

15
Jilid III
Bil. 3



Hari Rabu
23hb Mei, 1973

LAPURAN PERSIDANGAN OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI PULAU PINANG
YANG KETIGA
THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PENANG

PENGGAL YANG KETIGA
Third Session

MESYUARAT YANG PERTAMA
First Meeting

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KANDUNGANNYA

**DOA DAN USUL 6 (A) OLEH Y.B. TUAN HAJI MOHAMAD NOR BIN HAJI
BAKAR (SAMBUNGAN) [202]**

PULAU PINANG

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI YANG KETIGA

Laporan Persidangan

PENGGAL YANG KETIGA

MESYUARAT YANG PERTAMA

Hari Rabu, 23hb Mei, 1973

HAZIR

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

Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri (Dr Lim Chong Eu)

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

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

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

„ „ Kawasan Tanjong Tengah (Encik Tan Gim Hwa, J.M.N.)

„ „ Kawasan Tanjong Selatan (Encik Wong Choong Woh)

„ „ Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah, J.P.)

„ „ Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim, J.P.)

„ „ Kawasan Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N., J.P.)

„ „ Kawasan Butterworth (Encik Ooi Ah Bee)

„ „ Kawasan Glugor (Encik D. C. Stewart)

„ „ Kawasan Permatang Pauh (Tuan Haji Mohamad Nor bin Haji Bakar, J.P.)

„ „ Kawasan Dhoby Ghaut (Encik Khoo Teng Chye)

„ „ Kawasan Nibong Tebal (Encik Teoh Chung Hor *alias* Teoh Kooi Sneah)

„ „ Kawasan Muda (Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Hassan, P.J.K., J.P.)

„ „ Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan)

„ „ Kawasan Tanjong Bungah (Encik Khoo Soo Giap)

„ „ Kawasan Jelutong (Encik Koay Boon Seng)

„ „ Kawasan Ayer Itam (Encik Tan Phock Kin)

„ „ Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik Veerappen a/k Veerathan)

„ „ Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How)

„ „ Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus)

„ „ Kawasan Tasek Glugor (Encik Mustapha bin Hussain)

TIDAK HAZIR

Yang Berhormat Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Utara (Encik Khoo Kay Por)

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 9.33 pagi.

DOA

USUL 6 (A)

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

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Tuan Speaker, dengan kebenaran bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Mr Speaker, Sir, I must thank you for this opportunity to participate in the debate and your, shall we say, keeping the promise that you made yesterday to me.

Sir, we on this side of the House look forward to the Governor's speech as an occasion for the Government honestly to review the policies and the results of the previous years, and projections and proposals for the future. The Governor's speech debate is one in which every Member of the Government and the Opposition should participate, and should be given the opportunity to participate in, especially with the passing of a no—debate Budget in the Last Sitting. The Governor's speech, by virtue of it being delivered by the Governor, is an address that is supposed to cut across partisan consideration and a sober evaluation and exposition of the Government's policies and achievements, if any. It is sad to say that unfortunately although we on this side of the House look forward eagerly to study the speech, and to see it as a source of great revelation, it is no better than a rewording and a repeat in many ways of the cliché of the speech in the last two years.

To begin with, this continued harping—to use a fond word of the Chief Minister—on May 13th and Emergency Rule: It is not only self-defeating but unproductive. Whether the situation, in the words of the Governor, in 1969 was that extremely challenging, or were crippling incidents bringing about greater responsibilities to Members to shoulder, as in the first address of His Excellency in the First Session of this Legislative Assembly, one suspects that what the Government is really trying to say is, 'Please excuse

us if we have failed to fulfil our election pledges, and to carry out our bold and loud pronouncements. Please excuse us, for example, for our failures on the bridge because there was a May 13th'. That is the cry from the Government benches when they refer time and again to May 13. It is the cry, Sir, for understanding, for sympathy. Sir, these excuses may have been tolerable in 1971, and tolerable still perhaps to people who have a high degree of tolerance. And that must be the Members of the Opposition benches. But please let us not hear these words again in 1973, Sir—four years after assuming power; four years to the day after May 13th. Let us not hear this continued harping on May 13th Emergency Rule. Those may have been valid excuses in 1970 when there was a NOC and a SOC; therefore we could not carry out our plans. But let us not in the year 1973—or shall I say the last year of the life of the Government. It should be the last year to talk about May 13th. I suggest, Sir, that if the Honourable Members of the Government need excuses in the Governor's speech for not bringing about realisation of their bold projects or their bolder—still promises, let us find new excuses. Sir, we would like to read in the Governor's speech better excuses. But in the words of the Chief Minister, let us leave the past behind. Let us leave May 13th behind; and let us not continue harping because it has no relevance to the Governor's speech today in 1973 where the Government should be embarking on the last phase of its life, barring any assistance from the Federal Government to extend its life. About that we may have something else to say at another time, and perhaps under different circumstances.

But before I go further, Sir, I must congratulate the Government. Now, I do not wish and I do not want to be accused of being completely negative all the time. We on this side of the Opposition are a party of brickbats and bouquets. And when we find something redeeming we will say so, even to the credit of our opponents. And unreservedly, unlike Members of the Government. I note for once that the advisers of the Government had taken

heed of my appeal, and indeed my advice and objection in the First Session of the Legislative Assembly, on a previous debate on the Governor's speech—that is, my appeal that it is highly unpleasant, Sir, in the Governor's speech to refer to the citizens of this country, unnamed and unnumbered as they may be, and to use such words and to make such sweeping condemnation and name-calling like—and those were the words in the first speech of the Governor in the First Legislative Assembly of this particular Assembly—activities of anti-national elements. I am very glad indeed that these words have now been omitted from the Governor's speech. It may have been carried away by the excitement and emotion of power for the first time. Members of the Government could do no better than to imitate the Alliance style. But let us hope that although 1969 had brought in hope of a change—and there was disappointment that there was no change—at least there is a slight difference. And this innovation is something that we find that is good. And we are happy to acknowledge it, because I think a sincere Government need not beat its chest, and need not over-display its loyalty to the Central Government at the expense of the citizens of this country. That it need not do. And this continued use by the Federal Government of words like 'anti-national elements', 'subversive elements', I hope, as far as this State is concerned, will be a matter of the past. Let us live by our own system of law—that no one is guilty unless proven so. So to politically name the citizens of this country—And they are citizens. If not they would have been sent away long ago—under such name calling I suggest is unproductive, and I am glad that this time the Government has seen fit not to do so.

Sir, I must admit that all of us in the Opposition who do not have the advantage and privilege of having advance copies, like the Members of the Government do, of the Governor's speech can only guess on what will be said. And normally we do so by reading the speeches of the past. And precisely this has been most helpful as, except for rephrasing, there is, so to speak, nothing new. And even the promises that are

now made are very conditional. And quite a lot of things have been left out. And if at all anything is really new it is new in that a lot of things have been left out. And this is a new line. For instance, Sir, in the last Session of the Governor referred to positive results such as the establishment of the initiation of feasibility studies which will lead to the construction of the linkage. We know that this is the type of terminology which takes us from the back-yard to the 'front-yard', to the sitting room, and into the kitchen, but not into the dining table. Those were the words used in one particular session. And subsequently in the Second Session there was reference to the close co-ordination with the Central Government in the studies for building the bridge to link the Mainland with the Island. Also words that zigzag us from one angle to another; words that do not come to the point; words that are trying to lead us up the garden path. And those are not words of confidence, and words that will instil confidence in us and in the people of this State. Those are not the kind of words. Those are tactics of playing with words. That is the most that is there only. But, Sir, for once there is some clarity in this House. For two Sessions we have had words, words, words. To quote the song, we are sick of words in this side of the House. But, as I said, for once in this House we have clarity on one issue at least; and that is that for the first time, Sir, in the Governor's speech we do not hear about any more feasibility, co-ordination, initiation, and the rest of the words. Sir, what is another famous and favourite word of the Chief Minister? Verbiage, is it? No more. Not a mention. And that I say is very clear to us on this side of the House. That is what I meant when I said 'conspicuous silence'. The silence of inactivity; the silence of the cemetery—of the people who are no more able to react but are dead; the silence of non-achievement.

The bridge, Sir, is only one of the many pet projects of the Honourable Chief Minister, one of which I remember was the butterfly. Now the butterflies have flown away. And this project amongst others have been abandoned

rather unceremoniously. At least, Sir, Members of the Government do owe the people an explanation. I hear talk that the Gerakan Party is trying to spread rumours among the less informed of our population that the work that is proceeding at the P.P.C. is the bridge; that the work proceeding at both ends of the ferry terminals is the commencing operations of the bridge. I say that that is below contempt. It is not the bridge. And let us not pretend that it is the bridge. It is because of the bridge that the work on that project has now started in earnest, because there will be no bridge, no tunnel; and there will be no linkage. There will be nothing. We will be wholly dependent on the ferries. And the promises made in 1969 that projected our Honourable Members to the Government benches have not been fulfilled, and will never—I say; and I entertain challenge to the Government benches—be achieved, and will never be fulfilled by the same people who sit opposite us. ‘Never’ is the word. The linkage, Sir, has been abandoned because a project of such significance to the State, of such significance to the members of a Party that came into power riding on a ghost bridge cannot be abandoned and cannot be left without a word in the Governor’s speech. Sir, that is only by way of openness to indicate how quietly the Government of the Honourable Chief Minister have stuck away his skeletons in the Government’s cupboards because the Gerakan in its Manifesto promised very clearly that the Gerakan shall build the bridge. I remember, Sir. And I would like to draw your memory back to the early days of the Assembly. In those early days of excitement, and in fact sometimes light-heartedness; and in those days of naked power, the Chief Minister challenged me to walk across the bridge. He said, “Walk across the bridge”. He even told the public that the people would be able to walk across the bridge to cast their votes for him in the next elections, which I hope will be next year. And if wishes can be fulfilled I presume that now he expects the people not to vote for him in the next elections because they cannot cross a non-existent or invisible bridge. I also

remember that the Honourable Chief Minister made a remark that I would be so frustrated by the next election, when the bridge would be completed, that I may have to jump from the bridge in frustration. And I also remember my own words to the Chief Minister—that if the Chief Minister expects me to cross the bridge I had better learn how to swim, or I will drown. I wonder whose words are borne out today; and how much more of our words, how much more of what we say in this House, will be borne out in the same way as these words which even in the short space of two years have proven to be true. How many more? I am not afraid. I still think the fear should be in the hearts and the minds of every Member of the Government. How much more of what we say here today, and we said here two years ago will turn out to be gospel truth? That should be something that should strike fear in their hearts, and to shiver—to use the words of another quotation—their timbers. And who would have said two years ago that the experienced politician, the great Chief Minister, would today, two years after, have to swallow his own words. He cannot swallow the bridge; but he will have to swallow his own words. I am not as experienced as he is.

Sir, I feel that it is a privilege to participate in this Motion, even if our own Motion to amend the Motion has been defeated. I wish to add and to enlighten the Members of the Government that moving a Motion of Thanks to the Address of the Governor, or to the Agong, or to the Queen of England, the mother of Parliaments from whose tradition we derive, is something the Honourable the Chief Minister, I hope, and I myself appreciate; and must appreciate as a Parliamentary tradition that is symbolic and significant. It is the one occasion that even Members who do not often speak must take the opportunity to say a few words. And therefore a move to amend the Motion by the Opposition is also tradition—a polite way in which the Opposition Members try very hard to join the Government in a common issue—Not an alliance, let us say. It is a very dirty word. But in an alliance—to say thanks to the

Governor. And it is Parliamentary practice; but not, as the Members of the Government say, politicking. The Member for Bayan Lepas, who unfortunately is not here today—maybe he is taking his turn having a longer nap—said that it was politicking. I do not know how to take the words of the Member for Bayan Lepas. I did quote him on another occasion. But, there you are, Members of the Government may say one thing one day; and they may say another thing another day. I think the only consistent record in this House is with us on this side. Then again the Chief Minister says it is foolish to be consistent. But then he is a wiser man. But I do remember, if my memory serves me well, that while the Member for Bayan Lepas was sitting over here, where I am sitting now, he himself moved an amendment to the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's speech. So I would like to know: Was he motivated by politics, and therefore insincere? Now whose grapes are sour? Perhaps he is more constrained by the obligations of Coalition, and less free than ourselves as free representatives to criticise or to add what little we can add. But I take that in the words of the Chief Minister again. We must quote illustrious words—it is part of the cut and thrust of Parliamentary debate. Or, for the benefit of the Member for Bayan Lepas the “potong” and “tolak” of Parliamentary practice.

But more sinister, Sir, is the tactic of the Political Secretary, who is again not here today, in moving to close prematurely the debate on an amendment to the Motion of Thanks because it shows a lack of breeding in the traditions of Parliamentary democracy and any tolerance in the process itself. It also shows a total incapacity to join issue and to understand and appreciate Parliamentary democracy. These are, Sir, the Haldeman and the Ehrichman of the Lim Chong Eu Administration; the Vietnam, I am sad to say. My observation of the Member for Butterworth's performance, and his contributions to the proceedings of this House are confined to the dark passage ways, and behind the doors of the Legislative Assembly.

And in the open light of debate his true qualities are indeed exposed. We have had one Governor's debate unparticipated in full by the Opposition, and one Budget. Let us not revert to old habits. Using sentiments in fact of the Chief Minister himself, let us not revert. I hope therefore everybody will be given ample opportunity to participate. And let us do so in the decorum of the House. There is no bitterness; there is no rancour. We are merely carrying out our duties.

I appreciate what the Honourable the Chief Minister said, and his views on the Doa. Only I regret that we do not see eye to eye. The difference is very simple. The Chief Minister believes that the ends justify the means, whereas I believe that the means are equally as important as the ends. And that is where we will never agree.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are, of course, very happy on this side of the House to learn that the rate of unemployment of 14.6 per cent, as the Honourable the Chief Minister says, has now been reduced to what he claims to be 10 per cent. First of all, I do not know on what basis he derives his figures. I think it would be helpful for us in discussions of this House if the Chief Minister would give some references—and he has given some answers too, but without reference to figures—because we cannot accept just bald figures in this House. He says he has lowered the rate to 10 per cent. It is set out in the Second Malaysia Plan that the target of the Government of Malaysia is to maintain it—in fact it is first stated that it faces an unemployment problem in this country—at 8 per cent. And after the efforts of the Federal Government it will only succeed in maintaining unemployment at that figure. I would like to know whether it is the policy of the Government of the Honourable the Chief Minister to maintain a figure of 10 per cent unemployment in this State. Would it not be wiser, would it not be more in keeping—I do not know whether there are any more Socialist members, or Socialist-leaning members, or ex-Socialist Members of the Government—with the dictates of a Socialist policy

to have full unemployment? And I also do not know. But on this I must say I do appreciate at least that the Chief Minister has not advised His Excellency the Governor to say that 50,000 jobs or job opportunities have been created. This has not been mentioned here. And I do appreciate as a constraint the Chief Minister has put upon himself—not to be carried away by the eloquence of his own deception. I know he is a man of poise, thought to be a man of tremendous talents. But I think there must be a limit to these talents; a moderate limit. But I cannot understand for the life of me how in November, 1972, he made a pronouncement, in the Press as usual, that the Government had created 25,000 job opportunities in the State of Penang, using, of course, we must always remember, the famous multiplier. But Sir, no more than 5 months after November, 1972, the same Chief Minister went before another public platform and said, 'I have created 50,000 job opportunities.' I think that must have been on the occasion of this great dialogue of his. Sir, I know the Chief Minister claims to be very capable. But in the space of 5 months did he really create another 25,000 job opportunities? Does he really want us to believe that? We in this House are experienced to believe a lot of things; we can stomach a lot of things. But surely not 25,000 jobs in the space of less than six months. How much does that work out to be—nearly 5,000 jobs a month? But, as I said, the Chief Minister should at least be constrained not to drag His Excellency the Governor into that kind of argument. Sir, I think that the figure of 10 per cent is doubtful; but I am prepared to give the Honourable the Chief Minister the benefit of the doubt. But, Sir, let us look at the quality of the job. Let us look at the wage structure involved. Are these wage structures that we in this country should support, with the galloping cost of living in this country? Also, because of monetary crises throughout the world, political changes, and the Vietnam war, and so on, there is a monetary restructuring taking place. And that would give rise to added cost,

and so forth, that tapers off on to the consumer. But, even then, are we to go and continue to hold down the wages of our people and allow them, Sir, to be exploited by multi-national companies? "Exploited" is the word. The Chief Minister talks about his great electronics project. Sir, I for one am sick of the subject because I know too much about it. I am sick of it. If the Chief Minister must drag in this dead rat in this House, and try to brush it off and put it up as an exhibition it is his privilege. But I would say, Sir: Do not beguile us—Penang Electronics was a failure—and call a spade a spade. Shame the devil; bury it. The corpse should not be allowed to be exposed in the sun, and stink to high heaven. It was a failure. Why was it a failure? Because it was entertained without experience; without the know-how. It was, again, a project in which "angels fear to tread", because the fundamental difference is this: What the P.D.C. was trying to do in connection with Penang Electronics was to produce the very radio and tape-recorder where you don't have the expertise; neither the market; neither the know-how nor the experience; nor the capital, Sir. That was the difference. Let us try to differentiate the crop of electronic companies coming to Penang today. Let us differentiate that. These electronic companies are not electronic companies, full stop. They don't produce you one radio set, Sir. N.S. Electronics does not produce a single radio set, a single tape-recorder, a single computer, a single calculating machine, an adding machine. No, N.S. Electronics together with the rest—microscopic systems; that is the word to note—produces integrated circuits. In other words, integrated circuits are, in advanced technology, the things that replace the transistors; and the circuit boards replace your valves. That is as simple as that. Don't try and beguile the public, and say we have an electronics industry. No. Let us use the correct word. We have got multi-national companies coming to Malaysia to open factories to exploit our cheap labour; to mass-produce integrated circuits—not for sale in this country, neither for export to foreign countries.

Let us get it clear. For re-shipment back, Sir, to their multi-national companies in their mother land. And what they are doing here is only to suck the blood, the toil of the people of this country. And we had also yesterday brought up that point—and I would not like to repeat—about the danger to the eyesight. And I would like to assist the Chief Minister on this point. If the Chief Minister would really like to undertake a study into the side effects of the so-called electronics factory, which as I said is a different thing from consumer-production electronic companies, I would urge him to seek a report made by a certain professor in the University of Science, Penang, that there are indeed, Sir, serious health effects on people who work at these factories. And I give you an instance sufficiently. There is a high turnover in this employment. People just don't stick around long enough; they cannot stand it. And another indication of why there are side effects is that these very companies themselves know it. They have to give a lot of in-between breaks during work because there are effects, Sir. Don't, for the sake of hoisting your Party banner, and for the sake of trying to project figures to the people, endanger the eyesight—not only politically blinding people of this country, but physically blinding them. There are, Sir, side effects. And that is why these multi-national companies who have budgets bigger than that of the State of Penang come here. They come here because our people are still ignorant, and because we don't demand high wages which they have to pay way back in their own countries. And that is why they come in from backward countries like Taiwan and Hong Kong where there is supposed to be abundant labour. That is why they come; because of this. And they are moving on. Sir, let me warn the Members of the Government also—and this is something on which you should not blame the Opposition alone—that they will move on. They will go to Indonesia to tap that vast labour resource; and again to utilise this factor of ignorance because they must use labour. They must use the sight of our people. And we say to

these multi-national companies, "You jolly well pay for it". And let us now allow them to hold the wage structure as it is.

I am perturbed, Sir, to hear and to learn—I do not know whether it is true. And here again let the Chief Minister clarify and publicly state to the people of Penang that the Chief Minister is supposed to have told these capitalists from these multi-national companies not to raise the wages of the people working in these factories because he is afraid that if these wages are raised then there will be an escalating increment of wages. I say that if it is true I cannot understand. And I cannot appreciate it as a statement to be made by the Chief Minister of the State of Penang. I am not a totally unreasonable person. I appreciate that we must try to make our wages economic and competitive. I agree. We are not trying to chase away investors. But we want to differentiate between an investor who invests money, skill and capital in this country from those who come to exploit our labour. Therefore we appreciate a company like Malaya-wata; But we can never appreciate a company like N.S. Electronics because we view these as fly-by-night birds. And I am surprised that the Honourable the Chief Minister, if it is true, said these words, because the wage structures in Penang, Sir, are far, far too low. Ten years ago you could employ in the private sector a clerk for \$100. Today, Sir, you can still employ a clerk for \$100—it is a fact—or even less. I may be inflating the figure a bit. But what were the prices 10 years ago? What are the prices today? Let us take a very simple illustration. Now if a clerk ten years ago earning \$100 wanted to buy a poor man's car—I call it a poor man's car, the "Honda". I am not advertising for anybody(gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): There was no Honda ten years ago.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Oh, you are mistaken. Never mind, I will leave it to your(gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): He is always confused.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Don't hit below the belt.

Ten years ago, if he wanted to buy a Honda—a cheap car, let's say, worth \$3,500—earning a hundred dollars a month, he would take 35 months. Today that same, supposed-to-be poor man's car, Honda 300—or if he likes it the Toyota, since he was once the Toyota Manager; the Toyota 300, or whatever you have he would have to take 70 months. Ten years ago he would have taken 35 months. Today it would be 70 months because that same car now would cost \$6,000 over dollars. But have the wages of the clerk gone up? Has it doubled? It hasn't. It has remained the same. So, we must, Sir, realise that the wages in this State are very low. And let us not say, "You come in and exploit our wages" because we must not forget that whereas the wages have remained as they were the costs in Penang have gone up. We have lost and are still losing our Free Port status. And the costs have gone up—rice, the Chief Minister has said, \$2.20 a gantang, with the magic price figure that is supposed to be sustained. I do not know whether it is really available at that price. Increments of well over—compared to prices ten years ago—400 per cent. So, does the Honourable the Chief Minister realise what he is really doing when he says he encourages the wages to remain as they are? We have said on this side of the House, "Give the people a living wage." It is not a matter of saying "Oh"—and the Timbalan Ketua Menteri is not here—"they are very simple people. Their fathers go out and fish one day; and then they don't catch two katties of fish, so they are happy with \$2 a day". Don't exploit their ignorance.

We want to restructure society. We want to eradicate the imbalance between the rural masses and the urban masses. But this is not the way to do it. And it is not surprising, therefore, that it is only the women who can undertake this type of work, because the women do not have the same obligations and the same responsibilities as the men.

The men cannot survive on the wages. And let not the Chief Minister give us a few examples, and say so-and-so is paid how much. We know technicians are paid separately. But we are talking about those who actually do the dirty job of assembling, the integrated circuits; who work the machines; who work the gold thread. These are the people we are concerned with, without any exception. Therefore, Sir, we would urge that together with creating employment we create employment that will give a living wage to the people. I will later go on as to how—and we do not want to be critical about it—and what type of industries we can go into which will create the skills, and give economic strength to our State. But not fly-by-night electronics operations. These electronics companies, Sir, at the very most—and the Chief Minister should admit—are temporary measures. These are not permanent projects. If the Chief Minister really gets caught in this electronics fancy then I think we are in for a hard time because capitalization of these electronics companies does not measure up to very much. So we should encourage companies which will come in here, expand and increase their production, and plough back their profits into the country. Not companies that come here just to assemble these integrated circuits and send it back to their mother multi-national companies. I am glad to say that although our Chief Minister is indifferent to the wage structure the working class in America and Germany are enlightened over this issue; and there is movement in this country among the working class to have collaboration with the working class of America and other under-developed countries. All this, Sir, is done as a manoeuvre to go around trade barriers and tariffs. It is not done to benefit your State. I do not say that we should tell them to get out. But I think we should apply controls on these companies. Once and for all I plead to the Chief Minister to stop trying to create this false image, because these companies are not coming to Penang alone. They are going to Malacca, Trengganu. And they have gone to Selangor. They are going even to

Pahang and Perak. Sir, they do not have their Penang Electronics scandal out there. They do not have it. But these companies are going there because they need this kind of labour. And they do not want to have too many companies concentrated in the area as the wages will go up. The Chief Minister need not tell them to hold down wages. They will be more than happy to do so. But I say we should tell them to pay our people reasonable wages. Therefore, Sir, let us allow investment and expansion of industries which will bring technology and skills to the State. Let us not create a situation where we have to read in the newspaper—just this month too—that 1,000 skilled technicians have left Penang. The Honourable the Chief Minister must be brave enough to admit that one of the greatest—it may not be the proudest—contribution and factor in the reduction of unemployment in this State, so that he can come to this House and say the unemployment figure is reduced from 14-16 percent to 10 percent, is the export by Penang of skilled labour, semi-skilled labour and unskilled labour to other States and other countries. In the Republic of Singapore itself the latest statistics indicate that there are 80 over thousand Malaysians working in Singapore. I do not know how many Singaporeans are working here. I do not think they add up even to a thousand. But there are 80 over thousand Malaysians working there. And I need not venture to guess, out of that 80 thousand, how many thousands are from Penang, because of the close family links between Penang Malaysians and Singaporeans. How many people there are from Penang? That is why we suffer from a shortage of artisans, welders and bricklayers. Because they have all gone. And, to be fair, not only to Singapore. What about Kuala Lumpur? So, Sir, I think it is honoured-bound for the Government to mention in the Governor's speech. Well, a factor in reducing the unemployment figure is the outflow of labour; outflow of people who have no more future in this State. Do not take my word for it. There was a statement made by the Engineering Association that 1,000 technicians have

gone away from Penang during the reign of the present Government. That is the word. So, let us do something about this. Let us acknowledge this and stem the flow of labour out—skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled—to the other States, because anywhere you go you meet Penang people. It is a fact. They have gone away. It is a fact because the last census we had showed that the population has not increased in real terms. Whereas the population of Selangor has been bubbling, our population never increased. That is a very serious thing, because financially it will mean that we are not going to get much more allocations from the Federal Government.

Sir, it is unfair of the Honourable the Chief Minister to beguile Members of the House, and the public on these figures of how many acres have been opened up, for Bagan Serai, sad to say, although so many years have past, still what appear to be an empty open space. Nothing has been opened there. It hasn't functioned yet. And I would at this point urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to be realistic. Bagan Serai is his pet project, I know. And the worst thing to do is to condemn a person's pet project—the best way to become an enemy. All I say is “be realistic”, because Bagan Serai is not going to materialise for a long, long time to come. Your free trade zones have not materialised; and your Prai Industrial Estate has not been fully utilised; and Bagan Serai has a lot of disadvantages—as the Member for Bagan Ajam has raised earlier, regarding the bridge, and all that. But I understand that the Honourable the Chief Minister wants to force development in Bagan Serai. He wants to move the Government Departments to Bagan Serai. Also, I heard and understand that the N.E.B. does not want to go to Bagan Serai; that the N.E.B. is looking for a new headquarters in Province Wellesley, but it does not want to go to Bagan Serai. And I say that the Honourable the Chief Minister will be making a big mistake if he holds up development in this State merely because he wants to push everybody to Bagan Serai.

The Honourable the Chief Minister also wants to push the Province Courts to Bagan Serai. And I say this is unrealistic. You cannot move the Courts to Bagan Serai because the population is not in Bagan Serai. Do you expect the Butterworth people to take a train ride or a bus ride to answer a \$25 summons in Court? Do you expect the population from Bukit Mertajam to go all the way to Bagan Serai to answer a parking offence or traffic offence? And the people from Kepala Batas to go all the way to Bagan Serai? And further still, Tasek Glugor? I understand that once you push them to Bagan Serai you will close the Butterworth Court. There is only one. And in fact the Federal Government should erect and expand, for example, the Court building if you are really going to develop the Province. But if you hold up this project because you want to move everybody to Bagan Serai then I say it will really be a joke if we start building the Court building now in Bagan Serai, and there are no factory people living in Bagan Serai. It will be a real joke. And I think we should not perpetrate that sort of fanciful idea. So I say that we should not be impressed by mere figures of acres and acres of land. We must also try to define also cottage industries, factories, light industries and heavy industries. In the scramble for factories in this country because of the unjust policies of the Alliance Government, I know and I appreciate that the Chief Minister sometimes has no choice. He has to take it or leave it sometimes. But I say, are these the fruits of Coalition Government?—take it or leave it? We want factories of the status capacity of Malayawata which can expand its phases—1, 2, 3, 4; which can have thousands upon thousands of workers—a real industry. We do not want industries of the fly-by-night operators.

Sir, we also like the Honourable the Chief Minister to consider planning. Let us plan, Sir, to have our factories where factories should be; and have housing where housing should be. But let us not mix them up. I know that in answers to questions earlier he had said he is aware of the pollution problem. And is he

really being fair to both parties—to the industrialists and to the people who live near the factories? I hear complaints that people are allowed to open up foundries next to terrace houses, operating big furnaces. And I understand somebody has written a letter to the Chief Minister, but has received no response. That I regret. I hope the Chief Minister will let us know. There have been complaints from a certain area. I will leave it to his discretion to look into it. We must exercise discretion. In a certain area there have been complaints about a factory operating a furnace in a terrace development. This is definitely a danger to the public. I do not want to go into the merits of the case. I have not really gone into the matter because I have the advice (gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Tanjung Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Hearsay.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): No, no, no. Not hearsay. Don't you worry about hearsay. It will be unfair to allow these things to go on. I brought up the matter about the lavatory, and I took you there. So it wasn't hearsay. But I must thank the Member for Tanjung Barat. He did do his work. On the other hand, regarding the complaints about factories which have been allowed to invest thousands upon thousands of dollars, and have now been told to get out, whatever the merits of the issue, Sir, if we wish to have great confidence among the people and among the industrialists we must be fair to everybody. People who have invested thousands of dollars cannot be told to get out overnight. And I think the Chief Minister should search his conscience. And I hope what I heard is wrong. I hope what was told to me is misrepresentation. But I am told the Honourable the Chief Minister, in connection with the incident which I have raised, has said these words, "Even if you win we will rezone the area." "Even if you win against us", he said to the industrialists, "we will rezone the area." Sir, that threat is not a threat we should hear coming from the lips of the Honourable the Chief Minister. We should never hear such words from the

Honourable the Chief Minister. Let us sit down and sort this thing out. Power corrupts. And absolute power corrupts absolutely. Let us not do that. I do not want to name this particular factory involved with the furnace. The other way round the residents are unhappy. The residents may have their own points; but the factory may also have its points. I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister will understand that we must instil confidence in the industrialists; and that once it grants a licence to operate a project it will not arbitrarily withdraw that licence because of certain side effects. The Honourable the Chief Minister must try to instil and inculcate confidence that his decisions are not only made in the interests of the people, but be seen to be made in the interests of the people, particularly the people concerned.

And, Sir, on this point I would like to jump on to this particular statement made by His Excellency the Governor about the agro-horticulture sector of the economy. I am glad to hear that they are selling more orchids, and the rest of it, although I am not sure about the statistics. On the other hand I am very disappointed that although we have succeeded in double-cropping of rice we have a shortage of rice in Penang. I cannot reconcile these two statements. We have double-cropping in Penang according to the Chief Minister. And according to the Honourable Member for Tanjung Barat we produce 90% of the rice. You said it somewhere at a dinner where you had to fight with the man who represented the bottle. Anyway he said 90% of the rice. But, Sir, with double cropping there should be double production. I presume that is the meaning of double cropping. Why should there be a shortage of rice? Is this double cropping as extensive as the Honourable Chief Minister claims? I know the Member for Tanjong Barat also further states that we are exporting rice to other States. I think we should not do that. Why should we take our rice to other people when we ourselves can't find enough? Your duty is to the people of Penang first, and then to somebody else. I do not understand this. But I leave it to the Honourable

Chief Minister at his discretion to explain to us why there is a shortage. And it gives him a chance to say something and hit us, if possible.

But I am interested, Sir, in this mushroom thing. Why, Sir, are the mushrooms not at the dinner table yet? That is what we want to know. We want these mushrooms *a la P.D.C.* to be served. And this cannot be served because your factories cannot go up. And again the Honourable Chief Minister plays with words. "The mushroom project is going to be advanced with the incorporation by next year. Incorporation! It takes one year to incorporate a Company. The last three years we have been hearing nothing but "mushroom". But we haven't seen the mushrooms, except the mushrooms at the Experimental Centre, which is not economic. What is holding up the mushrooms? Don't say it is the private sector; we can't ask questions so that we don't arrive at it, and all that. No. We don't want to ask question about who holds what shares; what is his profit, and this and that. No. We are only interested in projects, investments, progress. Let us know so that there are no monkey tricks. We won't ask questions about shareholders. Shareholders we will write to the registrar of Companies and ask for names, addresses, everything. We spend our own money, and get all these things. Although these things cost hell of a lot we will get it. We want to ask questions about policy. So don't mislead the public and say, "Oh, you see, these Opposition people, they want to frighten away investors. They come and ask all the tricky questions, and frighten all the investors away" Sir, let me say one thing. I do not know about the calibre of the Members of the Government benches. But I can tell you that these businessmen are not the type who are going to be frightened by a few speeches made in the Legislative Assembly of Penang. They are pretty tough guys. Sir, don't try and use these things. But we would like to know what is the progress of the mushrooms and what is holding up the mushrooms. Is it going to be another failure? Is it going to be omitted in the next Governor's speech? That is the

question. Or is it really now already another Penang Electronics scandal? So, let us have real mushrooms. But I have a feeling that the type of mushroom that the Chief Minister is trying to cultivate in Malaysia is not the type of mushroom that can be cultivated under the circumstances unless great capital expenditure is involved. And can it really be profitable when you have to create a European climate in Malaysia?

And coming to this question; he extends the agro-horticultural sector to fishing, he said. I am glad that the Institute has been established finally and is operational. But I rather doubt the figures of the Honourable Chief Minister. I do not know how he gets these figures, and where he gets these figures from. The Honourable Chief Minister says that 524,000 tons of fish were landed in Penang in 1972, and that the value of the fish landed—I mean, of course, in His Excellency's speech; the value of the total of 524,000 tons of the fish landed was \$24.6 million in the State of Penang. Sir, if I am not mistaken according to statistics we have, in 1969 alone—unless he wants to say that there has been a devaluation in 1969 alone—the total landing even of tuna and other oceanic fish, that is, excluding inshore fishing and offshore trawler fishing, was valued at \$30 million. Landings of tuna and other oceanic fish: \$30 million. And yet although the Chief Minister claims that 524,000 tons of fish were landed, valued at \$24.6 million, this has been a fall in the catch. What has gone on? With your new Institute you have caught less fish! There must be something wrong with your Institute. According to statistics the exports of tuna to the United States, Italy and Japan in 1969 was \$29.3 million value. But the Honourable Chief Minister tells us that the value of these exports to the three main importers is \$17.6 million, a decrease. Since the Government took over there has been a decrease in this sector. Can that be termed as development? These are the statistics. I must also ask, before the Chief Minister rushes to add the figures of the Fisheries Division, K.L.: How do you reconcile this? In fact I have figures which show that even this

Mitsui Company itself alone, in 1969, had \$12.3 million value in tuna catch. So, how can we reconcile progress with decreasing export in the fishing industry? How? Sir, I would suggest that in fact this particular industry deserves more than that one paragraph that the Governor has spoken on it.

Sir, it is promised in the Manifesto of your Party which brought you into power that you will concentrate on the local resources of this country, and exploit the local resources of this State, particularly fishing. And you have done nothing about fishing in this State. If I am not mistaken, the Fisheries Training Institute is not a State project. It is a Federal project. If I am not mistaken, it is even a joint project with the United Nations. But it is not your project. Anyway, why is the State Government neglecting this sector? Sir, we stand at the gateway to the Indian Ocean. Why are we neglecting this? This is a gift from heaven. You do not have to go and plant fish. You do not have to go and invest in fish. The fish are already there in the Indian Ocean waiting for you. The tuna fish industry has got tremendous potential. But I am afraid that Honourable Chief Minister is unable to respond to the challenges—another famous and favourite word of the Chief Minister. To respond to the challenges, he is unable.

Sir, the State Government, and particularly the P.D.C. which is supposed to promote industries, should not only concentrate and work on new fangled projects—butterflies and all these things which strike the mind, but of no great value, like electronics—and get their fingers burnt at that—but should look towards the open seas where there is fortune to be made. The growth factor in the fisheries industry is fantastic and limitless. Our fishermen are hampered by the lack of know-how, equipment and capital. For example, tuna and other oceanic fish. In Penang alone is an industry of the total value, according to 1969 statistics, of \$30 million. From a humble beginning of \$2 million in 1962, a growth of \$28 million in the space of 7 years. I would commend the Government to set their sights to the sea, and not to the heavens. But I am

sad to say that out of the total landings, according to statistics again in 1969, of \$30 million in value foreign vessels, foreign crews take up 90%. For instance, out of the total landing of \$30 million local participation was a mere \$1.3 million; foreign participation \$28.4 million. Now, here is an imbalance that we can well afford to eradicate. I dare venture to say that electronic factories and industries do not have this potential. The prospects are fantastic. But nothing has been done to capitalise on this. In the lucrative tuna industry alone our participation is remarkable for our lack of participation. Countries like Japan which is thousands of miles away from Penang; and another country which is on the door-step—Ceylon; and another two countries which are thousands of miles away—Korea and Taiwan, send their vessels to land tuna. And why can't Penang? Why can't Penang open up? Why can't the P.D.C. venture in this particular industry, with a wholly-owned Malaysian Administration investment, and take a bigger share of the cake, especially when we are situated right on the door-step of the Indian Ocean, and the very fishing ground of the tuna fish. In fact little progress has as yet been made to exploit these resources.

We on this side of the House are aware that the tuna fish industry, for example, requires a high technological skill in fishing, navigation, maritime engineering and this is where we want the skills. This is where the P.D.C., with its enormous capital, and its access to Government Departments and cutting of strings and red tape that we hear about, is in a position to come in. So, in the case of protein shortage throughout the world we should capitalise on the market demand. Our participation should not only be limited to capital. There is a great prospect of job opportunities and skilled training for our people. This is also a labour-intensive industry. I understand, for example, that a fleet comprises of freezer boats which carry above 25 fishermen plus crew, and other boats like longer-line tuna boats carrying 17 or more fishermen. It is a fact that Malaysians are a minority among tuna

crews, whereas foreigners dominated this particular sector—people from Japan, Taiwan and Korea. Instead of creating jobs for our own people, Companies like M.M.I. and Mitsui are really creating jobs for Japanese and Koreans. In fact, presently the Companies that are involved in this particular sector of the industry are owned by foreigners; and markets are controlled by foreigners, especially, Sir, when you know that the tuna industry is export-oriented. This is one important factor in its favour—it is export-oriented.

Sir, with the growing encroachment on our beaches, and with the great plans the Honourable the Chief Minister has to build up superstructures of hotels and hotel complex along the lovely beaches of Penang, what is going to happen to all the inshore fishermen who are termed as squatters? And there is one thing I am very unhappy, Sir, about: the terminology use of the Government side. Sir, I think the word "squatter" has been time and again misused. We have had a lot of argument about what is the meaning of "squatter", and this and that. But I think we merely have to say one thing at the end of everything else. If we cannot agree on everything, we can at least agree on something—that there is a term called "squatter rights" also. I read in the Governor's speech here in paragraph 24, "In the final analysis the basic objective in the State Development Programme is to ensure that developments in the State will bring greater benefits to our people in every part of the State. The Government will continuously work towards achieving this objective. For instance, our objective in the development of the beaches will serve our own people not only to provide them with more job opportunities but also for their rest and recreation. The squatters who are being dislocated and moved will be given better opportunities for livelihood and resettled in a manner whereby they become an integral part of the new society". These are lovely words, Sir. But we know as a matter of fact that the so-called squatters, in term, have been driven out by

our local multi-national industrialists who have opened hotels along the beaches. And now my friend on the left said they have been poisoned from polluted streams. Surely it is not beyond the great power of the State Government to make sure that these squatters—of whom you are aware since you mentioned them—are given something when you change a person's position from what it originally was. Try and improve it. Do not downgrade the men. You want to uplift the people; and you put them into the stream. How can a family of 15 share one tap? I would like the Members of the Government to try to do that. Fifteen families trying to utilise one water main: it is ridiculous. And why do we call them squatters? I do not think many of them are squatters. They are there on permission of the landlord. How can they be squatters? Definitely they are not squatters. If they are squatters, all of us are squatters. I think that it is very unfair for Government, especially a Government which is popularly elected by a popular majority, to call these people squatters just because it applies the Land Acquisition Act and moves the people out. They are not squatters. And, Sir, merely saying that they will be moved to be given better opportunities for livelihood, and resettled in a manner whereby they can become an integral part of society! What integral part? In the stream, taking water from the stream? If after four years of your Government rule that is an integral part then I say that the Member for Bayan Lepas is not doing his duty.

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): For what?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Yes, I hope you are awake now.

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): O.K., carry on.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): He claims to represent the UMNO. And these are the people who are affected. The people he claims to represent are the people who are affected by this movement.

Sir, I say that there is a real threat facing the inshore fishermen in this country because of this chain of hotels—the buildings going up along the beaches. You are going to kick all these people out. How are they going to land their catches? How are they going to push their boats into the sea, with all these big hotels obstructing the way? So I ask the Honourable Members of the Government to consider, and to give an alternative. And I say they should be given the opportunity now; not when they have been cut out of their humble abode. We should now create the jobs, perhaps in the tuna industry. This is the alternative for the people. You talk about giving them jobs. Are they trained for these jobs? Sir, can you answer that? Are the fishermen trained to do work in a hotel? And I think that because by tradition they are fishermen they would prefer to remain fishermen. Do you give them an alternative? What is the point of bringing a fisherman who is a villager in Telok Bahang or Batu Ferringhi to the Rifle Range Flats? Is he going to fish from the flats? So, what are your plans? It looks very nice from afar. I know it is very impressive when the tourists come by luxury liners, and they see skyscrapers along the beach. I think that is a false picture. We have said, and we are prepared to repeat it, that if the State Government proceeds as it is doing now, freezing beaches throughout the northern district, and allows these so-called tourist complexes—multi-million-dollar projects that they are supposed to be—and these holiday-resort complexes with all these seals and performing sea lions, this is not Miami beach, Sir. And I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister will be generous to his critics, and not say these people are leading others up the garden path in their blindness and “frog underneath the coconut shell”. The frog, Sir, underneath the coconut shell, if it were true, some shelter. But the villagers, when your bulldozers move in and tear down their houses, are not going to take their boat, you know; put it in a car, and then drive up to Batu Ferringhi, and then go and fish.

They cannot do that. So, you are definitely going to upset one sector of the country. And what are your alternative plans? You are not going to tell us that you are going to give them jobs in the hotel because they are not trained for it. And they won't stick there. The most they will go there is one month; and they will resign. You have to give them an alternative which they can understand, and they can handle. And that is the fishing industry. Penang is an island. We are on the gateway to the Indian Ocean. Let us have a fully-integrated industry. And in this way also we can solve the continuing conflict between the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen. We can solve this conflict. And I am afraid we will be very disappointed; and remain disappointed if all that the Government can say is that the Fisheries Training Institute has been established and is now operational at Batu Maung. How is it operational? Have you brought the people from Batu Ferringhi who have been dislodged and given them the training? And another question, Sir: Are some of them capable of training? What advanced age are they? These are the questions that the people are asking. And, Sir, I say that this is important. I know the Honourable Member from Bayan Lepas and his Party justify joining the Gerakan because he says, "We will carry out programmes in the interest of the Malay masses." And I say, "Jolly good. I congratulate you if you do it." But I have expressed my doubts whether this was an honest, sincere and true intention. If it were so we are not against the rural masses. We want to see justice done by them. But is justice being done by them? I need not talk about hotel industries. I need not talk about dislocation. I need only talk about the present situation. And, Sir, even in the city of George Town, you know, there is a Malay kampung which is perennially subject to floods caused by man and caused by nature—the village of Bagan Jermal in the Kelawei constituency. The sea wall that was there has collapsed years ago. And there is even an UMNO branch there. And every time the sea water rises there

the houses turn from dry-land houses to what you call these houses on stilts in the sea. The Chief Minister can just take a ride and have a look. At the very end of Gurney Drive, whenever the tide comes up—there is a big drain right into the sea—all the rubbish that is thrown into the sea comes right on to the houses of the people and their door-step. These are facts of life. And if you want to look for poor people the poor people are there. And that land belongs to the City Council. Why has nothing been done about it? Why can't an embankment be put temporarily to protect the people? Why must they live in fear at night that the sea waves are going to swallow up their houses? Why is this not done? And there is a river, Sungei Babi; and another river further up which is polluted. People throw dead fowls inside there. And I won't be surprised if during the last swine fever they may even have thrown big hogs there. And all that, Sir, comes down the river. It is a semi-river and a semi-drain. The City Authorities have turned a blind eye to this, Sir. Now, if at all the Chief Minister wanted to do something please do something about that. Clean that drain up, Sir. It is polluted, and it is a nest for mosquitoes and flies. It is filthy. Clean that up. Allow the river water to flow into the sea at least if you cannot build an embankment and prevent the flooding. Every time the sea water comes up at high tide, and there is a lot of rain these two waters meet, and the people always sustain floods, Sir. And it is unhealthy for them and for their children, and they fall sick. And how are we going to uplift the rural masses if this is the situation you allow to continue? I tried to draw the attention of the Honourable the Chief Minister to this problem; but he doesn't want his attention to be drawn. I would urge the Honourable the Chief Minister not only to spend his time profitably with the capitalists of this country and the capitalists of other countries, but spend a little time with our poor people. And this is something, Sir, that the Honourable the Chief Minister can rectify simply by telling the City Council Authorities to immediately go there and

dredge that little stream, and build a small embankment there so that the flood waters will not have to despoil their property. I know that in the terms of the Chief Minister they are squatters again. They stand on people's land; but the houses belong to the squatters. They have no rights. But we are elected to protect their interests. And I hope, Sir, that if the Honourable the Chief Minister achieves nothing in his whole 5-year Government he at least does that for the people of Bagan Jermal village. And that has been time and again brought up. Yes, brought up; and nothing has been done. But that is, Sir, also one sector of the people affected. If you are prepared to invest money to create the infrastructure, you say, for hotels, create some infrastructure for our people so that they can live a decent life; so that 1973 is a meaningful year. Not that 1973 is just like 1957 promises Merdeka, but people still live and drink and bathe in river waters and drains all the way to Kedah. This is your type of development. We know that after so many years people are still bathing and doing things like that. You cannot call this achievement if the people who really count do not enjoy the fruits of your so-called development? Here again I do not want the Chief Minister to twist my words. I know he said that you can't just live on beauty alone. The people are not going to come. Yes. But you must balance it. At the same time you must not create a Miami Beach in Penang. Let us have the hotels; and have it planned with the flora and fauna of the State. But let us not build giant monstrosities across the beaches, and spoil our beaches, because once that is done there is no turning back. And let us say at the time, if you are going to promote hotels, "Let us create the infrastructure now and expand the road". And this is also in conjunction with encouraging tourists. Now, I have heard so many tourists complain that tracts of road all the way up to Batu Ferringhi are not only unsuitable but dangerous. And I personally for one have experienced a traffic block where neither can we go up to Batu Ferringhi nor the big buses come down because of the narrow road. Now, is there anything

in the Governor's speech to say that you realise this, and that you are going to do something about it? You are going to expand the road; also the dangerous bends. One of these days there is going to be a terrific accident where all your tourists from abroad will just drown when their tourist buses go over the cliff. What about that? Why don't you do something? These are the real potentials, Sir.

The tourist industry is a limitless industry. And if you are going to deprive the inshore fishermen by coming in here—pretty hard on them too—do a proper job then. And I think you are behind time. So I hope, Sir, that in conjunction with trying to develop this particular sector of our island the Government will first give the people a chance to find an alternative livelihood. And the same stand we took for Sungei Kluang we are taking over the inshore fishermen affected by this tourist expansion. The same stand we took over the people who breed pigs we take for people who fish. But I am afraid that the Member for Bayan Lepas after having tested the grapes—they are not sour—is now prepared to keep on tasting the grapes and getting drunk with the grapes. Sir, let us hope that these people are not neglected. And I hope, Sir, that my suggestion over the tuna fishing industry will at least warrant the Government looking into it as one of the great potentials. And there is opportunity for tremendous expansion, provided, Sir, that the Government provides the technological know-how, the research and development. And in this particular sector there is a great need for knowledge of the nature, abundance and environment of fish stocks. And I hope, Sir, that facilities will be created because there are tremendous potentials and side industries arising from our going into this tuna industry. There is a potential, Sir, that we will in time create wharves for handling these industries, and the servicing of these boats—something that the Singapore Government has gone into. The Singapore Government which is at the further end to the Indian Ocean has already gone into it. But we here are sleeping; thinking electronics. We are being too

fast maybe; or too shortsighted. Sir, there is a Report known as the Prom-poché Report which was prepared by a team of French fishing experts to consider the feasibility of establishing a multi-fishing complex in Penang. And it is very clear that if we do establish that a whole host of ancillary opportunities will arise like water quays, refrigeration facilities, modern workshop repairs and slipways capable of dealing with regular maintenance of ships which will add notably to the tuna traffic to our port itself. And I suggest that the sooner we conduct an economic feasibility study into this the better it will be for our people. We cannot under-state the case for utilising the sea because we are an island. But if we do not then we have failed. And I hope that this suggestion will be taken up by the Government in earnest, and not be contemptuously pushed aside just because these ideas do not emanate from the Government benches. And few ideas ever emanate from the Government benches.

Sir, we are at the same time happy to note that at least for once the Sungei Kluang problem has now been settled to that extent that the pig-rearers have now been given sites which they are contented with. And to that extent we do not wish to claim the credit. But we have raised this matter and brought it to the attention of Government. And I think all parties are satisfied to that extent with the situation. And that is good. And this is the function of the Opposition. But what I regret, Sir, is that in spite of everything that has been said again the school at Sungei Kluang is in danger.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 11.17 pagi.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 11.30 pagi.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Mr Speaker, Sir, dengan izin :

I hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that if I do stray away from my topic you will let me know; and you will excuse us because you will realise that we missed our chance in the debate on the Budget one year ago. And we missed our

chance to say anything on the Governor's speech. So, therefore, we have a lot to say. I thank you for the opportunity you are giving us now, Sir.

I was talking just now about the school at Sungei Kluang. I think it is a very important issue. This Chinese school was affected by the resettlement of the people of Sungei Kluang. All these people have been moved to this new site at Batu Maung; but unfortunately the school still stands where it is. So if anybody would care to come to Bayan Lepas now he can drive along that road on the way to the airport, and he can see on his right a solitary school standing isolated in an island of earth-movers, with earth-moving projects taking place around it. We had the privilege of a picture in the Chinese Press and in the "Star" of the children of this school walking to school in the mud and red earth during the rainy season. Sir, is that what we should be doing? I know we are trying to industrialise. But is that what we should be doing? I understand that teachers have to bring two pairs of shoes to school; one pair for walking in the mud, and one pair for the school classrooms. That is what is happening. Is the Government unaware of it? It is in the Press. The Chief Minister will say, "Oh, it will cost us a lot of money to build a special road for them. They are going to be there temporarily only." Yes, if that is so. But on the other hand, Sir, it did not take the Members of the Government very long to build those four ill-fated factories at Bayan Lepas. But as far as constructing a replacement for the school we see nothing. No, Sir, we on this side of the House can forgive a lot of things. We can forgive poverty; we can forgive lack of progress. But we cannot forgive an issue over education because without education there is no hope; there is no future. And we know, Sir, I regret to say, that it is not the Federal Government's policy to encourage Chinese schools; and therefore this school is threatened. I do not ask for anything more. And I have asked a question in this House. And the Honourable the Chief Minister has replied that he has allocated \$30,000 for the school. And he says the Board

of Management has agreed to a site. I have seen the site; but I have not seen the \$30,000. But what strikes me as strange, Sir, is that the Government is prepared to give \$50,000 for a Grand Prix, and \$30,000 for a school that will be here in perpetuity, I hope. What is the sense of value of the Government, Sir? 30,000 miserable dollars. I dare say, Sir, the amount of money spent by the Government Members touring the world collectively from the day they came to office till today is more than \$30,000 now. But you give a school for future generation \$30,000. Is that all you can give? Is that your concern over education? This is a school which has already been established. You are moving the school out; and you are prepared to give only \$30,000. Is it fair? And be that as it may. You have agreed to give \$30,000. Why, Sir, is there delay in proceeding with the construction of the school? Why? I want to know in this House why there is a delay in the construction of the school. Sir, a school is not like a hotel where the guests can wait. A school is not like a factory where investors can wait. A school, Sir, runs by a schedule. Some of the students of this school have now been moved to Batu Maung. Some of them have been moved to Batu Uban and Sungei Dua because you have resettled them there. A lot of them find difficulty in going to school by bus. But they try. Some of them have been re-allocated to other schools, but the vast majority of them returned to this school, although it now means travelling and added costs, Sir, for the children of hog-breeders and vegetable farmers. But they do come back to their school because they are continuing with their school term. But when the school term ends will these students re-register in this school? Will they? I think it is rather difficult for the vast majority. And if the school by the next school term fails to have the adequate number of registrants for the school what will happen? Will the Federal Government say there is no necessity to build the school now? Will the Federal Government withdraw the Permit for that school? That is the question I want Honourable Members to think about and ponder over because

I hold you individually responsible if this school does not function by 1974. This school must be built, if you have the intention to re-construct it, before the third term commences. If it is not built before the third term this school is in peril. Let me make it very clear—before the third term. Not only will teachers be thrown out of jobs. There will be no school because the students will be told. “You can go to Bayan Lepas School”; they can go to this school or that school. They will be scattered; and that will be the end of it. And there is the further question about the Federal allocation for this school for its expansion, which is going to expire because they have not used it. And they would like to use the miserable \$30,000 that you have given to them, plus the Federal allocation that they have to build a slightly better school than they have at present. Sir, this school is not built with the funds of the State. This school is built by humble but very proud peasants. They built it on their sweat and toil working from 6 o’clock in the morning to 10 o’clock at night, in the stink of the dung of pigs, and all else, and chicken farms. They have built a school. You break up the community. I warned this House that this was happening. And now you deprive them of their education, and of a school which they have proudly built. That is the danger. Now I hope Members of the Government will search their conscience and their duty, and see to it that not only you say \$30,000 has been allocated; but see to it that this school is built before the third term. If not, Sir, do not turn around and say, “Well, we were prepared to give the money. We have given the site; but sorry it could not be built because the Federal Government has changed its mind”. I say then it is your responsibility because I have given you notice of what will happen if you delay further, because the site that has been chosen, although inadequate, has been accepted, the Chief Minister says. And I have seen the site. It is still a swamp. No earth-filling has been done. Sir, if you really want to fill it you can fill it up now. It is not 10 acres. It is a small plot of land. You can fill up the land.

Fill it up first, because when you do not fill it up it is highly suspicious. So, let us move to this school. I hope, therefore, that having raised the matter in this House a deaf ear won't be turned to it. And I hope that Members of the Government who have so far paid no heed to public opinion over Sungei Kluang will go the whole hog—if you don't mind my using the word—and give the people back their school. And in giving back their school consider the priority of a Grand Prix where millionaires can come and ride in super-power-tuned motor-cars and the education of the peasants and the villagers. Think of them, and ponder whether your \$30,000 is really that sufficient, and a sense of priority exists in your decisions. I rather have my reservation. And I therefore hope that they will, in keeping with their good record so far over this issue of Sungei Kluang, give the people their school.

I have said in the debate on Sungei Kluang that this is a social problem. It happened in Sungei Kluang. It is now happening in Batu Ferringhi, in Telok Bahang, and is creating an upheaval. You are removing the villagers. And please give them back everything they had, if not with a bonus. And therefore I hope, Sir, that by the next Sitting I need not raise this subject, except to congratulate the Members of the Government. And I will do that in all sincerity. I will do that if the Government sees to it that this school is built before the third term of schooling starts, so that this school will not be abolished in the final analysis.

And in passing also I will note the priority of the Government. Again, I asked the question: How much was the Grand Prix? The answer was \$50,000. I asked what was the allocation to the Road Safety Council. The answer, I think, was \$1,500, or something like that. All right, \$1,000. Sir, let us see the difference here. \$1,000 for Road Safety, but \$50,000 to run around like mad, breaking your neck. But that is the priority of the Government. Safety first, they said. Is it safety first or safety second? Perhaps you

should change your slogan and say 'Safety second; Grand Prix first.' So this is the priority. But I do not want it to be said that I am against promoting this kind of thing. It is a publicity at the right time, at the right place, at the right priority. But \$1,000 for Road Safety, and \$50,000 for a Grand Prix is very peculiar priority in my world of thinking. Therefore, Sir, we on this side would like to urge the Government to have greater priority, because whether you like it or not your term is coming to an end. So do something for the people while you can. Leave behind a legacy, not that you went around the world, but that you have done something for them while you went round the world. That would be good. And I hope that it will be done soon.

I am aware that there are certain projects that will be coming up. I understand the building of mosques will be coming up very soon in the Province area; 13 mosques are planned, two temples, one Indian temple, and one Christian church. I am not against building these things if it does any good. But I hope, Sir, that this is not a pre-election gimmick. We know that the Alliance is very good for that. Before the election they start building flats and say, 'Look, another Alliance project'. We hope we do not have any Coalition project—a mosque, or something like that. Build it on the scale of priority, and not because the elections are coming. If it is because elections are coming we will condemn you for doing so.

Sir, another problem which I would like to draw to the attention of the Government is again on this question of resettlement of people who have been uprooted by virtue of development. Sir, I have mentioned that the villagers of Kampong Meriam Timbul if I am not mistaken—our UMNO Members may know better—were in 1956 or 1955, somewhere around Merdeka, moved out of that kampung to make away for the Deep Water Wharves. Penduduk-penduduk Kampung Meriam Timbul dikeluarkan dari kampung itu untuk

memberi peluang bagi P.P.C. membuka pelabuhan di sana. Orang ini semua sekarang dihantar ke Kampung Bahru, Mak Mandin. Tempat itu tidak ada air, tidak ada api, tidak ada drainage, taliair—longkang (you'll excuse my Malay). Tapi sampai sekarang, 10 tahun lebih dari Merdeka apapun tidak ada bagi penduduk-penduduk di sana. Api tidak ada, air tidak ada. Macam mana orang hendak hidup di sana? Penduduk-penduduk di sana kata anak-anak kami semua kena sakit-sakit. Fasal apa? Sebab ada banyak mosquito, flies semua ada di tempat itu. Bila hujan turun tempat itupun kena basah. Macam ini 10 tahun Wong Pow Nee tidak buat apa. Inikah kemajuan kita? Kejayaan kita? Keadilan masyarakat kita? Masyarakat untuk orang pakai kereta besar—Menteri-Menteri—tapi bukan masyarakat adil untuk penduduk-penduduk di dalam kampung. Masa itu orang sedikit tidak faham, tidak pandai, senang sahaja Kerajaan kata ubah sana dia pun ubah. Dia banyak loyal, taat setia kepada Kerajaan, dia ubah. Tetapi 10 tahun apa yang berhasil dari taat setia? Kena susah 10 tahun. Itukah satu kemajuan di Pulau Pinang? Apa sebab orang-orang 10 tahun dahulu pergi sana tidak ada air, tidak ada letrik. Saya tidak tahulah barangkali semalam Kerajaan baru masuk letrik. Penduduk-penduduk di sana sudah hantar petition kepada Ketua Menteri, kepada Perdana Menteri tetapi apa yang berhasil—tidak ada—langsung tidak ada hasil. Inikah Malaysia kita? Masyarakat adil untuk kita. Saya ingat masyarakat kita tidak adilpun lagi baik. Saya mahu bagi tahu kalau Speaker boleh bagi sedikit masa, sebab ini halpun satu hal penting dan bersangkutan dengan rakyat kita. Bukan Cina saja, Melayu—semua ada. Tempat ini majority lebih Melayu, tetapi Cina pun ada, India pun ada. Mereka hantar satu petition pada 30hb Jun, 1972 kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak bin Datuk Hussein, Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Kuala Lumpur. Saya mahu tahu dari semua hal-hal yang dibangkit

kan, yang ditimbulkan oleh rakyat di sana, berapa sudah dibuat? Berapa? Inipun dalam tangan Kerajaan Negeri. Apa sudah buat? sudah ubah—beri elok kehidupan mereka. Berapa? sekarang saya mahu tahu daripada wakil-wakil UMNO yang patut, yang tentu mewakili penduduk-penduduk luar bandar. Apa sebab dalam Campuran, Kerajaan tidak boleh buat ini untuk mereka. Apa sebab? Tapi orang lain yang baru diubah ke Kampung Baharu Mak Mandin dapat air, dapat api. Bukankah ini baru? Macam ini keadilannya. Housing Kerajaan—Perumahan, yang mempunyai rumah berwarna hijau di sana—mereka ada air dan api. Tetapi orang ini sebab taat setia kepada Negeri, kepada Negara sendiri, bekerjasama diubah ke lain tempat, 10 tahun susah, masa sekarang inipun susah.

Sekarang saya baca sedikit di sini—

“Asal-usul kami penduduk-penduduk Kampung Bahru Mak Mandin Butterworth adalah berasal dari penduduk asal Kampung Meriam Timbul Butterworth sejak zaman sebelum perang dunia pertama, zaman Captain Francis Light. Di sana kami tinggal dengan tidak mempunyai sebarang kesulitan. Tetapi sekarang untuk bekalan air dipasang paip ukuran 3"×4". Itulah semua penduduk Kampung Bahru hari ini bergilir-gilir mandi, membasuh dan mengambil air, tidak ketinggalan juga lain-lain orang di sekitar Kampung kami datang menikmati sama bekalan air tersebut terdiri daripada bangsa Cina, India dan Melayu kerana menjaga dasar muhibbah, tidaklah pernah berlaku perkara yang tidak diingini. 24 jam air keluar tidakpun dapat mengatasi keperluan kami, bahkan sejak subuh lagi sudah ramai orang menunggu di pancur.

Bekalan letrik, pada mulanya memanglah jauh kami terhumban ke dalam hutan, 3 hingga 4 batu dari jalan raya, tetapi sekarang bekalan letrik sudah hampir benar dengan rumah kami hanya menanti saat kebenaran mendapatnya sahaja.”

Inikah keadilan sedikitpun tidak boleh buat untuk penduduk-penduduk itu. Inikah mahu persamaan taraf hidup rakyat tempatan dengan rakyat dalam bandar? Inikah atau bunyi-bunyi perkataan sahaja?

“Rumah tidak bernombor—rumah kami tidak dapat diberi nombor, kononnya kawasan sementara dan mungkin akan dipindahkan dan terpaksa menunggu apabila tempatnya diberi oleh Kerajaan”

10 tahun ini sudah lepas, dan kita mesti baca rayuan paragraph yang penting kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri:

“Kami merayu kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri berilah perhatian yang terdaya oleh Yang Amat Berhormat kepada kami yang sedang mengalami pahit kesusahan yang dibangkitkan di atas agar kami kembali hidup sempurna seperti yang pernah kami rasai. Kami tidak meminta wang, kami tidak meminta tenaga, hanya mengharapkan jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat supaya dapat menyampaikan hasrat kami tambahan pula Kampung kami hanya dipinggir bandar Butterworth, jarak 2 batu sahaja. Kami mahukan kemudahan hidup dan tak rela lagi kami menunggu sekian lama mengharapkan hujan yang tak kunjung datang sedangkan penduduk-penduduk yang berpuluh-puluh batu jauh dari bandar sudah ada bekalan air paip dan letrik”

which is true. The Penang Electronics and N.S. Electronics from America have got their electricity, their water, and everything else, tetapi penduduk kita, warganegara kita—second class citizens. Orang dari luar negeri, Amerika, yang bukan warganegara dapat dulu—Sebab apa? Sebab kaya—sebab wang, Inilah kejayaan.

Sambung:

“ menunggu hujan yang tidak kunjung datang sedangkan penduduk-penduduk yang berpuluh-puluh batu jauh dari bandar pun sudah ada dapat air dan bekalan letrik.

Sekian, kami sudahi dengan ribuan terima kasih kerana sudi Yang Amat Berhormat menerima rintihan hasrat kami kerana kesusahan-kesusahan yang kami tanggung sekarang, supaya kami tidak ketinggalan, tersingkir dari mengecap nikmat Kemerdekaan. Tidak ada jalan lain lagi yang dapat kami buat bagi mendapatkan hasrat kami selain daripada mengemukakan masalah ini untuk renungan dan perhatian Yang Amat Berhormat.

Sekian, terima kasih.

Kami yang berharap,
Penduduk-penduduk Kampung Bahu.”

Inilah dengan lain-lain lagi yang dihantar oleh 113 penduduk kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri Pulau Pinang. Saya mahu tahu dari tahun 1972 hingga sekarang apa yang dibuat? Bilakah dibuat juga kita mesti tahu. Inilah kita mahu jawapan dari wakil-wakil UMNO apa yang dibuat, apa yang berhasil kepada penduduk-penduduk yang tidak ada suara daripada Kerajaan Campuran atau hasil sendiri sahaja. Ini kita mesti tahu. Ini satu masalah yang patut diambil kepantasan. Tidak usah tenguk jauh-jauh negeri. Tidak usah cari lain-lain lubang. Dengan ini saya harap, sebab kita sudah timbul hal ini dari sini, wakil-wakil Kerajaan kita boleh buat sedikit-sedikit untuk penduduk-penduduk itu.

Dengan izin, Sir: We have numerous problems which will arise from development. I do not say that it is unique to the Gerakan. This was a problem from the day of Wong Pow Nee; and it is still a problem today. And why is it a problem? Because it is neglected. We on this side of the Opposition are not going to allow this to continue. It is our solemn duty to see that whatever injustices to the people are raised in this Assembly. That is why we want the right to speak; not for ourselves. We do not ask for one dollar more. We do not come here hoping to allocate funds for foreign tours, like some Members do. No we don't. We come here to represent the people, even if it is a matter ten years

ago which the Honourable Members Government, like the Member for Tanjong Barat who was here, should have done. These are the things we will bring up because it is in the interests of the people of this State. We are aware that development brings upheaval. But if the Opposition neglects its duty, and is not aware of the injustice, and is not bothered about it, then injustice will go on like this one—more than ten years. We do not want the same thing to happen like in Sungei Kluang over the squatters. Thank God it is solved. We do not want that to happen to the school. I do not know whether I can thank God that it will be solved. And we do not want that to happen to the people of Batu Ferringhi, Telok Bahang; including even the people of Bagan Ajam. We do not want them to suffer one *iota* of loss. And I am glad to hear the Chief Minister say in a reply at question time that unless alternative accommodation is found for these people, and alternative opportunities, they will be allowed to sit where they are; or, shall I say, squat where they are. That statement, reported better still in the Press, is very encouraging. We hope to hear more of that. But we hope that that is not all; that it will not remain a statement; it will be practised to all; and although this was a mistake, and this was an injustice perpetrated by the Alliance Government something will be done for the original settlers of Kampong Bahru by the present Government.

Sir, we are very glad to hear that that the In-service Training project will be expanded. It is a very good sign. And I hope that the advantages of industrial training, especially by the Federal Government, will be extended to all our citizens alike. And I would refer particularly to the Federal Industrial Institute at Prai—that equal opportunities will be given to every citizen of this State irrespective of colour, creed or race; that every citizen will be given equal opportunities because Penang, Sir, can well afford to give equal opportunities to all, and because Penang can have and will have, if the Government is wise, a bigger

cake to share among all. And therefore I do not like to see that the citizens of this country who are suitable for training don't have the opportunity to train by virtue of no other reason than Government policy. I hope that will not happen.

Sir, we have already said something about the increments in the cost of living, and do not wish to dwell over this issue again. But I do hope that the Government will appreciate the point which we are trying to make that although as a whole prices are increasing—and in view of shortage of primary products and production these few years there is some degree of natural increase in prices—Government must realise that it itself has a responsibility to hold down prices because once the Government creates a cycle everybody will follow suit. And that is something which I have already said in connection with wages. So let us give wages that are meaningful to our people.

Sir, on this issue of the so-called integration of local government we also touched. But I don't think it is unnecessary to stress that the elected nature of local authorities must above all be maintained. And I think, as the saying goes, a word to the wise is sufficient.

I now come, Sir, to an issue on which I would like to say a few words in passing, although it may be the subject of a subsequent Motion. And that is that I feel that the Government has erred in the increment of water rates. I say so because I do not accept the contention of the Honourable the Chief Minister. And I don't think he expects us to take it very seriously that the Water Authority has nothing to do with the State. We pay the Water Authority, Sir, from our Votes. Therefore it has something to do with the Chief Minister. But what I say is this: We on the Opposition side are not trying to make capital out of a bare essential of the State, I appreciate that you may be obliged under your Agreements with the Asian Development Bank. But the point I am trying to make is, Sir, that we had already made one mistake in increasing the quit rents

too, shall we say, radically. We have made a mistake. Let us not make another mistake. Now, I would have thought that the correct thing for the Honourable the Chief Minister's Government to do in connection with the increment of water rates would have been to stagger the increases. All right, you want to increase. The first year you increase by 20%; and next year you increase by 25%; and so on. But the Honourable Members of the Government do not think like that. Immediately they impose a 100% increase. And I say the actual effect is 100% in the case of most families. But is that fair? A person paying a \$12 bill finds that he has got to pay a \$24 bill; or a person paying a \$24 bill has to pay a \$50 bill. It is true. That is what is happening. But why can't you stagger it? Now what I can't understand is: This is not a political issue we are trying to capitalise. But why is it that Government Members do not understand that they can stagger the increments so that the people don't feel so affected by the water rates? Is it through a sense of indifference, ignorance? But you can't be ignorant when you have already suffered the indignation of the people over your increment of quit rent. Or is it naked power? Whatever it is, it is definitely not a wise exercise of power. And the Chief Minister will give us an assurance. He says, "Oh, we are creating stability of water rates." I really ask the Chief Minister in all sincerity: First of all, does he believe that water rates will be stabilised just because of this? The funny thing is that he says water rates will be stabilised. But if I am not mistaken one member of the Water Authority said, "Oh, even this development will not be sufficient. It is only for a number of years. We may have to find further supplies elsewhere." So, what stability of water are we getting here? And can the Honourable the Chief Minister honestly say that he will be here to guarantee that it will be stable for 20 years? Political life itself definitely we see is very short. But actual life is another question. I don't mean to be rude. I hope the Chief Minister is not saying I am rude. I wish him the best

of health. Long may he live! But, Sir, let us be realistic. When we make statements let us make statements which people read and say, "Ah, that is a reasonable statement." But should we make a statement where people say, "My God, here we go again." And this is the category of statement, because we have had stability of water rates until today when the Government of the Honourable the Chief Minister plays around with the water rates. As I said, we appreciate certain obligations. But we do not appreciate the way you carry out your obligations. That is not the right way.

Sir, the Chief Minister has told this House that further Companies have been formed under the State Development Corporation, although he has said that we will frighten the investors away. Especially, local investors get frightened by us. I don't believe so. But let us put it this way: We wish all these Companies which are promoted and directly involved in by the S.D.C. will be really Companies that will bear fruit. And I hope they bear fruit. And we hope to ask questions about it. Not because we wish them ill; but because we wish to see some degree of control and public exposure over these Companies so that things will go the right way. And I hope they don't go the way of Penang Electronics anyway.

And we are glad that bumiputra participation has been encouraged. We have nothing against that. But, Sir, we do not hope that in the coming Report—and I hope we get a full Report of the P.D.C.—the Government will give us more information than we were told in this paragraph 26, because we do not know what exactly these Companies are going in for. And the money of the State is going to be invested in them! But I would like to draw a sad issue into this. Sir, in this House when we first started, perhaps capitalising on the fact that we do not know Malay, or we are not proficient in Malay, the Ketua Menteri says: Pihak Pembangunan selalu mahu merendahkan bahasa kita. Baik. Saya ingat saya bukan mahu rendahkan bahasa Kebangsaan.

Sebab sayapun selalu cuba guna sedikit, walaupun tidak baik—saya cuba. Tetapi saya tahu pihak Kerajaan ada peluang, ada advantage baca dari teks yang ditulis dahulu oleh kakitangan Kerajaan—bukan tulisan sendiri. Kita di sini tidak ada advantage. Kita sendiri tulis. Saya ingat selalu pindaan saya dalam bahasa tidak baik. Tetapi kita dalam Negeri ini—give and take—bagi dan ambil—bukan tidak jalan. Tetapi Kerajaan selalu mahu gunakan masalah bahasa. Banyak orang hendak main—mahu rendahkan. Saya hendak tahu, saya sudahpun kata beberapa kali. Siapa rendahkan bahasa?

Saya hendak minta lagi wakil dari UMNO—sedikitpun saya hendak tahu. Saya baca dalam surat-khabar di muka advertisement—PDC tawaran (tender). Saya sangat gembira sebab PDC pun ada satu lambang (symbol). Tetapi sayapun hairan, kita kata di sini mahu hormatkan bahasa Kebangsaan tetapi apa symbol PDC sekarang? Symbol PDC itu satu spearhead. Saya ingat satu pengarah. Bahasa saya tidak baik dan barangkali Speaker boleh ajar sedikit—a spearhead. Dan, apa perkataan dalam PDC—Penang Development Corporation. PDC itukah bahasa Inggeris ataupun bahasa Kebangsaan?

Saya tahu UMNO pun sudah jadi bahasa Melayu. UMNO—walaupun UMNO kata hormat—UMNO hormat bahasa. Guna UMNO—United Malay National Organisation. Itu, mereka guna tidak apa kerana history atau sejarah. Tetapi di sini PDC di dalam zaman lepas 13 Mei kita kata hendak ubah sikap—hendak ubah ini dan sana hendak ubah nama-nama jalan. Hendak ikut usage ini kita mesti tahu ubah. Tetapi sekarang kita buat history-kah? PDC—apa lambang itu? Lambang PDC—PDC. Apa dalam bahasa? Perbandaran Pembangunan Pulau Pinang.

Saya tidak pandai dalam bahasa Kebangsaan tetapi saya ingat kalau kita hendak guna letter, kita guna PPP. Itupun susah. PPP—bukan Party Progressive. Tetapi itupun PPP. Tetapi mana boleh guna PDC dalam bahasa Inggeris. Sekarang kita hendak tahu? Apa Wakil dalam UMNO buat? Tidurkah? Selalu di sini hendak guna

bahasa baik, tetapi jangan dengan berpolitik. Tetapi ini patut kita boleh sokong—PPPP gunalah. Apa hendak guna PDC? Siapa rendahkan bahasa dalam Negeri ini? Siapa? Di mana mesti guna, kita guna. Di mana kita boleh guna, kita guna. Tetapi jangan dengan berpolitik. Siapa hormat? Tak usahlah ubah nama-nama jalan kalau inipun tidak boleh buat.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Kalau mahu saya boleh ubah.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Awak ada peluang bercakap—perlahan-lahan. Bagi peluang, bagi campuran dalam perbincangan ini. Boleh jawab.

So, Sir, we hope that in connection with the P.D.C. we have used the proper initials 'P.P.P.P.'; and not the 'P.D.C.', certainly.

And, Sir, we are glad here again that the Government—and I don't talk about the Local Council in connection with this new integration thing—has talked about urban renewal. That means they understand urban renewal. Or at least it indicates they should understand urban renewal. But up to today, Sir, I haven't seen the Government carry out any urban renewal plan. The Government hasn't carried out any urban renewal plans. A lot of talk! We know what urban renewal is in Singapore. In the Republic of Singapore urban renewal means urban renewal. In Penang urban renewal means: change the names of roads; or move the statue of Captain Francis Light from the Museum to somewhere else just because an anonymous letter is sent. I hope I can send another anonymous letter and remove something else.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): To move yourself out?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Ah, don't be rude. I won't listen to your remarks. It belittles me to listen to this kind of remarks. You can't move me out.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): When the time comes you have to be moved out.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Sir, let us have urban renewal because we need urban renewal. In the City of George Town we need urban renewal because some of our buildings are going to collapse. And they have collapsed. A building in Victoria Street collapsed. What happened under the management of our distinguished friends? And why is there no Inquiry into this collapse? Something went wrong. There was a report that the structure was unsafe. Nothing was done until the whole thing collapsed and one life was lost. And only after one life was lost they started going round the city looking around for buildings that are going to collapse. And they found, next to the Sing Pin Jit Poh, one building also. They tore down the wall. What is this? You wait until building collapse on you; then you want to go and do something? Urban renewal means you go and look for the projects, and do it. And I understand the attitude of the Government.

I carry no torch for the Lions Club, Penang. I carry no torch for those people. But here is a Service organisation offering to build a pedestrian bridge for the city. I say, "If they want to build it is jolly god. Let them build it. If the city government can't build it, it is a shame to them. But if a charitable organisation wants to build a pedestrian bridge let them build." But what is the attitude of the city government? 'No, we don't want it.' I like the Chief Minister to explain that because it is not even stated there as 'Officer Administering the City Council'. It is 'Chief Minister', full stop. I want him to explain why he rejects the pedestrian bridge. We should have one because of the heavy traffic along Penang Road. And we should have one also along Jalan Farquhar where the St. Xavier's Institution is because every day with office people rushing to work, and people in cars rushing to the Assembly at 9.30 in the morning will knock somebody down. They should have a bridge. That was

talked about even during the days of Wong Pow Nee. But what about the efficient Administration of the Government? They don't care about it. They don't care about the lives of the Children, the people. Tell me what is wrong with this pedestrian bridge for Penang Road being donated. You can't build a bridge, that is very clear. All right. The Penang/Butterworth bridge is a dead issue. You don't like to talk about it. Well, let the Lions Club build a bridge for you. Maybe you can name it 'The Penang Bridge'. Even though it is a road bridge that is some bridge. It is a start. You learn something from it. They don't want it. Is this the kind of urban renewal? Let us have real urban renewal. Let us not Session after Session in the Governor's Speech, year after year mention urban renewal, urban renewal; but no urban renewal. But we hear a lot of rumours. I don't like to repeat these rumours in this House—very unpleasant rumours. We really hope it is not true. But is this what you call developing this city? And I say that if a building like that collapses the Government is duty-bound to inquire into it. If it collapsed all of a sudden without any knowledge—it is an earthquake—fair enough. But this is a case where I say here the authorities knew that the building was in danger. Why didn't they do something? Do they know their Municipal Ordinance? Do they know the Building By-laws—powers that they have to force people to rectify dangerous buildings? Are they aware? And that you will have a chance to speak about again in the coming amendments to the Municipal Ordinance. But I say that you are negligent in your duty when you don't want to go to the root as to why, and what were the causes that brought about this collapse; and whether there were administrative faults involved. The structural fault in that building can be corrected by its collapse; but the administrative faults in your Government cannot be corrected so long as you continue to sweep it undernath the carpet. And therefore I really regret, and we on this side of the House regret that although we made an appeal to the Government to have a Public Inquiry,

if it has nothing to hide, the Government insists on not making an inquiry. And instead of the Honourable the Chief Minister or even the Timbalan Ketua Menteri making a clearcut statement all sorts of confusing statements were made by not only Departmental Heads but minor party functionaries trying to gain some cheap publicity in the newspaper. I say that is a shame. And if that's the way you are going to conduct the affairs of this City I do not look forward to your restructuring because the restructuring will meet the same fate as that structure in Victoria Street. It will collapse also.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are a lot of issues which we can talk about in the Governor's speech. And it should be an opportunity for us also to raise issues that may not be deemed by the Government to be that serious or that important as to be neglected in the Governor's speech. But I think I have dealt with a lot of matters that the public would like the Government to take note of. And I would like to refer in closing to a few matters rapidly.

One is that I find that the increasing tourist expansion in this State, which is—mind you, let us get it very clear again—a world phenomenon is not the brilliant work done by the Member for Tanjong Tengah, because he goes on a trip to Japan, and comes back. That is nothing. We can go and see what you do there. But it is a world phenomenon. It is taking place because the European countries are getting richer by the day. Do you know that German industries under a socialist government have made fantastic developments? The Common Market has created a lot of wealth in Europe. And even America and Russia are getting richer. And therefore people are coming. They are sick of the usual places like the Italian Riviera. They are sick of that. It is too commercialised; so they come to Penang. But not coming on tourism. I'm saying people come to this country. And we have our local tourists; and di rantau-rantau sinipun kita ada pelancung kita. Tetapi saya tengok dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang kita, kalau ada orang mahu datang sini; mahu datang ke Negeri ini; mahu cari Pulau

Pinang; mahu cari bandar Butterworth; bandar Bagan Serai; mahu cari Batu Ferringhi pun sangat susah—sangat susah. Fasal apa? Pertama, kita tak mahu guna bahasa Inggeris. Kalau itu orang datang dia hendak cakap dengan penduduk sangat susah tetapi perlahan-perlahan sekarangpun ada sedikit chance. Saya ingat kita patut taruh road sign-lah atau pengarah perjalanan—to show the people where Nibong Tebal is—with respect to the Member for Nibong Tebal, anyway it is undeveloped; or other places like that that they would like to see. Where is the road leading to Pantai Aceh? South or north? It is very confusing now. You do not know what may happen. A tourist who wants to take a drive to Kuala Lumpur may be driving all the way to Alor Star, or *vice versa*. These signboards should be put up. I see when I travel throughout every State that these signboards have been put up. Selangor is one of the States with better-displayed road signs. But in Penang if I do not know the roads—I don't mean the local roads—I would not be able to find my way. And I understand there are allocations by the Federal Government for Federal roads. At least if the State Government does not want to put up these sign-boards for State roads, o.k. But why are these things not put up? These allocations are made, I think, as part of the Second Malaysia Plan, and even earlier. These signboards showing how many miles you are away from a place you are going to are not put up. Why? This is also a contribution towards the effort of tourism—to make our country understandable to people. I understand what the Honourable the Chief Minister did when he came into office. He put up road signs in four languages. That I thought was very good. He said he wanted the Siamese people to understand them. But I didn't see any Siamese words. But never mind that. Let us put up these sign boards which have been allocated for by the Federal Government for the Federal roads. Why are these things not being done? These allocations are there. And I do not like to repeat what my Honourable friend from Ayer Itam said. You make a big show of your Budget. You

come here to show how many millions for development. And then by the end of the year you do not even spend half. A very impressive Budget; but you do not even use half of it. And here is a case where you can. The Federal Government has given the allocations. Put up the signboards so that people know where Permatang Pauh is; where Kepala Batas is; how many miles from the City; how many miles from one point to another; and where the Merdeka Bridge is. These are allocations from the Federal Government. Why don't you use them? Not used! So these are the things the Government obviously failed to do. I do not think I should attribute that to any deliberate refusal; but I think it is inefficiency. And I am sure the Honourable the Chief Minister agrees with me that no matter how good a Government is, if it is inefficient it is no good. It is as simple as that.

I would now like to touch on what the Honourable the Chief Minister said in connection with orchids. I am glad that there are so many types of flowers, and all that. He knows more about orchids than I do. And it is reported in the Asia Magazine that he himself is specialising in orchids; and trying to cross-breed, and all that. But I am sorry to say that from what I understand, during the Orchid Show in Penang, in commentaries one of these experts—Mr Cushing was called an expert, so I don't see why Mrs Vepaharamutchai known as Thailand's Orchid Queen cannot be called an expert also. At least she's an Orchid Queen. Mr Cushing is not an electronics king—said Malaysia is behind time. And she has cultivated about a million orchid plants. And I think we should look at it. In fact, I think she says Penang is behind time—lack of technical know-how, not enough talks on orchids, and so forth. So I do not know, although this is another of the Chief Minister's pet projects, whether he is really actively promoting the orchid industry in Penang. And if he is promoting the orchid industry I would also like to ask him—although he has given an answer to this he does not really explain—why when somebody, only a non-industrialist, applies for

land for an Indonesian to grow orchids he has to wait five years to be told "No". You know, in five years how many orchids could have been grown! For five years you prefer to allow the land to be neglected rather than to give it to a man who wants to develop the orchid industry. That I think is ridiculous. So I do not really understand. A man who is connected with the orchid industry, and really grows orchids, wants to develop the orchid industry; and you don't even give him the land. How do you account for that? Sir, I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister's nice words in connection with orchids are not just mere platitudes which he wants us to read, and that has used it to fill up the Governor's speech. There is something more substantial to that.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like at this stage—I do not want to deal with some of the points which we will have the opportunity to raise in other debates—to say that I hope the points that we have raised in this House will be thoroughly dealt with by the Government, and considered in a friendly light. We have criticised. We have sent over a bouquet, even though it may not be orchids; and we have made suggestions. I think we have fulfilled at least the three required needs. And I do not want to hear the good old gramophone record of the Government benchers' prepared talks which they have written three weeks ago, and which keeps on saying that we criticise, and give nothing constructive. We have given some suggestions. And we can only suggest; but we cannot implement. But I would like the Government to consider whether they have really done their work. And if we have spoken a bit longer, Mr Speaker, Sir, saya minta maaf. Kalau kita di sini, saya sendiripun cakap dengan panjang-lebar sebab Tuan Speaker sudah tahu lebih kurangnya satu tahun kitapun tidak dapat peluang bercakap dengan berisi banyak hal-hal dalam Pulau Pinang dan sayapun sudah ambil peluang di sini cakap sedikit di sini-sana—seluruh Pulau Pinang dan barangkali sedikit pergi U.S.A. Tetapi dalam itu saya harap Kerajaan boleh ambil sedikit perhatian dan timbang sedikit apa yang

ditimbulkan. Tak usah sahaja tolak berkata kita ini tak bersetuju, tak terima dan semua tidak—cuma sikap negative. So, dengan ini, saya ucap terima kasih kerana bagi peluang kepada saya bercakap di sini.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik V. Veerappen): Tuan Speaker, saya mohon menyokong Usul yang di hadapan Dewan ini, atas persetujuan, dan minta izin bercakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat bolehkah tolong bercakap kuat sedikit?

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik V. Veerappen): Mr Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his coming here and declaring open our Third Session of the Third Assembly. And in so doing I wish to make a few observations on the proposals and plans of the Government, and the omissions that have been made.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a close study of the statement by the Governor reveals to my mind four main features: One, I notice that there is a string of false claims on matters which are not directly being done by the Government itself. Secondly, I notice that there is a strong desire to hide behind catch words and phrases like "rural industrialisation" and "rural urbanisation". And there is, of course, the tendency to over-emphasise the natural development that has taken place. And lastly a tendency to divert attention to problems of national concern, like the spiralling cost of living and the rising prices. Mr Speaker, Sir, for example, on the question of false claims, the Government says that the primary objective was to implement programmes for the development that would create more job opportunities for all the citizens of this State. But may I ask what did it do? It claims here that a new concept—on page 3—of Free Trade Zones was introduced in development planning.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is well-known that when the Chief Minister, in the 1969 Elections, was calling for the restoration

of the free port status, and decrying the free trade zones, there were others who thought of the free trade zones as a substitute. But today the Chief Minister has swallowed these free trade zones, which is a poor substitute for the free port status.

Again, he claims, on these industrial estates, that there was only one industrial estate at Mak Mandin; but now there are seven. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, what about the industrial estate at Prai, known as the Prai Industrial Complex? When was the land acquired for that purpose? When was work started on the Prai Industrial Complex? Now, was there only one complex? Therefore, there were at least two complexes; the Mak Mandin one and the Prai one. And the Prai one was a very much larger one. And in addition, although the Prai one, as I stated before, has used up hardly 12% of the land although the land is over 2,000 acres. And very much of the land is still, unoccupied, although we have wonderful roads there. But yet we have to buy in Bagan Serai another thousand over acres. And therefore this claim that there was only one industrial estate is false also.

Again, to claim credit for the increased flow of tourists is also false. Does the Government mean that tourists are only coming to Penang, and not going to other places like Kuala Lumpur or Singapore; that it was the Government that stimulated the overseas people to travel? As the Honourable Member for Kelawei said, this is a world phenomenon. And no credit has been given to the tour operators and the airlines who have stimulated the flow of tourists to this part. Credit also has not been given to the private sector which is putting up the hotels in the light of the flow of tourists. Actually the Government claims credit for the number of hotel rooms that have come up. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, has the Government itself put up any single hotel to stimulate this growth? Or the S.D.C.? Has it done so? As you are aware, even the beaches which attract the tourists are not being kept clean. And facilities have not been provided for tourists who could not afford to stay in town, and who visited our beaches.

Now, one astonishing claim was this, where statistics are given for rice production which has more than doubled from the time of 1960. Mr Speaker, Sir, with due respect I would like to ask: Where was the Chief Minister in 1960? Was he even in Penang? Was there the U.D.P. at that time? At that time was there a Gerakan Government? And how can one claim credit for things that happened since 1960? And there are many other things galore where credit is claimed where credit should not be due, such as, for example, the Fisheries Institute. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a Federal project; and the Industrial Training Centre at Prai; and even the holding of seminars by the Malaysian Institute of Management. Credit is even being claimed for the seminars that have been held by the Malaysian Institute of Management. And that too for seminars that were held in Petaling Jaya. That is what it says—seminars that were held in Petaling Jaya. Has this Government stimulated the Malaysian Institute of Management to hold seminars in Petaling Jaya. If you had done so, can you really claim credit for holding the seminars in Petaling Jaya?

Coming now to the question of this catch-phrase which I used earlier. In order to hide the emptiness of the work of the Government, and to hoodwink the people, the Chief Minister always talks of, as I said earlier, rural industrialisation and rural urbanisation. What does the Chief Minister really mean by these words? Does he mean the dispersal of industries to rural areas, and the building of towns in rural areas, which should be so? But, if that is so of the industries, has the Government set up any rural areas? Does he mean that Bayan Lepas is a rural area? Perhaps so. But it must be a very fortunate rural area to have an airport at its door-step. And similarly Prai must be a very fortunate rural area to have deep-water berths close to it. Therefore these areas which are suburban areas cannot in reality be rural areas. And the real rural areas like Balik Pulau, Nibong Tebal, Sungei Acheh, Kepala Batas, Machang Buboh, and so forth, would be the real areas. But even till now the industries have not been dispersed. Even if the

Government intends to disperse its industries to rural areas it will not be possible. Why I say it will not be possible? It is because the Government has already got—as in the words of the speech itself—5,000 acres of industrial lands. Up to now I think 200 odd acres, which I calculated at about 12% have been utilised. Although 70 new factories are expected to come in, yet—if you look at the Report of the Auditor-General—many of these factories had not come in at all; and the Government has taken steps to forfeit the deposits. And several factories take a long, long time getting started. Now, since this is so it would take a considerable number of years, even at the present flow of investment, for the 5,000 acres to be used up. So, until and unless these 5,000 acres are filled up, how are industries going to be encouraged to go to rural areas? In fact it is the contrary.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I know that when industrialists want to set up industries in places outside these industrial estates officials of the S.D.C. and the Government discourage people from getting into these rural areas, and encourage them to set up their industries in these industrial complexes. Yesterday I heard the Chief Minister say that somewhere in Nibong Tebal, or between Nibong Tebal and Sungei Bakap, the Government is considering setting up about 100 acres as a rural industrial estate. But I notice that the tendency of industrialists is to set up industries between Sungei Bakap and Simpang Ampat. As you will have seen from the natural growth, Pamagrima has got a factory there; and the Sim Bee Textiles has got a factory there. And I understand that even one industrialist who applied for permission in principle to set up a factory in that area has not even got the green light. Now he has gone on his own to buy the land, hoping to get conversion and go on with the project. But whether he would finally get permission or the approval for his plans is doubtful. And I understand he has ordered his machinery which is quite a considerable amount. I am not pleading this particular man's case. But somehow or other I do know that other people who are speculators

in land in Penang have come to know that this particular area is going to be turned into an industrial area. And just in the same way as they made money out of the Prai Industrial Complex, in getting a lease of a hill from Government and filling it up, and charging the Government, they have bought up lands in that area. So, if the Government intends to set up industrial estates in really rural areas then it should acquire or freeze the land as soon as possible. And acquire them; and not just keep them frozen. But, as I said, I cannot reconcile how the Government would be able to do this if it still has 80% of the present lands unused. Therefore, as I said earlier, these words "rural industrialisation" and "rural urbanisation" are mere catch words to show that this Government is dancing to the tune of Kuala Lumpur.

The other thing which I mentioned is over-emphasising. I agree, Mr Speaker, Sir, that all human beings must be entitled to brag. But what is there to brag about if some apparent success is gained, for example, in attracting electronic industries which would have come anyway, due to changed circumstances. Now, these are not only my own words, as you would find in the *Business Times* of Monday, April 30th, where it is also stated, 'The electronics plants would have come when it was time to come. The pattern of overspill from Taiwan to Korea, to Hong Kong, to Singapore automatically put Malaysia next'. The factories would have come to Malaysia unless Malaysia refused them entry. And it was not in the power of the Penang Government to refuse entry. Mr Speaker, Sir, I admit that the publicity created by the scandal over the contract with Ross International—however unpleasant it may be, it cannot be denied that the contract with Ross International was a scandal—attracted other genuine investors who found the wages here so low when compared with the U.S.A., Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and even Singapore, that they decided to come here and to other parts of Malaysia. This is borne out by the fact that these factories moved from the U.S.A., from the Pacific Coast to Japan, then to Taiwan, then to Hong Kong, then to Singapore, and then

here. And it was pointed out by the Member for Kelawei that they are thinking of moving out; and that one of the factories is definitely moving to Southern Thailand.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 12.54 tengahari.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 2.32 petang.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik V. Veerappen): Tuan Yang Dipertua, as I was saying before we adjourned Mr Speaker, Sir, while the scandal over . . . (gangguan).

Tuan Speaker: Tolong cakap kuat sedikit.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Bakap (Encik V. Veerappen): . . . Ross International created publicity, the thing that really attracted industries, particularly the electronic industries, to our shores was this question of low wages in our State. This is confirmed by an article in the *Asia Magazine* of April the 15th. That article was done on Penang and on its progress by Jerry Simon(?). He says, if I may be permitted to quote, 'officials from the Penang Development Corporation have told me that while there is no minimum wage, wages were running from U.S. 90 cents to U.S. \$1.10 per day in the electronics industry. In textiles they are lower. The labour force in these mills: most of them are girls aged 17 to 23 years who average just U.S. \$20 per month. For a 48-hour week, just about U.S. 76 cents per day.' That is roughly I think about \$1.80. Then he says, 'In Hong Kong equivalent workers get more than \$90 per month for the same hours. And the workers here are just as good once they are trained.' That is to say our workers. Now, if we say in terms of our Malaysian dollar then you will find that our workers get about \$50 a month, while the workers in Hong Kong would get about \$250 per month. That means our wages are 1/5 of the wages in Hong Kong: perhaps 1/10 that of Taiwan 1/20 that of Japan, or perhaps 1/30 that of U.S.A. Now this is the main attraction. The other fortuitous circumstances are the changing political situation in Asia following the detente between

China and the U.S.A., and the ceasefire in Vietnam, and also the running away of capital from those shores to our shores; so much so that we saw recently the ups and downs in the share markets; the vast amount of money that was floating in the country. These are all the factor that have encouraged industries to come this way.

I must say, Mr Speaker Sir, that in all fairness the State Government has done some promotional work, as pointed out by the Minister of Finance in the Dewan Rakyat. But this has been at tremendous cost to the ratepayers of Penang, and at the expense of vital social services to the State. As was pointed out, our revenues have increased the taxation of quit rents and other means. But most of this money goes into the so-called promotional work; and the people have not benefited from this. It is not the State which has benefited, and which has spent the money. It is not the people who lost the services which they should have got. It is not the workers who are exploited; but the capitalists—these multi-national companies themselves which reap the harvest. And the Central Government also has benefited because it was spared the duty; and particularly the Ministry of Commerce and Industry whose job it is to promote trade and industry, and especially tourism. There is Mr Speaker, Sir, a special Ministry for this purpose.

The other point which I mentioned was this attempt to divert attention from the problems of this State. A good part of the statement was devoted to the spiralling costs of commodities. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not mean for one moment that any same person in the State should not be concerned over the rising costs. But the rising costs of essential commodities cannot be controlled by the State; and it has neither the jurisdiction nor the power. But the State is also guilty of forcing the cost of everything over which it has power. For example, land rents, as has been stated, have gone up manifold; and the revenue has gone up from \$360,000 to \$4 million—more than 13 times. That is land rents. House and land assessments have been increased directly and indirectly, particularly in the rural areas.

The water rates have been increased. It is the subject of our Motion. The cost of borrowing money has also been forced up by 500% by the State. By this I mean that the cost of registering a charge on land. Whereas the registration fees for the charges on land was \$10, it is now \$50. Sir, in this I must say that the Minister of Finance has a kinder heart than the Chief Minister of Penang. I say this because whereas the stamp duty on charges for the first \$1,000 is kept very low—a nominal sum of \$1, I think, which has been increased to \$2 now; and the charges above \$1,000 attracts \$5 for every \$1,000—the charge for \$1,000 and less is still \$2.

Irrespective of whether a fellow borrows \$1,000, \$500, or \$10,000 the State Government makes him pay \$50. So if a man borrows \$1,000 he only pays stamp duty of \$2, whereas he has to pay a fee of \$50 just for registration. These registration fees are not taxes. They are fees for the services done. Now, if you say that the fee for the services done in registering a charge has gone up 50 times, have you increased the wages of the people who do the job to that much to justify an increase of 50 times?

This also has affected the registration fees for people who purchase land. Sir, most people in the kampongs, as you are well aware, own minute parcels or undivided shares of land. Now, for every undivided share you transfer in a Lot the fee is now \$20. And if a person were to own a piece of land which consists of 6 small Lots—which is not rare—and if these 6 small Lots have been held by 30 persons in undivided shares—which is very common—they will have to pay for the purchase of one person's share. That means one person's share in 6 Lots would be like transferring 6 Lots; and he would have to pay \$120 registration fee. In fact there was an instance when a man bought such a piece of land, and had to pay \$240 in registration fees alone for purchasing the shares of two persons separately, whereas the total stamp fee was only \$112. There will come a time, as I say, when the stamp fee would be less than the cost of registration. The stamp fees are taxes. And wars have been

fought over a tax. And I think that is one of the reasons why the American colonies broke off from the mother-land. And here, in the name of registration, a fee for transfers and for borrowing money on mortgage of land has been increased so much.

I think this is not the type of social justice which the Chief Minister speaks about. Mr Speaker, Sir, the State cannot utilise this means of collecting revenue. It is not a means of revenue. I am sure this is definitely wrong. And this is a situation which prevails in Penang. It is a unique situation created by a unique Government. As this affects mostly kampong lands, as I said, I wonder what UMNO, the willing partner of the Government, will have to say. I am sure they would have had their say.

Therefore, Sir, I would not want to labour this House as many of my colleagues would have other points to mention. I would like to say that although the Gracious Speech contained many pages—and in fact it was much longer than the Speech of His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agong in Parliament—it contained the historical survey and the fantastic claims and the verbiage only to cover up the broken promises with respect to the fight for the restoration of the free port, the removal of surtax which was 2 per cent before and is 4 per cent now, the construction of the linkage, the provision of really cheap housing, the provision of a better life for people, and a solution of the strife between the inshore fishermen and the trawler fishermen. Mr Speaker, Sir, many people have spoken at length on these points; but I would not like to deal at length on these points. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to the dialogue which the Chief Minister had—this is reported in the Straits Echo—which says 'Penang is no longer the Pearl of the Orient'. Well, I think that would suffice to sum up the achievement of the Government of Penang. Thank you very much.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Tuan Speaker, saya minta keizinan supaya bercakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the 3rd Session of this Assembly. And this is the 3rd time we have come to this House to listen to the Gracious Speech of Tuan Yang Terutama the Governor. I went through the speech, and compared it with the previous speeches. I found that a good number of things have been repeated—goodwill, national unity, peace, harmony, security, jobs, industrialisation, rural urbanisation, and so on, and so forth.

Well, the previous speakers have spoken a great deal on this rural urbanisation and rural industrialisation; and therefore I would like to go firstly to the subject of the Meetings of this House. Judging from what the State Government has done so far, I feel that we are not going to have as frequent Meetings as we all would like to have here. The Honourable the Chief Minister, hiding behind the four UMNO Members, is not very willing to call more Meetings of this House. The Honourable the Chief Minister is a very experienced Member of this House; and he knows the kind of tricks he can play. He knows how to use this House as a rubber stamp. Whatever he wants approved he just gets all the papers in this House, lays them on the table and stamps it 'Ya', and it is all O.K.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Democracy. The majority.

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

In certain cases where the money has already been spent a long, long time ago—several months in advance—the Supplementary Bills were brought into this House; and with the majority—congratulations on the majority you have—you have just to sound 'Ya', and the whole thing is going to be O.K.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable the Chief Minister was speaking on this side of the House as Member for Kota he said these words—the words of great wisdom: 'I think this is the first time we are going to have a 5-day Meeting. And we hope to have more frequent meetings—more frequent Meetings so

that important issues can be thrashed out.' that we have an independent Head under the Speaker so that there will be special provision for the Majlis and Dewan.' Here I repeat: 'important', 'more frequent Meeting so that important issues can be thrashed out'. And in another part he said, ' that matters of public interests can be thrashed out in this House'. And I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister can remember what he has said before. If he cannot, I can lend him this book so that he could refresh his memory.

Well, we know the Honourable the Chief Minister when he was here stressed a number of things—more Meetings for this House; free port status of Penang. And he criticised the arrogant, extravagant way of spending public money. He criticised the Alliance Government. I remember that. And he even went to the extent of moving a Motion to include English in all Government notices. And yet today we find that an important document like the Budget does not have English inside it. Mr Speaker, the Honourable the Chief Minister said he can't remember what he said. He may like to throw away all these books. But this is a record of the proceedings of the House. If he did really throw away or put away all the books, and tried not to remember what he said here, it amounts to an old Chinese saying, "You steal the bells, shut off your own ears and pretend nobody hears the bells".

Mr Speaker, the Honourable the Chief Minister might turn round and tell me there is not much business in the State to warrant more Meetings than twice a year. But here I would like to remind the Honourable the Chief Minister that there are a lot of things happening in the State that need to be brought into this House and thrashed out by us together. And even if we hold a Meeting once a month we still can have quite a number of things that we can thrash out in this House. We don't need to go into night sessions, like on Monday night, and get all the Members worn out; and the next day everybody came here with eyes closed.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Including you.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Ya, I was asleep. Suddenly I woke up; and the Honourable the Chief Minister was debating yesterday's Motion. And I said I was confused. He said I was more confused many other times. But I would say the Honourable the Chief Minister himself is much more confused—from Radical Party to M.C.A. to England to U.D.P. to Gerakan; into the shell of Gerakan; makes nothing there; and now goes into Alliance. I think it is more confusing.

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Sarong of the alliance.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): We do not want to use the word "sarong" of the Alliance because this is a word not very courteous to the Honourable the Chief Minister.

Of course, if the Members from the Government side, when they think of the majority they are having, say there is no need for a meeting, even two hours a year will be good enough, like last December. The 1973 Supply Bill came into this House together with two other Supplementary Bills. As the Member for Kelawei said, it went, not in two days, but in two hours.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): No one wanted to speak. No points.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): No points. Very good. That was a great event created by the Members of the Government side. The Supply Bill of the whole year together with two Supplementary Bills were passed within two hours; and no one participated in the debate. Congratulations!

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Thank you.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I think it is creating history in Malaysian Parliamentary practice.

The next subject I would like to touch on is the Coalition Government. A lot has been mentioned in His Excellency's last speech. But here it is only one line.

Last year I think he mentioned a great deal about peace, security, and so on. But this year the effective relationship between Gerakan—shell of Gerakan and the Alliance in the Coalition Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Coalition Government in Penang has been in power for 15 months. And what has the Coalition Government done? And what was said by the Coalition Government when that Coalition took place?

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): You are the registrar? You crossed over.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): This is a wonderful thing the Honourable the Chief Minister has achieved. We know and the whole of Penang knows that the Chief Minister, before 1969, was a champion standing on the platform. And he said, 'I warn you that if you proceed with the Alliance policy you are leading the nation to peril.' And today he has certainly turned and come into the—I would not say 'sarong'—fold of the Alliance. This 'kahwin' couple with different political ideologies, different political beliefs, different political stand, and different political conviction can come together and get married, and give birth to a child called the Coalition Government. This is wonderful. But all the Penang people were shocked with dismay when the news of coalition went out. This is a mission. I call it 'the mission impossible'. But due to the very able Chief Minister a historical event was created in Penang. And it will go down in the History of Penang.

What has the Honourable the Chief Minister achieved today? Mr Speaker, Sir, now let us examine what the Coalition Government has said, and what the Coalition Government has done in the last 15 months. Here in the Gracious Speech of Tuan Yang Terutama the Governor, when he opened the last Assembly, it was said that the Coalition was in the interests of the Penang people. That was the first thing. Secondly, he said it is in the interests of the nation. And thirdly, it was said

that it was concerned with the national unity, security, peace and stability of the State, and so on, and so forth. By the time the Coalition was formed the people in Penang were too shocked to know what it was all about. But certainly they have their eyes open to see what the Coalition Government can do for Penang. One thing people were speculating outside was that the price the Honourable the Chief Minister might have paid was the complete return of the Penang free-port status. And people were speculating, especially people from Maxwell Road and Prangin Road when I went to have my mee every night.

Now, more than 15 months have passed. What has the Coalition Government done for Penang? I deal with the third part of the question first—what the Gerakan Government has claimed. Well, it said it is the national unity, and security, peace and stability of our State of Penang. Now, I am addressing a very, very simple question to the Honourable the Chief Minister. At the time the Coalition Government was formed was it that our State was threatened with any kind of things that would destroy the security, the unity and the stability of the State of Penang? I mean threatened by something like riots, civil commotion or any kind of war. Those are the things that would threaten the security, stability and peace of our State. But so far as I know none of those things happened. We the people of Penang enjoyed the peace, security and stability of the State of Penang. So I humbly submit that, Mr Speaker, Sir, this peace, security and stability was not for the State of Penang but for the Honourable the Chief Minister's chair. It has nothing to do with the State.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when I first came into this House I was sitting on the other side. I listened for the first time to the gracious speech by (gangguan).

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): You cannot get 'Datuk'. That is why you crossed over to the other side.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): That is a very good remark. If you want to make that kind of a remark I have got a whole book on it.

Well, I was overwhelmed with joy on the first time I listened to the gracious speech by His Excellency. And I even stood up and shouted congratulations to the Government for all the wonderful projects it was planning for Penang. And I was looking forward very much to the days to come when Penang would be prosperous. But when the time marched I found that my doubts as to the honesty and sincerity of the Government to implement its policy to bring about the well-being of the people of Penang began to mount up; and I reached the state when I completely lost the confidence in the Government of Penang to implement the projects as it had claimed. I found that to the great dismay of myself what the Government says is one thing, and what Government does is another thing altogether.

Tuan Speaker, let us take a few illustrations to show what I have said. I said that what the Government said is one thing; and what the Government did is another thing. Now, we take the example of free port status. We take the example of additional 2% surtax, and the 5% sales tax. With all these taxes and duties adding to the prices of commodities coming to Penang the business men in Penang have suffered tremendously from the bad business. Every day we have seen in the paper that shops are closing down; shops are losing money; shops who cannot pay the bank have to sell properties.

Last year the Honourable the Chief Minister took a party to Indonesia. And he promised there was going to be a two-way trade between Penang and Indonesia, or Penang and Aceh, after spending \$17,000. What is that two-way trade? I know there is nothing like that in our State. I have approached many business men who have previous dealings with the business men in Medan and Aceh; and they told me that there is nothing much coming up. I don't think that up to now there is

even \$17,000 additional business between our State and Aceh. I submit that that mission to Indonesia was a complete failure; and that mission was really carried out for the joy and fun of the Honourable the Chief Minister and all his loved ones.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what has the Coalition Government done for Penang, especially the poor people of Penang—those people staying in kampungs, in rural districts, in undeveloped districts of Penang? In my constituency of Bagan Ajam three-quarters of the people are staying in kampungs. Many of them are staying in places where there is no water, no electricity, no approach roads, no community hall, no children's playing fields for their children. In fact many of them and their children stay in the places where pigs and chickens are reared over there. Before, when I was still in the Gerakan I brought this matter up many times. And unfortunately at that time the Honourable the Chief Minister was too busy to hear what I wanted to say. And after the Coalition I do not think the Honourable the Chief Minister wanted to hear any more. So, what has the Coalition Government done for the poor people of Penang? Nothing! The condition 15 months ago in those kampungs is exactly the same as today.

Another example is the problem of squatters. What has the Coalition Government done to solve the problems of squatters? Again I submit that there is nothing at all. In fact every now and then these people are threatened with notices to quit. And I was really happy yesterday that the Honourable the Chief Minister announced that there would be no action to evict the squatters along the Kampong Gajah beach and Bagan Jermal beach. And I hope that the Honourable the Chief Minister just for once keeps his word.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): So you are happy now?

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Ya, I am happy with the promises.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the problem of squatters in actual fact arises from the shortage of houses. And it is also due to the inability of the Government to build more low-cost houses to accommodate these people. At one time the Alliance Government—congratulations to you—had planned the Chain Ferry Road scheme. Here it says in the Proceedings: 'Rancangan Chain Ferry, Peringkat Pertama—480 units of low-cost houses in Chain Ferry Road.' These 480 units should be good enough to accommodate part of the people in Butterworth without houses. Now, we heard from the Honourable the Chief Minister that he sold the site to private developers. I will come to this question again when I deal with the question of low-cost housing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another example to illustrate how the Coalition Government tried to bluff the people—the example of the State Transport Board. Now the Honourable the Chief Minister would prefer to call it State Transport consortium. That is a new word to me. This State Transport Board was mentioned by Tuan Yang Terutama the Governor at the very beginning of this Assembly.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya percaya Ahli Yang Berhormat sudah dengar Yang Amat Berhormat sudah menjawab dengan ini Transport Consortium. Saya ingat tak payah dibawa itu lagilah. Saya tidak benarkan.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

Now I am talking about transport services in Penang. And I particularly refer to the City Transport Service. The Service was getting worse and worse every year. One day, lunch time, my car broke down; so I had to catch a bus to go to the jetty in order to go to Butterworth. And I waited for 45 minutes. Then two buses came at the same time, and waited at the Bagan Jermal terminus for 10 minutes before one moved off for the jetty. And this is the kind of service the Honourable the Chief Minister called an efficient and cheaper transport service for

our people in Penang. Every year we found that nearly \$100,000 were lost through the City Transport Service. And the kind of services are we getting!

Another example, Tuan Speaker, is the fisheries industry that the Honourable the Chief Minister has said that he wanted to help the growth. Here I would particularly refer to the Bagan Jermal fishermen who are staying as squatters or under T.O.L. on Government land. Though I have myself taken the Honourable the Chief Minister to see the place nothing was done for them. And in fact all this time they have been informed from time to time that they may be evicted from the place. In fact, I would like to ask the Honourable the Chief Minister to study the problems very carefully, and to really find a place along the beach for them so that they can earn an honest living in peace, and do not have to worry every day that they may be evicted from the place where they have been staying for more than 20 years. These are only a few examples. If you want me to stand here and quote all the examples I can do so for a few hours. But I think there are a lot of other things which I would like to say.

The third matter I would like to mention here is the role of the elected Members of this House. It has been mentioned before, in the First Sitting of the last Session in this House—the role of the Assemblymen by Tuan Yang Terutama the Governor, Mr Speaker, Sir—that the people elected us to speak in this House. They have put all their hopes in us, that we can fight for their problems, their grievances, and their right to live in this society. Therefore in return we, as Members of this House, should play our role to the best of our ability without fear and favour. We should all be free from all types of tricks and favouritism so that we can conduct our duties with a clear conscience. We should uphold the Constitution both of our State and our country as spelt out in the Rukunegara. We should all discharge our duties and the responsibilities that have been entrusted to us.

Now, let us ask ourselves: Have we done enough for our people? This question I would like to put to the Honourable Member from Tanjong Selatan: Whether or not he can go back to his people today, now that he is in the fold of the Alliance. He was all the time the star Member, even at the Socialist Front time, the Labour Party time. He was a critic of the Alliance policy. Today he is sitting with the Alliance.

I am asking the Honourable Member from Butterworth—unfortunately he is not here—how often he visits his constituency. When I am in my office, every day I hear a schedule of complaints from the members of his constituency—how difficult it is to see their own representative. Well, the question is whether or not we as elected Members of this House really discharge the duties and responsibilities that are entrusted to all of us.

In the last Sitting of this House the whole year's Budget was passed without a word from the Members of the Government side. The Budget concerns everything. It concerns what a man eats. It concerns everything under the law. Therefore I am asking the Honourable Members from the Government side: Is it true that your constituency is free from all problems, and that you have nothing at all that you wanted to bring to this House when the Budget was presented? The people of your constituency do not elect you to sit in this House just to say "yes", "betul". They expect you—the words exactly used by the Gerakan Party in 1969 when they were elected. I am quoting back the words, with one hand holding "betul" and the other hand holding "ya", that were used by the Honourable Member from Tanjong Barat—to come into this House to air their grievances and their troubles. But today you, the Members of the Government benches, say "ya" and "betul", and pass the Bill. Is this what you have done for your constituency?

Yesterday the Honourable the Chief Minister challenged my colleague from Ayer Itam saying, "Gerakan versus Pekemas". If this is a challenge with sincerity I personally would take it. No

need to wait for the time to come. You name the place; you name the time I will take you on (*ketawa*). Even now we both can submit our letters to the Speaker, and I take you on, whether in Kota or in Bagan Ajam. There is no need to wait for the time to come.

Here I would like to condemn the action of the Honourable the Chief Minister who has prevented the elected Members from discharging the duties and responsibilities that their electorates have entrusted upon them. The Honourable the Chief Minister still holds on to the letters purporting to be letters of resignation by the Members of this House. While he is holding on to these letters I feel that it is very unsafe for the Members of this House to discharge their duties and responsibilities without fear. Therefore I am calling upon the Honourable the Chief Minister to please return the letter to me. If the Honourable the Chief Minister would still hold on to the letter I feel that he might try to use it one day. I don't know when.

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): Are you scared?

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): No. Any time I will take him on. Any time, even now, if he doesn't submit the letter of resignation to the Speaker. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the great respect I have for this House, every time you ask me to sit down, whatever you say, I obey. Here, I am asking you, Mr Speaker, Sir, to have mutual respect between yourself and the House. Please don't make it too difficult for us to discharge our duties and responsibilities in this House. I hope that you will adopt a more friendly attitude when we participate in this debate.

The next subject I would like to touch upon is the financial affairs of the State. I believe the Honourable the Chief Minister is very well aware that the sources of revenue of our State are very limited. If we really want to go ahead with all the projects outlined by the Government we should make a lot of money. Where the money comes from we cannot introduce any more new

taxes, new duties, because things have gone up sky-high. We cannot even increase any duties or taxes we already have. The Honourable the Chief Minister would remember that when the land rents were introduced in the State of Penang there was a wild cry everywhere. So when we think of the industrial developments of the Government we need money. We must think of how to get money for the development of our State. I can think of two ways. Firstly, by economising in all the expenses of our State; and, secondly, to ask the Federal Government, through the very cordial relationship and through the help of the Alliance Members, to give us more grants.

Mr Speaker, Sir, firstly I would like to touch on how to economise on the expenditure. In the past 4 years the Honourable the Chief Minister has been spending our State's money in the most extravagant and arrogant ways. I have lost count of the number of overseas trips taken by the Honourable the Chief Minister, and the Members of the Government, and officials of the Government. The Honourable Member from Kelawei has asked three questions this time about the overseas trips taken by the Members of the Government, and the questions were rejected. So I do not really know how much money has been spent overseas. Every time I speak to some Government officials about the amount of money spent on overseas trips it would be not less than \$200,000.

Again, we think of how the Honourable the Chief Minister spent the money to renovate his residence, the money he has spent to create a beautiful palace-type office, the money he has spent to buy the most luxurious car in Penang, the money he has spent for renovating the Government Building. And these are all contained in the answers to the questions recently. If the Honourable the Chief Minister is going to keep on spending money this way—the money overseas, the money to buy more luxurious cars, the money to grow more beautiful orchids—I think the Honourable the Chief Minister is leading this House to a stage of

bankruptcy. So, we the responsible Opposition Members strongly urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to stop the way he is spending money. The State of Penang needs the money for development; and we cannot afford to spend money by hundreds and thousands of dollars on these unnecessary items. Compliments to the Alliance Government. The former Chief Minister could stay in that kind of office for 10 years. And today the Honourable the Chief Minister cannot stay there for another year. He has to spend that one hundred over thousand dollars to renovate the office on the ninth floor. We are all very sure that the Gerakan will not be in power again; and we hope to take from the Gerakan one day; and we don't want to take over a bankrupt Government. We are quite sure. Any time!

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): Repeat again, please.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): You want me to take you on?

Ahli Kawasan Kelawei (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): He can only repeat, but not again.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): That is English. I would like to urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to remember the money he has spent overseas, the money he has spent on his office, the money he has spent on luxurious cars. These are public funds. This was not the money that came from the pocket of the Honourable the Chief Minister. And the people in Penang are having their eyes wide open to see the way the Honourable the Chief Minister spent public money. So I am hoping that the Honourable the Chief Minister would from today onwards take our advice not to spend that money in that way. We know, Sir, the State Government has collected something like four million over dollars land rents every year. Where is the money today? All spent.

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): In the bank.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Sure?

Sir, the next subject I would like to touch upon is how to raise money for our State. As I have stressed just now, the sources of revenue for our State are very limited. Here I would like to quote the words of wisdom by the Honourable the Chief Minister when he was here. I think he has given very good advice to the former Alliance State Government on how to raise money.

With your permission, Sir: "One of the major sources of revenue that we should explore will be contained in Articles 109 and 110 of the Federal Constitution". That is concerning the Federal Grant to our State. Mr Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable the Chief Minister and the State Government think of development for our State, and think of the money for our development they are thinking only of one thing—how to borrow. Now, I would like to refresh the memory of the Honourable Member from Tanjong Barat. At the 1969 general election platform he was holding a big piece of paper—how much the Alliance Government borrowed, and how much interest they have to pay. There were 9 figures in there; but I can't remember the figures. And at that time the Honourable Member from Tanjong Barat was really seriously condemning the Alliance Government for the ways they borrowed money. Now, the theory of borrowing money is that you have to repay. And how to repay? I think we still remember that the Honourable the Minister of Finance announced in Parliament that today the State Government owes something like 70 millions to the Federal Government. And we can see that many projects in our State have not developed in full; and we need some more money. If we do keep on borrowing, at the end of the return of the Gerakan Government on the Coalition Government we are going to owe the Federal Government something like two hundred millions. And how to repay the loans? As from last year's Budget, we can see that we are repaying under the Treasury something like four million dollars a year to the Federal Government. And on

top of that we are paying another sum of three million dollars to the Asian Development Bank as repayment. And what is the total Grant today that we are receiving from the Federal Government? The amount is something like seven million dollars. So even this year what we receive from the Federal Government as Grants amounts to what we pay to them. And if this is the way we are going on one day we will find ourselves having to borrow money from somewhere in order to repay the Federal Government. Therefore, in this respect I would like to suggest to the Honourable the Chief Minister to look at his speeches before and approach the Federal Government for grants, not loans. There are two ways I can think of how to approach the Federal Government for the grants. Firstly, we have statutory bodies like the P.D.C., Water Authority, Library Board, and so on. And our State Government is making grants to these statutory bodies. I would like to suggest to the Honourable the Chief Minister to approach the Federal Government for the grants to these statutory bodies so that they do not have to repay to the Federal Government. They can use funds for revolving developments.

Another way I can think of is the money we need for something like low-cost housing. I urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to set up a similar statutory body like a Housing Board so that the Board can approach the Federal Government for grants in order that the Board can keep the money for future development of low-cost housing in the State. The same applies to the projects like Tourist Promotion Board, Penang Hill Road Board and Penang/Province Wellesley Bridge Board. In this way each statutory body can handle its own funds for future development.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I strongly urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to economise all the expenditure, and to save money for our State's development. I urge the Honourable the Chief Minister: Please do not spend money this "playboy" style. One day when I was in Hong Kong I had the pleasure of

meeting a friend of the Honourable the Chief Minister in a Hotel. And the first thing (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Kelawai (Encik Yeap Ghim Guan): Boy friend or girl friend?

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): . . . the friend of the Honourable the Chief Minister asked me was, "How is your playboy Chief Minister?" This has been known even in Hong Kong—the way the Honourable the Chief Minister spends money in a very arrogant and extravagant way. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge honestly and truly, and with all sincerity that the Honourable the Chief Minister stop spending money in this way.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the next item I would like to touch upon is the industrial development of our State. Mr Speaker, Sir, the whole of the contents of the speech by His Excellency traces more or less the subject of industrial development of our State.

My colleague from Sungei Bakap has quoted a passage. Here I would not like to quote it again. But I would like to quote one or two words from the Gracious Speech of His Excellency the Governor when he spoke about the increase of prices in Penang. And the two words that His Excellency has used are 'world trends'. And here the State Government has boasted so much about the achievement of industrial development in our State. And even at the end of it the Government said it is very satisfied with the development of our State. But I would like to remind the Honourable the Chief Minister, especially as regards the electronic industries in Penang that these are 'world trends'; not all the efforts by the State Government. I agree with my colleague from Sungei Bakap that a certain amount of compliments should be given to the Government.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, tidak payah bercakap apa yang sudah dicakapkan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): I only echo what he said.

Mr Speaker, Sir, why did electronics come to Penang? It is a world trend; Because they cannot find any place anywhere else in the world. Although the State Government has done quite a lot to help promote these industries, the State Government should not be very proud of what they have done. I believe two previous speakers have touched a great deal on Penang Electronics. Although it is in my text, I do not wish to repeat it. But I would like to ask the Honourable the Chief Minister one question: How much is left in the Penang Electronics? How much of public funds is left in the Penang Electronics Sendirian Berhad? The State Government has put in 1.6 million dollars. How much is left in the Company? \$500,000 or \$300,000? Yes, I agree with the Honourable the Chief Minister that we should not ask too many questions for the kind of Company that is having a joint venture. The Government is having joint ventures with other people. But the Honourable the Chief Minister must know that wherever public funds are involved we have every right to ask.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, soalan-soalan itu ialah tanggungan (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): "Public funds". Just now they did not say so.

Tuan Speaker: Saya faham. Tetapi soalan-soalan itu ialah tanggungan saya. Bukan tanggungan Ketua Menteri. Saya tidak benarkan. Dari mula saya sudah tahan cakapan Ahli Yang Berhormat. Sekarang Ahli Yang Berhormat sudah bercakap. Oleh itu saya tidak benarkan.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Thank you very much, Tuan Speaker. But here I am not saying anything about rejection of questions. I am only saying one thing: Wherever public funds are involved we have every right to ask.

I hope that the Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Penang Electronics Sendirian Berhad will be presented to the Members in the very near future, because we are all

concerned with what is left in the Company. With the money that has been paid to Ross or L.L. Ross or Ross International, and with all the money that has been spent for the overseas trips, I do not know how much is left. But I have little doubt whether any of the public funds in the Company have been misappropriated. If they have, one day when we take over the Government certainly we will take legal action for the recovery of the money. We, PEKEMAS.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as regards the free trade zones, here again, even at the very beginning of the Sitting of this House the question has been brought into this House. And the Honourable the Chief Minister has made a lot of statements on the free trade zones. But up to today still the free trade zones in Penang are not in operation today. Penang has lost the free port. And as a compensation for the loss of this free port I wish to urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to give all priority to the implementation of the free trade zones in Penang, especially the free trade zone in Weld Quay.

Sir, the Penang free port has almost gone. And I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister still remembers the time he was sitting over here fighting for the free-port status. And here, as a compensation for the loss of the free port (*gangguan*).

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, jangan suka cakap panjang lebar berkenaan free port. Jadi tidak payahlah ulang.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): So I am leaving the subject of the free port and free trade zones.

Now I am coming to another subject—about electronic plants in our State. Here again I don't think you will allow me to speak on these low wages again because my colleague and the previous speakers have already spoken. But only one thing I would like to say as regards the low wages that are paid at the Penang electronic factories workers, which is about \$2 a day. I know the Honourable the Chief Minister is very keen on this orchid business; and he has

done a lot in his own gardens about orchids. And I believe he is spending not less than \$10 a day for his orchid plants. And just imagine, for the gardening alone it is not less than \$10 a day. And how about this \$2 a day for the workers in Bayan Lepas? Also, we understand that in Kuala Lumpur when the Police want to train a dog to track down Criminals they pay something like \$3 a day for the dog. Therefore, I am urging the Honourable the Chief Minister really to consider approaching the Minister of Manpower and Labour about fixing the minimum wages for our people here. When I was in Hong Kong and Taiwan a few months back I visited some of the electronic factories there. And I was told that in Taiwan the workers there are getting something like \$9 to \$12 a day—equivalent of our money here. And the same thing happens in Hong Kong. Therefore, I am urging the Honourable the Chief Minister to think very carefully as regards the wages that are paid to our electronic workers today. I am all for the promotion of industries in our State. But here we must protect our people. And it is said in paragraph 24 by His Excellency the Governor, 'In the final analysis the basic objective in the State Development Programme is to ensure that development in the State will bring greater benefits to our people in every part of the State'. So, when we are talking about development of electronic factories in our State we should think about the welfare of our people there.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat kita sudah dengar panjang lebar berkenaan dengan itu. Semua orang bercakap hendak bekerja dengan elektronik. Tentu ada fasal. Lain-lain kilang siapa-pun tidak sebut. Tentu ada soalan-soalan lain. Tidak payah.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Yes. Now I leave the electronics subject.

Now I am coming to the subject of cottage industries in Penang. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable the Chief Minister, when he tries to implement the industrialisation of Penang, to be fair to all industries in

Penang, be they very small industries or be they multi-million-dollar concerns. For example, fisheries industries in Butterworth have never been encouraged; and there is nothing done to help the people there to promote that type of industry. I regret that all these years the Honourable the Chief Minister has concentrated in promoting the multi-million-dollar industries, and neglected altogether the small industries and the cottage industries in our State. I hope that the Honourable the Chief Minister, as the Chairman of the Penang Development Corporation, would see his way to help these small cottage industries in Penang: for example, the shoe manufacturers, biscuit manufacturers, batik shops, foundries, and joss-paper and joss-stick shops. Mr Speaker, Sir, many of these cottage industries are only huts in kampongs in our State of Penang. They are doing their work in their own attap houses; and they have no way to find finance to buy new houses.

Here I want to bring to the attention of the House that many housing developers have built small type factories in B'worth. And I hope that the Honourable the Chief Minister, as Chairman of the Penang Development, would try to discuss with the M.I.D.F.L. people with a view to building this kind of small factories for these cottage industries. Many developers have built small factories costing something like \$50,000. I believe that if M.I.D.F.L. would help these people they can build something much cheaper, and sell it to them on very easy terms.

Mr Speaker Sir, Penang wanted to develop. Penang wanted industrialisation. And we must think of the skilled workers. Here is a cutting from the Straits Times that says, 'Penang loses 1,000 skilled workers', because we—the Government of Penang—do not know how to use skilled workers. Therefore they have to go to Singapore and East Malaysia. And if this is going to be the way we are going to lose all our skilled workers in Penang. Therefore, I am asking the Honourable the Chief Minister to think carefully about how to use the skilled workers in our State.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now I am coming to another item—the item of community development in our State. Mr Speaker, Sir, from the answer that was given to me yesterday, for all the four years the Penang State Government only spent \$109,000 for community development in the northern district of Province Wellesley. I appreciate that the State Government is concentrating all its energy and attention on industrial development. This only helps the international giants to come to this country. Here I must ask the Honourable the Chief Minister to pay a little more attention to the community development for our State. For example, the question of standpipes. The answer given to me yesterday was that for all these 4 years the Government only spent \$763 for two standpipes for our State of Penang. People who use standpipes are the poor people. They cannot afford to have water in their homes. Again, we notice that every year the provision for water for standpipes stands still at \$130,000. And therefore it reflects that the State Government does not want to do anything about standpipes. This concerns the poor people in our State. In my constituency there are some 200 homes in Mak Mandin sharing one standpipe. And in Kampong Simpah there are something like 800 homes sharing 4 standpipes. Mr Speaker, Sir, here I call upon the Government to work out a scheme that will install the standpipes for the poor people before the term of its office ends.

Again, it is about village roads in the community development. I know in Kampong Simpah in my constituency there were 4,000 families staying in the village which is called Kampong Simpah. And for 10 years there is no road inside that village. During the rainy season the whole place is so muddy that people find it very difficult to go into the village and come out of the village. The State Government has spent a lot of money for renovating the Government offices, overseas trips, renovation of the Chief Minister's residence, and on L.L. Ross. But I would like to urge the State Government to appropriate a little bit of this sum that has been spent to construction of these village roads in the State of Penang.

Another case is about children's playing fields. For the whole of Butterworth, with nearly 300,000 population, there is only one tiny playing field in front of the hospital. I think the measurement is not more than 100 feet by 300 feet. Even then the whole playing field cost something like \$6,000. And it took the Government two years to build that tiny children's playing field.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the question of the indoor stadium. There was a public announcement by the Honourable Member from Bukit Mertajam saying that the City Council is going to build a \$1.5 million indoor stadium. And a few days later there was another announcement by the Honourable Member from Tanjong Tengah saying that the State Government is going to build an indoor stadium costing \$2.5 million. Is there any sincerity or honesty on the part of the State Government to build the indoor stadium? Is it going to be an indoor stadium costing \$2.5 million; or is it going to be an \$1.5 indoor stadium? Now, which is which? If the State Government is very sincere that they are going to build the indoor stadium for the people of Penang they should tell the people of Penang with no uncertainty that they are going to build a \$1.5 million stadium, or they are going to build a \$2.5 million stadium; and when they are going to build it; and where it is going to be; and what is the progress of the work today. Well, the Government has issued a good number of Press Statements like that. One day one thing; another day another thing. But here the indoor stadium concerns the health of our people, especially our younger people in the State. So I am asking the Honourable the Chief Minister: If the Government is sincere about building this indoor stadium please tell the public with no uncertainty when it is going to build it, and what kind of a stadium is going to be built. The public has got fed up with this kind of statements—50,000 jobs, and so on—issued by the State Government. But as regards this stadium I hope that the Honourable the Chief Minister in his reply would tell

the House with no uncertainty what kind of a stadium we are going to get, and when it is going to be completed.

Here I would like to urge the Coalition Government to sit down and think for the people of Penang; and what they really can do for the people of Penang; and not just to issue statements from time to time like the pep-you-up pills to keep people awake. People want to know what the Government can do. And people now do not wish to know what the Government 'will do'.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would now like to come to my subject of the squatters and State lands. And this will link up with the low-cost housing schemes. As I said just now the Government must be very careful about the problems of the squatters; and sit down and study about the question of squatters; and not serve them notices, and tell them to quit. Mr Speaker, Sir, I appreciate that the Government needs land for development. That I appreciate. But not by getting the land from the squatters. Many a time I have asked the Government to start the land reclamation schemes. And up to today there is nothing done about that project. If the Government wants more lands for industrial development they should start immediately the land reclamation schemes. That would fetch extra income for the State, and will give more lands to the Government for its industrial development schemes. It is no good to make people homeless in order to get lands for industrial development. Also, another way I have noticed that the Government tried to get lands was by acquiring lands for the private sector. Here I have a case in Bagan Lallang, Butterworth. The Government intends to acquire that piece of land for certain purposes. And these people—about 40 families staying in Bagan Dalam—have been asked to see the Land Officers in Butterworth. And at the Meeting the Land Officers told them, "You would have to quit one day because the Government needs that piece of land for industrial developments." Many families have been staying there for nearly 50 years. And today suddenly the Government tells them, "We want

the land, and you must go." And this is not the way that the Government should get more land for industrialisation. With regard to this piece of land in Bagan Lallang, I have discovered that there is a great deal of scandal involved in this land deal. I heard from the people there that two Gerakan members were involved as brokers in this land deal. The land originally belonged to a Chettiar. And a Chinese stepped in and bought that piece of land, hoping that the Government would acquire it. And the scandal is this: The land was sold for about 30 cents per square foot; and the sales contract was made out at 40 cents per square foot. And two Gerakan members were involved with this scandal. Now, the result of this land deal is that nearly 40 families will lose their home in time to come. And I was told that there is a little compensation the Government intends to pay to them. I hope the Honourable the Chief Minister will look into this matter very carefully, and please see that these people do not lose their homes because of the scandal.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the low-cost housing again, I was really shocked that the site at Chain Ferry Road which was intended for low-cost housing has been sold to a private developer. According to the Audit Report nearly \$685,000 was spent on that piece of land. And it was only sold for \$520,000. And again I was told that the developers were allowed to make gradual payment; and that even the title deed was given, and the name was transferred to them before they paid the money to the Government. Here I have also for the last 6 months gone to a great extent to find out the background of how this piece of land was sold. And my investigation reveals that there has been a lot of malpractice, maladministration and corruption in this land deal. Not long ago I was talking to the Honourable Member from Tanjong Tengah. And he told me a very glaring story—that the Honourable Political Secretary was richer by \$40,000 by playing shares in the market in a couple of months' time. And that was just after the land deal. Again, I heard from the Honourable Member from Tanjong Bungah that he

has seen very often these developers and the Political Secretary sitting in the same cars many times when the negotiation of this land deal was on. And here I have more evidence from the people in Chain Ferry Road that the Political Secretary is involved in this land deal. And therefore I urge that the Honourable the Chief Minister conduct a Commission of Inquiry into this matter. People like to know to what extent this corruption, this malpractice, and this maladministration are going on. And I challenge the Honourable the Chief Minister to conduct a Public Inquiry into this matter. I am prepared to stake my political life on this. If the Honourable the Chief Minister should conduct a Commission of Inquiry into this matter, and the result of the Inquiry shows conclusively that there is no malpractice, no maladministration, no corruption in this land deal I am prepared to resign from this seat. I hope that the Honourable the Chief Minister will look into this matter, and hold a Commission of Inquiry into this land deal. This is a 'Watergate' of Butterworth; Watergate of Chain Ferry Road. I do not know how many members of the Land Committee are involved in this land deal. But I certainly know that there was a lot of evidence pointing to the fact that the Political Secretary is involved. Unfortunately he is not here to answer.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): You make your charges outside.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): My job is inside here. (*ketawa*).

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Serious allegation of corruption.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Why not you go out and challenge: Either substantiate it or withdraw? Why not one of you go out and challenge it? I have got all these things to substantiate it if you want it.

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Then you shouldn't be afraid to say it outside.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): You think I have as much money as you have to fight out the case; to pay for solicitors?

Ahli Kawasan Sungei Pinang (Encik S. P. Chelliah): Then don't talk.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): This is concerning the people of Butterworth; concerning the people in Chain Ferry Road. And I have every right to talk here.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am also referring to another project in Bagan Ajam—this project about low-cost housing in Bagan Ajam; a project which apparently has been abandoned. According to the Audit Reports some \$75,000 has been spent on this project. And finally the project was abandoned. Now, if the State Government is sincere about building these low-cost houses for the people of Penang they should continue with that project, and not allow it to be abandoned. The people of Bagan Ajam are crying aloud for the low-cost houses. But what happened? The project which was started by the Alliance Government in 1966 has today been abandoned. The reason, according to the Audit Report is this: They have difficulties in clearing the squatters in order to get that piece of land for the low-cost housing. Here I do not know (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): Datuk Speaker, on a point of Order, saya suka menarik perhatian Dewan ini kepada Peraturan 51 (4). Perkara ini telah pun dijawab di dalam soalan-soalan mulut dahulu. Saya rasa tidak payah lagi dibawa.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Tuan Speaker, I am speaking on the Bagan Ajam projects of this low-cost housing. I did not really repeat what I said just now.

Just now you should have stopped me on this Order 51 (4). But I have already passed that stage.

Tuan Speaker: Saya benarkan.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Thank you very much, Sir. Now I am talking about this Bagan Ajam low-cost housing scheme. I urge the State Government to look into that scheme again. If it is true that you have difficulties in clearing squatters in order to get land for these low-cost houses, I am quite prepared to help to persuade the squatters to go away; or we allocate them the houses in the future when they are built.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, next I am going to touch on the subject of tourism. Here again much has been said by my colleague from Sungei Bakap about this tourism. But here I want to refer to tourists from South Thailand. And I would like to ask the Honourable the Chief Minister to consider developing Pantai beach (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bayan Lepas (Encik Ismail bin Hashim): At one time you don't want the people there to remove from Bagan Ajam. How are you going to (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): No, there is nobody at Pantai Beach. I think you are confused. (*ketawa*) That place is very suitable for the people from South Thailand to go for a little rest.

So I would like to suggest to the Honourable the Chief Minister to consider building a little place of rest for the tourists who come from South Thailand.

Again about the Penang Hill Road. People have been complaining that it is too tedious to go to the Penang Hill by the slow train. Therefore, I urge the Honourable the Chief Minister to give priority for this Penang Hill Road. The State Government is to spend something like six hundred thousand dollars for this road; and therefore I feel that this project should be continued. Now, if the State Government has found that the funds to develop the Penang Hill Road are exhausted I would like to suggest one thing to the State Government: to go into venture with the private sector and form a

company, which we might call the Penang Hill Road Sendirian Berhad, to build the road.

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

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

Again, I am talking about motor-racing. The State Government has created motor-racing in Penang to attract tourists. I was there every year to see the motor-racing; but I have not really noticed many tourists coming to see the motor-racing. In fact they can see it elsewhere, in more exciting places. Therefore, motor-racing is really providing a certain amount of excitement for our own people. Now, if motor-racing can be a self-financial project I am all for it. But if the State Government is going to spend fifty thousand dollars or seventy thousand dollars for this project I do not think that the money is being spent very wisely.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am now coming to the great words of wisdom by the Honourable Member from Tanjong Barat. Here I must—I have lost my book; it is about the ; I hope you won't get as confused as I do. (*Ketawa*). Mr Speaker, Sir, now I want to touch on the State Awards and Honours.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 4.24 petang.

Dewan bersidang semula pada jam 4.48 petang.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): Tuan Speaker, saya minta izin supaya cakap dalam Bahasa Inggeris.

On the question of the State Honours and Awards, and the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the State Government; I would like to read the very courageous words by the Honourable Member for Tanjong Barat, with your permission, Sir. Here he says: 'It is very usual for a country or State to honour its citizens who have rendered meritorious services to the country, to the State, or to the people'; not to the Authority in power.

Here are very courageous words. Now he keeps on saying: 'definitely not with funds belonging to the State of Penang for services rendered to the Party. After all the Party in power is indebted to that person in the State, and not to the people of the State'. Now, here he keeps on saying, 'And we find that the list of Honours from year to year keeps on increasing. There will come a day when we have more people with Honours than people without Honours; and it will be privilege to be one without Honours'. And the whole House laughed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope the Honourable Member for Tanjong Barat will still remember (*gangguan*).

Ahli Kawasan Tanjong Barat (Encik Teh Ewe Lim): I always remember.

Ahli Kawasan Bagan Ajam (Encik Ong Yi How): his speech. If not, I can lend him a copy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now I like to see how the Gerakan Government in the past two years and the Coalition Government last year awarded Honours to the people. Now the question of the Justice of Peace (*gangguan*).

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, bila saya bercakap sila duduk. Berkenaan dengan Award-Award itu adalah diberi oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor. Oleh itu saya tidak bemarkan berkenaan dengan perkara itu kerana Tuan Yang Terutama Gabenor sahaja yang memberi Award. Perkara ini saya tidak benar dibangkitkan lagi.

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

I would like to end up my speech by asking the Honourable the Chief Minister to consider all the points I have raised, especially the point in regard to the Chain Ferry Road low-cost housing site, and really to look into the matter that involved these land deals. Thank you very much.

Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus): Tuan Speaker, dalam membahas ucapan

Gabnor, saya ingin menyentuh beberapa perkara yang saya rasa tidak puas hati dengan sikap Kerajaan terhadap beberapa soalan-soalan yang saya kemukakan kepada Kerajaan. Saya merasa hairan mengapakah soalan-soalan saya itu ditolak oleh Tuan Speaker dengan alasan yang tidak munasabah dan ada soalan-soalan saya (*gangguan*).

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, berkenaan dengan soalan-soalan itu adalah saya sendiri yang membenarkan dan tidak membenarkan. Tidak siapa-siapa pun, bukan saya ada dengar nasihat daripada siapa-siapa. Itu adalah tanggungan saya sendiri. Saya tidak benarkan bercakap perkara itu.

Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus): Tuan Speaker, dengan alasan-alasan yang tidak munasabah dan soalan-soalan saya yang ditolak dengan tidak (*gangguan*).

Tuan Speaker: Lagi sekali Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya tidak benarkan bercakap berkenaan dengan perkara ini.

Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus): Tuan Speaker, mengikut ucapan Gabnor, boleh kita bangkitkan masaalah-masaalah. Masaalah yang ditanggung oleh Kerajaan Negeri. Ini saya rasa tidak menjadi masaalah kalau saya bangkitkan soalan-soalan itu. Salah satu soalan saya yang telah ditolak oleh Kerajaan adalah tentang (*gangguan*).

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, sudah tiga kali saya tidak benarkan. Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh sentuh apa-apa ucapan yang diberi oleh Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor. Berkenaan dengan soalan-soalan yang dihantarkan kepada saya yang mana saya tolak atau saya benarkan—itu adalah kuasa saya. Ahli Yang Berhormat kalau hendak sentuh ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor dibenarkan tetapi soalan-soalan yang Ahli Yang Berhormat hantarkan kepada saya—apa yang saya tolak saya tidak benar disentuh lagi.

Ahli Kawasan Balik Pulau (Encik Abdul Rahman bin Haji Yunus): Perkara yang akan saya bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini ialah perkara dalam ucapan Gabnor terutamanya mengenai pelan-pelan yang mereka adukan dalam rancangan-rancangan dalam Bandaraya. Pelan-pelan yang dihantar kepada Majlis Bandaraya sekarang kebanyakannya akan disimpan oleh Majlis Bandaraya dengan tidak ada apa-apa jawapan. Apabila ditanya, pihak Majlis Bandaraya akan menjawab bahawa pelan-pelan itu belum boleh dijawab kerana Majlis Bandaraya sekarang sedang menimbang satu Master Plan yang besar yang meliputi seluruh Majlis Bandaraya. Master Plan akan siap dalam masa tiga bulan. Jawapan tiga bulan ini akan diberi pada tiap-tiap kali kita bertanya.

Kalau kita bertanya dua bulan yang lalu maka jawapannya tiga bulan lagi. Dan kalau kita bertanya bulan sudah maka jawapannya tiga bulan juga. Pendek kata tiga bulan—dalam tiga bulan sudah hampir satu tahun. Sekarang kita bertanya kepada Majlis Bandaraya bilakah Master Plan ini akan siap maka pihak Majlis Bandaraya akan menjawab dalam masa yang tidak lama lagi. Jawapannya tidaklah lagi pula serupa dengan jawapan tiga bulan itu. Tidak lama, dan sudah terlalu lama menyusahkan orangramai, mereka tidak tahu apakah yang sedang dirancangan oleh pihak Majlis Bandaraya di atas tanah mereka dan kepada orang yang hendak membeli tanah pula mereka tidak berani beli tanah-tanah yang terlibat dengan rancangan Master Plan Majlis Bandaraya ini kerana mereka tidak tahu apakah yang dapat mereka bina di atas tanah ini. Dengan keadaan begini maka terhalanglah kerja-kerja pembinaan rumah-rumah dalam Bandaraya ini. Dan bukan ini sahaja malah lebih dari itu. Ini menimbulkan satu macam keraguan ke atas semua tanah-tanah yang terlibat dengan rancangan Master Plan Majlis Bandaraya ini. Keraguan orangramai itu, pertama apakah yang mereka dapat buat di atas tanah yang terlibat dengan rancangan Master Plan Majlis Bandaraya ini?

Jawapnya tidak tahu. Bilakah Master Plan ini akan siap? Jawapannya tidak lama lagi. Berapa lama tidak tahu tunggulah. Kalau dulu orang ramai dengan mudah sahaja dapat mengetahui apakah yang dapat dibina di atas tanah mereka dengan bayaran \$5.00 sahaja pada Majlis Bandaraya, maka Majlis Bandaraya akan memberi satu layout plan kepada orang ramai dengan mudahnya. Di dalam layout plan ini dengan jelas memberikan tentang zon-ing dan sebagainya.

Tuan Speaker, tujuan saya menimbulkan perkara-perkara ini ialah kerana sudah ada berita-berita angin yang bertiup dengan kencang bahawa siapa-siapa yang ingin pelan-pelan mereka diluluskan oleh Majlis Bandaraya dan ingin mengetahui apakah yang dapat mereka bina di atas sesuatu tanah itu maka hendaklah mencari seorang Akitek. Kebetulan Akitek ini menjadi Penasihat Perancang Master Plan Bandaraya, dengan lain perkataan Akitek ini mempunyai dua pekerjaan; satu dengan Majlis Bandaraya dan satu lagi perniagaannya sendiri sebagai Akitek. Saya percaya dengan sifatnya sebagai Penasihat Perancang Master Plan ini akan sedikit sebanyak mempengaruhi perniagaannya kerana sebagai Penasihat Master Plan Perancang Bandaraya, beliau sudah tentu banyak mengetahui tentang rancangan-rancangan Master Plan dalam Bandaraya.

Tuan Speaker, tujuan saya menimbulkan perkara ini bukanlah kerana saya tidak bersetuju bahawa Akitek menjadi Penasihat Master Plan Bandaraya malah sebaliknya saya akui bahawa Akitek ini adalah seorang Akitek yang terkenal dan berkebolehan diakui, tetapi yang saya rasa kesal ialah sikap Kerajaan yang tidak mengenakan syarat supaya dalam masa Akitek ini atau siapa sahaja menjadi Penasihat Perancang Master Plan Bandaraya tidak boleh membuat perniagaannya sendiri di Pulau Pinang. Kalau perniagaannya ada hubungan atau pertalian dengan kerja-kerja yang dibuat dengan Kerajaan seperti Akitek ini, adalah untuk menggalakkan dan bukan mengelakkan perkara-perkara pengaruh-mempengaruhi.

Tuan Speaker, berapa banyakkah tanah-tanah di Pulau Pinang ini dikenakan di bawah Seksyen 4 dan berapa banyakkah tanah-tanah yang dikenakan di bawah Seksyen 8 dan berapa banyakkah tanah yang telah diambil oleh Kerajaan dan berapa banyakkah bayaran yang diberikan kepada tuan-tuanpunya tanah ini? Apakah yang dibuat dengan tanah-tanah yang sudah diambil oleh Kerajaan ini, kerana soalan saya tidak dijawab oleh Kerajaan maka saya bicara perkara ini berdasarkan bahawa ada yang saya dengar melalui orang ramai yang mendapat tahu melalui rakyat bahawa Kerajaan mengambil tanah-tanah mereka ini dengan bayaran terlalu murah, dengan bayaran antara \$5,000 hingga \$6,000 seekar. Dan, Kerajaan menjual semula tanah-tanah ini kepada taukehtaukeh kilang dari luar negeri dengan harga \$1.20 sekaki. Tindakan Kerajaan ini adalah satu tindakan 'lintah darat moden' melalui Undang-Undang. Kerajaan membeli tanah-tanah rakyat ini dengan harga \$5,000 dan \$6,000 seekar dan menjual pada kapitalis luar negeri dengan harga \$50,000 atau \$60,000 seekar. Tindakan Kerajaan ini adalah satu tindakan yang tidak adil, satu tindakan yang paling kejam terhadap rakyat di dalam Negeri ini. Dengan menggunakan Undang-Undang Kerajaan telah memaksa rakyat menjual tanah-tanah mereka dengan harga yang tidak berpatutan. Kerajaan mengambil keuntungan yang berlipat ganda di atas kerugian rakyat ini. Tindakan Kerajaan ini adalah satu tindakan 'lintah darat moden' yang terkutuk. Kalau Kerajaan mengambil tanah rakyat ini kerana keperluan sesuatu gulungan, rancangan yang memberi faedah kepada orang ramai, bayaran yang berpatutan kepada tuan-tuan tanah kecil, kita tidak tentang; tetapi apa yang dibuat oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini adalah satu tindakan anti-nasional. Apa tidaknya mengambil tanah-tanah rakyat ini dengan harga yang paling murah, dan mencari untung besar atas kerugian rakyat, kemudian menjemput kapitaliskapitalis asing untuk mendirikan kilangkilang mereka di atas tanah-tanah rakyat ini. Rakyat yang tinggal di atas tanah ini dihalau keluar oleh Kerajaan

dengan bayaran ganti-rugi yang amat merugikan. Tidak bertambah lagiakah kalau rakyat yang ada sebuah rumah dihalau keluar dengan bayaran sebanyak \$1,500 sahaja, walaupun Kerajaan ada menyediakan tempat tapak rumah untuk mereka ini mendirikan rumah, tetapi dengan wang sebanyak \$1,500 ini rumah apakah yang dapat mereka dirikan sekarang ini? Lebih-lebih lagi sekarang ini tidak ada barang yang tidak naik harga, boleh dikatakan setiap barang-barang yang ada di dalam Negara kita ini semuanya sudah naik harganya. Malah jarum yang paling kecil hinggalah kepada kereta, agaknya inilah hasil pertama rancangan ekonomi baru semua harga-harga barang ikut baru.

Tuan Speaker, berbalik kepada bayaran \$1,500 kepada penduduk-penduduk yang dihalau keluar oleh Kerajaan ini, saya ingin bertanya kepada Ketua Menteri bolehkah Ketua Menteri memberi jaminan bahawa dengan wang sebanyak \$1,500 ini rakyat yang dihalau itu dapat membina sebuah rumah lain. Saya fikir adalah satu perkara yang mustahil dengan wang sebanyak \$1,500 rakyat yang dihalau oleh Kerajaan akan dapat mendirikan rumah yang lain. Apakah yang terjadi kepada rakyat yang miskin ini? Ke manakah mereka akan berlindung di waktu hujan dan berteduh di waktu panas Tuan Speaker? Saya kira rakyat miskin tetapi sekarang sudah ada rumah akan menjadi bertambah miskin dan tidak ada rumah di masa yang akan datang. Adakah Kerajaan atau Ketua Menteri insaf, tindakan yang sekarang ini untuk mempapakan rakyatnya sendiri, dan untuk mengkayakan kapitalis-kapitalis luar negeri? Nampaknya Ketua Menteri tidak peduli itu semua asalkan ada banyak kilang-kilang yang didirikan di Pulau Pinang ini Ketua Menteri akan berpuas hati dan dengan bangganya akan berteriak 'lihatlah kemajuan Pulau Pinang'. Saya ingin bertanya kemajuan siapa? Kemajuan untuk rakyat atau kemajuan untuk kapitalis asing? Kalau kemajuan untuk kapitalis asing memang betul, kerana kapitalis asing ini mahu tanah sudah ada beberapa kelas iaitu

Kerajaan Negeri. Kalau kapitalis-kapitalis asing hendak membuka kilang, merekalah yang mesti mencari tanah sendiri, tetapi sekarang tidak payah kerana mereka mempunyai broker yang istimewa yang boleh mendapatkan tanah di mana sahaja. Tanah yang ada penghuni boleh dikosongkan semuanya melalui Undang-Undang. Siapakah broker ini? Jawabnya ialah Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang. Betul, dengan terdirinya banyak kilang-kilang maka banyak pula orang-orang yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan akan dapat kerja; tetapi berapakah gaji yang mereka dapat? \$2.00 sehari, cukupkah perbelanjaan \$2.00 sehari itu dengan harga barang-barang yang meningkat naik dengan begitu tinggi—jawabnya tidak cukup Tuan Yang Dipertua.

Apakah jaminan terhadap gaji maksima atau gaji yang serendah-rendahnya yang ditentukan oleh Kerajaan? Tidak ada. Jadi apa yang hendak dibanggakan oleh Kerajaan kalau orang dari luar negeri dapat mencari keuntungan yang besar dengan mendirikan kilang-kilang yang besar membayar lebih, dan memperhambakan rakyat Negeri ini; sedangkan Kerajaan tidak dapat memberikan apa-apa jaminan terhadap rakyat malahan sebaliknya menekan rakyat untuk kepentingan-kepentingan kapitalis asing itu.

Akhirnya saya sekali lagi menuduh bahawa Kerajaan dengan tindakan yang saya sebutkan sepanjang ucapan saya itu maka ternyatalah bersifat anti-national. Terima kasih.

Ahli Kawasan Muda (Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Hassan): Tuan Speaker, saya juga ingin bercakap sedikit sebanyak berkenaan dengan ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama itu. Tuan Speaker, saya mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada Tuan Yang Terutama kerana sudi melafazkan ucapan di dalam awal Persidangan Dewan ini bagi kali yang ketiga. Tuan Speaker, pada pendapat saya segala ucapan-ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama nampaknya secara kasar sekalipun boleh dikatakan penuh dan lengkap di atas perkara-perkara yang berkenaan dengan keamanan, kemajuan, kemakmuran

baikpun bagi masa-masa yang sudah-sudah juga bagi masa yang akan datang. Tetapi walaupun bagaimanapun, saya rasa adalah juga sedikit perkara yang ketinggalan tetapi barangkali pada pendapat saya patut sangatlah saya kemukakan di dalam Dewan ini ialah perkara berkenaan dengan belia.

Nampaknya dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama telah ketinggalan tentang perkara belia. Ini, belia, pada pendapat saya ialah satu bahagian ataupun satu bidang yang digalakkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat atau Kerajaan Persekutuan, sehinggalah sekarang ada satu Menteri ialah Menteri Belia dan Sukan iaitu Datuk Hamzah bin Abu Samah. Dengan secara terlantik Kementerian Belia jadi saya percaya tujuan Kerajaan Pusat hendak mengawal dan melatih belia-belie juga beliawanis supaya mereka akan menjadi rakyat yang berguna pada diri mereka sendiri dan juga bagi Kerajaan Negeri.

Tuan Speaker, saya juga dapat tahu oleh kerana saya terima satu salinan surat daripada Ketua Belia Gerakan 4-B bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang berkenaan dengan rayuan mereka kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri yang mewakili Kerajaan Negeri dengan memohon bantuan jikalau tidak silap ingatan saya sebanyak \$24,000 ialah satu perkara mereka-mereka menggunakan bagi Persatuan Belia yang tersebut. Juga dari keterangan ini, bagi saya, patut Kerajaan bagi Negeri ini, menolong ataupun memberi kerjasama kepada Pertubuhan Belia oleh kerana baru-baru ini kalau tidak silap ingatan saya, pada 15hb Mei yang baru-baru ini iaitu satu malam penutup Perayaan Belia dan Sukan di Dewan Sri Pinang juga saya hadir sebagai seorang daripada para jemputan. Di situ, dari ucapan daripada Ketua Belia dan Sukan bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang, Ketua Belia 4-B merayu kepada Kerajaan Negeri melalui wakil Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri ialah Yang Berhormat Encik Ooh Chooi Cheng meminta bantuan kalau saya tidak silap yang memakan belanja beribu-ribu ringgit juga. Tetapi Yang Berhormat Encik Ooh Chooi Cheng beri pengakuan dengan secara tidak semesti, tetapi ia akan kemukakan

kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri supaya pihak Kerajaan Negeri mengeluarkan bantuan kepada Pertubuhan Belia bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang. Juga Tuan Speaker, atas pendapat saya belia sekarang ini banyak yang menganggur, yang ini pihak Kerajaan tentu lebih tahu berpuluh-puluh ribu belia yang berdaftar di Pejabat mencari pekerjaan bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang ini. Tetapi sayang oleh kerana kerja-kerja yang kosong barangkali tidak begitu ada atau tidak begitu banyak, tetapi walau macam manapun saya dapat tahu tiap-tiap jabatan ataupun di kilang-kilang yang hendak mengambil orang-orang pekerja khususnya sebagai buruh patutlah diambil melalui Pejabat Pendaftaran bagi pekerjaan. Juga yang saya tahu hinggan jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan pun yang hendak mengambil pekerja-pekerja ikut apa yang selayak baginya dikhaskan di dalam bahagian buruh memang diutamakan belia yang telah terlatih. Jadi dengan cara yang demikian, saya berpendapat dan saya merayu kepada Kerajaan Negeri patutlah menimbangkan dan menyumbangkan atas rayuan-rayuan belia berkenaan dengan kewangan yang Persatuan Belia Negeri Pulau Pinang meminta pertolongan daripada Kerajaan Negeri untuk faedah bagi Persatuan mereka sendiri.

Seperkara lagi Tuan Speaker, bersangkut dengan belia saya suka juga bercakap berkenaan dengan Elektronik di Bayan Lepas di sana di dalam soal pekerja-pekerja. Elektronik dan kilang-kilang di Bayan Lepas sana banyak mengambil, boleh dikatakan hampir-hampir semua ialah daripada, perempuan-perempuan atau wanita-wanita. Ini satu perkara juga yang mendukacitakan bagi belia-belie yang tidak dapat hendak bekerja dan tidak dapat hendak cari untuk kehidupan mereka sendiri walaupun dengan tidak begitu lumayan. Tetapi dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, ada juga menyebut di dalam soal pekerja-pekerja ataupun soal pengangguran yang akan diatasi dari semasa ke semasa. Tetapi pihak Kerajaan kenalah berfikir, kenalah menjalankan daya usahanya membanyakkan kilang-kilang yang boleh membawa ataupun yang boleh

memberi peluang kepada pekerja-pekerja dari orang laki-laki khasnya belia.

Tuan Speaker, sekarang saya ingat tidak payah saya bercakap perkara yang lain-lain yang besar-besar ataupun berkenaan am bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang, kerana pihak-pihak lain telah bercakap beberapa banyak dan beberapa pula perkara-perkara yang mengenai Kerajaan Negeri juga mengenai orang-ramai. Saya sebagai wakil dari kawasan Muda, sukaulah saya bercakap berkenaan dengan Kawasan Muda yang saya mewakilinya. Jadi bila sebut kata Kawasan Muda mungkin semua Ahli-Ahli Dewan dan khasnya orang-orang yang sebagai suka melancung-lancung tentulah dia nampak kata di Kawasan Muda itu ialah berhampiran dengan Sungei Muda iaitu di Utara Seberang Perai yang berperenggan dengan Kedah. Jadi nama Sungai Muda memang telah terkenal, ialah sebagai satu sungai yang terbesar, dan sebagai satu perenggan sekalipun kejadian alam ataupun Tuhan menjadikan Sungei Muda itu dengan sendirinya bukanlah kata pihak Kerajaan mana-mana mahu mengadakan Sungei Muda; tetapi pada pendapat saya Sungei Muda itu daripada sungei yang telah berbakti kepada penduduk-penduduknya, khasnya di Seberang Perai Utara dan juga hingga kepada Negeri Pulau Pinang sendiri adalah perkara berkenaan dengan Empangan Sungei Muda yang membawa air datang ke Pulau Pinang. Dan juga dengan Sungei Mudalah yang dijadikan saluran-saluran ataupun parit besar dan kecil ke seluruh tanah sawah dan ladang-ladang bagi petani-petani dan peladang-peladang di Seberang Perai Utara di sana. Jadi terbuktilah kepada kita ataupun kepada Kerajaan, Sungei Muda telah berbakti banyak kepada rakyat Pulau Pinang. Jadi dengan itu saya sukaulah bercakap di Dewan ini Tuan Speaker, berkenaan dengan penduduk-penduduk yang berhampiran dengan Sungei Muda yang telah berzaman-zaman ataupun berabad-abad dari masa-masa yang dulu sehingga masa yang sekarang ini.

Sekarang Tuan Speaker, saya bawa-lah kepada permulaan ataupun di Kuala Sungei Muda itu daripada barat

baru naik ke timur di sana. Pertama sekali ialah di Kuala Muda, soal nelayan. Nelayan-nelayan di Kuala Muda memang sedikit sebanyak telah pun dapat layanan-layanan daripada Kerajaan Negeri dengan melalui Tuan Pegawai Daerah kita di sana, juga daripada Kementerian sendiri telah memberi pertolongan dan bantuan-bantuan kepada nelayan seperti membuat jeti untuk perahu dan tongkang-tongkang naik ke darat dan lampu, jalan dan juga lampu-lampu isyarat masuk ke Kuala Muda. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya berasa sangat dukacita ialah berkenaan dengan perkampungan nelayan. Tanah di Kuala Muda, Kerajaan Pulau Pinang telah beli beberapa tahun dahulu sebelum Kerajaan kita sekarang lagi. Tetapi yang amat mendukacitakan ialah rancangan perumahan bagi nelayan-nelayan tidak dapat diadakan hingga pada hari ini lagi—hingga pada hari inipun. Jadi ini suatu perkara saya merayu dengan sekuat-kuatnya kepada Kerajaan Negeri berharap dapat timbangan yang sewajarnya bagi perkampungan nelayan iaitu menyediakan rumah-rumah dan apa-apa yang berkenaan sebagai paip air dan lampu-lampu dan juga apa-apa perkara yang menjadikan kesenangan bagi nelayan-nelayan. Juga, seperkara lagi yang amat mendukacitakan ialah pada masa-masa yang telah sudah sampai hari ini juga, hari ini, iaitu perkara perselisihan ataupun salah faham ataupun salah perenggan di antara nelayan-nelayan kecil dengan nelayan-nelayan pukat tunda. Perkara ini, Tuan Speaker, Kerajaan Negeri dan juga pihak Ketua Pegawai Polis Pulau Pinang telah dapat tahu dan telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya. Tetapi yang mendukacitakan perselisihan faham ataupun syak-wasangka yang tidak habis-habis lagi sehingga pada hari ini. Jadi, pada pendapat saya, Tuan Speaker, untuk mengatasi salah faham ataupun untuk mengatasi perkara-perkara selisih faham ataupun syak-wasangka di antara nelayan-nelayan kecil dengan nelayan-nelayan pukat tunda maka wajiblah bagi Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang mengadakan satu pusat kecil ataupun satu post bagi Marine Polis di Kuala Muda. Apabila ada Marine Polis

dapatlah mereka mengawal dan dapatlah mereka tunaikan kewajipannya yang mana barangkali pukut tunda telah dapat melanggar perenggan-perenggan yang telah dihadkan bagi pukut tunda yang boleh menjalankan tugas-tugas mereka yang kalau, tidak silap ingatan saya, barangkali 10 batu dari pantai Pulau Pinang cuma mereka lalu ataupun mereka pergi terus ataupun mereka tunda begini-begitu tentulah tidak boleh jadi menghapuskan perkara yang begitu. Mereka pergi ke barat, orang ini lari ke timur. Mereka pergi ke utara, orang ini pergi ke selatan. Tidak dapat mereka hendak mengatasi, tidak dapat mereka hendak mengawal keadaan perjalanan pukut-pukut tunda yang melanggar perenggan-perenggan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri. Dengan demikian, Tuan Speaker, saya ulang sekali lagi, saya merayu dengan sekuat-kuatnya, dengan sekuat-kuat permohonan, setinggi-tinggi permohonan supaya pihak Kerajaan Negeri menimbangkan perkara-perkara ini juga lebih-lebih lagi pihak tuan atau Ketua Pegawai Polis di Pulau Pinang, Tuan CPO, mengambil langkah dengan secepat mungkin.

Tuan Speaker, sekarang saya bawa pula kepada pertanian-pertanian dan perkara-perkara yang berkenaan dengan petani-petani. Tuan Speaker, pada masa-masa yang sudah sehingga hari ini, saya ucapkan terima kasih banyak kepada Kerajaan dan juga kepada pihak JPT atau Jabatan Parit dan Taliair yang telah menjalankan tugas-tugas dan kewajipan yang telah menyelenggarakan kehendak-kehendak orang-ramai, khasnya petani-petani atau peladang-peladang, tetapi walaubagaimanapun, banyak lagi perkara-perkara yang tidak dapat diatasi ialah perkara berkenaan dengan parit-parit kecil untuk kegunaan bagi tanah-tanah sawah yang beribu-ribu ekar. Kiranya jikalau dengan parit-parit besar sahaja ataupun dengan parit kecil yang tidak sampai ke hujung-hujung tentulah Pak Tani-Pak Tani tidak dapat hendak mengawal, ataupun hendak menyampaikan air kepada bendang mereka oleh kerana ada juga tanah yang tidak sama ataupun yang tinggi lebih kurang ataupun yang

dalam begini-begitu. Jadi, perkara ini, saya sebagai wakil rakyat bagi Seberang Utara, memang boleh kata hari-hari dalam musim begini, musim Pak Tani turun ke bendang datang pengaduan, datang berjumpa saya di rumah berkenaan dengan parit-parit kecil untuk air-air. Orang sana hendak tutup, orang sini hendak buka. Dia ini hendak, dia ini tidak bagi. Ini satu perkara yang boleh menimbulkan pergaduhan ataupun perkelahian sehingga baru-baru ini dalam Jumaat yang lepas lebih kurang 10 hari dengan hari ini, saya juga dengan Tuan Pegawai Daerah, Butterworth dan Ketua-ketua Jabatan yang berkenaan, dari Ketua Jabatan J.K.R. dan D.I.D. dan L.L.N. pergi melawat ke Pinang Tunggal dan juga hingga ke Kampung Setul dan ke Kampung Siam dan dekat dengan Permatang Kuching ialah mengenai soal tanah, soal taliair dan soal pintu air. Jadi, kalau pihak Kerajaan tidak melayankan kehendak-kehendak Pak Tani, maka saya rasa itulah satu cara yang boleh mematikan ataupun membunuh kehidupan-kehidupan Pak Tani sebab saya kata begitu, airlah satu nyawa bagi petani-petani untuk menanam dan menghidupkan padi yang mana jadi makanan orang ramai keseluruhan negara, bukan sahaja di Pulau Pinang. Juga Tuan Speaker, saya nampak dan apa yang saya tahu pihak Kerajaan Negeri memberi bantuan pendahuluan sebagai hutang tiap-tiap tahun \$300,000.00 kepada Bank Syarikat ataupun Bank Kerjasama untuk membeli baja dan untuk menolong petani-petani dan penghuma-penghuma berkenaan dengan baja-baja padi untuk tanaman mereka, tetapi sayang kerana pada masa ini, tidak mencukupi. Oleh kerana daripada \$300,000.00 itu tidak mencukupi saya dapat tahu dan dalam siasatan saya petani-petani masih merungut. Tiap-tiap satu petani cuma dapat baja melalui Syarikat Kerjasama barangkali tidak lebih daripada 2 ekar tanah, 6 beg baja. Oleh kerana petani-petani ada yang membuat bendang hingga 5 ekar ataupun 6 ekar dan jarang-jarang 10 ekar, jadi dengan sebab itu, saya merayu dan mendesak Kerajaan Pulau Pinang, kalau boleh, berilah bantuan itu sebagai

tambahan biarlah sampai \$400,000.00 bagi mencukupi untuk petani-petani membeli baja. Sekarang bantuan-bantuan itu disalurkan melalui Bank Kerjasama Perai kepada Syarikat-syarikat Kerjasama. Di dalam itu, Tuan Speaker, timbul pula satu perkara yang tidak begitu puashati bagi pihak petani-petani yang melalui persatuan-persatuan mereka ialah Persatuan Peladang. Persatuan Peladang ialah di bawah anjuran Kerajaan Pusat kepada tiap-tiap negeri tetapi Persatuan Peladang tidak dapat bantuan begitu besar untuk baja, cuma Persatuan Peladang juga dapat hadiah daripada Kerajaan Kanada yang saya tahu untuk pusat-pusat peladang ataupun untuk zone-zone. Satu pusat peladang dapat sebanyak \$50,000.00 untuk membeli tanah dan untuk membangunkan rumah ataupun pejabat dari Persatuan Peladang. Jadi, saya harap dan pohon dan merayu kepada Kerajaan Negeri kalau boleh, Kerajaan Negeri jemputlah kedua-dua pihak iaitu pihak kerjasama dan juga pihak peladang berunding. Mudah-mudahan dapat disalurkan wang bantuan baja itu kepada kedua-dua badan yang mana kedua-dua badan itu memang terdiri daripada petani-petani dan penghuma-penghuma. Jadi, ini dapat menghilangkan keraguan atau tidak puashati di antara kedua-dua pihak.

Tuan Speaker, di sini saya juga teringat di dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor menyatakan pihak Kerajaan Pulau Pinang telah mengambil bahagian yang besar atau telah menyediakan tempat Seberang Perai Tengah satu tempat ternakan babi yang baik benahnya dan juga ada cara-cara yang memberi kemajuan dan keuntungan kepada penternak-penternaknya hingga Kerajaan mengadakan satu pejabat ataupun satu tempat untuk mengawasi binatang-binatang yang ditenakkan oleh Orang Cina. Yang saya rasa dukacita, Tuan Speaker, dalam ucapan itu, tidak tersebut lembu, kerbau, kambing dan ayam-itik. Ini, sekalipun tidak tersebut, tapi saya tahu dan saya yakin Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang telah memberi bantuan samada anak ayam ataupun kambing pawah ataupun kerbau pawah. Tetapi perkara ini, Tuan

Speaker, saya juga, sebagai wakil rakyat banyak didatangkan oleh penduduk-penduduk di dalam kawasan saya merayu supaya saya sampaikan kepada Dewan ini minta Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang menambahkan lagi ataupun membanyakkan lagi lembu-lembu dan kerbau-kerbau untuk dipawah kepada petani-petani dan peladang-peladang. Ini bukan sahaja untuk menyenangkan petani-petani ataupun peladang-peladang bahkan bagi pendapat saya boleh menguntungkan Kerajaan Negeri juga sebagai satu perkara atau satu bahagian daripada makanan manusia. Oleh kerana sekarang saya dapat tahu lembu-lembu dan kerbau-kerbau dan binatang yang dimakan oleh rakyat Negeri ini, telah disekat ataupun telah dikawal daripada Kedah, Perlis dan Siam tidak masuk ke Negeri Pulau Pinang. Jadi, kalau hari ini, Kerajaan tidak bagi benih-benih pawah ataupun ibu-ibu pawah itu boleh jadi dari semasa kesemasa akan mengurangkan akan jenis makanan yang dikehendaki oleh orang Melayu dan juga orang yang bukan Melayu. Jadi saya sangat-sangat berharap kepada Kerajaan Negeri, walaupun yang besar sedikit, supaya membeli lembu-lembu dan kerbau-kerbau itu bagi pawah kepada petani-petani dan peladang-peladang bukan sahaja di Kawasan Muda, bahkan juga di dalam Kawasan Seberang Perai Utara serta seluruh Negeri Pulau Pinang.

Tuan Speaker, ada satu perkara yang saya ingat ialah satu projek yang besar yang patut Kerajaan Negeri mengambil timbangan dan menyiasat dengan lebih jauh lagi. Jadi, perkara ini, saya sebagai wakil bagi Kawasan Muda, telah mengemukakan dalam Majlis Jawatankuasa Tindakan dan Pembangunan Daerah Seberang Perai Utara. Saya percaya dan tahu bahawa perkara itu telah dihantar kepada Kerajaan Negeri. Ini ialah satu tempat barangkali berhampiran dengan Butterworth iaitu 13 batu dekat Instituit Pertanian, yang di sebelah kiri, ialah di sebelah timur dan di sebelah barat, satu kampung ataupun satu kawasan yang diduduki oleh banyak orang Cina yang hampir lebih 100 buah rumah. Jadi, kampung di daerah itu yang dipanggil oleh orang Melayu ialah Jalan Paya Cina ataupun Kampung

Paya Cina kerana di situ 100% orang Cina yang duduk. Bila saya melawat di kawasan mereka, jadi setelah saya dipilih pada 11-11-71 saya pergi melawat, berjumpa dengan orang Cina di sana dan ketua-ketua di sana, mereka merayu kepada saya supaya Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang membuat jalan berasfal ataupun jalan berminyak tar dan juga bagilah kepada mereka minta LLN masukkan api letrik di kampung mereka. Tetapi, saya nampak ada kesulitan juga oleh kerana jalan yang begitu jauh hampir, saya fikir lebih kurang 2 batu, 2 batu di jalan menurun, yang menghalakan ke timur daripada menghala ke laut. Di situ, penduduk-penduduk yang berdekatan dengan jalan ada lebih kurang 40 buah rumah yang mempunyai keluarga lebih kurang hampir 200 orang. Selain daripada itu, bertabur-taburan—sana setengah bendang setumpuk, sana setengah bendang setumpuk, sini setengah bendang setumpuk, ialah tanah-tanah asalnya dipunyai oleh State. Ini mereka beli hak persendirian. Seorang 4 ekar ada yang 6 ekar dan ada yang 10 ekar. Jadi, sebab itu, rumah-rumah terpendcil-terpendcil tiap-tiap sawah tadi duduk atas tanah mereka sendiri dengan tidak menumpang siapa-siapa tetapi saya telah bertanya, Tuan Speaker, kepada ketua-ketua mereka 2 atau 3 orang. Mereka kata, kalau pihak Kerajaan menyambungkan letrik ke kampung mereka, mereka boleh menyambung pula daripada sub-main mereka itu pergi ke rumah masing-masing dan mereka sanggup membelanjakan satu tiang ataupun 2 tiang pergi ke rumah mereka. Jadi, oleh kerana nasihat mereka, saya fikir, saya sendiripun merasa dukacita, semenjak Merdeka pada Ogos, 1957, mereka tidak pernah dapat layanan percuma. Pada masa Kerajaan Perikatan dulu mereka menerima 300 lori tanah merah sahaja. Selain daripada itu, pada hari ini, apa bantuan mereka tidak dapat. Letrikipun tidak ada, jalanpun tidak elok, paip airpun tidak ada, tetapi parit air mereka tidaklah begitu sangat berkehendakkannya kerana mereka duduk dalam bendang—air banyak, di mana korekpun dapat air. Cuma yang mereka berkehendakkan ialah letrik, iaitu satu perkara yang boleh

menyambungkan radio dan talivisyen—boleh tengok, boleh tahu apa keadaan dunia Malaysia kita dan apa keadaan Negeri kita Pulau Pinang khususnya dalam warta berita dan dalam gambar-gambar di dalam peti talivisyen mereka.

Jadi, dengan hal yang demikian, Tuan Speaker, saya merayu dan memohon dengan sekuat-kuatnya kepada Kerajaan Negeri, tolonglah menyiasat dengan lebih jauh dan kalau boleh berilah layanan ataupun perkara yang dikehendaki mereka iaitu berkenaan dengan, terutamanya, jalan dan yang kedua, berkenaan dengan letrik. Kerana jalan itu, pada hari ini, pada musim kemarau, musim kering, kita lalu-balik—motorkar kita tetap kena basah, habis \$5. Pasir debu merah naik habis motokar sebiji merah. Jadi, perkara ini yang saya fikir boleh membahayakan juga penduduk-penduduk yang lalu-lalang ikut jalan itu. Di sini khususnya, kalau Ahli-ahli Dewan tidak begitu puashati dengan apa yang saya kata, silalah pada musim kemarau, pergi jalan, pergi tengok sekali dengan berlubang-lubang pula begini. Saya hendak masuk keretapun tidak berani. Saya bimbang nanti-nanti kalau patah shaft saya, apa kata. Jadi, saya harap Kerajaan Negeri mengambil peranan yang lebih berat.

Tuan Speaker, lagi satu perkara yang saya nampak patut juga Kerajaan Pulau Pinang mengambil timbangan dan mengambil berat ialah berkenaan dengan keadaan kedudukan Permatang Bendahari dengan Kota Kuala Muda. Keadaan Permatang Bendahari dengan Kota Kuala Muda yang telah berzaman-zaman sehingga hari ini orang-orang ataupun binatang juga yang hendak menyeberang terpaksa kena naik sampan ataupun perahu. Jadi, ini satu perkara yang telah membahayakan. Pada tahun-tahun yang lalu, telah berpuluh-puluh tahun saya memang ambil ingat, kalau tidak silap pada ingatan saya, 1 tahun, seorang ataupun dua orang, dia makanlah. Karam mesti mati 1 atau 2 orang dalam tiap-tiap tahun. Tapi dalam 2 tahun ini tidak ada. Dulu ada seorang budak sekolah yang tinggal di Penang pergi ke rumah Pak Menakannya di Bukit Mertajam. Apabila hendak menyeberang Sungai Durhaka nasib dia tidak baik, perahu dia karam, dia mati.

Budak dalam penuntut, tidak pernah pergi, dia pergi, pergi sekali loop—karam terus mati.

Jadi ini perkara saya fikir patut Kerajaan Negeri kalau boleh tolonglah buat titi sekurang-kurangnya titi papan ataupun titi kayu yang lebarnya 6 kaki. Tidaklah usah buat titi yang boleh lalu motokar atau lori, boleh basikal dan orang jalan kaki dan motosikal cukuplah saya fikir. Tidaklah payah menaiki perahu ataupun naik sampan. Lebih-lebih lagi Tuan Speaker, keadaan pada musim tengkujuh ataupun musim bah ataupun musim banjir, kita sebagai orang tua pula jika lihat hendak menyeberang—kita pun takut—agak-agak kalau kita hendak menyeberang di sebelah sana agak-agak 50 peratus hidup dengan mati. Dengan musim tengkujuh air penuh macam deras air laut, kalau jatuh tentulah 50 peratus boleh hidup atau boleh mati. Itulah, saya harap Kerajaan Negeri mengambil perhatian menghantar orang-orang yang berkenaan pihak JKRkah pihak siapa-siapaakah menasihati supaya untuk pertimbangan Kerajaan Negeri. Ini satu perkara saya fikir kalau saya kata hari ini Negeri kita yang sedang menjalankan secara demokerasi dengan adil dan saksama patutlah sangat diadakan titi itu ataupun dibuat dengan begitu cepat dan dengan baik.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Speaker, berkenaan dengan kampung-kampung yang terpencil di dalam Seberang Utara memanglah khasnya di kawasan Muda banyak kampung-kampung di tepi-tepi sungai yang terpencil sehingga hari ini tidak dapat layanan berkenaan dengan jalan, paip air, letrik dan perkara-perkara lain yang memberi kemudahan bagi penduduk-penduduk di situ yang hampir boleh dikatakan 95 peratus pak tani dan peladang. Jadi hari ini saya telah menyatakan beberapa lama sudah, seperti penasihat di kampung-kampung sebagai Permatang Saga dan juga Kampung Setol, dari Lembah Raja dan Ekor Kuching berkehendakkan kepada jalan-jalan yang beraspal ataupun sekurang-kurangnya pun jalan tanah merah dan supaya dapat Kerajaan Negeri menyumbangkan paip air dan letrik dan perkara lain-lain yang dikehendaki. Yang mus-

tahak sangat jalan dan letrik, paip air tidaklah begitu oleh kerana di kawasan itu selalu menimpa banjir yang hingga kalau kita lihat di rumah pam di Pinang Tunggai air naik dua tiga kaki. Inilah perkara yang menyebabkan tiap-tiap tahun bila datang banjir Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang dan apa yang saya tahu Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri sendiri pun sudah pergi melawat pada musim banjir. Jadi Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri pun biasa beri bantuan sedikit-sebanyak kepada kerugian-kerugian petani-petani yang tinggal di tepi sungai itu. Jadi pada hari ini, saya harap Kerajaan Negeri ambil perhatian yang berat dan minta jabatan yang berkenaan—khasnya Jabatan J.K.R., juga J.P.T., L.L.N. Yang mana mereka sangat berkehendakkan bekalan letrik dan air pancur dan paip bomba yang belum ada lagi di sana.

Jadi saya ingat, tidak payahlah saya hendak cakap lagi atas perkara am tetapi sungguh tidak panjang pun barangkali—sudah hampir masa sedikit ada lagi satu dua perkara yang patut saya bercakap di sini ialah berkenaan dengan harga padi. Harga padi dan harga-harga makanan di bahagian kenderaan yang telah naik melambung-lambung pada hari ini hingga ada setengah hampir 100 peratus sudah naik. Jadi keadaan hari ini, Tuan Speaker, petani-petani boleh dikatakan hampir terkorban berkenaan dengan cara hidup mereka, petani-petani membuat bendang ataupun rumah-rumah mereka hitung panjang kehidupan mereka tidak sampai \$3.00 sehari. Sekalipun dalam taksiran Kerajaan tiap-tiap rakyat dalam negeri Malaysia boleh dapat satu bulan hingga \$600.00 ataupun beberapa ribu ringgit yang saya tidak begitu ingat. Tetapi sayang petani-petani yang duduk berhampiran dengan Sungai Mati cuma mereka terima tidak sampai satu hari \$3.00—apa hal mereka hari ini dengan belanja upah bagi orang-orang hendak menyenggarakan bendang-bendang mereka sebagai mengtenggala atau pun mengtraktor dengan kobota ataupun dengan traktor baru upahnya pada satu ekar hari ini hampir-hampir \$40.00 lebih kurang. Upah tanam lebih kurang \$40.00. Upah potong pun lebih kurang

\$50.00. Ini ialah untuk satu ekar. Jadi setelah selesai mereka menuai begitu dan begini, diperhitungkan perbelanjaan dan pendapatannya kadang apa-apa pun tidak ada—habis bayar wang upah itu dan ini ditolak belanja makan—yang baki apa pun tidak ada.

Dengan sebab itu, harga padi hari ini, baru-baru ini dalam dua tiga bulan yang sudah pada masa menuai dan di musim potong padi, pihak pembeli telah beli pada sepikul \$16.00 ataupun \$17.00. Tetapi setelah petani-petani ataupun peladang menjual padi-padi mereka kepada kilang-kilang ataupun kepada orang-orang tengah untuk disampaikan kepada kilang-kilang dan barulah hari ini dari masa ke semasa harga padi telah naik meningkat hampir-hampir dua kali ganda. Oleh kerana ini yang saya tahu padi yang sama sangat tidak elok saya sebut Mat Candu dan ada sepikul \$30.00. Tidakkah berganda dengan harga padi yang pada masa potong padi sepikul \$15.00 ataupun \$16.00? Ini saya fikir, peranan ini siapakah yang memainkan. Saya tidak dapat hendak teka dan saya tidak dapat tuju yang siapa-siapa, saya fikir adalah ahli-ahli perniagaan yang memainkan peranan ini menaikkan harga itu dan harga ini.

Bukankah padi-padi kita beras kita tidak cukup dalam Malaysia, Kerajaan Negeri ataupun Kerajaan Pusat telah melaungkan berpuluh kali beras-beras ada banyak, ada cukup tidak usah bimbang usah begitu usah begini. Ini perkara saya ingat dan saya merayu kepada Kerajaan Negeri khasnya dan juga kepada Kerajaan Pusat yang berkuasa segala-galanya supaya menaiki harga padi sekurang-kurangnya pada satu pikul \$20.00, ataupun kalau hendak di-kira belum seimbang ataupun belum seimbang dengan barang-barang yang lain baik pun makanan, pakaian, kenderaan, barang-barang yang datang ke Negeri kita dan dengan sebab itu kalau kita naikkan harga padi barangkali petani-petani dan peladang-peladang tidaklah terkorban dengan tenaga dan titik peluh mereka yang empat kerat itu. Kalau hendak dibandingkan dengan pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan, kakitangan-kakitangan Kerajaan pada hari ini lebih lagi pula mengikut Sekim Suffian

nampaknya cukup lumayan dan cukup bagus, tetapi malangnya petani-petani dan peladang-peladang hampir terkorban dengan keadaan harga padi yang begini rendah oleh sebab itu Tuan Speaker, saya merayu sekali lagi patutlah harga padi itu ditetapkan sekurang-kurangnya \$20.00 dan kalau patut bolehlah dilebihkan lagi.

Tuan Speaker, ini satu perkara yang saya hendak bercakap barangkali boleh jadi lain daripada yang lain dan pendapat saya sendiri iaitu berkenaan dengan kemajuan-kemajuan dan pembangunan-pembangunan kilang-kilang industri-industri yang telah dibangun dan akan dibangun dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang khasnya juga amnya dalam seluruh Malaysia.

Dalam ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor, ada dikatakan berkenaan dengan kemajuan-kemajuan dan perubahan-perubahan berkenaan kilang-kilang dan lain-lain lagi. Dan juga pihak Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri dalam ucapannya juga patut ataupun dalam penerangannya pun membawa modal luar untuk masuk membanyakkan kilang-kilang dan apa-apa lagi untuk memajukan Negeri ini. Pada pendapat saya, modal luar memang kita suka dan kita percaya dan kita sambut dengan baik untuk menolong dan memajukan keadaan Negeri kita dan juga untuk memberi peluang kepada pemuda-pemuda ataupun belia-belie ataupun rakyat jelata yang hendak mencari pekerjaan. Sebaliknya katalah kita terima modal luar dengan begitu terbuka dan yang datang macam air bah—ini kita percaya dan kata pada Negeri kita ini satu negeri yang makmur dan kukuh dan kuat dengan kewangan kita pun tinggi tetapi kalau modal luar datang mencurah-curah dengan tidak ada sekatan, dengan tidak ada kota, ini saya fikir satu perkara yang boleh dibincangkan juga. Betul dengan kita kata Negeri kita khasnya Negeri Pulau Pinang adalah satu tempat perindustrian kaya-raya, begitu begini dalam pembangunan tinggi-tinggi, hotel besar, juga ada pelancung-pelancung suka datang ke Pulau Pinang sebagai Pulau Mutiara, tetapi bangunan dan keindahan serta wang ringgit balik ke tangan siapa?

Adakah ke tangan rakyat Negeri kita sendiri ataupun bumiputera ataupun adakah hak orang-orang asing? Yang ini saya fikir patutlah Kerajaan kita menimbang dengan teliti dengan cukup cermat berkenaan dengan penerimaan modal-modal luar dengan begitu terbuka.

Yang saya bimbang, Tuan Speaker, kata Pulau Pinang maju, bagus—tetapi siapa yang mempunyai hartanya dan wang ringgit, adakah rakyat Negeri atau adakah bumiputera ataupun adakah orang luar. Yang saya bimbang nanti rakyat Negeri ataupun bumiputera selalunya mesti jadi buruh juga, masih bekerja kecil-kecil juga, masih jadi orang-orang yang duduk dalam kehidupan yang tidak begitu luas. Pendeknya orang pemodal tadi ataupun kapitalis tadi telahpun dapat seronok dan menikmati akan kekayaan dan membahagikan wang ringgit kita dan rakyat Negeri kita menderita. Tetapi walaupun begitu, saya percaya dan saya yakin atas kebijaksanaan Kerajaan Malaysia kita dan juga dengan kebijaksanaan pemerintah Negeri Pulau Pinang Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri kita, saya ingat perkara yang saya bimbang tidak boleh jadi. Tetapi jadi atau tidak boleh jadi, saya ingin menarik perhatian Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri kita dan juga Kerajaan Negeri tolonglah berfikir dan timbangkan perkara ini dari semasa ke semasa dengan lebih jauh dan dengan lebih cermat.

Sekianlah, Tuan Speaker, apa yang saya bercakap itu sebagai saya menyampaikan hasrat rakyat dan orang ramai khasnya dalam Kawasan Muda dan amnya dalam Negeri Pulau Pinang dan saya berharap dan pohon dapat perhatian pihak Kerajaan Negeri untuk melaksanakan beberapa perkara yang saya kemukakan dengan secepat mungkin kalau boleh. Terima kasih.

Ahli Kawasan Tasek Glugor (Encik Mustapha bin Hussain): Saya bangun Datuk Yang Dipertua, untuk menyokong Usul mengemukakan tahniah kepada Tuan Yang Terutama kerana telah sudi melafazkan ucapan dasar Kerajaan. Datuk Yang Dipertua, saya berasa wajib untuk membuat dua, atau tiga

teguran atas kerja-kerja atau pelaksanaan dasar Negeri Pulau Pinang.

Datuk Yang Dipertua, dalam ucapan yang dilafazkan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama kita dapati iaitu di kilang-kilang Elektronik di Bayan Lepas ada 12,000 pekerja-pekerja yang ada sekarang. Sepintas lalu, Datuk Yang Dipertua, ini adalah satu kejayaan yang cemerlang dan patut kita mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Negeri. Tetapi kalau kita tinjau sedikit, saya rasa Datuk Yang Dipertua dari 12,000 pekerja-pekerja ini 90 peratus ataupun lebih kurang 10,000 adalah terdiri daripada kaum bumiputera. Ini bermakna Datuk Yang Dipertua kaum bumiputeralah yang memenuhi kerja-kerja yang rendah sekali—gajinya yang rendah sekali sebanyak \$2.00 atau \$2.40 sehari. Tetapi kalau kita tinjau sedikit kita boleh lihat di dalam kerja-kerja atasan ataupun kerja-kerja executif kita jarang nampak orang-orang bumiputera di situ. Apakah yang menyebabkan orang-orang bumiputera selalu diletakkan di bawah sahaja dan dalam ucapan—bahasan kelmarin Yang Berhormat ada memberitahu perkara ini tidak dibincangkan dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri Buruh dan Tenaga Rakyat, saya rasa perkara ini bukanlah sengaja dibuat. Dan perkara ini bukan sengaja diketepikan oleh Kerajaan dan saya harap dan merayu kepada Yang Berhormat supaya memberi jalan membuat satu kursus khasnya kepada pekerja-pekerja bumiputera yang ditingkatkan bawah sekali untuk diberi peluang supaya mereka menjalankan kerja ditingkatkan atas sedikit.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya berasa wajib dikemukakan di sini, Datuk Yang Dipertua, adalah berkenaan dengan perkara-perkara dalam kawasan Tasek Glugor yang saya jadi Wakil Rakyat. Di sini Datuk Yang Dipertua, dua tahun sudah, lebih kurang 23 orang Melayu yang miskin sudah membuat satu pasaran Permatang Berangan dan apabila Majlis Daerah Utara Seberang Perai mendapat tahu pasaran ini dijalankan oleh mereka—meminta satu pelan untuk mematuhi dengan Building By-law. Peniaga-peniaga kecil Melayu itu di

Tasek Glugor ada menyediakan pelan dan hantarkan ke Majlis Daerah Utara tetapi malangnya Datuk Yang Dipertua pelan itu ditolak dan lebih-lebih lagi dibuat pula syarat-syarat yang terlampau ketat sangat. Peniaga-peniaga kecil ini Datuk Yang Dipertua adalah peniaga-peniaga orang miskin yang menjual di sebelah pagi yang menjual anak-anak ikan, sayur dan kadangkala daging lembu dan kerbau. Mereka tidak berupaya mengikuti syarat-syarat yang dikehendaki oleh Majlis Daerah Utara. Saya nampak syarat ini adalah satu alasan sahaja yang dibuat oleh Majlis supaya sedikit sebanyak peniaga-peniaga miskin Melayu itu kalau hendak cari makan ditekan. Itu saya fikir tidak patut dan sebagai wakil rakyat di kawasan Tasek Gelugor saya merayu sesungguhnya kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri yang juga menjadi Pegawai Yang Mentadbir Majlis itu supaya menimbang dengan belas kasihan sedikit kepada orang Melayu yang miskin supaya hendak mencari nafkah bukan \$10.00 sehari tetapi \$1.00 sehari sahaja. Saya harap Yang Amat Berhormat ambil perhatian yang dalam atas perkara ini.

Datuk Yang Dipertua, dalam kawasan saya juga di Lot 26 (2), Mukim 6, lot itu, Datuk Yang Dipertua, satu tanah Kerajaan yang kecil. Saya fikir setengah daripada lebar panjang Dewan ini. Tanah itu adalah kosong dan kalau saya tidak silap, Kerajaan tidak ada apa-apa rancangan atas tanah itu. Dalam setahun setengah dengan kuasa tuhan atau kuasa manapun saya tidak tahu, tetapi sudah timbul di atasnya satu Tokong Hindu. Saya pun lupa nama Tokong Hindu itu, tetapi adalah satu Tokong Hindu yang disembahyangkan oleh penduduk-penduduk yang beragama Hindu di Kepala Batas. Kerajaan dengan tidak ada apa-apa sebab memaksa penduduk-penduduk beragama Hindu di Kepala Batas untuk memindah tokong itu. Sebagai wakil rakyat kawasan yang terlibat saya merayu lagi sekali kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri supaya jangan menghalang orang-orang Hindu itu dalam mengamalkan Rukunegara.

Datuk Yang Dipertua, saya tidak mahu membangkitkan perkara-perkara barang mahal dan banyak-banyak perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang patutnya perkara tersebut dikawali oleh Kerajaan Pusat atau Federal matters. Tetapi saya ada 2 atau 3 perkara lagi yang saya ingat penting dan wajib dikemukakan iaitu satu daripadanya ialah sikap yang curang sekali yang dilakukan oleh Majlis Bandaraya, George Town, Pulau Pinang. Perkara itu ialah berkenaan dengan lapuran yang ada dalam Utusan Melayu bertarikh hari ini juga yang menyatakan dua orang adik-beradik orang Melayu yang cuba mencari makan di pasar Pulau Tikus yang ada lesen menjual ikan—ikan air tawar. Tetapi pihak yang berkuasa memaksa mereka dan menghentikan mereka dari mencari makan. Ini saya fikir Yang Amat Berhormat yang juga menjadi Ketua Majlis tersebut mengambil perhatian.

Satu lagi sikap yang curang yang dilakukan oleh Majlis Bandaraya George Town ialah berkenaan dengan peluang atau tidak ada peluang kepada kontrektor-kontrektor Melayu. Kalau saya tidak silap, Datuk Yang Dipertua, 2 minggu sudah satu rombongan daripada Kesatuan Kontrektor-kontrektor Melayu pergi ke Majlis Bandaraya, George Town menemui Setiausahanya. Mereka merayu minta peluang supaya kontrek-kontrek kecil Majlis Bandaraya diberikan kepada Kontrektor-kontrektor Melayu itu. Rayuan ini saya fikir sejajar, patut dengan dasar ekonomi baru yang kita dengar—hebuh sangat. Malangnya, Datuk Yang Dipertua, Setiausaha Majlis Bandaraya itu dengan alasan sahaja, kononnya Akta Municipal atau Municipal Ordinance tidak benar beri peluang kepada bumiputera ataupun kontrektor-kontrektor bumiputera. Saya suka sangat bertanya kepada Yang Amat Berhormat, adakah ini sikap dan dasar Majlis Bandaraya, George Town, Pulau Pinang?

Akhirnya sekali lagi Datuk Yang Dipertua, semua teguran-teguran yang saya bangkitkan di sini ialah perkara-perkara saya harap Kerajaan Pulau Pinang dan Yang Amat Berhormat jangan tepikan dan mesti mengambil

perhatian yang berat dan saya harap beliau menganggap teguran-teguran ini sebagai satu amaran. Terima kasih, Datuk Yang Dipertua.

Ahli Kawasan Kepala Batas (Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah): Datuk Yang Dipertua, saya bangun menyokong di atas Usul terima kasih kepada Tuan Yang Terutama di atas ucapannya yang telah disampaikan di istiadat pembukaan Dewan ini. Datuk Yang Dipertua pada mulanya saya rasa tidak teringat bercakap tetapi ada juga perkara yang terpaksa saya bercakap.

Yang pertamanya; sejak mula saya duduk dalam Dewan ini sudah hampir 13 tahun atau 14 tahun, hari inilah kedengaran satu perkataan yang sangat kesat. Pada masa-masa lalu saya tidak pernah dengar “Kerajaan lintah darat”, —menjadi lintah darat moden. Ini satu perkara yang saya fikir sangat kesat. Sebelum daripada saya memasuki dalam perkara itu, maka itulah sebab saya kata, maka saya bangun bercakap sedikit sebanyak. Ucapan dasar yang telah disampaikan oleh Tuan Yang Terutama dalam Dewan ini boleh dikatakan adalah satu ucapan yang baik, ucapan yang penuh di dalamnya perkara-perkara dasar. Kalau baca dengan cara cermat dan halus, kita akan dapati banyak lagi perkara-perkara yang boleh dipecahkan di dalam ucapan dasar itu. Saya misalkan, macam mana Ahli daripada Kawasan Muda, perkara yang berkaitan dengan ternakan tidak tersebut perkara berkenaan dengan ternakan kerbau-lembu. Sebenarnya sudahpun ada dalam perkara 15 itu, kalau dibaca dengan halus dan disemak sudah mengandungi tanah Kompleks. Perkara ini yang mengandungi banyak dan satu daripada perkara yang berkaitan dengan ternakan babi, ini satu daripada perkara juga akan diadakan keseluruhnya. Jadi, bererti dari segi lain itu ada lagi. Begitu juga cara lain-lain kalau dihalusi kita akan dapati bahawa ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama adalah satu ucapan, kalau hendak dibandingkan pada tahun-tahun yang lalu, ini satu ucapan yang baik yang kita telah dapat mendengar daripada ucapan Tuan Yang Terutama. Maka sebab itulah kebanyakannya

menyokong tetapi ada seorang daripadanya, sungguhpun dia menyokong tetapi perkara “Kerajaan lintah darat moden” ini adalah satu perkara yang tidak berapa sedap sedikit. Sebab itulah, seolah-olah kita kita dapat tahu, seolah-olah macam mana ada satu ilham kepada Tuan Yang Terutama bahawa pada kali inilah ucapannya itu akan dihadapi oleh pengkritik-pengkritik, kecaman-kecaman yang melulu. Sebab itu, ada tercatat dalam muka 6, walau sekalipun pengkritik-pengkritik dan kecaman-kecaman yang akan dilemparkan dalam Dewan ini begitu juga daripada masa yang lalu tetapi pada tahun inilah yang paling hebat sekali.

Selain daripada itu Datuk Yang Dipertua, Ahli daripada Kawasan Tasek Glugor membangkitkan satu perkara yang telahpun diputuskan. Sebenarnya saya tidak mahu bercakap tetapi bila tumbuh perkataan yang ada di dalam percapakannya, perkara yang berkaitan dengan tokong Hindu timbul, dan membawa sedikit patut jangan dihalang bagi orang-orang yang hendak mengamalkan Rukunegara. Dalam Rukunegara kepercayaan kepada Tuhan, bolehkah seseorang atau sesuatu kumpulan atau sesuatu kaum mengamalkan agama mempercayai kepada Tuhannya dengan cara main-main. Saya rasa perkara ini tidak boleh dibuat. Saya tidak hendak menyentuh, memang dalam Islam pun tidak bagi menyentuh masing-masing atikad boleh diamalkan tetapi perbuatan yang telah terjadi mengenai Tokong Hindu Mariama sudah timbul daripada tanah. Maka sebagai hendak meraikan orang-orang yang faham di dalam agama Hindu, kita tidak bolehlah sebab memang tidak boleh dekat, tetapi perkara itu telah disiasat dengan halus-halusi. Sedangkan orang-orang yang menganuti ataupun orang-orang yang memeluk agama itu sendiri tidak mempercayai. Sesamanya sendiri tidak mempercayai, sudah disoal dan menyoal, masing-masing tidak memberi akuan. Sebenarnya ini semua sudah jadi permainan politik. Saya sudah kata tidak hendak mengganggu tetapi tumbuhnya perkara tokong Hindu pada mulanya kita berkehendakkan dalam Rukunegara ini, mempercayai Tuhan itulah salah satunya.

Yang keduanya, kalau Kerajaan berkenaan dengan Negeri perpaduan-perpaduan sudah pecah. Gulungan kecil dengan gulungan besar itu telah porak peranda kalau hendak diambil di atas perkara perpaduan yang dikehendaki, perpaduan sudah rosak. Kalau hendak diambil perkara kepercayaan kepada Tuhan dan hendak mengekalkan tokong yang ada di situ, sudah purak—peranda di antara dua pihak orang-orang yang memeluk ugama itu sendiri. Disebabkan itulah kalau tidak silap saya, perkara ini sudahpun diputuskan. Saya bukan hendak menentang perkara ini tetapi saya bercakap dengan tulus ikhlas supaya jangan pula buat kata perpatah lama “Bercelak itu kerana hendak bersegak dan bersolek”. Orang tarik celak, kucingnya tarik pintu, dia tutup, macam itu matanya buta sebelah. Untuk berbakti ini bukan hendak baik tetapi bertambah menjadi purak-peranda. Boleh jadi perkara itu akan jadi tidak baik sebab dalam Kepala Batas ini saya bukan duduk sehari atau dua hari, sudah turun-temurun, tahun daripada nenek moyang lagi. Sudah faham sangat samada orang Cina atau orang India di dalam kawasan seluruh Kepala Batas itu. Saya pun menolong orang-orang India dan banyak orang-orang India kawan saya, tetapi perbuatan ini sudah salah.

Sebenarnya yang dikatakan tokong Hindu ini timbul, bukan timbul, tetapi dibawa daripada Sungai Bakap sudah patah-patah. Bawa sana letak sini, kata tokong timbul, ini sudah main-main. Saya tanya pada sami sendiri, sami mengatakan ini perbuatan tidak boleh dibuat perkara main-main. Maka sebab itu perkara ini sudah dibawa sehingga sampai ketengah dan keputusan-keputusan telah diberi oleh kerana menjaga supaya jangan menjadi purak-peranda; kita hendak layan yang kecil tetapi yang besar pula susah. Sebab itu saya kata tadi “bercelak kerana hendak segak dan bersolek”; tetapi tersalah, orang tarik kutu tersorong sebelahnya tercucuk biji mata. Orang tarik bagini dia sorong begitu butalah mata sebelah. Kerana hendak bersolek mata sebelah ceme, ini perkara tidak patut dibuat. Jadi saudara saya sungguhpun dia bercakap dengan tulus ikhlas, saya percaya memang kalau ini dalam kawasan sendiri tetapi walaubagaimanapun patutlah diamat-amati dengan betul supaya janganlah seperti apa yang saya katakan tadi “bercelak kerana hendak segak dan bersolek”. Minta maaf Datuk Yang Dipertua, terima kasih.

Dewan ditangguhkan pada jam 6.18 petang sehingga 24hb Mei, 1973, jam 9.30 pagi.