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Monday
5th December, 1960

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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1961

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 5th December, 1960

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF (Krian Darat).

„ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).

„ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

„ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

„ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

„ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

„ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).

„ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

„ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).

„ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).

„ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).

„ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).

„ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).

„ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).

„ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).

„ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

„ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).

„ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

„ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

„ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

„ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- " DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- " TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- " NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- " ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- " ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- " ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- " TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- " ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- " ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- " ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- " TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- " TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K., (Sabak Bernam).
- " ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).
- " ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- " ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- " ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- " TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N., (Ulu Kelantan).
- " DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- " ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- " WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).
- " WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- " ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- " ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- " ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- " PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- " TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- " ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- " the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

The Honourable the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).

„ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

„ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Perusahaan Perikanan Darat

1. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu apa-kah langkah yang di-buat oleh Kementerian Pertanian bagi memberikan pertolongan dan kemudahan kepada penangkap ikan darat mengikut sa-bagaimana yang di-berikan kepada nelayan² di-laut, dan kalau tiada ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak memberikan kemudahan itu.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah bagitu terang apa yang telah di-ertikan dengan inland fishermen itu. Sa-kira-nya inland fishermen ini Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengertikan sa-bagai pemeliharaan ikan dalam kolam, maka jawab-nya ia-lah walau pun tidak ada bantuan kewangan yang sa-chara langsung, tetapi Kementerian ini ada-lah mengambil berat memperluas dan mempertingkatkan perusahaan perikanan darat di-negeri ini. Mengenai soal pemeliharaan ikan dalam kolam, Kementerian ini telah mengambil tindakan² termasuk pembahagian anak

ikan, memberseih dan menchuchi kolam², dan melateh petani² berkenaan dengan teknik baharu dalam hal pemeliharaan ikan dalam kolam.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan, dapatkah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama menerangkan sedikit lagi kalau sa-kira-nya penangkap ikan itu menangkap ikan di-sungai²?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Menangkap ikan di-sungai² itu termasuk-lah dalam lengkongan menangkap ikan di-laut.

Perusahaan Susu

2. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjalankan satu perusahaan kilang membuat susu tin, kiju, minyak sapi daripada binatang² ternakan dalam negeri ini, jika ada di-mana hendak di-jalankan dan berapa ekor kerbau, lembu dan kambing yang di-kehendaki.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak mendirikan kilang membuat susu, kiju, minyak dan sa-bagai-nya. Sunggoh pun bagitu, Kementerian ini memang bertujuan memberi pertolongan memajukan perusahaan

yang tersebut dan sa-barang kemudahan mengadakan kawasan mengeluarkan susu. Kawasan² ini akan di-adakan di-seluruh negeri ini dengan tujuan yang utama menggalakkan pengeluaran susu yang baik, berseih dan lemak untuk makanan penduduk negeri ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan, maksud soal-an ini ia-lah berapa ekor kerbau, lembu dan kambing yang di-kehendaki kalau kilang itu hendak di-dirikan.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Jikalau kilang itu hendak di-adakan hendak-lah di-adakan satu kawasan, tidak boleh kita champorkan sa-kali, kalau kerbau hendak-lah kerbau sahaja di-dahulukan dan begitu-lah juga yang lain² itu, kalau hendak mengadakan kilang susu itu sa-kurang²-nya 5,000 ekor tiap² satu jenis binatang itu baharu-lah chukup.

Perusahaan Membuat Buah²an Dalam Tin

3. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan sedar, bahawa buah²an rambutan kahwin, manggis, pulasan dan durian sangat-lah banyak sa-hingga kebanyakan daripada-nya di-jual dengan harga yang paling murah dan terkadang² terbuang sahaja, dan jika demikian, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mendirikan kilang² memasokkan buah²an ini ka-dalam tin supaya dapat di-dagangkan.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut laporan daripada Pegawai Pertanian Negeri, Kementerian ini tidak sedar tentang hasil rambutan, manggis, pulasan dan durian yang berlebihan dalam musim buah yang lalu; tiada hasil yang berlebihan dalam laporan itu. Ada-lah di-angap bahawa pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bermaksud dengan hasil buah²an yang luar biasa yang berlebihan dalam musim buah yang lalu dalam dua buah negeri di-pantai timur ia-itu Kelantan dan Trengganu di-mana harga di-kampung tidak begitu menarek di-bandingkan dengan harga runcit di-bandar atau pun di-pekan² besar.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (3rd December, 1960).

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, before the debate proceeds on the second reading, I would like to make a few observations for the guidance of Honourable Members.

In view of the fact that only three Members of the House have so far had an opportunity to speak upon the second reading of the Bill now before the House, and since, under Standing Order 66 (2), a maximum of three days (one of which is now spent) is allotted for this debate, I think it is necessary for me to remind Members once again of the provisions of that Standing Order.

Paragraph (2) of that Order states that this debate "shall be confined to the general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the Bill and Estimates", that is to say, as indicated by the Supply Bill and the Draft Estimates of Federal Expenditure laid before the House as Command Paper No. 56 of 1960. In other words, I must emphasise to Honourable Members that our Standing Order contemplates the fact that there are limits to this debate: it must be restricted to such general principles of Government policy and administration as are in fact indicated by the Bill and the Estimates. I am aware of the fact that in the Commons House of Parliament in the United Kingdom the debate upon similar legislation is normally commensurate with the whole range of administrative policy: but we have our own particular Standing Order upon this subject, and it is my duty as Speaker to administer it, bearing in mind that our financial procedure here is different from that in the Commons House of Parliament.

Our time on this subject is limited, and irrelevance on the part of any Honourable Member is clearly to be avoided. While I do not wish in any way to inhibit discussion on this very

important measure, I would direct the attention of Honourable Members to the requirements of our Standing Order: debate should be restricted to those general principles of Government policy and administration indicated by the Bill and Estimates. In other words, the observations of Honourable Members must be relevant to those principles. I am prepared to allow some little latitude to Honourable Members in this matter since I appreciate that it is sometimes difficult to draw the line between, for example, observations that relate to a policy indicated in the draft Estimates and those related to a policy arising out of proposed expenditure: but I feel that the effort must be made. This is not, after all, a debate upon the Royal Address, but a debate upon the general principles of the Budget for 1961. The revenue side of the Budget the House has already disposed of: now we are concerned with the principles of expenditure for the coming year. If Honourable Members will bear this in mind, and limit themselves in general to arguments involving the finances of the Federation, it should be possible to avoid irrelevancy, and to give as many Honourable Members as possible an opportunity to speak on the Bill.

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David (Bungar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for your guidance. Unfortunately, Sir, there are certain matters where the question of money is involved and it is difficult for a Member to draw the line between . . .

Mr. Speaker: I don't need your comment on my ruling. You can proceed on what you have to say.

Enche' V. David: Sir, it is rather a pity—in fact, it is rather pitiable—that the Prime Minister is being encouraged to carry on his stroll up the garden path to West Irian, which in turn is leading the people up the garden path. But, Sir, we must not forget that the Prime Minister had already accused the Indonesian leaders of having taken their people on a ride up the garden path. Considering all this, it would be

better for the Prime Minister to say "goodbye" to his offer to mediate between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

Sir, let us make an honest analysis. The Prime Minister started the whole thing on a wrong footing. He claimed to have invited General Nasution so that he could have a chat regarding West Irian, a chat which lasted such a short time that we suspect that there can be nothing more to it than General Nasution's reiteration that his Government would stand for nothing less . . .

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelebu-Jempol): On a point of order, Sir, I think the Honourable Member's point is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: I must remind you, Mr. David, that you should not go into details. You can touch on the general policy if that implicates finance. When you come to the debate on the Royal Address some time in April, you will have a chance to speak on the foreign policy of the Government as well. The difference now is that we are having a debate on the second reading of the Supply Bill; we are not debating the Royal Address as we did last year. Honourable Members will remember that last year we debated both the Royal Address and the Supply Bill at the same time and Honourable Members were allowed to speak on any subject.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on my part, I have no objection. I would actually like to hear the Honourable Member's opinion of what took place between me and General Nasution.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I would not have raised this subject had I not read in the local press on diplomatic etiquette, and here I am going to point out how we are meddling in our country in not having a permanent foreign policy, and the consequences of which would be that the Malayan population would be involved in a cold war. Sir, I am not going to take much of the time, but I would like to inform this House how the whole thing started with regard to West Irian. Sir, if we

are to believe a senior official of the Australian High Commission, General Nasution came uninvited, and later the Prime Minister made it to appear that he was an invited guest. Before we go any further, let us touch on the matter of common protocol courtesy. The question is: with whom should the Prime Minister discuss West Irian? The answer would most certainly be, with either the President of Indonesia or with the Foreign Minister. It can't be with the Defence Minister. Suppose the Thai Minister of External Affairs decided to talk over the proposals of S.E.A.F.E.T. with the Minister of Internal Security and invite the Malayan Minister to Thailand, what would be the reaction of the Malayan Cabinet? Let us take another example. The Prime Minister would like neutral nations like India and Ceylon—and even mentioned Malaya—to take part in a United Nations' mission to West Irian. Let us look for the contradictions. The Prime Minister made it clear in Canada that Malaya did not belong to the neutral bloc. He had also made it clear that Malaya would sink or swim with the West. It looks like that we will have to sink with the Dutch over West Irian. Let us say he was not confusing. Sir, with the literal meaning of being neutral, perhaps the Prime Minister does not know that India and Ceylon are not neutral; nor are they neutral over the West Irian controversy. They back Indonesia to the hilt. At the press conference after his world tour the Prime Minister refused to say what his basic policy was regarding West Irian. Was he with the Indonesians, or was he with the colonial powers? If we are to believe the Malayan Ambassador to Indonesia, we are behind the Indonesian people. But why should we believe the Malayan Ambassador when we have our Prime Minister saying that the Indonesian leaders have been leading the Indonesian people through the garden path. The Prime Minister also indicated that the Indonesian leaders had led their people to feel that West Irian was a piece of cake and they could not withdraw.

Now, in short what our Prime Minister meant was that the Indonesian leaders did not care for West Irian so much as saving face with their people. Sir, when General Nasution visited Malaya he made it clear that Indonesia would take nothing less than complete, unconditional and immediate withdrawal. He also made it plain that the United Nations had not produced satisfactory results. We are not willing to believe that he had withheld this basic Indonesian stand from the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into detail again. I told you to limit your observations to the general principles.

Enche' V. David: Thank you. I will confine to the general principles.

Mr. Speaker: Please! Otherwise, I will stop you.

Enche' V. David: After the contradictions and the strange manner of mediating, in an earlier statement he had said that he was certain that the Dutch would not use force regarding West Irian. However, since I have been asked not to go into any details on that, I would finally say, Sir, that it is better for Malaya to stay away from trying to mediate on West Irian. Rightly or wrongly the Indonesian Government feels that the Prime Minister has abused his rights in this dispute and indirectly they have asked us to shut up. So, we will do that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wanted to talk with the United States President whose term of office was almost over. How long did he confer the matter with the President? We know, and the whole world knows, that his talks with the Secretary of State, which was most informal, was more formal than was his talk with the President of the United States. It is obvious, Sir, that the United States is adopting a neutral attitude. It is obvious and it is understandable, because Netherland is part of N.A.T.O. and N.A.T.O. arms are serving the Dutch in West Irian. In fact the United States told the Prime Minister—sorry, democrat, we do not want to say anything. The United

Nations Secretary General spent more time showing our Prime Minister around the U.N. building than in conference with the Malayan Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You are wandering again into detail.

Enche' V. David: I will not go back again on the subject, Sir. I will confine myself to foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker: Only general principles, not more than that. (*Interruption*).

Enche' V. David: I think, Sir, there is only one Speaker in this House. As I know, in an earlier meeting it was stated in this House that the Prime Minister is only going to the United States and Canada for a state visit, and not to Holland. I do not know how the expenditure would be accounted for but we have an efficient Finance Minister who can always justify it by producing accounts to this House.

Sir, I suggested when I spoke the previous day that the question of foreign policy cannot be debated by allocating one or two days. I think it will take at least a week, so that we can discuss and come to a permanent foreign policy whereby we will know where we are going.

Sir, coming to the recent events in Congo, where we have sent our troops, the Malayan Government only recognise Patrice Lumumba's Government as the only representative Government.

The Prime Minister: On a point of explanation. We did not recognise Kasavubu because we are one of the countries that stood neutral on that issue.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you again that you must speak on general principles; you must not go into detail.

Enche' V. David: However, Sir, during the last few days an elected representative in that country has been arrested by the tools of the imperialist nations, which is an international concern. I would invite the attention of the Prime Minister that if we have

really any foreign policy at all we should also take some appropriate action for the release of Patrice Lumumba or to see that he is safely kept.

Sir, when the Finance Minister spoke at length he did say how we should encourage local products, but this suggestion I think is only made to the people who are seated at this side of the House, because that does not apply to the Ministers for the very fact that the Ministers and their families do not believe in local products. The fact is that they were forced to fly to Japan and Hongkong to buy their products when they could easily purchase them in Malaya. You cannot preach something and do something else. When you say something, at least you must have a certain fraction of sincerity in what you are saying. You are just preaching for others and you do not set a lead. That is no means of encouraging local products. Sir, the Minister of Finance shows a radical loss of memory when he points out the necessity for a tax on sulphuric acid. We are happy to see that he would like the local factory to succeed. But that reminds us of a statement he made many months ago when the local rubber goods manufacturers asked for increased taxation on bicycle tyres. Then he wanted the local manufacturers to prove there was dumping in the Malayan market.

As regards bicycle tyre manufacturers, the question is almost dead; if not dead already, because of Government's policy of encouraging foreign tyres. Why not tax so that local tyres can succeed? Consumers are not going to be affected because a bicycle tyre lasts long enough, and by that time local production can come up to the level of supplying local needs. Then there is a case of imperial preference. While we are in need of money, Sir, we still allow, we still follow the policy of discriminating against cars not made in the U.K., but when the British companies are putting up synthetic rubber plant, are they thinking in terms of Malaya's rubber economy? If the Minister is not careful, his type of "economic commonsense", I should say, it is going to bounce on him. We can

increase tax on expensive fountain pens, on various alcoholic drinks, on steel furniture, on records. Tax foreign industries more heavily and put up small tax on every gallon of petrol—but this money must come from the oil companies without the present prices going up. Place a heavy tax on Malayanisation Compensation—we would welcome that. You can even place a tax on comics coming into the Federation thus protecting the local industry. Tax foreign leather shoes more heavily. The Ministers themselves should pay a heavier tax. All those who earn more than \$50,000 per year should pay a bigger tax, and our Ministers should also see to it that firms, with which they have connection indirectly, also pay tax.

There are hundreds of ways of collecting more revenue without hurting the working man, but it is too much for the intelligence of the Alliance Ministers. Let me warn them that a day will shortly dawn when they shall pay a very heavy price for their mismanagement and exploitation of the people (*Laughter*).

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Why should you worry?

Enche' V. David: We hope, Sir, that the Minister will now help a local tyre factory to come up through local enterprise. We hope it will not be sabotaged as the obvious attempt to kill the co-operative fertiliser factory. We hope the Government will follow the spirit of the tariff advisory committee which turned down Dunlop application. These points are relevant to the Budget because of the effect, the economy of the country.

Sir, we are forced to suggest and criticise; we cannot allow bankrupt policy of economists as known to the Alliance when thousands of dollars were spent in printing the so-called Rural Development Red Book—"*Buku Merah*"—by Printcraft. We shall come to this later again at the appropriate time. Thousands of dollars are being spent on the so-called rural development which will not uplift the rural

economy to any worthwhile level. Sir, the kampong people will see through the plan to hoodwink them with a bankrupt rural development programme which will, in the end, provide nothing—just to mend a few broken bridges.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: I don't agree.

Enche' V. David: Since so much money is spent on rural development propaganda, it is only fair that we have to touch on the matter. The rural development plan, Sir, is a waste of time unless the rural folks have expansive free medical attention, free education, and also when they have the wealth, or perhaps in every kampong house when they can have cheap electricity, when they can have cheap fertilisers, good seeds, good food and better recreation facilities. The rural development plan, as envisaged by the Alliance, does not provide this. The moment the Kampong man or the New Village worker or the estate worker earns sufficient money to keep himself above starvation level, the Alliance Government cannot tolerate and will take it away from him by means of taxes with which they can go more often around the world. How much money that our Prime Minister has spent in attempting to go around the world with his plan to bring international peace? To start with, he was not even invited to be there—his trip to U.S.A. just before the election will stand as the most classic piece of diplomatic blunder. Again what steps the Government have taken to improve the economic position of the Malay rural population? Right now the kampong people know the only thing that is being done by the Alliance Government at present is to make some well-off rich people richer than they were. An average man in the kampong is still as badly as he was before Merdeka. If the Alliance Government can think it can cheat the kampong people all the time, then they are completely mistaken. Sir, the Government is collecting taxes and we do hope to see taxes being utilised fairly. The people do not mind paying taxes if the Government will provide the people with the things that will give

a citizen a better and a reasonable standard of living. But what do we find? We find them going around the world on missions which bring nothing more than the name that we are a people who do not know what to do with our money. We know for one thing, Sir, that our Finance Minister's ideas are thrown out of the conferences to which he presented them. We will remember that at one time he was opposed to the stationing of foreign troops in this country. He found it fit now to throw aside this principle. It is this type of man to whom we have given the responsibility of the nation's finance. If we can send the troops to the Congo, that means there is no real danger in this country. Every British soldier in this country carries a tax on his head. It is unfortunate that the British Government should waste the British's people's money by stationing troops here when they are not even required.

Mr. Speaker: You are once again wandering. That is irrelevant!

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): On a point of explanation, Sir, I never opposed the stationing of foreign troops in this country. He should at least try to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker: (to Enche' V. David) That is irrelevant!

Enche' V. David: The Minister of Finance will have a wonderful opportunity to reply to me when his turn comes.

Mr. Speaker: Are you going to take the whole day? (*Laughter*). You have already taken most part of Saturday and now you must give a chance to other people.

Enche' V. David: A few minutes more. I won't take long.

Sir, talking about the military, perhaps, we should have a tax on everyone who uses R.M.A.F. aircraft for private purposes, like ferrying M.C.A. leaders. Sir, when the Honourable the Minister of Finance is asking the poor to work harder—and possibly tightening their belts for them—it will be in order to point out that the

Alliance Ministers should not make use of official cars for private purposes, like visiting M.C.A. Youth Centres, race courses, taking pleasure rides and visiting sites for printing presses. We are keeping a tag on such uses made of official cars and there may come a day when the Government of the country will not only be forced to take it out their savings but also take other measures to discourage such abuses.

Sir, how much has the Minister of Finance budgeted for the detention of Opposition Members—when the Ministers are eating, drinking and doing other things with the taxpayers' money—for holding opposite views and cruelly treating them? We have seen in countries what has happened with Governments which have exploited the people, and history will repeat itself one day if the present mismanagement goes on,

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: When the Communists come.

Enche' V. David: You once asked for the recognition of China a few years back.

Mr. Speaker: All remarks should be addressed to the Chair.

Enche' V. David: Where the poor are suffering while those few who carry on corruption on a large scale are getting away. Talking of mismanagement, what has happened to the plastic article making machines which were imported from Hong Kong? We have not forgotten that. That scheme was a failure and the machines are kept in a local firm and we will bring this matter up at the most appropriate time.

Sir, in the field of the medical services, we have not built one decent hospital. We are keener on building sports stadiums. Here our Ministers can show themselves off and mislead the people. The medical services are out of date in this country and within the next few years we shall see greater chaos—that is unless the Socialist Front comes into power. (*Laughter*). Sir, let us ask the Honourable the Minister of Health how many Asian matrons are in the country and how many European matrons are there.

We are building a five million dollar maternity hospital. Five million dollars is a very big sum of money and therefore there should be a very big hospital. How much money was spent on piling? We do not know and perhaps the Honourable Minister will care to tell us at the appropriate time. Sir, when will Kuala Lumpur have a decent hospital? We only see maps or plans in the newspapers. When will Ipoh have one, when will Klang have one? For that matter, Sir, there are so many towns in need of well equipped hospitals. Sir, these are questions posed not by us, but by the public. With the Alliance idea of planning, the people of these towns will have to wait a mighty long time before they get even the basic and elementary health facilities—I mean, Sir, free health and medical facilities. In a society medical treatment should always be free for the wage earner.

How have our rural clinics been established? Malaysians with American degrees cannot practise here, but yet American doctors sent by Dr. Dooley can practise. That is the type of logic which the Alliance Minister of Health subscribes to, and we wonder what local doctors think of that. Sir, while the Minister of Rural Development is thinking out ways of providing some improvements for the rural folks, the dental health of the rural folks and children is reduced.

Sir, another example of waste is when we get foreign T.B. experts, when we have our own in the field. One example of waste is the sanction of specialist fees to an expatriate woman in the I.M.R. who

Mr. Speaker: You are still wandering into detail. I have mentioned more than once that you should not go into detail. If you do that, I shall stop you from continuing your speech.

Enche' V. David: Now, let us touch on the Ministry of Defence, and I hope that the Honourable Minister would at least take pains to investigate our charges and regularise the existing conditions. Sir, we are still wasting money and time on expatriate officers when we can have the Army Malayanised at once. What is the sinister motive in not

Malayanising the Army? Anyone's guess is good. Instead of wasting money on expatriates we should systematically send our officers on tours of military centres in other countries. Our Army is small and compact and it is not so complicated that it cannot be taken over by our men now. Such study tours will not only give more confidence to our men, but will also make them as good as any in the world. There is no point in sending one or two officers. We must send big batches, so that speedy Malayanisation will take place.

Sir, the Ministry of Internal Security was created to give an appointment to the present Minister, who was unceremoniously removed from his former post in the Ministry of External Affairs. What is this expenditure for? He will need more money to pay his expatriate staff than to run his Ministry. The Special Branch will get a major cut of the taxpayers' money—the dumping ground of police information which leads to intimidation of the Malayan population. Sir, these are things which need the immediate attention of the Minister of Finance who is in charge of finance.

Sir, it would be a wrong conception to imagine that economic emancipation and prosperity in this country can only depend on foreign capital. Unemployment can never be solved through foreign capital alone. This type of policy cannot succeed. There should be equal encouragement for local enterprises. Let us develop our own potentials and not beg for foreign capital like a bunch of beggars. Whilst foreign capital is welcome, it cannot be welcomed under the present system where foreign capital gets better treatment. We must improve our agricultural backbone instead of letting foreign capitalists make asses of our Ministers. Established local economists feel that the pioneer industries in the Federation are a little more than factories where materials are brought in in bulk and partially made and turned into so-called "Made in Malaya" products. While unemployment is on the increase, Sir, foreign capitalists are taking more and more money away from Malaya. This is the Alliance Cabinet's idea of

economic development. If taxes are not reduced, so as to put less burden on the people who are small wage-earners, the people will react, and their reaction will topple the Alliance Government; and we the Socialists will one day be in a position to say that, at least, we reminded them of this in this House.

Sir, coming to tyres which are imported from foreign countries, I come to understand that some of these tyres are produced with synthetic or partly synthetic rubber, and I would call upon the Honourable Minister of Finance to impose heavy taxation on such tyres, because of the very fact that if these tyres are allowed to come into the Malayan market they will be cutting the throat of our Malayan economy.

Sir, coming to the Budget again, we see large amounts of money, as usual, being allocated for the Telecommunications Department. Sir, I am going to speak on a policy matter. I understand that the Telecommunications Department is going to be converted into a board or corporation, it is no more going to be in the hands of the Government. I am subject to correction, Sir, and I call upon the Minister in charge of Telecommunications to state categorically whether there is any move by the Government to convert the Telecommunications Department into a board or corporation. If so, the reasons. Is it that the Telecommunications Department is at present losing revenue? So, please give us a clarification at the appropriate moment.

Mr. Speaker: You are repeatedly wandering into detail. I have warned you many times, Mr. David, but you have not complied with my request. I would like you to limit your speech to the general policy only as indicated in the Bill. You must not go into detail.

Enche' V. David: I have a wide range of subjects to touch on, Sir, but taking into consideration that many more speakers may want to speak, I will resume my seat.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam binchangan membahaskan dasar anggaran perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1961,

saya ada-lah mengalu²kan pengumuman yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kerana daya penarik yang dapat di-usahakan atas anggaran itu menuju kepada kema²amoran dan kemewahan ra'ayat negeri ini. Atas keseluruhan ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu dapat di-ketahui oleh ra'ayat betapa bohong-nya dan tidak benar tudoh²an yang di-datangkan oleh pihak pembangkang, terutama-nya daripada pihak Front Socialist. Dengan tujuan hendak merendah²kan pentadbiran Kerajaan Perikatan. Dengan bertambah perubahan kemajuan nasib ra'ayat yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan sekarang menuntut anggaran² perbelanjaan-nya pada tiap² tahun maka menambahkan lagi kekuatan ra'ayat yang mana dapat mereka pilih pada bila² masa juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menarek perhatian di-Dewan yang mulia ini bagi mengkaji dasar Kerajaan sa-moga-nya dapat di-jadikan ingatan² bersama. Di-antara perkara² kewangan negara bahawa wang yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini juga digunakan di-Singapura, di-Berunai dan di-Serawak. Apa yang saya minta kepada Kerajaan ini supaya mengawal dengan rapi-nya dan teliti serta chermat mengambil langkah² yang kuat ka-atas kumpulan membuat wang palsu, serta mengawasi perchetakan wang kita sekarang supaya tidak berlaku kebochoran lebeh daripada yang di-pegang oleh Kerajaan² itu. Dan sayugia-nya dapat di-kurangkan pengeluaran wang² kertas yang berharga \$50 dan \$100 di-masa yang akhir ini menghairankan ra'ayat di-kampong² ia-itu harga² tanah melambong tinggi daripada \$800 meningkat hingga \$5,000 dan ini dapat di-beli oleh gulungan² yang tertentu sahaja. Kira-nya wang palsu ini berjebah² di-dalam negeri kita ini maka akan membimbangkan kita kerana kita takut akan jadi wang batang pisang tempoh pemerintahan Jepun dahulu dan akan menjatuhkan harga mata wang negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha mendapatkan keamanan negeri ini, saya minta-lah angkatan² Polis, waktu menjalankan tugas²-nya jangan-lah berupa

kasar dan mengaibkan, wal-hal, sa-tengah² perkara itu hanya di-jalankan dengan di-shakki sahaja. Saya telah menerima tiga pengaduan daripada orang ramai, di-antara-nya yang dapat saya terangkan sa-bagai kenyataan ia-itu satu kejadian rompak pada malam hari.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan pergi kepada detail-nya, saya benarkan awak berchakap kalau boleh hendak-lah berkait dengan estimate.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Terima kasih Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun saya mengharapkan pehak yang berkenaan akan mengkaji sa-mula berhubung dengan Polis ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam mendapatkan ketenteraman dalam negeri ini, saya tidak berchakap dalam perkara lain, dengan sebab ada-nya undang² keselamatan yang di-jalakan ia-itu dapat menyekat dengan sa-penoh-nya kejayaan² kumpulan² gangster dan pencholek² yang ada dalam negeri ini. Saya hendak menarek perhatian dalam Majlis ini supaya dapat mengambil ingatan Kementerian Keselamatan dalam negeri ia-itu menchegeh orang minyak atau orang hitam yang tersebut.

Perkara ini pernah berlaku di-rumah² dalam bandar dan di-kampung², dan ini ada-lah menjadikan satu ketakutan terutamanya bagi kaum wanita², kerana orang minyak ini dapat menaiki rumah dengan lichin dan terus masok ka-dalam bilek dengan tidak di-sedari. Ini satu perkara yang patut di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam masaalah mendapatkan kesihatan ra'ayat, saya bermohon-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya menjalankan penyelidikan bagi menchegeh penyakit² yang berjangkit dan mengubati mereka yang telah di-serangi oleh penyakit itu. Saya chuma dapat menerangkan satu jenis penyakit untut. Penyakit ini sedang menyerang di-sa-buah kampung di-Ulu Muar sana ia-itu di-Bukit Kepong. Sa-ramai 36 orang yang telah menjadi mangsa ia-itu 22 orang Melayu dan 14 orang China. Mereka yang mengidap penyakit ini sudah berlanjutan masa daripada 18 tahun dan ada

baharu yang kena dalam sa-tahun ini. Penduduk² di-sana merasa kuatir bilakah gileran mereka akan menerima pula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam usaha pengangkutan bagi menambahkan hasil negeri ini, di-minta-lah kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan satu licence membawa barang² kepada tuan punya motor-cycle itu. Kerana Undang² Pengangkutan yang ada berjalan sekarang ia-lah di-ambil daripada Undang² Pengangkutan di-zaman penjajahan dahulu. Keadaan negeri sana tidak-lah sama dengan keadaan negeri kita di-Tanah Melayu ini. Sakira-nya tidak ada satu Undang² yang membolehkan mereka membawa barang² itu kerap kali penunggang² motor-cycle itu di-tangkap oleh polis dan di-denda. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari licence pengangkutan motor-cycle itu boleh-lah menyenangkan orang² kampung membawa barang² ka-bandar² dan melateh mereka menjalankan perniagaan dengan chara mengaeh masok ka-kampung² dan Estate². Lebeh² lagi dalam masa ranchangan Kerajaan membuka kebun yang akan di-buat dengan chara berluasan².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam hal kebajikan buroh². Saya menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan satu persetujuan dengan Manager² Estate negeri ini ia-itu meminta buroh² Islam yang bekerja pada hari Juma'at yang berhampiran dengan kampung², di-benarkan mereka balek lebeh awal kerana memberi peluang k a p a d a mereka menunaikan fardu Juma'at. Nombor dua, memberikan kebebasan kepada buroh² Islam itu boleh menggunakan pembesar² suara dalam Estate² waktu mereka mengadakan Majlis Keramaian atau Majlis Ugama. Pene-gahan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menerima pengaduan daripada buroh² Islam di-sa-buah Estate dalam kawasan Muar ia-itu Manager Estate itu menegah orang² Islam itu menggunakan pembesar suara dalam satu Maulud Nabi.

Mr. Speaker: Itu sudah pergi kepada detail-nya. Saya ingatkan banyak kali, kita membahathkan atas dasar pada

'am-nya Perbelanjaan tahun 1961 yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal pelajaran ra'ayat negeri ini tentu-lah sakali menggumbirakan kerana peruntokan pelajaran pada tahun hadapan juga mengatasi jumlah yang besar dari peruntokan Jabatan² lain. Walau pun pada hari kelmarin Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Bachok, dia telah mengingatkan dalam tugas melaksanakan Dasar Pelajaran Rahman supaya tidak saperti si-buta ka-hilangan tungkat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memberi analisa dalam bidalan itu ia-itu saya suka hendak menerangkan dalam Majlis ini, Kerajaan Perikatan dan ra'ayat negeri ini tidak dapat menerima bidalan itu kerana telah banyak perubahan yang di-terima oleh ra'ayat atas pelaksanaan Penyata Razak yang lalu. Hanya bagi orang yang buta walau pun mereka berjalan siang hari di-berikan andang atau ubor, mereka tidak dapat menyatakan kenyataan² terang siang itu. Dan maseh berbelas kali atau berpuluh kali-lah si-buta itu akan ka-hilangan tungkat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam usaha pada mendatangkan hasil negeri ini ia-itu dalam bahagian ternakan. Saya minta kepada Kementerian Dalam Negeri supaya mengadakan satu Undang², sakira-nya telah ada Undang² itu di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya berhubung dengan ternakan babi di-pekan², di-kampong² Melayu atau penjualan daging babi di-kedai kopi yang mana ramai di-dudoki oleh orang Islam. Pada masa yang akhir² ini menjadi heboh dan mendatangkan kegelisahan kapada orang² Islam sa-bagaimana di-beritakan di-dalam akhbar tempatan, sakira-nya tidak di-adakan satu Undang² yang tertentu, payah-lah untok mengatasi kegelisahan orang² Islam ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini jangan-lah di-pandang kechil tetapi bagi orang Islam ada-lah satu perkara yang besar akibat-nya kelak. Saya bimbang, akan merenchiskan api pemusohan perkauman. Kerana sa-tengah² penternakan binatang tersebut bahkan boleh di-buat ternakan itu chara besar²an dengan ada-nya kawalan yang tertentu dan

menjaga muslihat antara dua kaum itu. Pandangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab saya kemukakan kerana; saya bertimbang rasa dengan orang Melayu di-Trengganu dan Kelantan yang mereka pada masa ini telah di-perintah oleh Kerajaan PAS sa-bagaimana saya dapat tahu dalam kenyataan yang di-sebutkan dalam sa-buah akhbar kebangsaan tengah bulan ya'ani Malaya Merdeka

Mr. Speaker: Ini tidak kena-mengena dengan perbahathan ini. Jangan sebutkan lagi.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menggunakan alasan² ini dengan penoh kenyataan, Kerajaan ada-lah lebeh mengambil berat chuba mengadakan satu peratoran Undang² ini. Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, insafi-lah ra'ayat kedua² buah negeri ini, jangan-lah memilih Kerajaan PAS.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not prepare any details because I was fully aware that this would be a debate on general principles. Neither, Mr. Speaker, am I going to touch on wasteful expenditure and other constitutional matters in this speech of mine because I feel that the appropriate time for that would be a debate on the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Speaker, the Parliament of this country has been mentioned in the Budget estimates and I would like to say this under that subject: that we must at all times maintain the dignity of this House. I say that with a heavy heart because if one reads the editorial of the *Straits Times* this morning one will see that we have been told that school boys of Standard VI could have done better than us and that we were a pack of laughing people in this House in the last few days. That is the substance of that editorial. Perhaps there is justification for it from the conduct this morning—giggling, laughter every now and then. You may not agree with what the Opposition says, but I say that kind of behaviour is not very conducive to the dignity of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in speaking on the general policies of the Government, it is necessary to refer to the Constitution

of this country, but I am not going to read it. I only say that that Constitution guarantees the freedom of the Press, and as a matter of principle this Government should at all times uphold, maintain and instil confidence in the Press of this country that they are in fact and truly free. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question now posed before us is, is the Press truly and in fact free? In answering that question, one must look at three incidents in recent months which I say clearly indicate that the Press in this country is not truly and in fact free. Let us start—I am not going into the details of these incidents, but I will mention the incidents—with the incident of the *Saturday Post*: licence granted, licence refused, no prosecution of the editor, licence again granted on condition that you start your newspaper under a different name. Why is that so? Is that not the first ground for suspicion that the Press in that case was interfered with? But if it was one incident, perhaps it was just an incident. Then we come to the seizure of the *Nanyang Siang Pau*. And here one wonders why a national newspaper of that magnitude was seized. Questions have been asked about this and they have been answered by the Government side, I think, in two lines, “Under the powers vested in me by Section 9”—I think—“of the Publications Ordinance”—or the appropriate law—“the *Nanyang Siang Pau* was seized for examination”. Now I will refer to the editorial, a very illuminating editorial, of the *Straits Times* dated the 18th of October—the newspaper which usually says that the Alliance is always right, but which this time has something to say about it—and the editorial reads:

“The seizure by the Federation Government officers of the *Nanyang Siang Pau* remains for the moment an unpleasant mystery. The instructions for the seizure of all the copies of this Singapore newspaper apparently came from the Ministry of the Interior, as did subsequent instructions for their release. But the Ministry has offered no explanation and has made no comment other than that action was taken under Section 9 of the Control of Imported Publications Ordinance.”

Further down in the editorial, it is stated—

“It is important that this clear misuse of the Ordinance should be investigated, that

the ground on which the seizures were ordered should be disclosed and the original instructions to the officers produced.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, several times I have said we must protect the freedom of the Press and several times I have got an answer from the Government Bench, “If we interfere with the Press, the Press will be the first to raise their voice in protest”. It is very true. Let me refer again to the *Straits Times* of the 13th of November, 1960, where under the heading, “Paper Seizure is a threat—Union”, we get the following observations by the Union:

“Seizure by the Federation Government last month of copies of the *Nanyang Siang Pau*, the largest-selling Chinese newspaper in the country ‘threatens, if not violates, one of the cornerstones of democracy—the freedom of expression,’ the Singapore Union of Journalists said today.”

Then further down, it is stated—

“The Executive Council of the S.U.J. wrote to the Federation Government on October 27 seeking a clarification of the seizure.”

The statement said: ‘The letter was addressed to the Minister of Interior but, to date—that is the 12th of November—the Minister has not found it necessary to clear the air of anxiety nor even to do the courtesy of acknowledging.’”

This attitude exaggerates and in some circles confirms the sinister interpretation that the Federation Government treats the responsibility for the Press far too lightly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether now, after the 13th of November, that letter was replied to. But I do know that until today this House has not been informed, neither has this country been informed, why *Nanyang Siang Pau* was seized. That is a matter of national importance, of consideration to everybody in this country and the world, and I ask that at the appropriate time the Minister will give this House an explanation as to why the *Nanyang Siang Pau* was seized, the details as to why it was seized and not the section under which it was seized—anybody can look it up in the Law Book. Now that was the second incident. That confirms doubts which had arisen when the case of the *Saturday Post* came up. But is that all that we have? No, that is not all. We have something more. I say in this House that the Press in this

country are invited politely at intervals of about three months for a conference with Government officers at which they are told politely—and I am aware that I am responsible for the statements I make in this House—they are told politely that Government would like them to do this in their newspapers, to do that in their newspapers, and in that manner they can assist the Federation Government. I hasten to say to this House that there is nothing wrong, there is nothing wrong in asking the Press to assist. But in this country it must always be appreciated that the Government holds the power to revoke the licence of a Press. Therefore when you invite the Press almost at regular intervals and indicate, for example, that on the Rahman Talib Report the Government would like the newspapers not to play up views which are not in keeping with the support of the Rahman Talib Report, then can we really say

Mr. Speaker: If you make a serious allegation against the Government, you must be prepared to substantiate your allegation.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am, Sir, if asked to substantiate. Then can we really say that the Press is not only free but that they know that they are free? But I say that they will not be free in their hearts, in their minds, in their security. Mr. Speaker, the attitude of the Government in this case appears to be this: "We tell you politely, 'do this'. Either do it or you will be doomed. Remember that we have the power to take away your licence." And I submit that that kind of attitude is not good for this nation. All these facts, particularly the *Nanyang Siang Pau* incident, unless explained, like a case of circumstantial evidence, lead to one conclusion—the conclusion of doubt as to the freedom of the Press in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge again that these doubts be cleared, that the freedom of the Press, which obviously is the intention of the Government to preserve for all times, be maintained and that the confidence and the sincerity of the Government be re-established by clearing these doubts, because then and then only will the quotation which was

given by the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister—

"Here, the Press should the people's rights maintain unawed by influence and unbiased by gain"—

be appropriate in this country.

Now, Sir, I come to Radio Malaya. I am glad to see that the Honourable the Assistant Minister is well today. But I am not saying anything about Radio Malaya this time except to say that I advocate to the Government to seriously consider turning Radio Malaya into a corporation. Now the reason given why the Government will not consider turning Radio Malaya into a corporation has been that the Government can use the Radio for their own purposes. It is true. The Government can do so even if it is a corporation. If it is turned into a corporation then that corporation can give unbiased news to the world. There can never be the allegation that it is a Government-controlled Radio, and the workers of Radio Malaya will have confidence that they are free from all political influence, either now or in the future, when any other political party may get into power. That is why I say that Radio Malaya should be a corporation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come now—I am going fairly fast, because I do not want to take too much time as I believe that all should be given a chance to speak—to the Ministry of Defence and the stationing of foreign troops in this country. The Defence Treaty came into force here some time back, and since then the world situation has changed very, very considerably, changed to such an extent that if one considers the land of Lumumba, Kasavubu and the Papuans of Irian Barat, then one would say we are definitely on the borderlines of a world conflagration, and if foreign troops remain in this country, then Malaya, I say, would have to be in the frontline of that world war. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no right to mortgage to the war the generations of this country. The time has come when that Defence Treaty should be reviewed. It should be reviewed now in view of the world situation. It is inconsistent firstly with

the independence; it is inconsistent with the policy of neutrality which I hope is the policy of this country. For those reasons, I say that the Defence Treaty should be reviewed, and now is the time to review it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking of the Federation Regiment, I have several complaints on this point—that several persons who want to join the Federation Regiment cannot do so for a very unfortunate reason, and that is they are half an inch short in height or that their chest measurement is half an inch less. Several youths of all races have been turned away. Now, if an investigation is carried out and if it is found that Malayan youths are generally shorter than what is normal army requirement, then I would strongly suggest that as a policy the appropriate Department should take steps to vary the requirements to suit the Malayan youths so that Malayan youths will have an opportunity to serve in the Army to prove their loyalty to this country which so often they have been asked to do. I sincerely believe that there is widespread discontent over this reason why many youths are turned away from the Federation Regiment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, at ceremonies, at official functions, I would ask the Government, wherever possible, to place detachments of the Federation Regiment side by side with the gallant men of the Malay Regiment, so that when these things get on to the films it will show that in Malaya there is one nation, one people ready to defend the country. I urge that always a detachment of the Federation Regiment should stand side by side with their brothers in the Malay Regiment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the question of education. When the Rahman Talib Report was debated in this House, the Opposition asked for time and we made an attempt to defer its consideration. Unfortunately, that was not successful, and the Report was accepted. Now there has been time for public views to be expressed. We have seen that large sections of the community of this country are against the Rahman Talib Report for one

reason or another—Let us not discuss details now. Chinese guilds and associations in Perak, teachers' unions in this country and other organisations have not only rejected but condemned the Rahman Talib Report. Free primary education was put out as a red herring, and today we have in this House a statement that clearly indicates that free education is not to come in 1961 or for many years more. In view of the strong feeling expressed, I suggest that this Government should concede now the request which was made in this House and made throughout the country that a Committee of Review be appointed. Now, it has to be, unfortunately, a Committee of Review to review the Rahman Talib Report in view of the comments which have now come, and I am confident that, if this Committee were to consist of representatives of all political organisations represented in this House, we can bring out a report, a unanimous report, which I say can be made acceptable to all people living in this country as a basic policy for the education of the children in this land. We will lose nothing by having that Committee. Why not try it? Why not let us solve once and for all this most intricate, this most delicate, this most dangerous question which faces this nation? I ask the appropriate Minister to consider this suggestion, to give it very serious consideration. I make it in all sincerity, because there are numerous points in the Report which require clarification and which require solving. It can be done; let us do it and let us not leave it aside and arrive at the point of no return—that should never be. We should try every means possible to bring out a report which is acceptable to the nation and those who object now. It is not possible to satisfy everybody, but we can satisfy the majority—if necessary the majority of each race of this nation—and if we do that we shall have succeeded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming now to foreign affairs, the policy of the Government seems to be: Let us be consistently inconsistent in our foreign affairs. That is the policy of the Federation Government. Now, that is a blank statement by me. Let me prove that statement,

and today I will give not apparent discrepancies but actual discrepancies. Malaya is an independent nation, and whenever we try to interfere—I do not use the word in a bad sense—in the affairs of another land—to make peace, as the Honourable the Prime Minister did in the case of Irian Barat, and I say that is a laudable object, nobody can blame the Prime Minister for trying to bring peace to that land in which there is obviously the danger of unrest and nobody can complain about it—we must be very careful in that we must never give the impression that we are trying to take human lives and place them at the hands of one camp or another camp. If we interfere, we must interfere with one objective only—self-determination for the people of that land; and, in the case of Irian Barat, self-determination for the Papuans. If they are not in a position now to determine what their future will be, then let us make suggestions which will give them a controlling factor to guide them for a period until they are able to make up their mind in self-determination. Whatever we do in territories of this type, it must be with one objective of self-determination of the people of that land, and in the case of Irian Barat the Papuans. Sir, no useful purpose would be served by saying or discussing whether the claim of the Indonesians is right or that the claim of Holland is right—we will do that when the Speech from the Throne comes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now refer to the question of apartheid, and here I think the world has given a good word to this country and to our Prime Minister for the stand which we took on apartheid in South Africa—and that stand we still maintain. However, let me refer to the *Straits Times*, again dated 22nd October, 1960. I am referring this time to the article on page 1—“Tunku on South Africa—Will abide by majority decision.”—and I would like to read part of it in quotation which says:

“After talks with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and other Canadian leaders the Tunku said ‘Malaya was reluctant as a new member of the Commonwealth to oppose openly South Africa’s re-admission and would fall in line with the decision of

Britain, Australia and Canada. I do not share the view that South Africa should be a member of the Commonwealth after they have shot down all those Negroes.’ ”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has happened after that firm stand on apartheid? Our Prime Minister goes and sees Mr. Diefenbaker and says that we will fall in line with whatever these countries do. I cannot understand that. If we do not want South Africa in the Commonwealth, we should stand up and say that we do not want South Africa in the Commonwealth—and that should be the positive policy; not to fall in line because it is not pleasant to say, “No”.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I come to the question of the policy of neutrality. In America our Prime Minister has said: “We know on which side we are that we do not want to apply for membership to the neutral camp.” Are we neutral? Or have we taken sides? Have we joined the power bloc of the West against any other power bloc? Is not the neutral bloc the proper place for Malaya? Should we not declare that we are neutralists, not only in this House but to the world, and in the United Nations adopt a stand of neutrality? And I urge that our foreign policy be clear and precise. When we are with Eisenhower, we don’t say we know on which side we are—we are with the West; and then when we are in this House, we say we are neutral; and when we are in the United Nations perhaps we have to send a telegram back to Malaya to find out where we stand. This becomes very, very clear—that there is a clear policy of, as I said, “let us be consistently inconsistent” when we come to the question of China and Nationalist China, and whether Malaya should recognise Communist China or not is a matter on which I will speak on the Speech from Throne. But let me refer to this question in the Hansard of this House—page 678 of 30th November last—where the Honourable Minister of Internal Security now—but at that time of External Affairs—replied to my address in this House, and I quote very briefly:

“I will not dwell, Sir, on the debate of the entry of Communist China into the United Nations but I just would like to give

a few reasons why we can never support the entry of China into the United Nations": and I emphasise the words "why we can never support the entry of China into the United Nations".

"(i) so long as we do not recognise China; (ii) so long as China is an aggressive nation; and (iii) so long as the resolution of the United Nations accusing China of being an aggressive nation stands in the records of the United Nations."

applause from the Government side. Now, we will refer to the *Straits Times* of the 20th October—it is necessary to refer many times to the *Straits Times*—where the Prime Minister, speaking on the question of China, said this—

"On recognition of the Peking regime, the Tengku said that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations, but that 'we should not sacrifice Formosa'. Malaya would recognise the Peking Government if the United Nations did."

just the opposite of what the Minister of External Affairs told us. He continued:

"We can only recognise if the United Nations did but this does not mean we would establish diplomatic relations. He foresaw no immediate change in Malaya's policy of recognising neither the Peking nor Taipeh Government."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the contradictions here are too terrific for words. Our Minister of External Affairs said: "We cannot support the entry of China into the United Nations unless we recognise China." The Prime Minister said just the opposite—100 per cent opposite—"Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations. Malaya would recognise the Peking Government if the United Nations did."—a complete and utter contradiction of a statement of policy. Now, where does Malaya stand in the international world? What is her policy? I am not speaking today whether China should be recognised or not, but we would like clarification, we would like a defined foreign policy, and I hope somebody will explain this contradiction, if there is a contradiction. If there is none, whether we can have a declaration of foreign policy in relation to China.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming again to this Ministry, I refer to the question of immigration. There is no doubt that any independent country must have an

immigration law and Malaya must have an immigration law, but the enforcement of the immigration law and the rules made thereunder are such that it is undoubtedly causing hardships to hundreds and thousands of people in this country. What those hardships are, I will not go into detail now—I think everybody knows about them, including the Government side—but I strongly urge that steps be taken to issue directives to amend the rules under the Immigration law. The Ordinance itself may be perfectly suitable, but the rules made thereunder must be amended from time to time to meet the peculiar conditions of this country, and I ask the Government to give serious consideration to it.

I forgot one point on the question of China. Coming back to it again, when the question comes up in the United Nations, what will Malaya do? No policy—abstain?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar spoke about a hospital for Ipoh. I hope he is not trying to trespass into Ipoh territory, but what he said is perfectly true. As I said many, many times, we urgently need it. We can see hundreds of people waiting outside the Hospital every day, some of them very sick, unable to get admission.

Now I come to the Ministry of the Interior—Local Government elections. These elections have long been postponed. They should be held and completed by May next year, then all these Local Councils or Local Authorities will have truly elected representatives of the people. I remember that at a previous meeting of this House the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor said that those whose elected terms expired continued to sit there, and he termed them as mice. Today, our friend is still there: so I will be right in saying that he is a mouse. (Laughter).

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): I am elected. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: All remarks must be addressed to the Chair. If you want to address the Chair, you must stand up. (Laughter).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: When I applied that saying, I was only putting his own words back. It is also applicable to me because my term has also expired, and I would be a mouse sitting there.

Enche' Chin See Yin: On a point of clarification, Sir. My term has not expired yet—it ends this year. *(Laughter).*

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: All right! So my friend would be a man until the 31st December of this year, and then a mouse after that. Anyway, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise this point because each State Government must draw up a Constitution for each Town Council and Local Authority. The Minister of the Interior should see that the State Governments put up these Constitutions to their State Legislatures in good time for members to debate these Constitutions, because they are of vital importance to the future established Local Authorities in each State. I hope the Minister of the Interior—as he always does—will take quick action to see that each State does it in a hurry, so that each Party in the State Assemblies will have ample opportunities to study and make their comments on them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a new Ministry known as the Ministry of Internal Security has been created. We are told by the Minister of Finance that the country has rejoiced at the end of the Emergency. One fact is sure—that when the Emergency was on in this country, there was very much more work to be done on the question of internal security and yet during those difficult years no Ministry of Internal Security was ever created: everything was done by that supreme man, the Minister of Defence. Why then, when Malaya now rejoices, is it necessary for a special section—Ministry of Internal Security—to be created? Is it because if that Ministry was not created, then there would have been no vacancy for somebody? Was a vacancy created to fill a post which somebody else wanted to take—Minister of External Affairs? These are questions; there may be explanations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then I come to the Internal Security Act. I have repeated every time perhaps in this House, so long as I have had the opportunity to repeat, that the powers under the Security Act are being abused and misused by the police. I do not say for a moment that it is at the instigation of the Ministry concerned, but I say it is being abused and misused and we know it, and today I am happy to see that my—I won't say my friend, somebody might say he is not my friend—but a member from the Government side has said that the police have abused their powers at times, that they have wrongly, on suspicion arrested people. If that can come from the Government bench, then surely something is wrong somewhere and something must be done. As a matter of policy, the Government should investigate that. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, every time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House will say: "don't do this next time". But I suggest, Sir, that, if it is possible, if you, Mr. Speaker, see who tries to interrupt, action must be taken to ask him to leave this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again when people are arrested under the Internal Security Act, as a matter of policy the police say—you can't go and see the man: you can't see him today; you can't see him tomorrow; and you can't see him the day after. You wait until we complete our interrogation of the man. In some cases I had to send telegrams to the Minister saying: "Deprived of the opportunity of seeing the man". Why should even his counsel be not allowed to see him. Let us say his mother or his relations may influence him. But counsel in this country have a right to be trusted. But counsel does not ask to see him in private; neither does his mother nor father say: "I want to see him in private." Keep a hundred police officers present if you like, but let the parents, let the brothers and sisters lay eyes on the arrested man as soon as he is arrested, if they want to. Otherwise, what inference can the public draw? What inference can the world draw,

except that the allegations of torture and manhandling are absolutely justified? That is the only inference that can be drawn. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ask that the Minister of Internal Security take serious steps to see that arrested persons are allowed, in the presence of police officers, to see their parents on the same day that they are arrested. Mr. Speaker, Sir, parents and relatives should not be put into the trouble of having to go to seek the services of a lawyer to write a letter to get an interview with the arrested man. That is unnecessary. It should not happen and the Government should see that these extreme laws are administered in such a way that the relatives do not have to spend money to even see that man.

It has been alleged that the Internal Security Act is already being used to oppress and suppress the Opposition Parties. With the arrests of Opposition Party workers the question arises, is it being so used? What inference can one draw? If you arrest people, there are laws which say: if so and so commits sedition, charge him in court; if so and so commits treason, charge him in court. So, if so and so commits this, you have the law, you have the power to charge him in court. Why, then, do you choose to use the Internal Security Act? The inference obviously is that it is being used to oppress and suppress. Otherwise, there can be no objection to charging a person in court.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of justice, justice is being administered in many parts of this country in buildings no better than cattle sheds, in buildings where the magistrate cannot sit when the rain comes, because the rain starts falling on his head; in buildings where counsel sits on a chair and the chair suddenly cracks up and he falls down to the floor. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that state of affairs exists in this country, and it exists, I think, only 50 miles from the Federal Capital—at Tanjong Malim, at Slim River. When it rains you can't sit there, because water will fall on your head and the court has to adjourn

in the midst of cross examination of a witness. How, then, can justice be properly administered? Should not the Minister of Justice, having been Minister of Justice for so long already, at least put the Tanjong Malim Court in order, and at least put in a few more chairs, where counsel can sit, in Slim River? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say that is urgent because nothing is more important in this country than the administration of justice and the confidence of the people in the administration of justice, and if you are going to do that in court houses almost like cattle sheds, then the people who go there will have no confidence, no respect even for the magistrates who sit there, and I say that it must be maintained for the good of all people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, the staff. As a matter of policy the Government should have more staff in these courts. You get one poor interpreter sitting there. He has to interpret, come back quickly, write down what is going on about the case, and if somebody pays \$10 fine he has to take it and put it in his pocket. Well, at the end of the day, what happens? What happens after some time? He is charged in court for criminal breach of trust. Yes, he committed criminal breach of trust. What do you expect? Hundreds of dollars every day. He had no place to keep it; he must keep it actually, virtually in his pocket until it is taken away by somebody. Is that the way justice is to be administered? We want more staff in these courts urgently. Interpreters do interpreting; other responsible jobs for other people. One interpreter has to cover how many courts? From Batu Gajah he has to run over to Kampar; from Kampar go to another court. Instead of circuit magistrates, we have circuit interpreters. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is vital, and I ask that something urgent be done in the matter. We can wait for our airconditioners for courts; we are not in too great a hurry for that. But we are in a great hurry for staff, for chairs, for tables for magistrates, who sit as men of dignity and administer justice.

There is in this country left over from colonial days an antiquated law known as the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Enactment where thousands of people are affected, where every man who by his law is entitled only to monogamous marriage has to contribute to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, where even a bachelor has to contribute to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to this debate?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: There is an allocation for the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund administration.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Even a bachelor has to contribute. If he dies a bachelor, what happens? I understand 50 per cent of his money is retained by the Government, subject to correction by the Minister of Finance. That is my information. If I am wrong, I will immediately bow to correction, but I understand that part of this money remains with the Government. If a man dies without a widow—that means his wife dies before he dies—and he has no orphan, what happens to his money? Still with the Government. It is a sort of legalised retention of money which is never returned. Thousands and thousands upon thousands of dollars go into the coffers of the Government because of this antiquated Widows' and Orphans' Pension Enactment. I do hope that the Government will either revoke this Enactment or amend it to meet conditions as they are now. It is a very old Enactment. Even bachelors have to contribute, and finally they lose that money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is unfair. Money which a man earns should be his, unless there is some guarantee that he is not going to be played out.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, that, I think, ends what I want to say on the main part of this debate, but before I conclude, there is this one matter which I must say: it is a policy of my party on which we have stood, and that is the constitutional issues of this country. I have said that I will debate that and

re-state our Party's stand when the Speech from the Throne comes up, but to end my speech here I would say: we still maintain, on the constitutional side, that we want equal rights for the people; we still maintain that we want multi-lingualism for the people of this country; and we still maintain that all citizens of this country, of whatever race, must be treated as one and the same integral part of an independent nation.

Sitting suspended at 11.50 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.10 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see that the benches of the Socialist Front are rather barren, but I do hope that Members of the Socialist Front are listening in the canteen, because it would be very unfortunate if they were to give a press statement tomorrow saying that I stabbed them in the back.

Sir, the more I hear of the speeches from the Socialist Front, the more I am convinced that they do not have a clear cut policy. In fact, they do not know what they want, as most of the views expressed are diametrically opposed within the Party. In name only, they are a united Socialist Front. I think they are only united in front (*Laughter*)—perhaps they are a front for anything else but socialism.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar made a very successful diversionary attack on the British imperialists and British capitalists, when he spoke with vehemence on the general principles of Malayanisation, and he tried to convince us how sincere he was when he attacked that British fort—the Rubber Research Institute. I refer to this as a diversionary attack because he is, in fact, a stooge or a front for . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. The word "stooge" is not parliamentary language.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the word "stooge" is unparliamentary. I want to inform

you (Honourable Member for Larut Selatan) also that I have already ruled the Honourable Member for Bungsar out in the case of the Rubber Research Institute, because that is not a Government Department. It is unnecessary for you to reply to that.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: Thank you, Sir. In point of fact, Sir, he is a front for British capitalism. Why do I say so? He very unblushingly—he might have blushed but I did not see it, not like the Minister of Finance—asked this House to legislate against fragmentation. Now, we all know to whom the estates that were fragmented belonged to. Is it not true that they belonged to the British capitalists? What is the aim of legislation against fragmentation, what would be the effect? The effect would be to preserve British capitalism in the big estates, and we all know that all these big British estates and British companies are in fact buying more and more estates, so as to make themselves so big that they cannot be sold out to any individual or company in Malaya. Therefore, in legislating against fragmentation, the Honourable Member for Bungsar is seeking for the preservation and consolidation of British capitalism.

The Honourable Member for Damansara has been consistently and rabidly anti-British. He, too, supports the policy of "no fragmentation". Therefore, I wonder since when has the Socialist Front taken the preservation of capitalism as one of the aims of socialism.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has urged the Government to put into practice what it preaches. He has urged the Government not to limit the field of creating a property-owning democracy to a select few. What he wants is that we should all, if we are sincere, create a property-owning democracy throughout the whole country. Sir, I am sure the learned Member is aware that one of the methods of creating a property-owning democracy is fragmentation. So we are putting into practice what we preach. Now, these two views come from the same Party—one against

fragmentation to preserve British capitalism, and one for fragmentation so that we can create a property-owning democracy. It is in the eyes of the Socialist Front that nothing that the Government does can be correct to them, because they hold two views on the same subject: it is just like tossing a coin—head, Socialist Front wins; tail, Alliance loses.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has charged that the Alliance Government is an administration by misrepresentation, and he has warned that it can fool some of the people some of the time, but not all the people all the time. He claimed that on this question of creating a property-owning democracy the Alliance only limits it to a select few. However, I am sure he is well informed and must know that there are two schemes—the Low Cost Housing Scheme and the Rural Land Development Scheme. The Low Cost Housing Scheme is a project which has been carried out throughout the Federation. It is financed by the Federal Government and land is being given by the States, and roads and drains being built by the States. These houses are sold to the people, who do not own property, on a low hire purchase system and are paid over a period of 10 to 15 years. Now, are we not then creating a property-owning democracy amongst the people of the lower ranks? Secondly, under the Federal Land Development Scheme, the Federal Government has taken the initiative to open up thousands and thousands of acres of jungle land, and this scheme has been started with money from the Federal Government in order that the landless can be given land of six to ten acres, so that they will become members of a property-owning democracy. May I suggest, therefore, to the Socialist Front that instead of pointing to the mote in the eyes of Alliance, they had better beware of the beam in the eyes of the Socialist Front, and that it is the Socialist Front that should remember that they are the Party who fool the people some of the time, but that they can never fool all the people all the time. (*Applause*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, amongst the Opposition Members there are, no

doubt, many learned economists, leave alone the other learned professions. At the Budget speech last year the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat accused the Honourable Minister of Finance for presenting a spendthrift Budget, and he very generously advised our Honourable Minister of Finance to adopt the virtues of an ant and not those of a grasshopper. This year the Honourable Member for Tanjong has also criticised the Minister of Finance for not being consistently conservative when he said that the Minister fixed the price of rubber at 80 cents per lb. as the basis for calculating revenue from that industry. He had recommended that the Minister of Finance should save in a boom so as to be able to spend in a slump. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the true facts of the case? Last year the Finance Minister did forecast correctly that there would be a slight boom, hence he fixed the price of rubber at 80 cents per lb. and also at the same time broadened the base of the pyramid of income tax so as to save in a boom. These measures, though very unpopular with the Socialist Front, have proved that he is right, and by the end of this year, as we all know, there will be a surplus and this surplus would help the Government to tide over in the expected lowering of our income from rubber in 1961. If the Honourable Minister of Finance were to follow the recommendations of the Honourable Member for Tanjong to be consistently conservative where the price of rubber is concerned, it would mean that he would have to fix the price of rubber at 65 cents per lb., in which case to be able to find enough money, the Honourable Minister of Finance must raise the taxes on other commodities. Now, if that were to happen, we would have fallen into the trap of the Socialist Front because they would be the first to clamour that such taxes are wrong. May I remind the Honourable Member for Tanjong that we keep our eyes open and we see where the traps are, and that the essence of drawing up a good budget is flexibility and not consistently conservative. However, I do appreciate the necessity for Members of the Opposition to make political speeches; they are here to condemn the Government whether it is

right or wrong, though in their conscience they do know that the actions of the Government are correct.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Well, I will give way.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I think the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan is admitting that Government is using the price of rubber to mislead the people of this country, because he says so himself, that the Honourable Minister of Finance is merely using the price of rubber as a means of misrepresenting figures to this House and to the people generally. Because what I was suggesting to the House is this: I am not suggesting to the House that the Minister should always have a balanced budget. The question of a balanced budget is a very misleading theme.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether he is making a speech or speaking on a point of clarification?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am clarifying this particular point.

Mr. Speaker: You must make it as short as possible. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes!

Mr. Speaker: Don't argue with me!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: But I must ensure that I am sufficiently long to make it clear, because there is no point of my rising up to make a point of clarification if I am not going to be very clear about what I am going to clarify.

Mr. Speaker: That is also a waste of time—make it as short as possible.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: So, on this particular point, Sir, if the budget is budgeted consistently conservative, that is, if we expect the price of rubber to be low, what is sure is that the budget will not be in such a good position, because we know very well that the price of rubber will go down and that the deficit will be more. And

it is very clear that if we know our position to be such, then we will budget accordingly and we will try to save as much money as possible. But to put rubber price at 80 cents as the Honourable Finance Minister did is merely to mislead the people by telling the people that we are in a good position when actually he knows also that we are not, and it is this particular point that I was trying to clarify.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Honourable Member for his clarification, but I would point out that the Government is not misleading the people when the Minister of Finance fixes the price at 80 cents for 1961. Now, that is the essence of budgeting. Now what is misrepresented by the Socialist Front is this, that they claim that the Minister of Finance is not budgeting to save in a boom to spend in a slump. But that is exactly what has been done. In 1960 we have saved in a boom—it was quite a boom—and the Minister forecast that there will be a lowering of prices in 1961. Therefore, we are spending what we saved last year for 1961 and hence there is no misrepresentation. The misrepresentation comes from the Socialist Front (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, no greater tribute has this House paid to the Minister of Finance than the unprecedented passage of the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill a few days ago without a single word of debate. This is proof that the Opposition completely agrees and approves of the correctness of the steps taken by the Minister of Finance (*Applause*). Yet the Honourable Member from Tanjong has the audacity at this stage to criticise the Minister of Finance for doing things by half measures. He claims that earned income should be taxed at a different rate from unearned income. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill came up for debate a few days ago in this House all Honourable Members of the Opposition grinned in approval, including the Honourable Member for Tanjong (*Laughter*). They never spoke a word against the Bill; neither did they

make any suggestion to amend it. Honourable Members are authorities on parliamentary procedure. They do know that that was the time, when the House was in Committee on the Bill, to make such amendments or such proposals that earned income should be taxed at a lower than unearned income. But what happened? None of them made any comments. Therefore they know full well that what the Honourable Minister of Finance did was correct in the circumstances. This type of attitude, Mr. Speaker, Sir—to make comments after the opportunity has been given to them—is indeed lip service, and it is the Socialist Front that is committing that sin of doing lip service and not the Government.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are other equally learned and capable economists amongst the ranks of the Opposition. Undoubtedly there must be some in the P.M.I.P. No wonder there is an economic crisis in Kelantan and Trengganu! (*Laughter*). The Honourable Member from Bachok has said that the Minister of Finance could increase the revenue by doing away with preferential duty and he has even gone so far as to say that we must fight for freedom against the British economic pressure and sever our ties with the sterling bloc. That means we must draw our money away from the sterling bloc and print our own notes.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of clarification, Sir, I never mentioned the severance of ties with the sterling bloc. I was only commenting on the Crown Agents.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: In any case, Sir, (*Laughter*) being an expert economist he no doubt knows what to expect when we adopt his recommendations of withdrawing the preferential duties as well as our ties with the sterling bloc. These two are inter-related. The P.M.I.P. is free to be the great admirers of Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, because this is a free country. They are free to preach to the people of Malaya the merits of these two countries, even to persuade us to align with these two

countries in their foreign policy. But surely the P.M.I.P. are not serious when they ask us, the people of Malaya, to follow the road that will lead to economic chaos where currency notes are not worth the paper on which they are printed? No doubt the Honourable Member for Tanjong is waiting for the day when we can print our own notes, but, as long as the Alliance is in power, even if we print the notes, it will have economic stability. I might predict that, if the Socialist Front should be in power and they print the notes, it is possible that the notes then will not have *kapal layar* on them but will have banana trees. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the Honourable Member is suggesting improper motives.

Mr. Speaker: I think he is quite in order (*laughter*) except that the design of notes is not the point in issue.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the P.M.I.P. has objected to our policy of allowing preferential duty and being tied to the sterling bloc. But I do not see why they should object to this when the P.M.I.P. proposes to borrow from the Federal Government \$350,000 to develop and expand the pig breeding industry in Kelantan so as to be self-sufficient in pork for that State.

Mr. Speaker: If you are making any serious allegation, you must be prepared to substantiate that allegation.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Yes, Sir, I am prepared to substantiate that.

Mr. Speaker: You are responsible for that statement?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Yes, Sir, I am. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order, Sir, it is not relevant at all.

Mr. Speaker: Well, that is only an example he is giving. Proceed! (*Laughter*).

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Their reason for asking for this loan is as a measure for the rural development of Kelantan, the idea being to be self-sufficient in pork—for whom to eat, I do not know (*laughter*)—and also to raise money, to raise revenue and the economic position of the country. They also claim that they will be building pig sties to be rent to the people and also will charge a fee which they expect to rope in \$50,000 for the services of stud pigs.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant!

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I am trying to say that if they think that that is an adequate measure to raise revenue, what is wrong with the Alliance in using preferential duty?

Mr. Speaker: Are you trying to argue with me?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into detail. You must confine yourself to the general principles.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Thank you, Sir. We all fight for freedom, but there is a difference. (*Laughter*). The Alliance fights for a freedom which will give us economic stability and create a property-owning democracy. The P.M.I.P. fights for a freedom that will breed economic instability and chaos. The Socialist Front fights for a freedom that will create a landless population, and the Party Negara—the leader of which is not here—will probably fight for a freedom

Mr. Speaker: He has not taken part in this debate. (*Laughter*).

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I am suggesting the different types of freedom—this is a matter of policy, Sir. It is probable that the Party Negara is fighting for a freedom—the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan does not know whether he is a tiger, a dragon, a snake, a *monyet* or a *chechak*

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of order, Sir. There is no provision in the Estimates for political parties to propagate their policies.

Therefore, under Standing Order 36, it is irrelevant to say what the party policy is, because there is no provision in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker (to Dr. Lim Swee Aun): I rule that this is irrelevant to the debate before the House.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the most concrete points on the Budget, the Honourable the Minister of Finance is to be congratulated that he should be able to finance some of our capital work out of the revenue of 1961 in spite of the expectation of the lowering of prices in rubber. Though our public debt stands at \$1,027,000,000, this is small compared to the public debts of other countries, but it is worth remembering that any money that we borrow must be repaid with interest and because of that, the servicing of these public debts will cost us \$95 million next year, about 10% of the estimated total expenditure. Sir, it is therefore a wise move that we finance capital expenditure from revenue. What we want is trade and not aid. The less developed and under-developed countries of the world are, generally speaking, the producers of raw materials; the violent fluctuations of prices of these commodities have severe and vital effects on the economies of these countries. Not only would the fluctuation of prices affect the employment of large numbers of people in the industry but also directly or indirectly it would affect communities living within that area. Most important of all is that the revenue derived from export from these countries forms the major part of the economy of these countries, and, unless these prices are maintained at a high level, social services like education and health cannot be paid for by these less developed countries. It is the hope of the producer countries that through the United Nations some form of price stabilisation can be worked out. If only large consumer countries will stop dumping tin and rubber, when the demands for these commodities are very poor, then they would have done us a great service. We are glad that the Honourable the Prime Minister in his visit to the United

States of America did try to persuade the United States to join the International Tin Agreement. We also hope that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), West Germany and Japan, who are the other major consumers of tin will reconsider their refusal to join the International Tin Agreement. This Agreement will no doubt benefit the producing countries as well as the consuming countries, because then there will be stability in prices. Rather than giving aid to under-developed countries, they would prefer trade. Poor though these new countries may be—and we are one of them—we do not want to play the role of poor relations receiving aid which has a psychological effect on the pride of our nations. Instead of gratitude, this type of aid breeds frustration and antipathy to the donor.

If we look at the *Straits Times* of Saturday, November 26th, there are headlines which say:—

**"RUBBER PRICE IMPROVES AGAIN
ON CHINESE BUYING**

China gives market cause for Thanks

The decline, started at the end of last week by the announcement of a drop in 'stereo' prices, continued during the current period with prices reaching the lowest levels since December, 1958

The fact that stockpile sales have ceased, apart from, in the United States, a small quantity of pale crepe, did nothing to dispel the gloom which had settled, not only on the local rubber market, but on the country as a whole.

On Thursday, appropriately enough Thanksgiving Day, rumours of China buying in this market were confirmed and prices rose approximately three cents during an active day's trading."

Sir, this is a classical example. Though Britain and America are the two biggest consumers of rubber, but because China, one of the smallest consumers of rubber, should come into the market at the correct psychological moment, when prices are low, China gets the thanks from this country. Therefore, Sir, this should be a lesson, and we do hope that the large consumers, or rather consumer countries would consider giving us more trade and less aid.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, early in November this year, the Honourable Member for Setapak advised the Government to take a lesson from the military rebellion in Saigon and he very generously told the Government how to prevent a military coup. Soon after it was reported in the press that the Honourable Member had predicted that the Socialist Front would be the Government to hold office in April, 1961, and

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the debate?

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: I am going to speak on the Ministry of Defence. Sir, coupled with the repeated demands by the Socialist Front for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Malaya—despite the fact that the Alliance Government has a two-third majority, it would be foolhardiness for this Government to ignore the warning of an ambitious Opposition. In fact, an Honourable Member in this House from the Socialist Front has said that they are paid to subvert the Government—whether that includes a military coup, I do not know, but may I suggest to the Honourable the Minister of Defence that in addition to preventive measures advocated by the Honourable Member for Setapak that he integrates the forces in the Federation Army, so as to reflect the multi-racial strength of the nation. Every loyal Malayan is proud to serve the country. The multi-racial complexion of our Force now serving in the Congo has earned the respect of the world for its unity, its discipline and its efficiency; and I venture to suggest that the multi-racial representation of our Force in the Congo has opened the eyes of South Africa that racial segregation is not the answer to building a nation.

Sir, education plays an important part in nation building and to this end the Alliance Government is pledged to provide an education that will bring together the children of all races under a national education system, and yet not destroy the cultures and languages of the four races. In implementing the policy of giving every

child over the age of seven years a place in school, the Government is faced with the problem of acute shortage of classroom accommodation. In the *Straits Times* of November 25th, on page 4, it is stated:—

“Accommodation shortage hits the children beginning education 1,250 To Start School Late

No classrooms, so they must wait three months and then attend an extra day to catch up work.”

Sir, this only applies to the Local Education Authority of Kuala Lumpur—and because it is in Kuala Lumpur, it hits headline news. This shortage of space happens all over the country, and it is a problem which is not easy to solve. It must take time, it must take money, and no doubt the Minister of Education is having a headache in trying to solve this problem.

The provision of adequate classroom accommodation is indeed a very complicated problem, complicated because though the Government is fully responsible and fully bears the financial burden of adding classes to National and Government schools, to Mission, Chinese and Indian schools, they have to find not only the land but also most of the money to put up these classes. Land, as we all know, in urban areas is very difficult to find.

Since the Rahman Talib Report is recommended to come into force in 1962, the Chinese community is deeply concerned with the future of their partially assisted secondary schools which were built with public donations. Through putting the ideal of giving every child, no matter what his age or academic ability may be, the maximum benefit of education, it is common to find in these secondary Chinese schools of about six to eight classes that only about half of these classes receive from the Government a grant, which grant requires that these students must qualify according to age and according to academic ability. The other classes—because they are over-aged and because they do not come within the category of passes in the qualifying examinations—are run on the lines of a private school. So, in these partially assisted

Chinese schools, we have today half of the classes assisted by Government and the other half run on a private basis. But all the classes are in the same building and under the same administration. The problem facing the committees of these schools is how to convert these partially assisted secondary schools into fully assisted and conforming schools by 1962. Does it mean that those students who are over-aged and underqualified, must be thrown out of school? If not, the answer would be for those conforming classes to become fully conforming and those unconforming, or unable to conform, because of age and qualification, to become private schools. But the problem is whether or not it does mean that these classes that shall form private schools will not be permitted to use the school building—the physical building which was built at the expense of public donations. I am confident that the Honourable Minister of Education will permit these private schools, which cannot conform for reasons I have stated, to use these classrooms in the same building as they are now, and that the Government will later build new schools for the fully conforming classes of these secondary Chinese schools.

While on Education, I have no doubt that the Minister of Education has adequate plans to tackle the problem of teacher shortage. We do know that a number of teachers will very soon be joining teacher training courses and that their vacancies in the schools will no doubt be filled by the Minister of Education. But I would stress that in distributing qualified staff, particularly the specialist staff, discrimination should not be exercised in favour of the larger towns like Kuala Lumpur and Penang, but that we in the small towns have a share of these specialist teachers.

Coming to the Ministry of Health, it is indeed encouraging to read in the newspapers the pronouncement of the Honourable Minister of Health at Ipoh, on 17th November, when he said that the Ministry of Health is giving the highest priority to the expansion

of medical, health and dental services into the rural areas. On November 20th, it is reported that Dr. J. M. Vine, an Australian, attached to the World Health Organisation, is to arrive here shortly at the request of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to assist in the reorganisation of the Medical Services; and that, as consultant, Dr. Vine will also survey and advise the Minister on expansion programmes and training all grades of the personnel of the Ministry. He would further make recommendations for the proper and efficient working of the Medical and Health services. Looking through the Budget, Sir, I am glad to note that there is an increase in the number of Medical Officers. There is an increase of 37 Medical Officers, 10 Nursing Sisters, 130 Trained Nurses, 501 Student Nurses, 250 Pupil Assistant Nurses

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the Honourable Member is going far out of his point. Those are details, and I ask that Standing Order 36 be applied.

Mr. Speaker: You should not go into details.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Thank you, Sir. I am glad to note that there is an increase of technical staff in the Medical Services. However, the Minister will no doubt use this opportunity to have the services of Dr. Vine to reorganise and expand the Medical Services. Unfortunately, Sir, in recent years the Honourable Minister had no alternative but to adopt measures of expediency to improve the existing conditions in the different hospitals, but with the coming of an expert, I have no doubt that the Minister will make a survey of the medical needs of the country, both rural and urban, so that a planned expansion will be drawn up to enable him to report to this House and to the country on what he proposes to do in the next five years—how he is going to recruit, to teach and to train the technical staff.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the speech of the Minister of Finance, he did touch on the rapid growth of the iron ore

industry. It is no doubt bringing in large fortunes to certain individuals and to certain States, and I am glad to note that the Minister is considering whether or not he can have a share of the profits too for the benefit of the country. The iron ore industry has also helped our Malayan Railway services to make a profit, but in spite of all that, it has to hurry the process of exporting or carrying iron ore from the mines to the ports, and to do that the industry has been permitted to run several fleets of ore-carrying lorries. Sir, if any of us, or if any Member of this House, travels along the road just south of Ipoh, one would notice that during the dry season the amount of iron ore dust on the road is so thick and so dense that I feel sorry indeed not only for the people, who travel on that road, but also for the people, who live on either side of the road. This iron ore dust, if inhaled by the people over a period, will no doubt cause new iron deposits in the lungs, but they are of no economic value.

Enche' Zulkiflee: On a point of order, Sir. May I know under what Head is the Honourable Member speaking?

Mr. Speaker: He is speaking about the revenue from the iron ore industry.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: If these iron ore deposits in the lungs are of no benefit to the individuals, they may cause a disease similar to the coal miners called "anthracosis", which is a collection of coal dust in the lungs; and there is a danger that the iron ore dust may cause a new disease in the lungs, possibly cancer. On wet days, the iron ore dust on the road can be very treacherous because it makes the road very slippery, especially on bends. So, I would appeal to the Minister responsible, whether it be under Transport or Public Works, that some measures should be taken to prevent these lorries from carrying iron ore dust on their wheels from the mines to the road.

Mr. Speaker: You have one more minute to go.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: I will be finishing, Sir. Whilst it is good to be able

to export as much iron ore as possible so as to get more revenue, one wonders, when following an iron ore lorry, whether that notice "maximum speed 25 miles per hour" applies to the lorry driver or to the person following. (*Laughter*). It is rare that these drivers can be overtaken by anybody following at less than 40 miles per hour. So, I would suggest to the Minister of Transport that something should be done to control speeding by lorries, not only iron ore lorries but also other lorries. Apparently we do not hear about paid lorry drivers being hauled up in court for speeding, but we do hear of Members of Parliament being charged for speeding—this is perhaps one of the cases where the Alliance Government does discriminate in favour of the working man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as time is up (*Laughter*), I would like to congratulate the Minister of Finance—in the words of the Honourable Member for Bachok, in spite of the fact that he had to make a political speech—that this is a good Budget. Thank you. (*Applause*).

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Ahmad Boestaman (Setapak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Raub Selatan tadi telah mendatangkan beberapa tuduhan terhadap Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya, tuduhan² yang tidak berasas semua sakali dan kesempatan ini saya ambil untuk pertama-nya, menjawab tuduhan² itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu terutama sakali menudoh bahawa kami, Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya menentang Pemechahan Estate²—Fragmentation of Estates kerana kami mahu mengekalkan ka-modalán atau capitalism di-negeri ini, khas-nya ka-modalán atau capitalism British. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kami sa-benar-nya mahu

mengekalkan ka-modalán atau capitalism Inggeris di-negeri ini tentu lebih mudah kami menjalankan tugas² ini dengan tidak usah menubuhkan Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya tetapi terus masuk Perikatan sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami yang sebenarnya bukan mahu mengekalkan capitalism atau British capitalism dengan menentang Fragmentation itu tetapi kami memikirkan kalau sakiranya penjualan Estate² daripada pemodal² Inggeris itu di-serahkan kepada pemodal² anak negeri yang nanti akan memecahkan-nya; kami memikirkan soal baik-nya pengeluaran getah². Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita harus menginsafi, pengeluaran getah² yang di-usahakan oleh satu badan yang besar dengan getah yang di-keluarkan oleh persa-orangan tentulah lebih tinggi mutu-nya kalau dijalankan oleh satu badan yang besar.

Kami m e m a n d a n g Pemechahan Estate² ini, atas dasar memandang kepada kebaikan mutu getah-nya. Tetapi kalau kami menentang Fragmentation Estate² itu bukan-lah berarti kami mahu mengekalkan capitalism Inggeris di-sini. Kami mahu kalau benar² Perikatan bukan mahu mengekalkan capitalism Inggeris di-negeri ini, mengapa tidak kebun² getah Inggeris itu di-ambil oleh Kerajaan dan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sendiri sebagai Estate² Kerajaan dengan tidak payah di-jalankan Fragmentation. Maka kalau Kerajaan Perikatan sanggup menjalankan usaha yang demikian ini, kami dari Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya akan memberikan sokongan. Tetapi kerana barangkali Kerajaan Perikatan tidak sanggup melakukan ini demi kepentingan capitalism, maka itulah di-putar balekkan-nya alasan kami tadi itu.

Satu lagi tuduhan kepada Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya, ia-lah mengatakan bahawa kami Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya ini mahu melahirkan satu masyarakat yang tidak bertanah—Community of Landless, kata-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu lupa bahawa dia tidak berdiri di-awang²an, dia berdiri di-atas tanah. Kami bukan hendak melahirkan satu masyarakat yang tidak bertanah

dan bukan juga satu masyarakat yang hanya segelintir manusia mempunyai tanah beribu² ekar, sedang ribuan ra'ayat yang lain tidak mempunyai tanah langsung. Kalau pihak Perikatan menafikan bahawa beribu²an ra'ayat sekarang tidak mempunyai tanah saya bertanya: apa guna-nya Rural Development Authority? Bukan-kah ini maksud-nya untuk memberikan tanah kepada ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini, saya katakan, pihak Perikatan mahu satu masyarakat yang mempunyai harta tetapi masyarakat yang mempunyai harta mengikut istilah Perikatan itu, masyarakat yang sedikit mempunyai harta tetapi sa-bahagian besar masyarakat tidak mempunyai harta semua sekali. Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya mengatakan bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—tanah ayer kita ini bukan kepunyaan satu dua orang, bukan kepunyaan Penolong Menteri Penerangan (Ketawa), tetapi kepunyaan seluruh ra'ayat negeri ini, yang harus menikmati kekayaan tanah ayer-nya—pembahagian yang 'adil.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): On a point of explanation. Saya rasa, Yang Berhormat tidak berchakap di-atas dasar—polisi Kerajaan. Dia menjawab. Saya minta ruling dari Tuan Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Oleh sebab perkara itu telah di-bangkitkan oleh salah sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi—sa-belah pagi maka berhak-lah bagi pihak Opposition menjawab-nya.

Enche' Ahmad Boestaman: Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mahu berchakap fasal ini kalau tidak di-sentuh.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed.

Enche' Ahmad Boestaman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya sampai kepada tuduhan-nya yang terlalu berat sekali. Tuduhan terlalu berat ini kalau tidak saya jawab akan merupakan satu tuduhan yang mungkin mendatangkan akibat yang tidak baik. Ia-itu tuduhan-nya terhadap diri saya di-dalam ucapan saya sa-bagai ketua parti saya berkenaan "coup d'etat". atau rampasan kuasa. Dalam tuduhan-nya itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, sampai² mengatakan bahawa saya atau Front Socialist

Ra'ayat Malaya, bersedia untuk mengambil pemerintahan di-negeri ini sebelum bulan April—ada di-sebutkan bulan April. (*Di-sampok*). Tunggu-lah dahulu saya hendak men-jawab. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini sebenarnya timbul dalam siaran sa-buah Surat Khabar Strait Times yang mem-babitkan dua berita di-dalam satu ulasan. Berita yang pertama ia-lah berita tentang ucapan saya dalam satu Rapat Umum dalam mana saya men-yatakan, kita dari Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya harus bersedia untuk mengambil bahagian² dalam Pilehan Raya Tempatan yang akan di-langsongkan dalam bulan April atau sa-belum bulan April. Tuduhan berat yang satu lagi dalam ucapan saya dalam Kongres Partai Ra'ayat Malaya, dalam mana saya menyentuh soal² pertahanan, soal² dalam negeri; saya menyebut soal chara² hendak mengelakkan berlakunya satu² *coup d'etat* atau rampasan kuasa, tetapi Surat Khabar itu barangkali menghantarkan pemberita²-nya yang tak tahu sa-patah pun bahasa Melayu, barangkali dia mengatakan bahawa saya ini menduga Pilehan Raya besar Parliman itu akan berlaku sa-belum April, sebab dia mem-babitkan kalau Pilehan Raya berlaku sa-belum bulan April tentu-lah Boestamam ini barangkali sudah meranchangkan satu *coup d'etat* atau rampasan kuasa (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu Kursus Politik mudah dapat kita berikan kepada Pengarang Surat Khabar ini ia itu *coup d'etat* atau rampasan kuasa berlaku tidak perlu Pilehan Raya, erti-nya berlaku *coup d'etat* tidak perlu Pilehan Raya, jika ada Pilehan Raya tidak ada *coup d'etat*. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesalahan berita ini sudah saya jawab dengan satu siaran yang panjang, malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiga helai saya hantar tetapi di-siarkan-nya dua paragraph sahaja (*Ketawa*) kata-nya Boestamam menafikan berita itu. Tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya lebeh dahulu menduga perkara ini akan di-lakukan sebab ini kebebasan untuk surat² khabar itu saya hantarkan kopi jawapan saya itu kepada Yang Ber-hormat Menteri Pertahanan. Saya kata-kan kepada orang yang menduga

dengan tidak berfasal² boleh berlaku Pilehan Raya sa-belum bulan April itu saya katakan patut di-hantar ka-Tanjong Rambutan (*Ketawa*), jadi dalam surat khabar itu kata-nya Menteri Pertahanan harus mengambil perhatian pada chakap saya itu. Di-minta Menteri Pertahanan supaya awasi saya. Jadi saya jawabkan kepada orang yang menudoh bagitu itu gila. Bukan Menteri Pertahanan sahaja bahawa Menteri Kesihatan juga harus meng-ambil perhatian supaya orang ini di-hantar "*observation*". Saya harap ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan itu tidak akan menjadi orang yang akan menyertai pengarang itu pergi "*observation*".

Sekarang saya sampai kepada mem-binchangkan soal budget kita ini. Cheraian 35 muka 8 dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan kita berbunyi:

"The estimates of expenditure were drawn up in accordance with a policy determined by the Government and notified to all Ministries. This was to the effect that economy in expenditure and restraint in seeking increases were to be exercised."

Saya mahu mengulas tentang perka-taan "economy in expenditure and restraint in seeking increases were to be exercised". Jimat dalam perbelanjaan dan sabar dalam minta tambahan² perbelanjaan. Jangan sedikit² minta tambah, ada jawatan baharu minta tambah lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita pandang di-sini saya rasa tidak ada satu negeri pun dalam dunia ini yang akan menentang selogan ini: "economy in expenditure and restraint in seeking increases were to be exercised." Tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benar-kah ini ada di-lakukan? Dan tidak dapat-kah ini di-lakukan dengan lebeh keras lagi?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari buku perbelanjaan kita ini sa-chara umum-nya saya chuba mengumpulkan jumlah wang di-bawah "Expatriation pay, non-pensionable expatriation allowance" saya chuba kumpulkan dari semua Kementerian, jumlah-nya tidak ter-masok Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-berikan kepada tentera². Berjumlah semua-nya hampir² 4 million erti-nya hampir² 4 million negeri ini membelan-jakan untuk membayar gaji pegawai² expatriate, saya tidak menafikan

bahawa jumlah yang di-gunakan untuk ini jauh lebih kecil dari tahun sudah; yang benar saya akui benar.

Sa-lain daripada itu kalau kita lihat di-sini peruntukan R.I.D.A. lebih kurang 4 juta, jadi erti-nya gaji² yang di-beri untuk "Expatriate Officer" itu dapat di-jalankan satu R.I.D.A. lagi, dan kalau kita lihat pula tentang peruntukan perbelanjaan Pelajaran Dewasa "Adult Education" boleh di-jalankan 10 "Adult Education", dengan wang Expatriate Officers ini. Kalau kita lihat project kampung dan luar bandar dalam perbelanjaan ini kita dapat jalankan 6 kali project ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bertanya tidak dapat-kah perkara ini di-perketatkan lagi, tidak-kah dapat peruntukkan Expatriate Officer, ini di-kurangkan lagi? Saya tidak mengatakan hapuskan sama sa-kali, tetapi saya dapat mengatakan maseh ada tempat² yang Expatriate Officers ini tidak perlu. Dahulu saya pernah mengatakan di-dalam "detention camp" Expatriate Officer ini tidak perlu, saya gembira di-sini tidak ada lagi, tetapi saya maseh mengatakan maseh dapat kita lakukan lagi ekonomi dalam expenditure dengan mengurangkan Expatriate Officer di-tempat² yang tidak mustahak.

Satu daripada contoh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita perhatikan dalam bahagian Senoi Pra'ak. Tentera Orang Asli yang anggota-nya 180 orang itu ada Expatriate Officer. Saya tidak tahu kenapa Tentera Senoi Pra'ak yang anggota-nya 180 orang itu ada Expatriate Officer? Dan kalau kita perhatikan di-sini—memang pada sa-bahagian besar-nya Expatriation Pay ini banyak tempat-nya kurang, tetapi ada tempat yang saya lihat bertambah, mithal-nya, pada bahagian Museum, Marine dan Geology bertambah elaun-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melihat kepada tiap² Ministry atau tiap² Kementerian, saya lihat hampir semua Kementerian itu ada elaun untuk Expatriate Officer ini, kechuali satu Kementerian yang tidak ada Expatriation Pay ini ia-itu Kementerian Luar Negeri, ini saya beri pujian, Kementerian yang lain itu semua-nya ada, terutama sa-kali—bukan yang terbanyak sa-kali—dalam

bahagian Kementerian Pelajaran. Boleh di-katakan hampir tiap² bahagian ada Expatriate Officer-nya, hinggalakan Jabatan² Pelajaran Negeri memakai Expatriate Officer, kechuali dua buah negeri ia-itu Perlis dan Selangor. Oleh itu, kalau sekarang ini negeri² Selangor dan Perlis itu Jabatan Pelajaran-nya boleh berjalan tanpa Expatriate Officer, kenapa Jabatan² Pelajaran negeri² yang lain itu tidak boleh? Dengan yang demikian maseh ada jalan² bagi kita untuk mengurangkan perbelanjaan dalam bahagian Expatriate ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya menyentuh bahagian Kementerian². Yang pertama, sa-kali tentang Kementerian Pertahanan

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar): Dia seronok itu (*Ketawa*) (Interruption)

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab apa-kah saya menyentuh bahagian Kementerian Pertahanan ini, dengan niat apa-kah saya menyentuh Kementerian ini. Yang pertama, bukan-lah dengan maksud, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyentuh Kementerian ini dengan niat yang tidak baik, bukan-lah dengan maksud hendak menchari salah Menteri yang bertanggung jawab—tidak sama sa-kali—tidak ada niat saya sama sa-kali tentang itu. Saya menyentuh bahagian Pertahanan ini dan Kementerian yang lain² itu, memberi pandangan² saya samoga dengan pandangan² itu kita dapat membaiki lagi urusan² dalam Kementerian itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada soal yang lebih menggem-bira dan membesarkan hati saya kalau Kementerian Pertahanan kita benar² merupakan Kementerian Pertahanan dari satu negara yang benar² merdeka, yang berdaulat ka-dalam dan keluar. Dalam Kementerian Pertahanan ini kita boleh melihat bahagian elaun, kita perhatikan elaun yang di-terima oleh Angkatan Tentera² Darat, Laut dan Udara ada 18 jenis elaun, tetapi kalau kita lihat pada bahagian Territorial Army 9 jenis sahaja, 9 kurang elaun-nya; pada hal kedua²-nya tentera—Territorial Army tentera, Angkatan Tentera² Darat, Laut dan Udara pun tentera juga, kenapa elaun mereka itu

berlainan, satu 18 jenis elaun-nya, yang satu lagi hanya 9? Jawab-nya mudah. Dalam bahagian Angkatan Tentera² Darat, Laut dan Udara maseh berchokol pegawai² asing ia-itu pegawai Inggeris, tetapi dalam Territorial Army tidak ada, itu sebab-nya banyak barangkali, 9 elaun yang lebeh itu ada-lah elaun² yang di-beri kepada pegawai² Inggeris. Mithal-nya, pegawai Inggeris yang berkhidmat di-sini, barang²-nya yang di-simpan di-England itu dapat elaun—Storage Elaun nama-nya, hendak pindah dari sa-rumah ka-sarumah dapat elaun ia-itu Disturbance Elaun, takut waktu mengangkat barang²-nya itu saperti pinggan-mangkok pechah; itu sebab-nya Angkatan Tentera yang bukan Territorial Army itu elaun-nya lebeh 9.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah saya katakan tadi ia-itu tidak ada yang lebeh menggembirakan saya kalau Kementerian Pertahanan kita merupakan Kementerian Pertahanan dari satu negara yang benar² merdeka, berdaulat di-dalam dan di-luar. Tetapi, ada-nya Perjanjian Pertahanan di-antara Inggeris dengan negeri kita ini menghalang Kementerian Pertahanan untuk menjadikan satu Kementerian Pertahanan yang demikian itu sifat-nya. Sebab-nya, kalau Kementerian Pertahanan kita mahu merupakan satu Kementerian Pertahanan dari satu negara yang benar² merdeka, hanya-lah kita yang harus tahu, yang harus menjaga di-mana tentera kita di-tempatkan (station), berapa jumlah tentera kita, apa jenis senjata yang digunakan, rahsia itu hanya kita yang harus tahu, orang lain tidak harus tahu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila ini di-ketahuⁱ oleh orang lain meskipun ia itu kawan atau sahabat kita—yang membuat perjanjian dengan kita—kalau segala rahsia itu di-ketahuⁱ, pertahanan kita itu merupakan pertahanan olok². Kalau timbul pertelingkahan di-antara kita dengan mereka, apa kita hendak chakap! Hendak melawan mereka, tidak usah, 5 minit habis, sebab mereka tahu di-mana tentera kita di-tempatkan dan jenis alat senjata yang kita gunakan—bagini kuat tentera kamu, bagini datang-nya habis. Bagaimana kita akan dapat melahirkan satu

pertahanan yang kuat kalau segala rahsia ini bukan kita yang monopoli-nya.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pertahanan ini ia-itu bagaimana kita harus menjalankan pertahanan, apa-kah kita akan meniru chara pertahanan orang lain saperti chara pertahanan Inggeris, chara pertahanan Amerika atau Russia. Negeri² ini negeri besar, senjata, umat dan wang-nya banyak, mereka ini boleh membuat satu angkatan bersenjata yang kuat, yang dapat berhadapan dan berlawan dengan musuh. Kalau polisi pertahanan kita hanya akan mengikut chara ini, kita tidak akan dapat melahirkan satu angkatan tentera yang kuat dan yang banyak anggota-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita maseh boleh mempertahankan tanah ayer kita yang kecil ini dengan jumlah kita yang sedikit ini dengan satu dasar pertahanan yang bukan mementingkan perjuangan chara berhadapan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membentok angkatan tentera kita, melateh mereka itu menjadi satu angkatan tentera yang dalam satu hari satu malam dapat kita jadikan angkatan gurila. Musoh boleh datang, ya, saperti dahulu dalam tempoh satu minggu, tetapi musuh tidak boleh diam dalam tanah ayer kita ini, kita akan hanchorkan mereka itu, kita ganggu mereka itu dengan angkatan tentera yang kita tukar menjadi gurila itu. Jadi bukan tujuan pertahanan kita untuk melahirkan satu angkatan bersenjata yang kuat yang boleh berhadapan dengan musuh di-medan perang sahaja, tetapi sanggop menyeksa musuh² dari belakang. Ini tak akan dapat kita lakukan, saya kata sekali lagi, kalau rahsia kekuatan kita ini bukan monopoli kita.

Tentang Kementerian Pelajaran pula saya tidak mahu berchakap banyak, chuma saya minta perhatian Kementerian Pelajaran supaya memikirkan apa-kah perlu atau tidak menimbangkan atau meninjau semula Undang² Pelajaran. Saya maksudkan ini tentang istilah "Sekolah". Umpamanya kalau ada satu kumpolan orang yang lebeh dari 9 orang belajar maka di-katakan sekolah dan sekolah ini

harus di-daftar, tetapi dalam sa'at kita hendak mengembangkan bahasa Kebangsaan dan salah satu daripada chara-nya ia-lah mengadakan sebanyak² sekolah. Dalam usaha ini parti² atau badan² yang berdaftar yang mahu menjalankan kelas² bahasa Kebangsaan, tetapi bila mereka itu mahu menjalankan kelas² bahasa Kebangsaan maka mereka akan diminta kalau lebih dari 9 orang belajar itu supaya di-daftarkan. Kalau chara hantar surat di-beri pendaftaran, tak mengapa tetapi pengalaman menunjukan adanya berbagai syarat yang di-kemukakan untuk sekolah² yang demikian itu. Bangunan-nya akan dipereksa dan dalam bangunan itu akan di-minta mesti mengadakan dua jamban. Satu untuk lelaki dan satu untuk perempuan dan lain² lagi.

Pejabat Kesihatan harus mereksa. Kalau ini di-tujukan kepada sekolah yang di-jalankan dari pagi sampai pukul 12 barangkali tak mengapa, tetapi kalau kelas bahasa Kebangsaan semata² yang hanya memberi pelajaran satu jam atau lebih sedikit maka segala syarat² yang di-kemukakan untuk bangunan yang mesti bagini, umpama-nya kalau satu jamban harus di-buat 2 dan lain² lagi, saya fikir ini akan membantutkan usaha suka rela dari ra'ayat yang mahu mengembangkan bahasa Kebangsaan.

Saya memikirkan Undang² Pelajaran ini harus di-timbang semula, erti-nya badan² yang berdaftar di-benarkan menjalankan kelas² bahasa Kebangsaan, bukan "Sekolah", tetapi kelas bahasa Kebangsaan dengan tidak payah menghadapi syarat² yang sa-demikian banyak itu. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "Sekolah" dengan "Kelas" ini harus kita bedakan. Sekolah ia-lah tempat mengadakan latihan dalam pelajaran supaya pandai kelak, untuk mendapatkan jawatan² yang tinggi dan lain², tetapi kelas ini chuma mengetahui bahasa itu sahaja. Kalau kita benar² mahu mengembangkan bahasa Kebangsaan kenapa harus di-adakan sekatan yang banyak terhadap kelas² bahasa Kebangsaan ini. Saya harap Kementerian Pelajaran dapat meninjau

kembali dalam perkara ini untuk mengembangkan bahasa Kebangsaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana sa-suatu sebab maka biar-lah saya kembali kepada Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Dalam bahagian ini juga saya tak mahu berchakap banyak tetapi hanya meminta perhatian Menteri Muda Penerangan dan Siaran Radio. Dalam satu soal, saya perchaya seluroh anggota Dewan ini akan ber-setuju dengan saya ia-itu dalam soal kita menghormati apa yang patut kita hormati. Kita semua-nya barangkali menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio kerana menjemput kita bagi menyaksikan rombongan kebudayaan Indonesia. Kita dapat tiket perchuma, tetapi saya harus meminta perhatian Kementerian ini, sebab saya perhatikan sa-waktu Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong mahu masuk ka-dalam panggong wayang itu tidak ada di-istiharkan. Ada sa-tengah orang dudok, ada sa-tengah orang berdiri dan yang lain² kebanyakan-nya hanya memerhatikan sahaja—buat tak tahu bahawa Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong masuk ka-dalam itu. Kalau kita mahu menghormati maka apa salah-nya di-umumkan atau di-istiharkan bahawa Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong datang supaya seluroh yang ada di-dalam panggong itu bangun memberi penghormatan-nya. Ini harus mendapat perhatian dari Menteri Muda Penerangan dan Siaran Radio.

Sekarang saya sampai kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri. Rakan saya di-sini juga telah banyak berchakap tentang perkara urusan luar negeri.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan ulang²kan lagi!

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Saya tidak akan ulang perkara itu tetapi hanya menyebutkan satu perkara sahaja ia-itu tentang soal Congo. Ini ada vote-nya tentang menghantar tentera² ka-Congo.

Mr. Speaker: Atas dasar 'am sahaja.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Ya, dasar 'am sahaja. Waktu kita membincangkan soal Congo dahulu kita

ada menimbulkan Kerajaan Congo yang mana-kah patut kita akui. Waktu itu Menteri Luar Negeri kita belum dapat memestikan Kerajaan Congo yang mana mesti kita akui, tetapi hanya menunggu pengakuan dari Bangsa² Bersatu. Sekarang Bangsa² Bersatu telah mengakui Kasavubu (*Ketawa*). Setahu saya Kasavubu ini President Kerajaan Congo yang kita akui itu dan Perdana Menteri-nya Patrice Lumumba. Sekarang satu mala petaka telah timbul atau menimpa pada Patrice Lumumba di-mana dia telah di-tangkap. Dia menghadapi penganiayaan—penyiksaan yang hebat sekali dari Colonel M. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Ini sudah pergi pada detail nampak-nya.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tidak, ini soal Congo.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan—M itu apa (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Dua² mesti dudok. Colonel M sudah di-sebutkan. Orang-nya tak payah di-sebutkan lagi, sebab Perdana Menteri sudah jelaskan siapa Colonel M itu. Saya fikir semua Ahli² mesti ingat perkara itu—jangan di-ulang²kan lagi!

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir sebab perkara ini tidak perlu di-jelaskan, entah-lah kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ta' bache surat khabar tetapi soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana kekejaman atau penghianatan yang dilakukan ka-atas Patrice Lumumba ini. Setia Usaha Persharikan Bangsa², Dag Hammarskjöld telah menghantar-kan dua taligram kepada President Joseph Kasavubu meminta supaya dalam melayan Patrice Lumumba ini dari segi perundangan² harus-lah dihormati. Erti-nya supaya kesewenangan jangan di-lakukan terhadap Patrice Lumumba ini. Saya mengharap-kan Kementerian Luar Negeri kita yang selalu se-pendapat dengan Dag Hammarskjöld, menyokong dia dalam tindakan-nya meminta Kasavubu supaya menghormati Undang² terhadap layanan-nya kepada Patrice Lumumba.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita masok sekarang kepada soal Kementerian Dalam Negeri. Kementerian Dalam Negeri ada satu Jabatan, Jabatan Hal-ehwal Orang² Asli. Apa-kah tujuan Jabatan Hal-ehwal Orang² Asli ini atau Department of Aborigine Affairs. Tujuan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah supaya sa-chepat mungkin atau sa-boleh²-nya orang² Asli ini di-leborkan masok menjadi Kebangsaan negeri ini atau National Integration. Ini tujuan-nya tegas di-nyatakan di-dalam Siaran Pemerintah atau Siaran Jabatan ini yang bernombor A.D. 90. Tetapi siaran ini juga di-nyatakan bahawa sa-boleh²-nya orang² Asli ini harus-lah di-biarkan atau di-benarkan supaya mereka itu menjalankan adat istiadat-nya dan lain² semua sakali dengan bersendirian. Di-satu tempat kita katakan National Integration tetapi di-satu tempat di-katakan, kita harus biarkan. Kalau di-biarkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana National Integration itu akan datang. Apa-kah usaha² kita ka-arrah ini yang sudah di-jalankan. Apa-kah Penasehat Department of Aborigine Affairs sudah lakukan. Apa-kah laporan² dari dia sudah di-sampaikan kepada Pemerintah terhadap usaha² yang telah di-jalankan-nya itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya melihat bahawa Pentadbiran Jabatan ini tidak-lah begitu memuaskan. Tidak ada usaha² tegas yang nampak kepada kita ka-arrah National Integration ini. Malah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang kita lihat usaha² satu dua orang yang hendak menjadikan Jabatan ini sa-bagai batu loncatan bagi-nya untuk mendapatkan kekuasaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² Asli dalam negeri kita ini berjumlah; mengikut laporan itu 50,000. Dan Kerajaan mengeluarkan perbelanjaan² wang untuk menjalankan pentadbiran Pejabat ini ia-lah untuk kebaikan orang² Asli. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara pemberian wang ini saya ketahui tidak 'adil. Satu negeri yang banyak orang Asli-nya mendapat wang yang sedikit tetapi di-satu negeri yang sedikit orang Asli-nya mendapat banyak. Sa-olah²-nya di-sini ada pileh

kaseh kerana negeri ini barangkali orang² Asli-nya mahu mengikut kata saya, saya beri banyak, kalau negeri ini tidak mahu mengikut saya, saya beri sedikit. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini saya harap mendapat perhatian Kementerian Dalam Negeri.

Sekarang saya sampai kepada Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Ini juga sudah banyak kawan² saya berchakap tentang hal ini terutama dalam soal tahanan dan lain² itu. Saya tidak mahu menyentuh soal ini, chuma saya mahu menyentuh dalam soal tuduhan² yang di-hadapkan kepada orang² tahanan, erti-nya dalam soal subversive. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² ini di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri di-tudoh subversive, kita mahu melihat buktinya betul atau tidak. Tetapi, yang aneh kepada saya, orang yang di-tangkap di-bawah subversive ini semua-nya datang daripada gulungan kami ini—Front Socialist. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Fasal apa! Please proceed!

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Fasal apa, orang ini nanti boleh menjawab atau pehak itu menjawab, kami ini subversive, kerana mengikut buku "The Communist Threat to the Federation of Malaya" telah di-tegaskan atau dinyatakan, menyeludup-lah kamu ka-dalam Partai Ra'ayat Malaya, menyeludup-lah ka-dalam Partai Buroh Malaya, menyeludup-lah ka-dalam Partai Progressive Malaya; dalam buku "The Communist Threat to the Federation of Malaya" ada di-sebutkan. Jadi, barangkali kerana tiga parti ini yang di-sebutkan di-sini maka di-pilih-lah orang² dari gulungan itu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian; malang-nya saya ta' dapat tunjukkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana buku itu saya tinggalkan di-sini hilang.

Saya mahu menarek perhatian kepada satu buku yang di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan yang berbunyi, "The Danger Where It Lies", yang mempunyai kata pengantar-nya daripada Perdana Menteri kita. Di-situ terang², terang² di-nyatakan dari chabutan surat² Komunis memerentahkan

orang-nya supaya melakukan penyeludupan subversive. Bukan kepada Partai Ra'ayat sahaja, bukan kepada Partai Buroh sahaja, bukan kepada Partai People Progressive sahaja tetapi yang terutama U.M.N.O., M.C.A., M.I.C., Labour Department, Councillor² dan banyak lagi, ka-mana pergi-nya buku itu?—"The Danger Where It Lies", ka-mana pergi-nya? Kenapa tidak jadi di-keluarkan, dia hanya di-hantar kepada orang² besar—orang² atas sahaja untuk guide mereka tetapi tidak di-keluarkan kepada umum, mahu menghilangkan subversive itu. Subversive itu ada dan mungkin ada dalam U.M.N.O., M.C.A., M.I.C.; supaya mudah berdasarkan kepada buku "The Communist Threat to the Federation of Malaya" ini, dapat-lah memilih kepada orang² Front Socialist sahaja tetapi ta' payah di-pilih orang² dari Partai Pemerintah. Komunis, mengikut buku itu, terang mengatakan menyeludup-lah terutama-nya sa-kali U.M.N.O., M.C.A., M.I.C. dan lain² lagi. Jadi, di-mana-kah letak-nya ke-adilan. Kalau betul² ada subversive, ia, kita chari subversive, bukan di-kalangan kami sahaja tetapi sa-sama kita. Kalau sumbat, ia, mari kita sumbatkan bersama, jangan satu gulungan sahaja di-sumbatkan dengan tidak ada bukti dan keterangan-nya.

Sekarang berkenaan dengan Senoi Pra'ak yang di-letakan di-bawah Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Tadi saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Aborigine Affairs, tetapi apa yang saya dapati sekarang Senoi Pra'ak sudah di-pindahkan kepada Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri pula. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi Senoi Pra'ak ini hanya 180 orang sahaja, tetapi dia mempunyai pegawai² expatriate, Commanding Officer dan Second-in-Command Inggeris. Inggeris ini datang-nya dari Aborigine Affairs dalam Kementerian Dalam Negeri dimasukkan ka-dalam Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri di-mana dia di-jadikan Commander pula. Kalau kita bacha sejarah orang yang mengetuai Aborigine Affairs dan Senoi Pra'ak itu di-dalam buku WHO & WHO in Malaya kita tahu siapa dia. Saya mendapat kesimpulan bahawa orang ini serupa dengan Westerling di-Indonesia.

Kenapa Senoi Pra'ak harus di-letakan di-bawah Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri? Sementelahan pula Senoi Pra'ak ia-lah satu angkatan bersenjata tidak tundok di-bawah pimpinan ketenteraan atau kepada polis. Kenapa dia menjadi satu badan yang bersendirian dan Commander-nya datang dari Aborigine Affairs. Orang yang saya katakan tadi ada-lah tersurat dalam buku WHO & WHO. Kalau ini kurang kita awasi, Senoi Pra'ak akan dapat menjadi satu angkatan bersenjata peribadi—kalau saya menjadi Commander-nya maka angkatan bersenjata itu dapat saya membena satu empire dalam Malaya. Ini harus mendapat perhatian, kalau perlu letakan dia di-bawah tentera kita supaya dia tundok di-bawah angkatan tentera kita sendiri dengan mana tidak mempunyai Commander yang tersendiri.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pergi kepada satu Kementerian yang terlalu marah sangat kepada saya ia-itu Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya teringat Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar bukan Menteri Muda-nya dalam satu ucapan-nya di-Johore menyatakan kalau apa yang saya katakan benar bahawa Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya yang akhir sekali akan mengkhianati Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Yang akhir-nya sekali—erti-nya Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya tak ada mengkhianati, kalau hendak mengkhianati ia-lah yang akhir sekali dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita dalam ucapan-nya di-Johore itu, tetapi di-sebalek-nya Menteri Muda pula kata-nya lain. Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya, kata-nya mahu mengkhianati Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan bila di-tanya apa-kah alasan-nya, dia memberi 3 alasan:

- (1) Setia-Usaha Agong Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya mengkeritik hebat Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.
- (2) Tokoh² pemimpin Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya ini menghasut sa-orang yang sekarang dalam jail ia-itu Tunku Hamid supaya membuka tanah di-Subang.

- (3) Hamid Tuah telah di-tangkap baharu² ini dan dia telah di-bela oleh peguam Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengkeritik sa-suatu usaha tidak boleh di-katakan mengkhianat, apa lagi kalau usaha itu membangunkan usaha kebangsaan. Satu contoh yang mudah ia-itu Malaya yang dudok dalam Commonwealth. Kemudian Malaya mengkeritik dasar sa-orang anggota Commonwealth—dasar apartheid. Apa-kah dapat kita katakan bahawa Malaya ini mengkhianati Commonwealth? Memang kami tidak dapat menerima setiap yang di-tunjokkan kepada kami sa-bagai benar. Kami tentu akan memikirkan sa-suatu dan kalau perlu kami memberi tegoran atau mengkeritik, tetapi adakah mengkeritik itu mengkhianati? Nampak-nya kepada Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar kalau tidak mengangkok, mengikut sama dia berarti mengkhianat. Dan berkenaan dengan perkara Raja Abdul Hamid itu yang sekarang ini berada dalam jail kerana kesalahan menipu wang konon-nya, pemimpin² Front Socialist di-katakan menghasut dia supaya membuka . . .

Mr. Speaker: Ada-kah perkara itu sudah selesai?

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Sudah. Dia di-hukum 12 bulan.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau ada appeal ta' boleh bawa perkara ini kemari, kalau itu *sub judice*.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Saya pun tahu, tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya tidak sentoh orang itu. Dan bila kita meminta Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar membuktikan siapa-kah orang²-nya dari Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya yang menyuruh dia membuka tanah itu. Dia mengeluarkan satu kenyataan mengatakan: saya bukan mengatakan Boestamam atau Parti Ra'ayat Malaya—saya maksudkan Parti Buroh ia-itu Ishak Haji Mohammad. Jadi soalah² nampak satu usaha yang sudah lama di-jalankan sampai sekarang yang belum berhasil dengan mana hendak chuba memecahkan di-antara Parti Buroh dengan Parti Ra'ayat di-samping melaga²kan pemimpin² itu.

Berkenaan dengan peguam dari Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya membela Hamid Tuah sa-bagai satu usaha yang kata-nya sa-bagai pengkhianatan terhadap Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ini ada-lah satu tuduhan yang tidak berasas sama sekali, barangkali Menteri Muda kita itu tahu tugas peguam meski pun saya dengan dia bukan peguam. Tetapi kita tahu bahawa lawyer itu kalau membela penchuri bukan bererti yang dia penchuri, kalau membela pembunuh, bukan bererti dia pembunuh. Ini satu tugas peguam. Satu penghinaan terhadap peguam, kerana mengatakan yang dia itu membela maka dia masuk komplot itu. Kalau orang itu datang meminta nasehat dari peguam untuk pembelaan-nya, maka tuduhan² yang di-katakan itu ada-lah tidak berasas sama sekali ya'ani tuduhan yang tidak baik.

Saya suka menegaskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kalau Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini benar² merupakan ranchangan kebangsaan, tidak ada satu sebab kami menentang kalau Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu bertujuan hendak memerangi kemiskinan di-kalangan ra'ayat. Ada-lah satu perkara yang bodoh bagi kami memusuhi-nya, bila kami memusuhi satu ranchangan yang bertujuan untuk kebaikan ra'ayat, erti-nya kami menentang ra'ayat sendiri. Orang yang bodoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menentang, menghancurkan dan mengkhianati satu ranchangan yang sifat-nya nasional. Tetapi kalau ada pehak yang mengatakan bukan ranchangan nasional, ini ranchangan Perikatan sama sa-kali, ya, kami dapat katakan kami belum boleh memberi sokongan. Sa-lama ia merupakan ranchangan nasional, maka sa-lama itu kami akan memberi sokongan, tetapi kalau kami memberi keritik, memberi tegoran, bukan erti-nya kami mengkhianati, tetapi mahu supaya segala hal yang tidak betul di-jalankan itu, di-betulkan.

Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Negeri Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ada

negeri, seperti Johor, State Councillors-nya menjadi Ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar negeri itu; tidak kira State Councillor itu dari parti mana. Tetapi ada negeri yang State Councillor-nya sampai sekarang tidak tahu sama ada ia dudok dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Negeri atau tidak, ini sudah merupakan tidak ada persamaan dasar di-antara satu negeri dengan yang lain

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, Wakil Ra'ayat Nibong Tebal menjadi Ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-Pulau Pinang.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak menyebut satu² negeri; saya kata ada negeri, mithal-nya, Johor. Nibong tebal-kah, Nibong nipis-kah (*Ketawa*) atau lain—tetapi ada negeri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang tidak masuk. Ini saya minta perhatian, tetapi saya tidak menyebut satu² negeri, Nibong Tebal atau Nibong Nipis. Sa-kian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pandangan dari saya.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kerana mengemukakan satu ucapan yang bernas di-dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Belanjawan, 1961. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam meshuarat tahun 1960 dahulu wakil Dato Kramat telah menghayun²kan buku ini mengatakan kandungan-nya semua-nya kosong. Tahun ini juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah dapat tentangan yang hebat daripada pehak pembangkang ia-itu daripada Ustaz² P.M.I.P. dan juga Socialist Front. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menentang sa-suatu usul atau hendak merobohkan sa-suatu itu memang-lah senang. Di-sini saya mengambil satu chontoh yang ada di-dalam Majlis ini ia-itu berkenaan perkara yang memberi faedah kepada pehak pembangkang. Mereka dahulu telah minta bertalu² kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ia-itu boleh-kah kami menamakan Ketua Pembangkang, kerana itu satu tanggung jawab pehak pembangkang.

Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri berjanji hendak memberi elaun, tetapi sahingga hari ini pun tidak dapat ditunaikan. Jadi saya berpendapat pehak yang membangkang itu tidak tahu siapa kepala dan siapa ekor. Tegoran yang telah di-kemukakan oleh pehak pembangkang itu, saya dapati semua-nya kosong, tidak ada perkara yang baharu, melainkan semua-nya perkara lama.

Kalau ada-lah pemerhati dari luar negeri dalam Dewan ini, memerhatikan gerak-geri pehak pembangkang—bukan semua—sa-bahagian daripada-nya, saya dapati (*Interruption*) apa gelak? (*Ketawa*) tentu-lah pemerhati dari luar negeri itu dapati ada-lah ucapan² yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak pembangkang itu sa-bahagian daripada-nya bukan-lah ucapan mereka sendiri, tetapi asutan daripada negeri yang berlawanan dengan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang tidak di-gemari oleh pehak pembangkang itu ia-lah tegoran mereka itu kita tidak ikut. Tegoran mereka tidak bertanggung jawab langsung. Hari ini kita boleh dapati, Bandar Raya Pulau Pinang yang di-kuasai oleh Socialist Front Belanjawan-nya kurang (*deficit*), satu tempat yang kecil mempunyai hutang (*public debt*) sa-banyak \$60 juta dalam satu masa yang pendek. Kita, seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mempunyai ranchangan berhutang (*public debt*) lebeh kurang \$100 juta, itu pun untuk faedah orang ramai dan mempunyai ranchangan² yang istimewa. Dan juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Bandar Raya Pulau Pinang itu Budget-nya kurang \$1½ juta berbanding dengan ranchangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kita akan mendapat kelebihan (*surplus*) sa-banyak \$13 juta; apa yang saya nyatakan ini ada-lah perkara yang benar. Di-samping itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak mengambil apa² tegoran supaya dapat memberi faedah yang lebeh luas lagi kepada sekalian penduduk Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Satu perkara baharu yang patut kita fikirkan ada-kah patut atau tidak kita adakan dalam Estimates ini ia-itu saperti yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Kelantan berternak babi yang mana kita belum buat lagi, tetapi

mereka telah buat, kita mesti fikirkan ada-kah ranchangan itu berfaedah kepada orang ramai, kalau baik, kita tiru.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan tangkapan beramai² yang di-sungut dan yang di-rungutkan bertalu² oleh Socialist Front itu, saya berpendapat: Kalau ada asap, tentu-lah ada api. Undang² itu kita junjong tinggi dan kita mengikut hukuman Hakim Mahkamah; undang² negeri ini telah terpuji ka-seluruh dunia. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau-lah tidak ada sebab musabab, mustahil pehak yang berkenaan itu terus terang menangkap orang² daripada pehak Socialist Front sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan harga getah di-taksirkan 80 sen pada satu paun itu saya fikir sangat berpatutan. Kerana kalau-lah harga getah jatuh bawah daripada 80 sen satu paun berma'ana-lah perusahaan itu tidak ada guna lagi, elok-lah kita semua berpakat tebang pokok getah itu kita tanam pokok lain pula. Tetapi saya tidak fikir bahawa harga getah itu akan jatuh ka-bawah daripada 80 sen.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan tidak akan menentang dan tidak pula menyokong Fragmentation. Saya dapati hal ahwal Fragmentation ini ia-lah dijalankan dan berfaedah kepada pehak Front Socialist. Kalau orang mereka itu membeli harta benda dengan chara fragmentation ini dan menendangkan orang² mereka sendiri keluar daripada Estate itu apa kita boleh buat, mereka-lah patut menasihati kepada orang² mereka jangan keluar apabila fragmentation itu di-perbuat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada muka 6, dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu dan dia menyatakan bahawa dalam sejarah tidak-lah hasil-mahsul dalam negara ini meningkat sampai sa-juta million ringgit

Mr. Speaker: Bila sudah menyebut perkataan juta itu tinggalkan-lah million itu. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Tajuddin bin Ali: Sa-ribu million. Barang di-ingat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan sa-barang negeri yang

boleh memperlawakan kaum modal ini datang kepada satu² negara itu duduk dan membuat satu² perusahaan kerana mereka sendiri pun berkehendakkan wang. Di-negeri kita ini mempunyai beberapa buah Bank dan orang² yang meminjamkan wang juga. Ini-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa menunjukkan satu bukti yang nyata bahawa di-bawah Kerajaan Perikatan negeri ini berjalan terus-menerus ka-araf pembenaan bagi kebaikan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran membawa pula kepada muka 9 berkenaan dengan bayaran² diatas keluaran ubatan². Sa-benar-nya apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu sangat betul dan baik. Dan di-sini saya membuat satu shor Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya kita memikirkan adakan Assurance untuk orang² berubat, umpama-nya orang² yang ada wang mengambil. Assurance dan apabila mereka itu sakit di-rawat dengan pertolongan pihak Assurance. Barang di-ingat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada satu perkara pun dalam dunia ini kita boleh dapat dengan percuma, mesti-lah kita kena bayar, kalau-lah kita mengadakan Assurance bagi orang sakit in sangatlah baik bagi negara kita yang baharu merdeka ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara² lain berkenaan dengan pembenaan yang besar² sa-umpama membuat titian jalan raya yang mana saya mendapat tahu banyak jalan² yang besar akan di-buat, oleh itu Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sedang mengalami kekurangan wang dan saya suka membuat satu shor supaya Kerajaan mendirikan satu co-operation dan membena jalan² raya yang besar dan mengutip chukai daripada lalu lintas. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini memang boleh di-buat dan sudah pun di-buat oleh negeri² yang telah maju sa-umpama Australia dan juga Sydney Bridge siapa yang lalu lintas kena bayar dan saya dapati di-Amerika pun ada daripada jalan raya lalu lintas kena bayar. Saya harap-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya titian yang besar² daripada Telok Anson menyeberangi Sungai Bernam elok-lah di-bena dengan chara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang merunsingkan hati saya adalah berkenaan dengan banyak-nya percentage orang² beranak dalam Persekutuan ini. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mesti kita fikirkan bersama kerana beranak ini bukan-nya senang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah juga tahu satu chara untuk menahan beranak (*Ketawa*) ia-itu satu benda yang boleh di-buat daripada sayur nenas, maka inilah patent saya sendiri. Kalau tuan hendak tahu, saya boleh-lah beritahu tetapi percentage-nya itu patut-lah diberi sedikit kepada saya (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jarang sa-kali Kerajaan mengalami kesulitan di-atas berapa perkara sa-umpama-nya memberi kerja bagi orang² muda dan memberi tanah kepada orang² kita yang tidak mempunyai tanah, kalau-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak bersedia satu hari yang akan datang kelak akan mempunyai satu masalah yang besar. Sakian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan minta ma'af kerana membenarkan saya berucap dalam masa yang panjang dan saya harap supaya di-ambil perhatian oleh Menteri yang berkenaan, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd. Ali (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan kerana telah membuat satu Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1961. Sungguh pun di-agakkan akan mendapat keterangan tetapi bagaimana biasa selalu akan mendapat sokongan. Saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang di-atas dasar ucapan Menteri Kewangan ini, chuma saya suka hendak menyentuh di-dalam ucapan-nya berkenaan dengan Rubber Industry ia-itu perusahaan getah. Menteri Kewangan sedar atau Kerajaan ini telah sedar, perusahaan getah ini ada-lah satu perusahaan yang membantu Kerajaan Persekutuan ini di-dalam kema'amoran baik pun bagi negara atau pun bagi ra'ayat-nya sendiri. Dan juga dia sendiri mengetahui ia-itu di-dalam kita membinchangkan perusahaan getah asli ini satu chara menentang kita, ia-itu di-negeri pembeli seperti Amerika atau pun lain² yang membuat

Factory² berkenaan dengan membuat getah tiruan—scientific rubber. Maka ini ada-lah satu perkara yang penting sakali bagi kita, ia-itu bagi Kerajaan kita hendak menyelesaikan penentangan ini.

Dalam tahun yang lepas Kerajaan kita telah membantu bagi orang² pekebun getah membaiki penanaman getah-nya dengan jalan Bertanam Sa-mula. Tetapi nampak-nya bagaimana tujuan Kerajaan dalam tempoh 5 tahun daripada tahun 1953 hingga sampai tahun 1959, sa-banyak 500,000 ekar tidak berjaya. Ini ada-lah disebabkan oleh bantuan kepada pekebun² kecil itu tidak begitu menyenangkan atau pun tidak begitu memberi faedah kepada mereka itu, kerana \$600 sa-ekar chuma chukup untuk membelanja bagi kebun yang Bertanam Sa-mula itu. Tetapi pada orang yang miskin, orang yang chuma ada 5 ekar ka-bawah, mereka itu hidup-nya bergantung di-atas getah yang di-jual-nya sa-hari². Jikalau sakira-nya mereka itu menebang getah \$600 sa-ekar maka itu chuma untuk perbelanjaan kebun getah-nya sahaja tetapi tidak bagi mata pencharian hidup-nya. Jadi, itu-lah sebab kita dapat pada hari ini orang miskin—pekebun² kecil yang kurang daripada 5 ekar sedikit sangat mengambil bahagian di-dalam Rancangan Bertanam Sa-mula. Jikalau di-siasat betul², pekebun² kecil yang benar² miskin chuma barangkali di-dalam 320,000 ekar—pekebun² kecil daripada 100 ekar ka-bawah yang telah Bertanam Sa-mula, tidak sampai 30 peratus daripada orang yang kebun-nya 5 ekar ka-bawah: terutama sakali orang Melayu. Jadi, di-sini jikalau sakira-nya Kerajaan kita memikirkan dan mengetahui yang perusahaan getah ini amat mustahak bukan sahaja kepada negara kita tetapi kepada tiap² sa-orang umat negara ini, maka saya fikir, patut-lah Kerajaan memikirkan ia-itu menaikkan bantuan daripada \$600 ka-atas sa-berapa yang patut ditimbangkan bagi pekebun² kecil yang tidak ada daya upaya Bertanam Sa-mula kerana di-situ-lah tempat makan-nya.

Di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ada menyebutkan ia-itu di-muka 11 paragraph 50 "Second Schedule anti-inflationary cess", akan di-chantumkan pada satu masa menjadi export duty. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya tidak menyakitkan kepada pekebun² kecil jika sakira-nya Kerajaan melanjutkan bantuan Bertanam Sa-mula atau pun bantuan di-atas hal² yang lain. Kerana walau pun pada masa ini Kerajaan mengambil konsep di-untukan bagi Bertanam Sa-mula tetapi pekebun² kecil tidak merasa bagaimana Estate² yang besar mendapat wang itu balek. Jikalau sakira-nya di-chantumkan kepada export duty expenses dan sa-lagi Kerajaan membantu mereka itu dengan wang tunai bagi Bertanam Sa-mula maka tentulah mereka itu tidak sedarkan chukai.

Sungguh pun baharu² ini Kerajaan telah memberi peluang lagi kepada pekebun² kecil ia-itu di-adakan satu scheme nombor 3 yang memberi hak kepada pekebun² kecil 5 ekar ka-bawah Bertanam Sa-mula ia-itu sa-luas tanah lama yang ia ada, tetapi saya sukachita menyatakan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut dasar negeri² pada memberi tanah di-hari ini, tidak lagi melayani daripada permintaan bersendirian atau persa-orangan. Ada-lah hak di-dalam Rubber Industry Replanting Fund ini di-bolehkan sa-saorang itu meminta tanah baharu dan di-bagi bantuan; walau pun dia tidak di-kehendaki bertanam sa-mula tetapi di-beri bantuan kepada bertanam baharu dengan syarat, bila getah di-tanah baharu itu di-toreh dia boleh balek kepada menebang sa-mula di-tanah yang lama. Kerana hal ini ada-lah menolong orang miskin pada mendapatkan mata pencharian daripada getah-nya. Tetapi kesukaran pada orang ini, kerana dasar memberi tanah pada tiap² negeri itu terpaksa-lah dengan block beramai², maka hak ini kepada tiap² sa-orang tidak boleh di-jadikan. Oleh itu, ini satu perkara sungguh pun Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan bertanam getah kepada orang miskin—hendak meluaskan perusahaan-nya tetapi chara yang sa-umpama ini tidak dapat sa-saorang

itu menjayakan atau meluaskan perusahaan-nya walaupun dengan bantuan yang \$600 sa-ekar itu. Oleh itu saya berchakap di-sini dan meminta kepada Menteri yang ada bersangkutan dengan hal ini, berunding dengan Kerajaan negeri supaya dapat mereka itu meluaskan perusahaan di-bawah Undang² atau di-bawah scheme nombor 3 dalam Replanting Industry.

Saya juga hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Estate. Sunggoh pun pada hari ini, sa-lepas daripada Menteri Kewangan memberi Statement anti-inflationary cess ini, Estate² atau pun gulungan pekebun² getah yang besar tidak lagi mengambil tindakan atau tidak lagi memberi fikiran, tetapi saya memikirkan tentu-lah pada suatu hari jikalau kita tidak berjalan dengan chermat-nya, kita akan mendapat satu penentangan daripada mereka itu. Tetapi saya fikir kalau boleh berunding-lah dengan mereka itu dan membuat perkara ini dengan halus²-nya tentu-lah kita akan dapat sokongan daripada mereka itu. Saya memikirkan walau pun pada hari ini kita chuma memberi balek kepada Estate dan pekebun² getah—kebun² yang besar itu pertolongan \$400 sa-ekar pada menolong Bertanam Sa-mula tetapi kalau sakira-nya kita hendak men-chukaikan lebeh kepada mereka, hendak-lah kita kaji balek yang pertama-nya, bantuan kita kepada mereka itu.

Yang kedua, ada-lah dalam Undang² Bertanam Sa-mula yang mana kebun yang lebeh dari 30 ekar chuma ada hak bertanam sa-mula satu pertiga daripadanya, tetapi kebanyakan-nya yang 30 ekar sekarang ini telah pun mengambil bahagian yang besar berhubung dengan menanam sa-mula. Apa-kah fikiran kita jika sa-kira-nya mereka berkehendakkan lebeh daripada itu? Kerana ada-lah dasar kita pada hari ini tidak mengira siapa malah kita berkehendakkan bagi membaiki perusahaan getah terutama sekali bertanam sa-mula—membaharui getah tua dengan getah yang baharu atau pun baka yang baik yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang berlipat ganda.

Setakat ini orang² yang mempunyai kebun lebeh daripada 30 ekar chuma mendapat satu pertiga, tetapi jikalau kita betul² hendak meluaskan perusahaan ini saya fikir boleh-lah kita memperluaskan lagi had mereka itu daripada satu pertiga yang telah lepas kepada satu pertiga yang akan datang dan jika sa-kira-nya mereka itu tak dapat bertanam getah baharu maka mereka akan dapat meluaskan lagi kebun mereka yang ada. Ini ada-lah chadangan saya yang di-tujukan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, kerana perkara ini ada di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan sendiri yang mana hendak menyatukan chukai bagi masa yang akan datang. Harapan saya yang besar sekali pada hari ini terutama kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya Kerajaan kita hendak-lah memberikan satu bantuan yang chukup kepada orang² yang miskin yang hanya ada 5 ekar kebawah agar mendapat perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$600 satu ekar, kerana jikalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak membantu peruntukan yang lebeh daripada biasa maka tak ada harapan bagi kita kepada orang² yang berkebun kechil yang mana akan memperluaskan lagi perusahaan-nya di-samping mem-perbaiki perusahaan getah, kerana apabila saya pandang kepada perbuatan atau pun kepada perusahaan mereka itu dalam masa 5 tahun di-antara tahun 1953 sampai tahun 1959 maka saya dapati terlalu sedikit sangat percentage-nya bagi orang² miskin itu mengambil bahagian dalam hal tanah ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarek hati kerana dapat beruchap sepatah dua dalam Majlis ini di-samping menguchapkan setinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah mengadakan peruntukan anggaran perbelanjaan tahun 1961 ini dengan chukup bijaksana dan meliputi kepada semua bahagian terhadap kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini. Bagi menjalankan segala tugas dalam negeri ini pehak Kerajaan ada-lah bertanggung jawab bagi menjalankan dasar²-nya menurut segala mendate dan keperchayaan yang telah di-berikan oleh ra'ayat semasa mereka mengundi dahulu dengan mana melihatkan segala dasar² yang telah di-berikan kepada

ra'ayat itu dan dengan yang demikian ra'ayat telah memilih Kerajaan Perikatan. Ini tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah kerana dasar pendirian-nya tegoh yang dapat memberikan segala tumpuan-nya kepada ra'ayat dengan sepenoh²-nya, kerana dasar yang dijalankan oleh Perikatan pada masa ini sangat-lah sesuai dengan iklim Tanah Melayu ini yang terdiri daripada berbagai² bangsa sama ada dasar-nya terhadap dalam negeri mahu pun dasar luar negeri-nya yang bebas yang tidak di-pengaruhi oleh mana² blok dalam dunia ini dan dalam menjalankan dasar ini tentu-lah ada pertentangan dengan pehak² parti lawan-nya yang mana ada pula membandingkan kemajuan dalam negeri lain dengan kemajuan negeri ini. Tentu sekali jauh bedza-nya jika hendak di-bandingkan dengan negeri² yang telah beratus² tahun atau berkurun² lama-nya telah merdeka dengan membuat perbandingan sa-sabuah negeri yang di-setujui-nya dan ada pula gulungan yang lain yang pandai berchakap sahaja tetapi tidak pandai menjalankan tugas-nya yang ada dalam tangan mereka itu, pada masa ini.

Malaya mempunyai mata wang-nya yang kuat, pemerintahan yang kuat, dan kukuh serta di-kenal oleh seluruh dunia sa-hinggakan Perdana Menteri kita telah di-beri sanjongan yang tinggi sebagai pemimpin yang bijak dan mengerti soal tata negara, dan begitu juga berkenaan dengan soal international. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan tambahan perbelanjaan tahun 1961 ini saya sangat tertarek hati melihatkan peruntukan yang di-berikan kepada pelajaran yang mana peruntukan itu saya perchaya ra'ayat seluruh-nya akan menyambut baik kerana dengan pelajaran-lah yang akan membentuk satu bangsa yang bersatu bagi negara kita. Sa-bagai satu pemerintahan yang baik tentu akan menjayakan segala chita² national baik masa ini mahu pun masa hadapan.

Berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan dharurat maseh ada lagi pada tahun 1961 walau pun dharurat telah tamat pada 31 July, 1960 yang lalu maka saya perchaya peruntukan itu ada-lah di-tumpukan untuk menghapuskan adanya gerakan² Communist di-sempadan

negeri Siam. Sa-bagai wakil negeri Perlis Utara yang beperenggan di-antara negeri Perlis dengan Siam ia-itu tempat yang di-agakkan gerakan itu berlaku maka saya berharap supaya gerakan itu akan berjalan dengan lancar-nya samoga dengan segera dapat memberi kebebasan atau membebaskan kembali orang² yang bekerja membuka tanah baru telah di-perintah-kan pindah dan dengan akibat perpindahan tersebut itu telah menyebabkan beberapa kerugian terhadap tanaman² mereka termasuk juga getah baharu, pisang dan pokok buah²an yang terpaksa mereka tinggalkan begitu sahaja kerana di-langgar atau di-makan oleh binatang² saperti gajah, kerbau dan lain² lagi. Di-sini saya juga menyambut baik berkenaan dengan tambahan hasil yang dapat di-kumpul-kan oleh Negara kita kerana dengan hasil yang banyak itu baharu-lah dapat kita menjayakan segala ranchangan² sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh semua pehak yang mahukan berbagai² perubahan. Kita sama² bertanggung jawab untuk memikirkan bersama di-mana-kah tempat dan di-mana-kah puncha untuk mendapatkan hasil bagi memenohi hasrat ra'ayat seluruh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah saya berchakap tentang negeri Perlis ia-itu sa-buah negeri yang kechil di-utara Malaya yang mana hasil mahshol-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada getah, bijeh tanam²an padi dan lain².

Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap sangat kepada pehak yang berkenaan dapat kira-nya berkerjasama dengan Kerajaan Negeri bagi menyiasat keadaan² tanah di-negeri Perlis itu dengan menjalankan Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan ranchangan pembukaan tanah itu dengan sa-beberapa segera-nya. Sa-panjang yang saya tahu bahawa ranchangan membuka tanah baharu itu telah di-umumkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Pemangku Raja pada hari membuka Persidangan Budget, 1960 yang lalu; tetapi hingga sekarang belum nampak apa² bakti yang di-laksanakan.

Sa-perkara lagi yang saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian pembangunan Luar Bandar ini ia-lah kawasan saya sendiri ia-itu wang kelian

yang mana boleh di-katakan satu kawasan yang penoh dengan hasil bijeh, kayu dan tanah yang berguna untuk membuat bendang dan bertanam getah. Tetapi sayang-nya pehak yang berkenaan tidak memikirkan untuk melawat ka-sana dan untuk menchari jalan membuka pintu bukit itu supaya dapat di-gunakan oleh orang ramai. Kalau sa-kira-nya bukit itu dapat dibuka, tentu dapat menyelamatkan sakalian penduduk² yang sangat kesulitan dan saolah² tidak dapat menikmati kemerdekaan; di-kawasan itu hanya dapat चाहया mata hari ha-nya beberapa jam sahaja tiap² hari dan tidak dapat menerima hasrat mereka itu berhubong dengan pelajaran, kesehatan dan lain² lagi, yang lebeh 'azab-nya manakala berlaku bah yang besar, mereka terpaksa lalu di-atas bukit. Oleh-itu, hal ini harus dapat perhatian yang berat supaya penduduk² itu menikmati kemerdekaan.

Pada akhir-nya, saya minta pehak yang berkenaan supaya mengatasi penganggoran yang ada dalam negeri Perlis yang di-sebabkan oleh tidak chukup tanah dan tidak ada perusahaan lain yang dapat menambah pendapatan, khas-nya pemuda². Kerajaan harus-lah menggalakkan soal menanam pokok buah²an dan lain² perkara yang boleh menambah pendapatan mereka itu. Sa-perkara lagi yang saya suka sebutkan ia-lah negeri Perlis itu berperenggan dengan Siam yang mana selalu berlaku penyeludupan, terutama sa-kali kambing. Dalil-nya, beberapa tangkapan telah berlaku berkenaan dengan kemasokan kambing dari Siam menerusi hutan² dan di-tempat² yang lain. Hal yang saperti ini ada-lah merugikan negara. Kalau sa-kira-nya pehak yang berkenaan mengadakan satu perhentian Quarantine Station di-Padang Besar, maka dapat-lah kita membenarkan kemasokan kambing itu menerusi saloran itu dan dapat-lah menambahkan hasil negeri ini. Bukan-lah ma'ana-nya chadangan saya ini akan berlawanan dengan chita² Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian hendak menjalankan ranchangan ternakan, tetapi buat sekarang di-dalam negeri ini, elok-lah kita memikirkan ia-itu memberi peluang membuat satu Quarantine Station di-situ

untuk membawa masok kambing ka-Tanah Melayu yang di-beli dari Siam itu dengan melalui saloran yang benar.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dan mengambil peluang di-majlis Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat ini menguchapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang telah menunjukkan sifat keberanian yang bertanggung jawab membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan, 1960 yang mana saya dapati dalam buku Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini, Kerajaan Perikatan adalah sentiasa berusaha dari sa-hari ka-sahari untuk menchari jalan kebaikan bagi negeri dan ra'ayat. Saya tertarek hati, terutama Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah memberi peruntukan yang besar kepada Kementerian Pelajaran. Ini berma'ana Kerajaan adalah sentiasa mengambil berat berkenaan dengan pelajaran dan pendidekan yang mana hendak memberi ilmu pengetahuan pada anak² negeri ini dengan sempurna-nya. Kerajaan Perikatan juga ada-lah mengambil berat berkenaan dengan pelajaran ugama islam yang mana dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini telah di-untokkan berkenaan dengan mengadakan pelajaran ugama itu di-sekolah² rendah dan menengah sa-bagai memenohi kehendak Penyata Razak.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-samping saya menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1960 ini saya suka juga mengemukakan pandangan saya dalam Dewan ini yang sedang membathatkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang saya rasa ada juga berkenaan atau berkaitan dengan perbahathan ini. Apa yang saya hendak kemukakan ia-lah supaya Kerajaan mengubah polisi-nya berkenaan dengan had umur penshen pada pekerja perempuan yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan ia-itu had umur yang 45 tahun itu dilanjutkan kepada 50 tahun, kerana saya memandang dari segi kemahiran dan pengalaman mereka yang sudah tentulah ini akan memberi faedah kepada negeri dan ra'ayat. Kita semua ketahu pada masa ini ia-itu Kerajaan ada-lah kekurangan pekerja, terutama doktor dan yang berkaitan dengan pendidekan yang sudah tentu-lah berkehendakkan

pekerja, untuk memenohkan kekurangan itu. Oleh itu, apa-lah salahnya, kita lanjutkan had umur penshen mereka itu, supaya dapat mereka itu menyambungkan berkhidmat yang akan memberi faedah kepada negara dan ra'ayat.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya

bangun menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya yakin dan perchaya, Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini akan dapat memberi sa-penoh kemajuan pada tahun yang akan datang, terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang mana itu-lah satu usaha yang pertama yang pehak Kerajaan memikirkan hendak di-lancarkan sa-berapa daya yang boleh pada masa yang akan datang. Saya suka memberi sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang telah dapat menjayakan ranchangan "Buku Merah" walau pun pada peringkat yang pertama.

Saya telah mendengar banyak rungutan daripada wakil ra'ayat pada masa yang lalu, kerana mereka sa-tengah²-nya tidak dapat bekerjasama dengan pehak pegawai Kerajaan baik di-dalam jajahan atau di-negeri masing². Tetapi dengan adanya peratoran yang di-buat dalam "Buku Merah" itu, segala kesulitan pada masa yang lalu yang di-rasai oleh wakil ra'ayat yang menjadi ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar perengkat Persekutuan, Negeri dan Jajahan, akan hilang, dan pegawai Kerajaan itu tidak dapat lagi melarikan diri mereka daripada bekerjasama dengan wakil ra'ayat yang mana wakil ra'ayat itu juga bertanggung jawab untuk memajukan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini.

Walau pun dalam saya menyokong pehak Kerajaan melaksanakannya segala ranchangan² itu ada-lah juga perkara² yang saya rasa mustahak untuk di-ingatkan terutama sa-kali kepada Kementerian Kesihatan. Dalam meshuarat yang lalu saya telah mengemukakan satu soalan ia-itu apa-kah

ikhtiar Kerajaan supaya menahankan Doctor² supaya jangan meninggalkan kerja-nya untuk membuat perniagaan sendiri; ini saya dapat Tuan Yang di-Pertua di-tempat saya sendiri di-Baling. Mula²-nya sa-orang Doctor telah pun di-hantarkan ka-situ tetapi tidak sampai tiga bulan maka Doctor itu telah meninggalkan kerja-nya

Mr. Speaker: Itu sudah pergi kepada detail, jangan pergi kepada detail sangat.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap ini sa-bagai memberikan chontoh sahaja. Satu daripada alasan Doctor² itu meninggalkan kerja-nya ia-lah bahawa pehak Kementerian tidak memberi alat² yang chukup. Bagini-lah berlakunya lepas sa-orang, sa-orang lagi Doctor di-ganti bagitu juga akhir-nya mereka meninggalkan jawatan-nya. Jadi pehak ra'ayat ada-lah hairan apa yang telah terjadi di-Baling itu. Saya harap pehak Kementerian itu mengambil ingatan supaya dapat di-tambah kembali apa² yang kurang itu.

Lagi satu saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Kementerian Pos dan Talikom. Di-Baling ada-lah satu District yang mempunyai lebeh kurang 80 ribu penduduk²-nya. Tetapi chuma mempunyai satu Pejabat Pos sahaja, dan di-situ chuma ada sa-orang sahaja Postmaster. Saya dapati orang² di-sana merungut² kerana sa-saorang hendak beli setem hingga satu jam, di-sebabkan sa-orang sahaja pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab yang boleh menjalankan kerja² itu. Saya tidak menyalahkan pegawai itu, kerana dia memang banyak tanggong-jawab-nya, jual setem, money order, register dan berbagai² lagi tanggong-jawab-nya. Saya harap mendapat perhatian daripada Kementerian Pos dan Talikom untuk membaiki perkhidmatan di-tempat yang tersebut.

Sekarang saya menyentoh pula lagi berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Walau pun sa-tengah orang memikirkan bahawa Sharikat Kerjasama itu di-pandang sepi tidak dapat galakan tetapi saya mengaku² bahawa Sharikat Kerjasama itu,

terutama sa-kali Sharikat Kerjasama di-kampung² amat-lah sa-suai kita memberi sa-penoh² kemajuan dan memberi sa-penoh² pimpinan kepada orang² di-kampung². Kerana orang² di-kampung² mereka tidak-lah pandai hendak menjalankan satu² perusahaan yang besar melainkan Sharikat Kerjasama-lah yang sangat sa-suai bagi mereka itu. Tetapi penduduk² banyak di-kawasan saya sana, sa-orang pegawai di-suroh jaga sampai 3 district ia itu District Baharu, Kulim dan Baling. Bagaimana-kah boleh sa-orang pegawai hendak mengawal sampai tiga district, lebeh² lagi Sharikat Kerjasama ada-lah termasuk ka-dalam tugas Buku Merah? Jadi saya rasa sangat-lah mustahak-nya pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama itu di-tempatkan sa-orang di-Baling. Maka sa-patut-nya pehak Kerajaan menggalakkan lebeh banyak lagi Sharikat² Kerjasama itu di-majukan pada tiap² kampung.

Sa-perkara lagi chara meminjamkan wang ia-itu berkira dengan mana² pehak supaya dapat meminjam melalui Bank² dan dengan chara ini saya rasa pehak² orang² di-kampung boleh-lah meminjam wang² itu untuk menambahkan harta² benda-nya atau pun tanah² yang boleh menambahkan hasil mereka.

Lagi satu saya suka mengingatkan Kementerian Pengangkutan berkenaan dengan lesen² taxi dan lesen² pengangkutan, saya amat-lah dukachita mudah²an saya berharap-lah pehak Kementerian itu dapat melaksanakan-nya. Ra'ayat hari ini daripada dahulu sampai sekarang ini beberapa banyak berteriak berkehendakkan lesen² itu terutama sa-kali Kedah, walau pun sudah menunggu kira² dua tahun tidak dapat di-beri apa² jawapan kepada orang² yang memohon. Jadi saya rasa perkara ini mustahak-lah kita faham dan mengambil ingatan dan menjayakan usaha² kita ka-arrah itu.

Akhir sa-kali saya suka hendak berchakap ia-itu kelmarin saya dengar sa-orang wakil daripada Bachok telah mengatakan bahawa Yang Amat Berhormat Tengku Perdana Menteri tidak bertanggong-jawab kepada Parlimen oleh sebab tidak mahu menuliskan perkara² Irian Barat. Ini saya amat dukachita dan saya anggap tuduhan itu ia-lah keterlaluan. Dalam mengambil satu² masaalah yang besar itu ada kala-nya mustahak di-rahsiakan untuk sementara waktu, banyak perkara² yang mustahak memang kita ada berbuat demikian. Jadi dengan ada-nya tuduhan² yang sa-umpama itu saya rasa tidak bagitu 'adil. Boleh jadi dengan di-rahsiakan sementara waktu itu ada satu² muslihat yang lebeh berfaedah. Pehak saya di-atas usaha² yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri walau pun mengambil beratus² ribu daripada wang ini untuk berikhtiar menyelesaikan perkara Irian Barat itu pehak saya ada-lah menguchapkan satinggi² tahniah serta menyokong dari belakang Yang Teramat Mulia itu.

Mr. Speaker: Satu minit sahaja lagi.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah: Mengenai belanjawan tahun 1961 itu supaya jangan lagi sa-kali si-buta kehilangan tongkat. Pada fikiran saya Kerajaan Perikatan tidak mustahak di-berikan peringatan kerana Kerajaan ini telah dapat menunjukkan kepada dunia tentang kecekapan-nya dan walau pun negeri kita amat muda baharu sahaja mendapat kemerdekaan. Boleh jadi yang menyebabkan Yang Berhormat itu membuat sindiran barang kali ada juga negeri dalam tanah ayer kita ini yang penduduk-nya sangat ramai sehingga tidak dapat meluluskan belanjanya dalam satu² meshuarat-nya. Jadi sa-kian-lah ucapan saya, terima kaseh.

Mr. Speaker: The House is adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.