year's Budget since the last General Election in 1969.

The Honourable Minister of Finance has presented the Budget and there are numerous increases in taxes such as preserved fruits and other tinned goods. Though the increased tax will not affect the rural people, it will affect one-third of the population of Malaysia who will be celebrating their New Year next month. I must oppose and condemn the imposition of additional taxation on these preserved fruits and other tinned goods, which are mainly imported from China and Taiwan.

Sir, the taxation on crockery, tableware and other articles has gone up from 15% to 50% and also a variety of motor vehicle parts to 35%. Obviously, they are necessary if Malaysian production is to be protected. But the proposals do not make the Budget to keep the cost of living down. All local produce, in spite of free taxation, are in fact dearer than the imported goods because the manufacturers or the producers are aware that they have a monopoly of the trade in the country because the Government had provided proper measures of tariff protection for them.

The 5% Sales Tax imposed either at the time of importation or when the goods are

sold or otherwise disposed of by the manufacturers, however, stirs anxiety, and this 5% is going to increase the cost of living and the consumers have to absorb the responsibility for this 5% Sales Tax. Though the Honourable Finance Minister had stated earlier in the House that this year's Budget is a mild Budget, you will remember and the people of the country will remember that secondary school fees went up, postage stamps to put on letters went up, vehicle licence fees went up and additional licence fees were required for special trades within the Road Transport Department; and hospital fees, contrary to the practice of modern democracies, were not abolished but they were increased by the Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what the Alliance had adopted in the last few years is a very cunning game. There is no increase in the Budget but they do it almost without the people knowing it. They will pass a regulation saying postage goes up, secondary school fee goes up and the land fee goes up.

The money specified in the Budget is specified for the expenditure to cover the whole field of administration and Governmental policy and it is my intention, therefore, to speak in some detail, though not at great length, on various Heads of the Budget.

I take the Ministry of Health first. And from the answer given by the Honourable Minister of Health in reply to my question, it is clearly shown that many doctors including specialists and surgeons had resigned from the Government Service mainly because they failed their Malay efficiency test and because of discrimination. It should immediately bring caution to the minds of the Government. What is the actual cause of their resignations? Is it that these doctors think they can make more money in the private practice? The answer is no, because some of the doctors had been in the Government Service for a very long time and will lose a lot of benefits if they resign from the Government Service. Therefore, the question arises why this is happening in the Medical Department?

Touching on the question of land matters, I strongly urge the Government to look into the land given to companies in Sungkai and Lower Perak and that the companies do confine to the regulations of the Land Code

to set up industries on the land allotted by the Government and not just simply dispose of the land to the public and earn enormous profit of a few hundred dollars an acre. The land was given to the companies to set up oil palm industries at the rate of \$54 per acre. But, before they could pay up the fees to the Government, the companies had already sold most of the land to the public under agreements. Sir, why did the public buy such land from the racketeering companies and what security could the companies assure the public of the land they had purchased? The simple reason is the public could not get the land they need and there is no alternative, so they consider a few hundred dollars is still cheap while not realising that the companies had made fantastic profits. Another reason is the Government cares more for the rich capitalists. How could the Government redress the economic imbalance between the haves and the have-nots if such is the attitude and policy of the Government? So I urge the Government to alienate more land to the landless irrespective of race or religion so that they could be self-employed and thus they will indirectly help the Government to solve the acute unemployment in the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, look at the unemployment in the country, after 14 years of independence the country is facing increased unemployment which could not be solved. What is the cause of unemployment and what are the remedies which the Government should have taken? First, you should have dealt with the unscrupulous trade unionists in this country, trade unionists who make trouble, who get people sacked from their jobs and then say, "I am sorry and this is all I can do for you. So, please go somewhere to look for a job." You have trade unionists of this type in the country who foster strikes, who are prepared for their personal fame and glory, to jeopardise the position of hundreds of workers on the estates and other places and then when they are in a lurch, leave them alone, trade unionists who do not have the funds to maintain the strikes and ultimately the strikes must fail and the workers suffer. Has the Government taken any steps to see that trade unions are properly advised? Is there any provision in the law for trade unions to be advised against unscrupulous trade unionists, and there are many in every field of trade unionism in this country because, unfortunately, it has become more

a mode of living for many of them than a mode of assisting the workers in this country.

Referring to the question of the Toll House in Slim River, Perak, the Government should not be too mean to consider only of revenue than causing a lot of inconvenience to the public to queue up under the sun for half a mile during the festive season. Though a dollar or fifty cents or twenty cents is only a small sum but the long queue is a nuisance and it is high time that the Government abolished the system of collection because such collections since the erection of the Toll House, I am sure, have exceeded the amount spent by the Government for straightening that road.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Road Transport Department in Ipoh needs to be looked after. The building is in a shaggy condition and from far one would mistake the building as it looks more or less like an American stable. The public queue up under the sun while waiting for their licences to be renewed. The public are there not for free cinema show but are there to pay taxes to the Government and so they should be treated like any other human beings. The Government should provide shade for them to protect them from sun ray and rain, and more appropriately, the Government should be generous enough to have a new plan for a new site to set up a building complex for the Road Transport Department in Ipoh so that all kinds of tests of vehicles, issuing of road tax and driving licences could be done in the same Department.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are about 400 new villages in the country and the population had increased tremendously since the formation of the villages but the area of the villages remain the same as twenty years ago. I would like the Government to look into the land shortage in the villages and expedite and approve applications for lands in the villages without further hesitation. Some of the applicants had waited patiently for more than ten years for their applications to be approved but all in vain, Sir. Now a new Ministry has been created to accommodate a rejected politician who nearly lost his deposit in the last General Election in 1969 at the State level, to look into the affairs of the villagers in the country. How could he command the respect of the 750,000 villagers when he could not convince the hearts of the people of Ipoh?

Anyway, I, for one, would like his Ministry:

- (1) to reduce the exorbitant fees levied by the Government for the conversion of TOLs into QTs.
- (2) to remove all the wire fencing which had been put up as a sort of punishment for the villagers in Ulu Kinta, Perak.
- (3) to expedite and approve all applications for dwelling lands in the new villages in view of increased population in the last two decades.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Press had given the new Ministry a lot of publicity and so a saying goes, "Good wines need no bush and good play needs no epilogue" and so an energetic and efficient Minister needs no publicity for he is paid to carry out his duty and not under obligations.

Tuan Khoo Peng Loong (Bandar Sibu): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Honourable Finance Minister's proposal to impose a gaming tax on players. This is the least painful of all. Although I am in full agreement with the principle of harmonisation of import and export duties between East and West Malaysia, I am rather perturbed by the effect of this resulting in an increase in the price of sugar which is accepted by all to be one of the essential commodities.

I beg to submit to the Federal Government for its serious consideration that concrete steps be taken to ensure that essential commodities such as rice, sugar, salt, cooking oil and certain types of common cloth are available at all times to the poorest section of the people at reasonably low price throughout Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am heartened to hear the Honourable Minister of Finance say in his Budget speech when referring to sugar and I quote:

"We have our own domestic refineries which are in a position to supply sugar to the entire Malaysian market."

And also the statement by the Managing Director of Central Sugar Berhad that there is no sugar shortage in Malaysia and the radio report that the retail price of sugar is 40 cents per kati. But how is it that sugar in Kuching and Sibu is being sold at sixty and

sixty-five cents per kati? What is the explanation of this? Will the Central Government ensure that orders for sugar placed by Sarawak importers with local refineries in West Malaysia are promptly met? In view of the extra freight, port and handling charges which will be incurred by importers in East Malaysia, I think the Government could, in compliance with the principle of assisting the have-nots, formulate certain measures to offset the disadvantages which we in East Malaysia suffer. One solution I venture to suggest may be price control or alternatively some form of Government subsidy. I know the State Coalition Government will co-operate fully in this regard. On account of security operations and curfew imposed in certain parts of the State, the people in these areas are not able to carry out their usual occupations normally. As a result the rural economy in this part is in a very bad way. The worst hit is Sibu and the Lower Rajang District where nearly all the rubber trees are old and becoming unproductive. I understand the State Coalition Government is actively looking into the possibility of bringing all these old rubber estates into some land development scheme whereby other cash-crops may be grown in each programme for diversification of agriculture. We look forward to the Federal Government's support and assistance. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera (Parit): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan mengenai Rang Undang² Perbekalan Tahun 1972, hanya dengan sa-chara ringkas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Bagus.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Yang pertama, dari semenjak ucapan² Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-dalam Parlimen ini atas kenaikan chukai untuk menampung perbelanjaan negara bagi tahun 1972 ini maka ra'ayat di-luar bandar terutama-nya di-kampung² berasa amat gelisah. Walau pun komen² yang telah di-keluarkan di-surat² khabar oleh Dewan² Perniagaan India atau juga Dewan Perniagaan Orang China, mengatakan chukai itu tidak memberatkan orang kampung, maka sa-imbang-lah apa yang di-chadangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan itu. Apa yang di-katakan mereka itu tidak benar. Berapa berat mata memandang, berat lagi bahu memikul. Kerana kedudukan orang² kampung hari ini di-luar bandar

amat menyedihkan. Hidup-nya di-dalam kemiskinan dan penderitaan—tidak ada lukisan untuk saya gambarkan, tidak ada bahasa untuk saya katakan bagaimana kesusahan-nya mereka itu pada hari ini. Dengan datang-nya musim tengkujuh, dengan datang-nya di-landa banjir, dan dengan datang-nya pembukaan sekolah (awal tahun) untuk membeli buku anak²-nya, pada hal mata pencharian mereka hanya bergantung dengan getah sa-mata², yang harga getah di-kampung 23 sen sa-kati, mereka terpaksa hidup.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi kita orang² di-bandar tidak dapat melihat bagaimana kesusahan ra'ayat di-kampung. Di-lihat di-panggung² wayang gambar penoh sesak manusia, di-kelab² malam penoh sesak dengan orang menchari hiburan, di-restoran² penoh manusia menghadapi makanan, tetapi ra'ayat di-kampung sa-hari sa-kali sahaja dapat makan nasi. Di-potong-nya getah pukol 6 pagi, pukol 3 petang getah itu maseh basah di-timbang dan di-jual. Mata saya sendiri menengok di-dalam kawasan saya yang penduduk-nya 76,000 lebih kurang, 70% daripada mereka itu bergantung hidup-nya dengan getah. Apabila kenaikan chukai ini di-ishtiharkan, amat-lah menyedehkan mereka. Mereka berkata:

Ranchangan Malaysia belum pun dapat,

Chukai sudah naik-nya chepat,

Berganda-ganda berlipat-lipat,

Kami marah jangan melompot.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesusahan² mereka itu tidak akan dapat di-atasi kerana tidak ada jalan pada hari ini dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua untuk menolong mereka. Hendak berniaga ketiadaan modal. Yang kedua, berchuchok tanam, tidak ada tanah. Di-negeri saya, Negeri Perak, tanah-nya luas, tetapi kebanyakan tanah di-berikan kapada swasta, di-berikan kapada kaum modal. Baharu² ini Kerajaan Perak telah memberikan 32,000 ekar lagi kapada Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad, 320 ekar dalam Majlis Bandaran Ipoh di-berikan kapada swasta untuk pembangunan rumah². 200 ekar lagi di-kawasan Buntong dalam bandaran di-berikan juga kapada swasta untuk pembangunan rumah. Apa-kah ma'ana-nya Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua itu yang di-katakan akan membawa bumiputra ka-dalam bandar untuk mense-suaikan diri dalam soal perniagaan jika

tanah² itu luchut, di-berikan kepada orang lain. Akhir-nya hanya gunung juga bertambah tinggi, bukit juga bertambah tinggi melangit, paya tinggal dengan paya-nya. Pada hal Kerajaan tidak tahu bahawa paya ini mengeluarkan padi, mengeluarkan hasil untuk mengisi perut ra'ayat di-seluruh negara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang ketiga-nya mereka hendak mengatasi kemiskinan itu dengan pergi ka-bandar menchari kerja sebagai buroh. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah berapa kali berchakap di-dalam Dewan ini tentang penderitaan buroh² daripada kaum bumiputra bukan hanya sahaja di-negeri saya bahkan di-seluruh Malaysia, tekanan² yang di-berikan oleh kaum kapitalis ia-itu atas perbezaan bangsa. Maka saya harap pehak Kerajaan akan melantek sa-orang Pesuruhjaya Buroh dari orang Melayu sendiri supaya dapat mengatasi masalaah ini dan menyiasat satu demi satu. Saya tidak-lah hendak memanjangkan persoalan buroh ini, kerana saya telah banyak kali berchakap mengenai-nya, nanti di-katakan oleh pehak Menteri Buroh bahawa saya hendak pablisiti pula. Tetapi ini-lah penderitaan buroh² kaum bumiputra di-seluruh bandar di-Malaysia ia-itu di-seluruh kilang² swasta, bahkan di-mana² kilang di-dalam negara ini.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benar Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah dua tiga kali membawa perkara ini, tetapi sa-lepas keterangan kita Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah berpuas hati kepada keterangan kita. Jadi saya fikir tidak-lah patut lagi Ahli Yang Berhormat membawa perkara saperti ini dengan tidak ada bukti, dan saya pandang berat perkara serious saperti ini.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak memberikan bukti sa-suatu dalam Parlimen ini tidak dapat oleh kerana orang yang tempat saya tanya itu dia tidak mahu datang ka-Parlimen. Chuma bisek sahaja. Jika saya bertanya di-hadapan Manager kilang itu orang itu akan di-buang. Ini-lah dia.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Macham mana Menteri hendak siasat, kalau tidak ada bukti, dia minta bukti. Elok jumpa Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri di-pejabat-nya boleh bisek².

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Baik, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab zaman sekarang zaman bisek.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika ini-lah masalaah yang rumit bagi penghidupan orang² di-luar bandar, baik pun di-kampung², baik pun di-squatter areas berlanjutan, maka akibat-nya akan burok kepada negara. Kerana orang kampung ada berkata:

Kalau kami terus menderita,

Kami ka-hutan pengganas serta,

Kami tetap memikul senjata.

Ini-lah wahai Menteri Kerajaan Perikatan,

Ahli Parlimen juga berkaitan,

Ra'ayat sakit menjeritan²,

Lekas kita bagi ubatan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengapa-kah sebab-nya

Tuan Hussein bin Haji Sulaiman: Minta penjelasan.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu minta penjelasan. Apa penjelasan yang di-kehendaki?

Tuan Hussain bin Haji Sulaiman: Dia chuba menggertak Kerajaan konon-nya kalau apa yang di-chakapkan itu tidak di-beri pertimbangan beliau bersama dengan pengundi-nya akan memikul senjata menyerang Kerajaan.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Dia buat pantun sahaja itu—pantun ya? Hendak membetulkan pantun-nya, tolong terangkan.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Dia salah faham. Saya menyampaikan sebab saya juga Ahli Parlimen. Bukan-kah saya katakan tadi Ahli Parlimen juga berkaitan termasuk dia. Saya menyampaikan sahaja, bukan pula saya hendak memikul senjata. Saya tahan orang itu, kalau dia melawan, saya mesti lawan, jangan dia menumbok saya sudah-lah.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah sebab perbelanjaan negara ini bertambah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun dan chukai di-naikkan. Pertama ada lagi Kementerian yang baharu di-tubuhkan. Mithal-nya Kementerian yang baharu kita dengar Kerajaan Penempatan Sa-Mula tentu berkehendakkan wang. Padahal kalau tidak ada Kementerian itu kawasan² penempatan itu memang ada sa-orang pegawai nama-nya

Pegawai Penempatan Sa-Mula yang di-lantek daripada bangsa China. Sekarang di-lantek lagi dengan Kementerian itu akan memakan belanja berjuta² ringgit sa-tahun. Itu juga tertanggung kepada negara. Itu sebab-nya tidak chukup.

Yang kedua ada lagi satu Kementerian di-tubuhkan, ia-itu Kementerian Muhibbah. Pada hal apa-kah faedah yang di-dapati daripada muhibbah ini. 500 tahun dahulu telah ada muhibbah di-antara orang China, orang Melayu, orang India dalam negeri ini tidak menjadi apa² balahan. Yang terbit perbalahan itu ada-lah daripada chuchok² bukan sahaja komunis, ini dia kaum kapitalis dalam negeri ini yang menghambakan tenaga² buroh yang tidak sa-imbang dengan tenaga. Ini juga memakan belanja yang banyak.

Yang kedua, Kerajaan melaborkan wang bagaimana yang kita dapat tahu masukkan wang ka-dalam sa-suatu swasta, masukkan wang pelabor ka-dalam sharikat² kapal. Jadi wang itu menjadi rugi. Baharu² ini kita dengar bagaimana Menteri Kewangan dan mengatakan Kerajaan telah pun melaborkan wang dalam sharikat perkapalan, maka kapal itu ada-kah kapal Haji yang kita dengar rosak selalu. Kalau itu-lah kapal-nya aniaya sangat, kapal yang kita beli kapal burok, di-sapu orang chat. Kita tengok pada chantek. Mengapa ini:

*Kerana kerja tidak bergerak,
Hendakkan chantek dengan segar,
Kaki chapek hidong bengkok,
Bila berjalan merangkak². (Ketawa)
Kita berkapal orang berkapal,
Kita pun hendak di-sapu chat, petang dan pagi,
Kita hendakkan Kijang dapat landak,
Duit negara juga rugi.
Beli Kapal untuk penompang,
Hendak belayar pergi ka-Jedah,
Punggul rebah belatok menompang,
Duit negara tidak berfaedah.*

Ini dia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Banyak-kah pantun ini? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada wang pelaboran kita juga membuatkan Suffian Report, menambah gaji mengikut tangga-gaji Suffian

Report, mengikut tangga-gaji Aziz Report. Dalam antara kenaikan gaji kaki-tangan Kerajaan ini, saya suka-lah merayu kepada Kerajaan dan Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil perhatian ada sa-golongan kaki-tangan Pasokan Keselamatan yang di-tinggal atau sengaja di-lupakan ia-itu hampir² 50 orang Inspektor Polis Sementara dalam tanah ayer ini yang berkhidmat di-Polis Hutan daripada tahun 1954 sa-hingga hari ini tahun 1971. 17 tahun mereka berkhidmat dengan tidak mendapat tangga-gaji di-panggil mereka Inspektor Polis Sementara juga. Pada hal mereka itu telah berkhidmat di-Sempadan Hutan Malaysia dan Thailand dan ada di-antara mereka itu ada chachat hari ini kaki-nya, tetapi tidak mendapat perubahan gaji. Orang sudah naik gaji sa-bagai polis tiga kali, melambak kereta Jepun, mark time juga tentang itu, maka patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil perhatian mereka itu sama ada di-masokkan ka-dalam jawatan tetap dengan alasan pengalaman² mereka berjuang menentang pengganas beberapa tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi satu menjadikan wang negara ini selalu tidak menchukupi Kerajaan telah salah-gunakan, ia-itu Kerajaan telah membelanjakan wang beratus juta ringgit untok sekolah rendah di-tanah ayer kita. Ada-kah Kerajaan tahu sekolah² rendah. Mithal-nya Sekolah² Tamil di-estate, Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan China di-satengah² daerah itu bahawa murid² yang mengaji itu bukan anak warganegara, bapanya bukan warganegara. Pada hal anak Malaysia, jiran tetangga kita Singapura tidak di-benarkan-nya anak bukan warganegara mengaji di-negeri dia. Boleh mengaji tetapi kena bayaran. Jika kita mengikut langkah dia itu bukan-kah duit kita terselamat dan kita dapat juga faedah. Yang ketiga . . .

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Tadi yang ketiga (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Ada satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Baha-gian yang kedua daripada yang ketiga.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Ini yang ketiga (*Ketawa*), Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-kah kita hendak mengatasi atas kenaikan chukai supaya tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat negeri ini. Pertama saya mengingatkan Kerajaan—bukan pula saya hendak mengajar buaya bernang—tetapi kalau terlupa

wajib saya mengingatkan Kerajaan berjimat-cherhat dalam satu² ranchangan supaya wang itu tidak terbuang sia². Dalam zaman sekarang ini banyak kita dapati jong pechah, yu kenyang. Erti-nya duit yang satu² itu tidak sampai kapada ra'ayat, maka hilang di-tengah jalan. Itu-lah saya minta.

Yang kedua-nya, naikkan chukai yang tidak

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Ini gustan (*Ketawa*). Ini tadi yang ketiga, ini balek yang kedua.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tidak. Ini yang kedua dalam soal ini tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Ketawa*). Yang kedua-nya, untuk mengatasi kenaikan chukai yang tidak menolong ra'ayat ini naikkan-lah segala chukai yang tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat yang miskin. Satu daripada-nya naikkan chukai taman² hiburan. Mithal-nya tiket wayang hari ini \$1.40 Kelas Satu naikkan \$1.80. Biasa-nya orang yang menengok wayang ini orang yang ada duit, orang yang miskin dia tidak menengok. Naikkan chukai kapada taman² hiburan.

Timbalan Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Chukai hiburan tidak termasuk dalam Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kedua naikkan barang² perhiasan persolekan perempuan, naikkan 50% chukai-nya. Ini bukan pakai orang miskin. Yang ketiga, chandu di-beri chukai, ini mendatangkan faedah kapada negara. Chandu yang di-seludup beratus² ribu ringgit dalam negara ini, jika di-beri chukai masuk dalam negeri ini duit dapat chandu pun di-jual.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Saya minta penjelasan. Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mempersetujui chadangan Yang Berhormat itu supaya di-kenakan chukai chandu, ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu daripada wakil PAS hendak menjadi ejen menjual chandu dalam negeri ini (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Kalau Kerajaan bagi peluang kapada saya, saya boleh jual chandu (*Ketawa*), sebab judi boleh di-buka dalam negara ini, chandu apa ta' ubah-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam negara kita sekarang sudah chukop untuk menjawab wakil dari Muar Utara. Pertama judi sudah

ada dalam negara, yang kedua arak sudah ada dalam negara, yang ketiga tuak sudah ada, untuk menchukopkan-nya yang keempat chandu, yang kelima pelachoran, lima ini di-beri oleh Kerajaan sama-lah, saimbang dengan Rukunegara (*Ketawa*) dan ra'ayat boleh berdiri di-tengah², maka yang menghukum-nya Allah ta'alah, keputusan-nya akan timbul—ini dia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah dia chadangan² saya untuk mengatasi chukai² supaya tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat, sa-lain daripada yang saya kata tadi ia-lah Kerajaan mesti menaikkan chukai kapada bangunan² yang baharu di-dirikan di-dalam bandar² dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Mithal-nya ada sa-buah bangunan hendak di-dirikan 10 tingkat, berapa capital-nya—\$1 juta, ambil 1%, bila siap bangunan itu dia mesti membayar chukai. Ini juga akan menambahkan chukai negara dengan tidak menyusahkan ra'ayat.

Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi sa-kali saya mengingatkan atas kesusahan ra'ayat² di-kampung, kasehan menengok ra'ayat di-kampung.

Sambut merdeka berpekek melaong,

Do'a di-bacha tangan di-kampung,

Orang dapat isi,

Dia dapat tempurong (Ketawa).

Di-sambut-nya merdeka apa yang dapat,

Senyum lonjak dengan lompat,

Di-kandung chichir di-kerja tidak dapat,

Di-negara-nya sendiri dia merempat.

Terima kaseh.

Dr Chen Man Hin (Seremban Timor): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Honourable Minister of Finance, the 1971 Budget of last year marked the beginning of a new economic era for the country, implying that it would be the beginning of a boom and a shining economic future. All of us would like to see the country vibrating and throbbing with activity and taking big strides towards economic health and wealth. But let us examine the economic indicators which give a picture of the economic health of the country, as to whether the economy is in malaise or zooming forwards.

In 1971 the gross national product, or GNP, is estimated to have grown by nearly

5%, at current market prices. However, this has fallen from 6.3% in 1970, and an even bigger fall from 9.8% in 1969. The gross per capita income of \$1,100 is a far from impressive advance from \$1,080 in 1970 and \$1,040 in 1969.

In the overall balance of payments accounts the surplus in 1971 was \$215 million, a far cry from the surplus of \$586 million in 1969. The redeeming feature is the total external reserves amounting to \$2,870 million, but this is, again, clouded by the large public debt of \$5,000 million or more.

Despite reassurances from the Finance Minister, the picture of unemployment is very gloomy. Government labour circles say the figure is about 150,000, but trade union circles say it is closer to 300,000 or more.

As for cost of living, no one takes the Government's price index seriously, least of all, the ordinary housewife. She will not comprehend that the cost of living index has increased only by 2% in 1971, as stated by the Finance Minister, when she sees the purchasing power of her money shrinking visibly with increases in the price of milk, sugar, cooking oil and meat. The price of a loaf of bread may not have changed but the size is smaller and the weight lighter.

Viewed from the point of growth, employment and cost of living, the performance of the economy has been disappointing. With a laggardly growth rate, unemployment will increase rather than decrease, and the problem is compounded by a rise in the cost of living.

The economy must move and move quickly, and not leisurely like a sailing boat. A fresh approach and new methods must be employed, as the old tactics have failed to lay firm foundations for providing more opportunities for the have-nots.

I propose to give some measures to boost the economy of the country.

1. The economy being in a state of recession and massive unemployment, bold measures are required. Not only must growth be stimulated but full employment must be the main target. There shall have to be high public and private expenditure on investments to reverse the recession into a thriving and throbbing economy. This the Government is doing, as it has slated \$1,334 million for development expenditure.

There shall also have to be reduced taxation so as to release more money for investment spending and to lower the cost of living and thereby allow the consumer to have more money to spend on goods. Unfortunately, the Government is doing just the contrary. A new tax, the Sales Tax, is being imposed. It is going to be as infamous and unpopular as the ill-fated Turnover Tax of a few years ago. This 5 per cent tax on goods other than essential ones is going to raise prices on a broad front, and will affect the people in the lower income bracket most. It will take a larger fraction of the income of low income people, but only a small fraction of the earnings of high income people. The tax is unfair and unequal. Even in developed countries where incomes are generally higher, a general Sales Tax is frowned upon, because it is considered a 'regressive' tax.

Moreover, this tax is more likely than not to raise the cost of living and thereby affect consumer spending, which in turn will affect the demand for goods, factories will slow down production, the economy will slow down and more unemployment will result.

The Sales Tax must be withdrawn because it is regressive and it poses the danger of slowing down economic growth.

From the moral viewpoint, this tax, because it affects the poor more, must not be implemented. Already many families with an income of \$200 per month or less, are living below the poverty line, and are in debt. This tax will further increase their burden and therefore increase their debts.

The D.A.P. therefore calls upon the Honourable Finance Minister to withdraw the Sales Tax.

The Sales Tax is estimated to net in \$84 million in revenue. Surely, the Honourable Minister could think of other ways to raise revenue or he could have a second look at the Budget and prune off those areas where spending is unproductive or wasteful.

2. At this crucial point in the economic development of the country, it is imperative that every cent of public money be conserved and spent only on investment spending. Every public servant and, of course, Ministers should by now have attuned their minds to this line of thinking. And yet there are examples of waste.

Ministers go on what are euphemistically called business trips to various parts of the world. Are these really necessary? Must every trip be led by a Minister and a delegation of secretaries? I would suggest that every trip be scrutinised by the Treasury before approval is given. In the light of the Sales Tax, pointless trips are positively sinful. And this applies to those 'lawatan sambil belajar' trips organised by State Governments, who incidentally receive Federal grants also.

For 1972, \$500 million have been allocated for security expenditure. Everyone realises the need for security spending, but the issue is at what point will the spending be considered wasteful, unproductive and a bottomless pit for much needed capital. There are examples in the world, where military spending has caused ruin to economy. A recent case in point is the United States where her military spending in Vietnam was a main cause in balance of payments difficulties, resulting in world-wide repercussions, and recession in developing countries as well, Malaysia included. Malaysia suffered also, and our commodity export prices are at an all-time low. Prune down our security expenditure and the Sales Tax may not be necessary.

To keep security expenditure down and away from the critical level, the D.A.P. proposes that:

- (a) more attention be paid to the political, cultural and social problems in the country and keep away from the emphasis on military spending;
- (b) a citizen army be organised to supplement the regular professional component because in a citizen army there is available on call a reservoir of trained men who are normally engaged in civilian activities and therefore pose no financial burden to the country.

The defence problem is largely a political problem. No amount of military hardware can break the guerillas' will to fight. To win the hearts and minds of the people, jobs, social amenities and political fairness are the answers.

3. *Diversification of agriculture*

With rubber price at an all time low, the poignant need for diversification is all too obvious. There have been attempts made to

diversify, but the pace should be quickened. The machinery for research is there—Rubber Research Institute, Mardi and Institute for Scientific Research. By now, a report should be compiled on the different crops for planters and smallholders to choose and achieve economic returns. More information on the feasibility of planting, say, cocoa, tobacco, corn, soya bean, etc. should be disseminated to the public.

Many a smallholder and planter is faced with the dilemma of the type of crop to plant on old rubber land since rubber is at a low price. An advisory service, which is based on research data gathered by the various agencies, should be provided to these people.

On oil palm planting, it is necessary to assist smallholders to help them diversify by converting part of their old rubber land into oil palm planting, in the form of oil palm replanting scheme and erection of palm oil factories at central places. It will be appreciated that many are chary of going into oil palm because of the high cost of putting up palm oil processing factories. An Oil Palm Board on the lines of the Malayan Rubber Corporation which manages the SMR factories, could be set up to encourage oil palm planting amongst smallholders.

4. *Industrialisation policy*

To absorb the unemployed, a quicker pace of industrialisation is necessary. True, Rome was not built in a day. But the large backlog of unemployment and the thousands which enter the labour market each year are pressing factors.

The Honourable Minister claimed that FIDA approvals increased from 40 to 334 projects with a proposed called-up capital of \$450 million between 1968 to 1970. Good, but may I know how many of these are starters and how many are non-starters?

For more rapid industrialisation, the factories should be export-orientated. The success stories of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan with small populations should be emulated. More export incentives and vigorous export promotion techniques should be employed. On the other hand, to emphasise import substitution will limit growth, and the people will be forced to buy goods at higher prices, and thereby increasing the cost of living. Housewives complain that sugar and milk are dearer than before. Construction

managers complain that pipes and iron-mongery are dearer, and they have to make do with inferior quality goods. Import substitution is not the answer for rapid industrialisation, full employment and price stability.

The Honourable Minister of Finance said that export earnings have gone down because of low prices for commodities. The answer lies in more exports of manufactured goods, which in 1971 earned only \$600 million or 12% of total exports. If the Honourable Minister follows an import substitution policy by increasing tariff rates, then his intention to boost exports of manufactured goods will not be realisable.

The only valid reason for the higher tariffs is protection of infant industries which need protection to become viable. Against this are:

- (i) Tariff walls will also be similarly imposed on our exports to other countries, and thereby dampen freer trade because we want freer trade. With freer trade, higher world production is made possible, and all countries with different standards of living will profit by free trade.
- (ii) Tariff protection is more often than not a cover for special benefits to certain pressure groups who have everything to gain at the expense of the consumer.

(I refer, of course, to the industrialists).

No, Sir, the way to rapid industrialisation with full employment is through export-orientated industries encouraged with export incentives, and not dragged down by high tariffs which encourage industries to wear diapers all the time—to be babies all the time.

5. *Efficiency of management*

With all the money apportioned for development, it is distressing to know that the implementation capacity has fallen far short of the target in 1971. There must be a tightening up of discipline and efficiency among Ministers and Government executives. After 15 or more years of Alliance rule, middle age has begun to set in, and there is a good amount of middle age spread or what is commonly known as the "spare tyre" around the waist. Now the occasion is imperative for the administration to be develop-

ment orientated and gear itself for the tremendous task ahead. All the fat in the administration must be cut away, and leave only tough lean muscle to do the work.

I quote two examples whereby there is a shortage of efficiency in the Government management. One example is, why, may I ask, is the implementation capacity falling short of targets? Because the Government is not using its human resources to the fullest extent. There are today talented people, qualified people, waiting to be employed; thousands of them—5,000 to 8,000 engineers, accountants, technicians, electrical engineers and what-have-you—waiting to be employed, but because their qualifications are not recognised, they waste their time and take on odd jobs while you have projects costing millions of dollars waiting to be implemented. I therefore call upon the Government to seriously consider employing Malaysians who have come back from universities in Taiwan (Formosa), the Nanyang University and from universities from other parts of the world, by recognising their degrees.

The other example of Government inefficiency is the present sugar scarcity in the market, which shows how soft and ineffective the Government is. The prospects of more profits with the 5% Sales Tax and other Budget taxes have prompted sugar refineries, wholesalers and retailers to withhold sale of sugar to the people. The shortage is artificial and motivated by greed. What is surprising is that the situation of scarcity is allowed to continue. Something must be done to ensure a steady supply to the harassed housewife. Positive steps must be taken. The Minister of Trade and Industry should call the people in the sugar business together and tell them to co-operate. I am glad to read in the papers today that assurances have been given by manufacturers of sugar, wholesalers and retailers, but on the ground level there is still scarcity of sugar. The housewife still cannot get her sugar! That is the point. So you must deliver the sugar, otherwise all these assurances come to nought. Of course, it would be better in the ultimate if the 5% Sales Tax is withdrawn, as it is unequal, regressive and is causing havoc in the market. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Tuan Lim Pee Hung (Alor Star): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make some observations on the new taxes introduced by the Honourable Minister of

Finance. Bearing in mind the need for additional revenue to meet the commitments with the implementation of the Second Malaysia Plan and the Suffian and the Aziz Reports it has become necessary to raise funds from sources which are only open to the Government, and that is, by taxes. Therefore if we look and study closely, the whole process is a vicious circle and as such one must be prepared to accept the saying of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" and *vice versa* and if this is accepted, then this move by the Government is inevitable.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the proposed five per cent. Sales Tax has created confusion in the minds of the lower income group as to how they will be affected, and I say they will be affected in one way or another—even with the exemption on the essential commodities. Therefore, if I may, I would like to suggest that a direct form of taxation will be more acceptable and clear-cut, like the gambling tax. I am sure the lower income group would have no grouse at all and if I may say so the 5% levy on gambling tax should be increased to 25% as this figure would be more realistic in discouraging gambling on the one hand and at the same time getting more revenue from those who can afford it. Similarly also by increasing further the duties on alcohol, malt liquors, cosmetics and other luxury items which one can do without.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree the items mentioned will not meet the required additional revenue unless new suggestions or ideas are proposed, and in this context, may I suggest that the Government try to increase the number of taxpayers. In other words, by creating opportunities for all citizens of all races in the country by providing land for development, agriculture, farming, etc., thereby creating a new breed of contributors with new income who will eventually be the new taxpayers in addition to the existing taxpayers and they will enlarge the number of taxpayers to provide the additional revenue yearly. In this way, we hope that in the not too distant future we will have enough revenue to meet all the commitments and make further progress in achieving better living standards for our citizens without having to rely on introducing new taxes every year.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think you will agree with me that at the moment we have enough types of taxes and the time has come for us to

widen the bases by creating more new taxpayers, and in this respect, I am sure we are moving in the right direction by the implementation of the Second Malaysia Plan which will not only benefit the "haves" but also the "have-nots" in the form of restructuring the economic imbalance now prevailing in our society. For this, we have to congratulate our Prime Minister for his far-sightedness and in order to make the Second Malaysia Plan a success, I would like to call upon all Malaysians to make further sacrifices in the hope that all Malaysians will benefit from this venture which is being undertaken now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, very much also depends on the price stability of our natural produce. The foreign policy of our Government, that is we will trade with every country irrespective of their political ideologies, will bear fruit in the not too distant future because by being neutral in our outlook the chances of survival in the present competitive world markets will give us the edge over other countries in trade, which we need so badly. Whilst on this point, I would urge the Honourable Minister of Trade and Industry to exploit the situation by wooing the Government of the People's Republic of China, a country with over 700 million population, to buy more of our natural produce especially now that we have established some form of trade relations. A lot of countries who are trying to trade with the People's Republic of China have found difficulties and obstacles. As our Minister of Trade and Industry has rightly said in this House, trade or investment is like a rich widow, and I think it is time that our Minister of Trade and Industry, who is still young and capable, seized this opportunity to win over this rich widow, which will benefit our country especially in the export trade which is vital and important to the economy of our country. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Mustapha bin Hussain (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil sedikit bahagian dalam perbahathan atas Rang Undang-² Perbekalan tahun ini. Berkenaan dengan chukai² yang di-naikkan dan perbelanjaan yang di-chadangkan, saya fikir pada keseluruhannya ada-lah berpatutan dan realistic. Budget ini kapada saya jikalau tidak salah ada-lah berpatutan dan sechuchok pergerakan dasar ekonomi baharu dan akan memberi banyak faedah kapada ra'ayat lagi lebeh daripada beban-nya. Oleh

yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Budget ini, tetapi saya berasa wajib saya membuat sedikit ulasan di atas dua tiga dasar² Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan dasar luar negeri Konsep Perkecualian Asia Tenggara ia-lah amat penting sa-kali. Konsep ini ia-lah satu konsep yang bersejarah yang di-mula² oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita. Tuan yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-fahamkan bukan senang dapat persetujuan daripada negeri² ASEAN yang lain. Walau pun kejayaan setakat dikelarasi Kuala Lumpur, kejayaan itu ia-lah chemerlang bagi Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita dan mudahan² di-masa hadapan saya harap dengan bijaksana beliau dan diplomasi lemah-lembut Konsep Perkecualian akan mencapai tujuan² yang di-chita². Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang boleh menghalang kejayaan konsep itu ia-lah pengkalan² tentera asing di-dalam negeri kita dan di-dalam negeri ASEAN. Yang saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pengkalan² itu ia-lah bertujuan menentang kapada perkembangan negeri China Kominis dan saya tidak boleh harap China Kominis akan memberi jaminan kapada konsep itu untuk kejayaan-nya, dan lagi baik saya menhadangkan kapada Kerajaan pengkalan² tentera asing di-negeri kita di-tolak keluar semua sa-kali.

Berkenaan dengan dasar luar negeri juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menyentuh sedikit atas peranan Kerajaan kita di-Bangsa² Bersatu. Saya rasa kita patut menhadangkan atau melobikan anggota² di-dalam badan dunia itu supaya kuasa veto di-hapuskan sama sa-kali. Barangkali 25 tahun dahulu peratoran atau veto itu ada guna-nya, tetapi sekarang peruntukan itu telah di-salah-gunakan oleh sa-tengah² negeri dan Charter Bangsa² Bersatu harus di-pindahkan sedikit sesuai dengan keadaan zaman.

Bersangkut dengan dasar luar negeri juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah Peratoran Pertahanan Lima Negara yang konon-nya memainkan peranan yang penting untuk mempertahankan negeri kita. Bagi pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir peratoran ini tidak ada apa² guna-nya pun sa-lain daripada memberi kemudahan² kapada negeri yang bersangkut dengan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin bertanya siapa-kah yang boleh menjadi musuh kita yang kita hendak menahan itu sa-lain daripada negeri² ASEAN tidak ada negeri lain

yang boleh menjadi musuh kita hanya negeri China Kominis sahaja. Saya fikir sa-siapa pun tidak boleh mimpi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Lima Negara ini boleh menahan jikalau naga dari utara itu serang masuk negeri kita.

Dalam pergerakan menentang pengganas kominis dalam negeri peratoran² ini tidak boleh di-gunakan. Jikalau sa-suatu negeri ASEAN berpaling tadah peratoran² ini juga tidak boleh di-gunakan. Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya anggap perjanjian Lima Negara ini ia-lah secharek kertas sahaja yang boleh melalaikan tugas pertahanan kita dan mungkin menjatuhkan maruah kita sa-bagai satu negeri yang merdeka.

Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dengar hadiah² sabre jet di-beri kapada Tentera Udara di-Raja kita. Nampak-nya kita ada bertuah sedikit. Tetapi apabila kita mengkaji sa-chara dalam, saya fikir ada udang sa-balek batu. Oleh kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya tidak salah, kita terpaksa membeli barang² dan perkakas² untuk maintenance kapal² terbang tersebut daripada negeri yang menghadihkan-nya. Cost² maintenance ini sudah lebeh daripada harga jet itu dalam masa sa-tahun. Sabre² jet ini ada-lah di-tinggalkan jauh oleh zaman, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan laju-nya ia-lah suku daripada laju kapal² jet moden sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau Sabre jet ini bagus kenapa negeri yang menghadihkan-nya gunakan Mirage dan tidak lagi gunakan sabre itu. Hakikat-nya, saya fikir terbukti sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita kaji sedikit di-atas peperangan udara dalam perang Pakindo baharu² ini, kita boleh dapat sedikit sa-banyak pelajaran berkenaan dengan kapal² Sabre jet ini atau F. 86 yang di-katakan menjadi sitting ducks di-langit Benggal. Lebeh baik kita sendiri beli Jet Mirage atau Harrier.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya saya menyentuh sedikit atas dasar pelajaran di-mana ada berbagai² kerumitan. Satu daripada-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah masaalah kekurangan murid² Melayu di-dalam bidang sains. Bagi pendapat saya sebab-nya ia-lah peratoran atau sistem yang ada sekarang di-mana perpisahan ka-arrah bidang sains dan bidang sastera di-lakukan sa-lepas LCE di-perengkat Tingkatan IV. Saya fikir peratoran

ini patut di-hapuskan sama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Biarkan semua murid² belajar sampai kelulusan SC atau SPM. Sa-lepas itu sa-siapa yang ingin belajar sains atau sastera, baharu mereka belajar dalam kelas² khas sa-panjang sa-tahun atau dua, dalam apa yang di-namakan Preparatory Class atau Pre-university Courses. Dengan chara ini, saya perchaya masalaah kekurangan pelajar² Melayu dalam bidang sains dan teknologi akan menjadi masalaah kelelahan. Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun (Batang-Lupar): Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking on the Supply Bill, 1972, I wish to touch on a few points and bring the attention of this House to the sufferings of the people in Sarawak, especially those in the ulu areas.

This is the ninth year since Malaysia was formed. Since then, our people have had time to realise whether they were really fortunate or not and I intend to briefly outline here what had so far happened to have caused our present situation.

When Malaysia was only one year old, we were confronted by Indonesia and the brunt of the problems were faced by Malaysians in Sarawak, especially those along the Indonesian/Malaysian border. With the end of Confrontation, Sarawak suffers troubles by militant communism and still it is the interior people in the ulu, remote areas of Sarawak who are suffering the most. Ever since the Confrontation, they have suffered unending curfews which restricted them from the performance of their daily routines. This curfew is still on for these already suffering people till today, especially in places along the border like Engkilili, Batu Lintang, Undop, 2nd Division, since 1964. Imagine the plight of these people.

They are grumbling to themselves, and this is very dangerous. They used to say, "Not even during Rajah Brookes' time, or even during the Japanese Occupation and the colonial days had we been suffering so much for too long under curfew restrictions".

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, what has the Government done for these people. They are Malaysians like us also. There are so much of development projects given by the Government; feeder roads linking main roads to longhouses and other developments. But

there are still none to be seen in their areas. So what are these people thinking? We must make an effort to see that these border people, living on the border of poverty, are given their rightful shares in our development efforts. Let us not neglect them any more, or else they will fall easy prey to undesirable propaganda. I therefore call upon the Government to set up a Commission of Inquiry into the plight of these forgotten Malaysians in Sarawak's border areas.

In Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, there are only about one million people spread sparsely, in some cases, over an area almost the size of West Malaysia. Surely the Government can do a lot more than is being done for only about one million people? For instance, the expenditures incurred by our Armed Forces, and most of them are posted in town centres, could have been used to help these people. In fact, some of these idle military personnel should be used to implement development projects in these remote areas. In fact, Sir, Sarawak should be allocated two or three times as much development expenditure than the other States because of its size and less-developed state. I do not deny that there are developments in Sarawak, but such projects tend to be in the towns and near town areas and not in the remote border areas.

Now, these forgotten people are not only angry because of the high price of sugar or the very low price for their rubber. They are also angry because of the general high prices of other commodities they have to buy from the bazaars, after having travelled so far over difficult jungle tracks and hilly country—most of the time unsafe. I therefore implore the Government to give serious consideration to give more money to Sarawak for making more feeder roads to the many places in the border areas.

The high cost of living had taken a very drastic turn in Sarawak. The able-bodied young men came down to get passes to Brunei, Singapore and Indonesia, because of the lack of employment. Rubber gardens are not worth tapping anymore and are therefore neglected. As more and more tourists come into Sarawak, more and more of them go into the interior. The impression they will see will be almost empty longhouses. The answer they will get from these interior people is that Malaysia is too hard to live in, with low rubber prices and very dear

commodities. We have always projected an image for Malaysia as that of a thriving and busily developing Nation. But when these tourists return to their own country, they will know that not in all Malaysia is the image true, that in the hidden interior, it is on the contrary. Now all our efforts will come to nothing and a true picture has already been imprinted in the minds of our visitors across the seas.

I have also noticed, Mr Speaker, Sir, that when Honourable Members of this House speak about Sarawak, most of them who do not come from that State knew very little about Sarawak. Those from Sarawak on the Government side are often reluctant to speak for some reason and this only leaves us from the Opposition from Sarawak to speak on Sarawak matters in this House. I suggest that no further delay be made to send more West Malaysia MPs to Sarawak, not only during election time, but during other time, so that when they come back to Kuala Lumpur and speak in this Dewan Ra'ayat, they will present correct pictures of our problems in Sarawak. Otherwise, apart from the Opposition, we will hear only distorted and veiled pictures of what is happening there.

Recently, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Coalition Government put forward a Land Amendment Bill in Council Negri which was later passed. This Bill enables natives to borrow from Government or semi-Government bodies for development projects guaranteeing their titled lands against such loans. But the problem in Sarawak, Sir, is that so many of the natives have land under customary rights and without title. Only a small minority near the towns have titled land, so that this Land Amendment Act can only benefit a very few of the natives while the great many number of natives cannot obtain any benefit at all under this new Act.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I therefore urge the Government to consider carefully before implementing the Sales Tax in Sarawak and harmonising sugar import duties into Sarawak. There will be an outcry and this is where the trouble will begin. If, by any chance that the new blanket tax is to be pushed through—and I hope Honourable Members will support me too—we in Sarawak should not be made to pay for this additional tax. This will only add more oil to already troubled waters in Sarawak. Thank you.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): (*Dengan izin*) January 6, 1972 will indeed be another milestone in the history of our young and developing Nation. It is an unforgettable day when the Honourable Finance Minister delivered in this House an unprecedented Budget speech highly coloured with the new Sales Tax. Immediately after and in a few days to come, Malaysians from every walk of life and from every far corner of this country will be suffering from the administrative effect of this Budget. There is an apparent sense of uncertainty, confusion and frustration amongst the people everywhere, especially among the vast silent majority in the lower income group.

The Budget will no doubt reflect the trend of things to come. Just about a year ago, Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysians applauded the pronouncement of the New Economic Policy to bridge the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots". The people were flooded with high hopes and great expectations and now, Sir, these hopes and expectations are being dashed to the ground. The new measures, especially the blanket Sales Tax will worsen the existing earning gap between the haves and the have-nots, and between the town and urban population and the rural and ulu dwellers. Oh! What a long span of gaps is to be bridged.

Essential commodities are now becoming essentially luxury goods which only the rich few can afford. Imagine, for example, Mr Speaker, Sir, in the remote rural areas and ulu areas of Sarawak and, perhaps, most Honourable Members are not aware of, the price of sugar is about eighty cents per kati. I know of a place where it is even \$1 a kati. This sounds fantastic, but it is true. Yet, the Finance Minister, Mr Speaker, Sir, has seen it fit to increase the import duties on sugar into Sarawak from West Malaysia just to harmonise tariffs. Imagine the great sacrifice the poor rural and ulu dweller has to make for the sake of harmonisation. On top of this, Mr Speaker, Sir, the price of rubber per kati in far flung areas can only fetch twenty cents and now they will undoubtedly suffer another 5% at the base Sales Tax which, when put into practice, will amount to about a quarter of the actual price in addition.

It is, therefore, regrettable, Mr Speaker, Sir, at this stage of this country's development and our efforts to develop our country, the silent vast majority of the population who

form the Nation are asked to further tighten their already too tight belt. At the same time, the Ruling Party in power becomes more and more sensitive with each sitting of this august House to criticisms made in good faith by the Opposition when they point out the faults, defaults and empty promises made to the people by and for the Government. A recent example of such a sensitive attitude was manifested last month. I had spoken on the Motion by the Honourable Minister for National and Rural Development presenting the Development Estimates. All the while an Honourable Member had kept really silent, but upon my return to Sarawak, this Honourable Member publicly in the local Press derided and challenged me and inferred that I was stupid. He went on further to state that what I had spoken in this House was merely for cheap propaganda. Mr Speaker, Sir, during that particular speech of mine I was beseeching the Federal Government in my capacity as an elected representative of the people to give better treatment to Malaysians in Sarawak. I was suggesting some remedial measures that the Government should take to tackle our problems so that Sarawak should not be the weak link in the Malaysian armour and its defence from the undesirable elements who are now rampant in Sarawak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have another point to bring to the attention of this House which I feel has great relevance. The Honourable Member for Padawan had disparaged the Opposition recently during his speech on this present Budget for having pointed out the faults, defaults and empty promises made by the Coalition Government in Sarawak. He had even aimed his accusation at the Opposition in Sarawak for mounting similar sentiments with the underground communists there. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, for the sake of the security and the mounting expenditure incurred in this sector and for the sake of the already suffering people, I wish to ask, "Why is there an apparent increase in constant ambushes by the communists on our security forces?" Something must be wrong somewhere and perhaps the Honourable Member for Padawan may enlighten us on this seeing that some of his party members are amongst those arrested and even some had publicly confessed and are now still holding high ranks in the SUPP.

In Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, conditions and mentalities of our people are far

different from that in West Malaysia. They are mainly illiterate in the rural areas, simple people with simple faith and also easily swayed by glib politicians. The Coalition Government had constantly claimed that it is dynamic but it has so far not been dynamic enough to win the hearts and the minds of the people. Our simple, poor farmers are still suffering and will undoubtedly continue to suffer as more and more taxes are being burdened on their too over-burdened shoulders. Therefore, we from the Opposition will continue without fear or favour to point out these sufferings of the people and point out the defects in any proposed remedies by the Government. We will not be afraid, as a responsible and Constitutional Opposition, to point out the faults and the defaults of the Government in the hope that the people will benefit and the country will not suffer.

The Coalition Government in Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, is too sensitive to criticisms. In their failure to deliver the goods and fulfil their promises, they always blame the State Alliance Government previously under Dato' Ningkan for not having done much for the people. This kind of negative approach, Sir, is retrogressive rather than progressive and should be curbed immediately for the sake of the people. This is because the people of Sarawak had looked up with great hopes and expectations towards the many promises made.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, with the measures as included in the Budget, our Malaysians in the State will be suffering more. We must not forget that what is essential in Sarawak may not be essential in West Malaysia. When you consider the flimsy nature of the existing dialogue between the State and the Federal Governments in the Sarawak context, this can become a very worrying factor. To quote an example, I will name the essential commodities for Sarawak which may not be essentials for West Malaysia. In Sarawak, Mr Speaker, Sir, travel is done mostly by rivers. Many of the rural natives therefore, use outboard engines and petrol. Therefore, these, too, are also essential commodities in the sense that they are widely used by the poor struggling rural people. Any increases in the taxation of these two commodities will greatly affect the rural people. In fact these people had to pay for one gallon of mixed benzine at a price of \$2.50-\$2.80 in the remote areas. Some places I know they pay up to \$3 for each gallon of petrol.

Therefore, in conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I earnestly urge the Honourable Finance Minister to consider the wisdom of introducing the Sales Tax especially in Sarawak, in harmonising the tariff on sugar into the State. Surely there are other ways and means which could be less painful for the people. Thank you.

PENANGGOHAN

Usul

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sekarang.

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN

PERBINCHANGAN POLITIK DAP— PENGHARAMAN POLIS

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, at the end of last year, DAP Malacca organised political discussions in our premises at Jalan Munshi Abdullah in Malacca town for members and supporters to heighten their political consciousness and allow an exchange of views on the political, economic and social problems of the country.

The Malacca police however frustrated the holding of these political discussions on the ground that as these political discussions are open to non-party members of the public, we will need a police permit and the police will have the right to attend these political discussions and tape-record the proceedings.

Is there anything which is more undemocratic and authoritarian than this? Does this mean that if the DAP Malacca wants to hold a discussion in its own premises as to how to bring pressure to bear on the Government to take firm and positive action against the rise in prices of the wide range of consumer goods and the scarcity of sugar directly stemming from the Finance Minister's Budget address last week, and members of the public may take part in such private discussion, we must first of all get the police permit and let the police tape our discussion? For such a discussion must be a

political discussion, for it involves the political inability of the Government to take firm action to protect the consumers against the racketeers and sugar tycoons out to make a quick fortune. In modern society, Mr Speaker, Sir, no subject can be said to be separable from politics. Every issue is rightly a political issue.

The Government professes to be a democratic one, dedicated to the fostering of democracy, although Kuala Lumpur-style. The Rukunegara grandiloquently proclaims that Malaysia is pledged to build a democratic way of life. Government leaders preach piously about the need to deepen the democratic commitment of the people to defend the nation.

But at every turn, we see the Government's undemocratic, intolerant and totalitarian hand suppressing legitimate expression, assembly and organisation of public opinion and political activity.

Malaysia is becoming more and more of a police state, with Big Brother watching and policing the minds and thoughts of the people.

The Government has already arbitrary powers to arrest and detain a person indefinitely without trial, without cause, as in the case of peasant leader, Hamid Tuah. It has banned discussion of so-called sensitive issues inside and outside Parliament. Now, it wants even private discussions in the premises of political parties for members and supporters to be monitored and taped by the police.

Mr Speaker, Sir, is this the Kuala Lumpur-style democracy the Alliance is building after May 13, 1969—when soon enough, any group of citizens who wish to discuss national political problems even in the privacy of their homes will have to apply for police permit first, and allow police personnel to come and tape their discussion?

Mr Speaker, Sir, let us stop paying merely lip service to democracy. Let us stop being hypocrites, "like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones." Let not George Orwell's 1984 be fulfilled in Malaysia, where every action and thought is watched over by Big Brother over behind your shoulder.

I call on the Government to dismantle all these apparatus and paraphernalia of a police state, so that we can march forward to a democratic way of life. I call on the Government to allow meaningful democratic political process, where Opposition parties and members of the public can have political discussions in the privacy of their premises without police interference, without Big Brother watching over the citizenry. Thank you.

Tuan Mohamed bin Ya'acob: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab ucapan penanggoohan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, pada 6hb November, 1971, Parti DAP telah membahagikan surat pekelilingan menjemput orang² ramai menghadhiri beberapa cheramah yang di-jadualkan pada 9hb November, 16hb November, 23hb November dan 30hb November, 1971 di-Pejabat Parti itu di-Jalan Munshi Abdullah, Melaka. Oleh kerana di-dapati bahawa cheramah yang telah di-beri oleh Penolong Setiausaha Agong Organisasi Kebangsaan Parti itu yang bertajuk "Urban Politics in Malaysia" pada 9hb November, 1971 telah di-hadhiri oleh orang ramai maka pada 15hb November, 1971, Pegawai Penjaga Daerah Polis Melaka Tengah telah menasehatkan penganjor² cheramah² itu supaya jangan meneruskan cheramah² yang di-ranchangkan itu lagi tanpa kebenaran dari pihak Polis. Ini ia-lah kerana tindakan penganjor² cheramah² itu ada-lah bertentangan dengan Peruntukan Seksyen 27 (2) Akta Polis, 1967. Di-bawah Seksyen 27 (2) Akta tersebut itu sa-saorang yang ingin mengadakan meshuarat di-tempat yang terbuka kepada orang² ramai perlu mempunyai permit yang di-keluarkan oleh Pegawai Penjaga Daerah Polis yang berkenaan itu terlebih dahulu. Untuk ma'aloman Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka, Seksyen tersebut itu berbunyi seperti berikut:

"Any person intending to convene or collect any assembly or meeting or to form a procession in any public place aforesaid, shall before convening, collecting or forming such assembly, meeting or procession make to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police

District in which such assembly, meeting or procession is to be held an application for a licence in that behalf, and if such police officer is satisfied that the assembly, meeting or procession is not likely to be prejudicial to the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof or to excite a disturbance of the peace, he shall issue a licence in such form as may be prescribed specifying the name of the licensee and defining the conditions upon which such assembly, meeting or procession is permitted:

Provided that such police officer may at any time on any ground for which the issue of licence under this sub-section may be refused, cancel such licence."

Saya suka juga mema'alomkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa Peguam Negara telah memberi tafsiran mengenai perkataan "public places" seperti berikut:

"Where the occupier of private premises gives permission to the public generally to resort to his premises for the purposes of an assembly or meeting, the premises becomes public places of general resort to which the public have access and consequently are public places."

Tindakan yang di-ambil oleh Pegawai Penjaga Daerah Polis Melaka Tengah itu tidak boleh di-anggap sa-bagai menghalang kegiatan parti² politik oleh kerana jelas-lah bahawa cheramah yang sa-demikian itu bertentang dengan kehendak² undang². Jika sa-sabuah parti politik ingin menganjorkan cheramah² seperti itu, maka parti itu di-nasehatkan membuat permohonan terlebih dahulu untuk di-pertimbangkan oleh pihak yang berkenaan. Jika sa-kira-nya penganjor² tidak mengikuti peratoran yang sedia ada itu, maka pihak Polis akan mengambil tindakan di-bawah undang². Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

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

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.39 petang.