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Tuesday
6th 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

Tuesday, 6th December, 1960

The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,**
S.P.M.J., 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-operative, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR
(Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ 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).

The Honourable 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).
- „ 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, P.J.K. (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' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

„ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).

„ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

„ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

„ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

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

„ 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, P.J.K. (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 MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI, P.J.K. (Kelantan Hilir).

„ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).

„ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

„ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Dato).

The Honourable 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 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' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ 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).

„ 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 ANSWER TO QUESTION

Report of Railway Commission of Inquiry

Enche' K. Karam Singh rises.

Mr. Speaker: Under the Standing Orders I must call the name of the Honourable Member as in the Order Paper. The Honourable Enche' V. David.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I make this question my own and ask it.

1. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Transport why the Report of the Railway Commission of Inquiry has not been published.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The Honourable Member for Bungsar, who originally asked this question, Sir, is aware that the Commission only finished its work last month. The Report was completed on the 12th of November and naturally I am not able to have it published until I have referred it to the Government.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time". (5th December, 1960).

Question again proposed.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the debate on the Budget yesterday, matters affecting my peace mission to obtain a settlement of

the issue of Irian Barat were very severely criticised by some Honourable Members of the Opposition in this House, particularly the Honourable Member from Bungsar, who, unfortunately, is not present in the House at the moment. In fact, I welcome the criticism, because it gives me an opportunity to vindicate myself in public because, from the criticisms that were levelled at me yesterday, my reputation looks even blacker than it is (*Laughter*). According to him I started on the wrong footing—I presume he meant wrong foot—and that I did it on my own judgement, without prior consultation with the authorities in Indonesia. In fact, according to him, I had no business to interfere in the affairs of some other foreign country. It was also alleged by him that I was trying to bring in neutral nations to participate in the issue of Irian Barat while Malaya herself, according to him, is not neutral, and that in fact we are on the side of the Western Bloc and as a natural consequence, he said, Malaya is on the side of the Dutch. India and Ceylon, according to him, are neutral and therefore their stand has always been with Indonesia on the question of West Irian. Therefore we cannot blame, according to him, the Indonesian people or the Press for taking a very hostile attitude towards me or towards my mission, as I am obviously biased. They have, according to him, asked me to shut up. In fact, I presume from the criticism that they did ask me to shut up.

This statement, to say the least, is irresponsible inasmuch as it is mischievous and intended, I feel, to cause a bad feeling between the Federation Government and the Indonesian Government. It is obvious from the statement too that the intention of the Honourable Member is also to put me up to contempt and hatred in the eyes of the people of this country who are obviously in sympathy with the aspirations of the Indonesian people. Why should I, in the first place, want to meddle with the affairs of another country? I mean they could all say that it is none of my business, that I had no cause to place upon myself the onerous task of playing the part of a good

samaritan—except, of course, as I will say here, to settle this West Irian problem, which is causing so much concern to all, particularly to Malaya, which is situated so near to Indonesia. Least of all, why should I side, for instance, with the Dutch? Because if I were to side with the Dutch from the beginning, it would appear that my task will be useless, and it would not be in keeping with my own nationality to side with somebody who has got no blood connection whatsoever with us, whereas, on the other hand, the Malaysians and Indonesians are, what we might call, “blood-brothers”. I would not have set out on a mission of this kind had I felt that there was no chance whatsoever of success. Therefore, when I set out on this mission, I explained to whoever I ever met, at whatever place it was, that I am on a sacred mission, and I meant every word of what I said.

I will say here that it was only after I have been armed with a certain agreement from certain important Officials in that country that I agreed to set out on that mission in order to pave the way for a talk between Indonesia and Holland. If the stand on the part of Indonesia had been as firm and resolute as they had been, as it is alleged by the Indonesian Press, that they would not talk or seek help from the United Nations, it is then obvious to all that I would have nothing to work on, that it would have been foolish to embark on such a mission, when Indonesia's stand has been, as I said, unchanged. To back Indonesia on their stand as indicated by their Press, would take me nowhere, because it had taken the Indonesians nowhere for the last ten or twelve years.

In fact, this matter has been discussed in the United Nations year in and year out. I would like to give for the benefit of Honourable Members a record of all the happenings over this question of West Irian in the United Nations, a record, which is obtained from the United Nations and written down in a book which is, as I said, accessible to everybody to read or study. It is in my Ministry, and I offer it to anybody who is interested in it.

On August 18, 1954, the Indonesian Government sent a formal request to the United Nations requesting that the question of New Guinea be included in the agenda for the General Assembly. The Indonesian Government statement declared that since the Dutch had refused to enter into negotiations with Indonesia, the Indonesians wanted the United Nations not only to show its interest in this question but also to help both parties to come together for a talk. I would like the Honourable Member to make a note of this record—they wanted the United Nations not only to show its interest in this question but also to help both parties to reach a peaceful solution.

Then, at the 9th Session of the General Assembly in January, 1955, the subject of New Guinea was included in the agenda for the General Assembly. The Indonesian original resolution called for the resumption of the Dutch and Indonesian negotiations on the question without delay with a view to reaching early settlement, and invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to assist the parties and, if necessary, to appoint a person to render good offices in the negotiations. That, again, I would like the Honourable Member to make a note of—to appoint a third person to assist the parties and to render good offices in assisting the parties to come to some understanding. This resolution, at that time, was unacceptable, but a compromise resolution was submitted which expressed the hope “that Indonesia and the Netherlands would try to find a solution in conformity with the principles of the United Nations”. When the resolution came before the General Assembly on November 30, it failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required for adoption of that resolution. I hope that the Honourable Member will also take note of that.

At the 10th Session of the United Nations, the question of New Guinea was again placed before the United Nations General Assembly. The General Assembly in December, 1955, approved the resolution which expressed the hope “that the dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia over West New Guinea will be peacefully resolved”.

Then in November, 1956, at the 11th Session of the United Nations, a resolution was presented to the General Assembly requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a three-member good offices commission to assist the Netherlands and Indonesia and settling this dispute over West New Guinea “in order that a just and peaceful solution of the question may be achieved in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.” You will remember—and I would like again the Honourable Member to take note of it—that it was a resolution proposed by the Indonesians themselves asking that a three-member commission be appointed to go into this. The resolution failed to get the two-thirds majority in the full Assembly of the United Nations. However, the resolution was sponsored by India and by Ceylon and eleven other countries including the Afro-Asian countries, the Soviet bloc, and some Latin American countries. Most of the Western Powers opposed that. Therefore, it was not carried.

During the 12th Session of the General Assembly, the Political Committee approved a resolution calling for fresh negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia on the question again of Irian Barat. The resolution again failed to obtain the two-thirds majority during the General Assembly, and was therefore again not adopted.

At the 13th Session, the question of Irian Barat was again brought up.

At the 14th Session of the General Assembly, Dr. Ismail then remarked as the Leader of our Malayan delegation, “I would like once again to reiterate”—this is what Dr. Ismail said—“that in the view of my delegation the question of West Irian is one of vestigial colonialism, and it is in this light that we must express our concern in this matter.”

In February, 1959, Dr. Subandrio visited Australia, and a declaration was jointly made by Mr. Casey, the then Minister of External Affairs of Australia, and Dr. Subandrio, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia; the following

was the text of the declaration or Press communique which was issued at the time:

"The Ministers indicated that they believed that the issue between the Netherlands and Indonesia over West Irian was one to be resolved by peaceful means, and that they were in accord with the view that force should not be used by the parties concerned in the settlement of territorial differences."

Therefore, it is not the intention of Indonesia to use force in order to effect the transfer of West New Guinea, or West Irian or Irian Barat, from the Dutch to Indonesia. If that is so, then the only means is through peaceful means, and that peaceful means must be found; and it was towards this end that I had set my mind on doing.

You will remember from the records of the United Nations which I have read to you just now that at the Ninth Session Indonesia had asked the United Nations to assist the parties to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion. In order to do that, you have got to have a talk; in order to have a talk you have got to have some third party to use his good offices to bring the two nations together; and that third party happened to be me, and I believed most sincerely that it was the intention of those countries to come together and have a successful talk over this vexatious question of Irian Barat, which, unless it is settled by peaceful means, might break up into something terrible. You will remember, again, that the intention of Indonesia, India and Ceylon, who sponsored that resolution at the Eleventh Session, was that a good offices committee should be set up in order to examine this affair of West New Guinea and then to submit a report to the United Nations on which it was hoped that the United Nations might be able to work or to decide.

This is all I have done when I mentioned about the setting up of this Commission. It is all that I have done when I talked about bringing these two countries together; it is all that I have done when I suggested that the affair of West Irian could be settled without coming to blows. When nations come to blows, it does not mean something like we people coming to blows—it means trouble galore, which we are in no position to stomach at this moment.

Therefore, I set out to do this peace work, which I thought I should do as a good Samaritan, never thinking that the weapon would be turned against me and that I should be made the target of attack from all directions, not only from the Indonesian press but also from certain Members of the Opposition in this House.

I strongly feel that unless a Commission is appointed, there is no hope whatsoever of a solution to this long standing quarrel between these two countries over West New Guinea. You will also remember that during the Twelfth Session the United Nations was asked to approve a resolution, which asked that negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia should be resumed—and that is exactly what I have asked them to do and that is exactly what the Netherlands Government is prepared to do. That resolution was not moved by the Dutch but was moved by those countries in sympathy with Indonesia. As far as I can think, I thought I had achieved a measure of success when I heard from the Dutch Government that they were willing to meet Indonesia but, I am sorry to say, that was unfortunately turned down, not by the Indonesian Government, but by their Press who seemed hostile to any attempt to bring about a settlement to this question—perhaps, they enjoy writing something sensational while this issue of Irian Barat remains unsettled.

Therefore, the move which I made was not more than to bring these people together for a talk. While Irian Barat, as we know it, remains under the Dutch, the irritable question of colonialism is bound to come up again and again and that is why, as I have said, the Honourable Dr. Ismail expressed his fears when he headed our Delegation at the Fourteenth Session. What I had attempted to do was to give effect to this series of attempts on the part of the Indonesian Government to bring about a satisfactory solution to the question of Irian Barat, and to achieve this end I had tried to win over the opinions of some of the most important leaders of the world. In the past all these leaders had shown very little or no interest in Irian Barat, and at the same time the relation between the two countries—

Netherlands and Indonesia—has worsened and the situation has become most critical.

If some trouble were to break out, then we who live so near must naturally be affected. It is relevant, therefore, that in this debate on the Budget that this matter of West Irian is brought up, because if we are affected it means that our revenue will have to be adjusted in order to meet the situation. I do deplore, however, the insinuation made by the Honourable Member for Bachok, and also the Honourable Member for Bungsar, that I was siding with the Dutch. I had no opportunity to persuade the Dutch to resume the talk unless I went there to meet them. When I told the Prime Minister of Holland, or rather I asked him for an appointment over this question of Irian Barat, he was good enough to send me a plane and was good enough to treat me as a guest of the Government. But that does not mean that he had bribed me to side with him; our Government has given me enough money to pay for my passage and enough money for me to stay in the best Dutch hotel. Nevertheless, I was on my way home and it made no difference one way or another. As I have said earlier, our blood relationship is closer with the Indonesians and I have no blood ties with the Dutch at all.

There is another matter which I take exception to, and that is when he said that I did not discuss the matter with the Secretary-General—this matter of West Irian—and he said that the Secretary-General did not spend very much time discussing this matter of West Irian with me; he alleged that the Secretary-General spent more time in showing me around the building of the United Nations. He has a very fertile imagination and I wish that he had more brain than imagination. I am glad, however, that the Honourable Member spent some of his valuable time going to the cinema and watching me in the cinema; but let me tell him that I was in consultation with the Secretary-General and I had spent quite a lot of time with him. However, it must be remembered that no pressmen, no cameramen were allowed in the room. All they could do

was to shoot the film when I came out: so you could only see me doing the inspection of the building rather than having a talk with the Secretary-General, and it cannot be assumed from that that I had not said anything on the matter.

There is one thing which I will assure him and that is that my reference about “leading the people up the garden path”, which he made so much play about, was made in a jocular vein; a question was asked in joke and I replied in joke. But what I did say, substantially, is this—I have got a note here and I will read it out—this is what I said at the press conference:

“I am taking the opportunity of this visit overseas to discuss this matter and I am trying to get interested parties to back me and so bring about an amicable settlement as between Indonesia and the Netherlands on the question of West New Guinea. When I have concluded my visit in the United States, I propose to visit the Netherlands for discussion with the Dutch leaders on this issue, which has been for too long a focus of friction in South East Asia”.

That, Sir, is my substantive statement. The other thing was in reply to a question—when he asked me a silly question, he naturally invited a silly answer—and that was a silly answer which I gave to him and which I do not think anybody would have taken very much notice of. However, the Honourable Member for Bungsar made use of it to his heart's content. It is the substantive part of my statement to which he should have paid more attention, if he was sincere about this. Therefore, perhaps the only reason why he made much play of this is with the object of, as I said, causing bad blood between the Indonesians and myself. It was unfair of the Honourable Member to make insinuations against General Nasution, whose only purpose in visiting Malaya was to strengthen further the ties of friendship and goodwill between this country and Indonesia, and also to get himself acquainted with the Honourable Minister of Defence, his counterpart. I took the opportunity then, when he was here, to tell him what I had in mind about West Irian—something which had been agreed to by very high authority in Indonesia. Naturally, a man of his calibre, a man of his good sense and understanding,

he appreciated the purpose and gave fully his support. But the Honourable Member for Bungsar, as I said just now, with his fertile mind and fertile imagination—in fact more fertiliser than is good for his head (*Laughter*)—failed to see the trees for the leaves and foliage, and painted an entirely different picture of what actually took place between the General and myself. That is why, when you, Sir, pointed out to him that he over-stated the fact, I said I had no objection, because I would like to hear what is in that fertile mind. He also cast aspersions on the General by saying that he came here uninvited. I presume that if the General were like the Honourable Member, he might have come here uninvited. But he did not—he was invited to come here. When he heard what I had to say he was naturally taken by it, because there is no other way of winning back that territory except by negotiation or else war.

The Indonesians have bought their independence very, very dearly—hundreds of thousands of young men sacrificed their lives in order to win back their motherland from the Dutch and they died happily for it. Indonesia is a rich country, rich beyond comparison. There is nothing which they have not got in Indonesia. They have commodities ranging from rubber to tin, from oil to *kachang tanah*, or what they call groundnuts or peanuts. They have got everything, in fact: fruits of temperate climates as well as those of intemperate climates. Everything that life or heart's desire could wish for God has given them. Therefore, it is worth throwing one's life for that motherland and redeeming it with one's life. But is it worth throwing any life over a country, a wild country like West Irian, peopled by savages, some of whom still indulge in the delicacy of human flesh? Is it worth it? I said, even if it were worth it, surely we must first exhaust all our efforts by peaceful means and I thought the way out was to proceed by the means adopted previously by Indonesia and her friends in the United Nations, i.e., by constitutional and peaceful means. I have done no more than that.

And let me tell the Honourable Member that for the first time I have

managed to make those uninterested leaders take an interest in the affairs of West Irian, and I was hoping to visit other countries in order to sell my idea. Because of the attitude of certain Indonesian leaders and the Press, I see no point now in pursuing the matter any further. According to a certain pressman, whose name I need not mention—he is bound to be here, because he only said it to me last night—"Ford will sell any colour Ford car that you like to buy so long as it is black!" (*Laughter*). That, unfortunately, is the Indonesian Press attitude towards West Irian. I have never assured Indonesia that I could persuade the United Nations to hand over West Irian just like that. That is impossible. It has been attempted and has been tried for the last 10 years. Every means has been adopted to try and settle this issue, to try and pass over West Irian to Indonesia, but it has not met with success. How can I, a mere human being, achieve something which leaders of Asian countries more important by a long way than Malaya had tried and failed, and which Indonesia with all her friends had tried and failed? How could I do something which others have failed? I had never thought for one moment, when I set out to do this mission, that I would succeed. All I had tried to do was to try and make use of my good offices to bring about a settlement, and nothing more. I was hoping that through a series of negotiations and talks between these countries some sort of solution could be found whereby, as I have said, this vexing question of West Irian might not deteriorate any more than what it is today.

Again, I will tell you something here which is necessary for me to say, though I do not like to say it at all before, but I have got to vindicate myself since the Opposition has made my reputation so black. Mr. Hammarskjöld had been good enough to put down on paper his exposition of the situation which, as soon as I got back to Malaya, I handed over to the Indonesian Ambassador to send back to his country. This is, I can tell you, the first time that Mr. Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, had done anything like that, though

requests had been made to him from time to time. I am only sorry I have to leave off at this important juncture. However, I pray to God that there shall be no war in this region of Asia. If it does blow up then our Budget will also blow up—not only that, but many innocent lives in our country might be lost, not through our own actions but through the actions and doings of others.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh suggested that there is no consistency in our foreign policy. That is not true. We at first, naturally, opposed the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, because we were then fighting the Communists in this country. So, the Government instructed our delegation to the United Nations to oppose the admission of China. Later on, as you will remember, when I went to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, I saw how necessary it was that the disarmament talk which was then arranged between the powers should meet with some success—and I could see no hope of success unless we first removed all causes of war—and that was why I changed my policy in order to fit in or to suit the occasion.

I felt that before disarmament can be successfully discussed, as I said, China must be brought in at the Summit Conference. If the Summit Conference had materialised, it could not have been effective without China's participation. That was why I was keen that China must first be admitted to the United Nations, and any act of provocation, or anything regarded as an act of provocation, should first be removed. Therefore, admit China, then there would be no act of provocation, and bring China into talks where there is some hope of success. You can't hope for a successful conclusion—although Russia might agree to any disarmament, with China placed in that position, she can't agree without the agreement of China. Therefore, it is necessary for us to change our stand with regard to the admission of China.

I took this matter up when I was in Canada, when I was in America, and when I was in the United Kingdom, and I can tell Honourable Members that I

received a very encouraging and sympathetic hearing from all the people with whom I broached this subject of China. There is nothing wrong, in fact, in facing up to facts—as it is true to say that I am entitled to change, and so are the affairs of the world. What was decided a year ago may not be acceptable today. Therefore, in order to keep up with the progress of international affairs, we must also make our external policy flexible, provided that policy is consistent with the fundamental principle enunciated in our Party Manifesto.

On the question of South Africa's membership of the Commonwealth, I had declared that I would not be the only one to oppose the admission, because I think it is petty for a person and for a country who has a right of veto to exercise it on his own without regard to the feelings of his colleagues, and I said that for that matter, if other countries were willing to admit South Africa, even if I had the power of veto, I would not exercise it. But I did say that so long as South Africa is in the same Assembly Room, Malaya will continue to attack her and attack her policy, which we abhor.

Then, let me tell Honourable Members that Mr. Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada, is one of the white Prime Ministers who share my views, who is opposed to apartheid. So it is not fair to say that because I went to Canada, I changed my views. No, I have always had my views and I have always liked to communicate them with those whom I trust and whom I regard as friends and associates—and I do regard Mr. Diefenbaker as a friend, a colleague and associate.

I have already earlier said, in answer to the Honourable Member for Setapak, that we are guided by the United Nations decision on the question of the Congo, and it is because of this that we have got to recognise the Government of the Congo which is recognised by the United Nations. Our stand has been that since we are a member of the Conciliatory Committee, it would only prejudice our position as such if we were to take sides in the conflict between the various factions in that country. When the question came before the United Nations regarding the credentials

of Kasavubu, we abstained because we held the view that the United Nations should recognise no side. We are quite happy, as he suggested, to send a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations supporting him on the telegram on Lumumba which he rightly sent urging Kasavubu to allow the law to take its course in regard to Lumumba, and not to take the law into his own hands when dealing with dear old Lumumba.

In the course of the debate yesterday, the Honourable Member from Setapak—who is not here again—brought up his very favourite subject, that of the expatriates. Almost every time he starts, he attacks the poor expatriates! (*Laughter*). The way he puts it, he wants us to believe that all these expatriates are here getting paid for doing nothing. He said that the \$4 million which was being paid by way of allowances to the expatriate officers could be used for other purposes. Where he gets that figure of \$4 million from, I don't know—I racked my brain looking through the records, and I can't find \$4 million in allowances to the expatriate officers who are serving us even today. So, he just wants us to believe his idea that they are here and are doing nothing for the pay which they get. Let me tell the House that they are here because we want them, and we still need their help. We are a young nation, and we aim to make this young nation robust, healthy and prosperous. We need all available help to make her so. The number of experienced officers we have at the moment we find are insufficient. We still continue to seek help from all other friendly nations under the Colombo Plan, for experienced officers, for technical officers, for every officer who can be of use to us. For one hundred years, it must be remembered, we lived under foreign domination, and it cannot be expected that just overnight we could take over the whole administration and run it ourselves, and know how to run it. It is just impossible! I don't dare to wish that, because I love this country so much, and I realise our responsibility to the people not to believe that. Remember that for over 100 years we have been given small

posts, small jobs—as we know—and it cannot be expected that we would know how to do this, that and the other all of a sudden, all overnight. Thank God that now we are having that prosperity! We thank the expatriate officer and our own officers and our own men for helping to make this country what it is today. No amount of criticism from the Opposition will induce this Alliance Government to depart from our aim (*Applause*): that is, as I said, to make Malaya the finest country in this hemisphere! (*Applause*).

I was asked at one time to change the name of places, the names of roads and to remove the statues that lie outside the Government offices, to change the name of the clubs and various other things which are reminiscent of those colonial days, but I said “No, I won't do that.” Let us think kindly of those who have done good to this country; but, at the same time, let us put our hearts, our minds, our everything, to try and do better, to do better than what those colonials have done. And I can say with some amount of pride and justification that we have done that. You can see today growing up in Malaya skyscrapers, offices, houses, buildings, factories and developments of all kinds. The money in circulation in Malaya today is the largest we have ever known in our history. Even our revenue has exceeded the 1,000 million dollar mark (*Applause*), which we never dreamt of before. I pray God that our prosperity and peace will continue so that we can show the world what this young nation can do and is capable of doing.

One thing, however, I will say here, and that is that I regret very much the attitude of some of the Members of the Opposition in regard to their own country, this new nation. As soon as some foreign countries or foreign powers find ground to attack us, the Opposition lend their aid to them and start to attack us here too, and give their wholehearted support to them. While, if you remember, in the U. K. for instance, the Opposition and Government will differ on matters pertaining to internal affairs—they will fight, they will tear one another on matters of internal affairs—but immediately some

other foreign power attacks their country, they all rally in the support of their own country. That is patriotism of the United Kingdom. (*Applause*).

One day, I hope, the Opposition will appreciate their responsibility and will offer constructive criticisms instead of always trying to find fault with this Government, with the Alliance policy, without rhyme or reason. I also hope that they will change their minds, and I pray God that one day they will. (*Applause*).

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah dua hari membahathkan berkenaan dengan belanjawan yang ada pada kita sekarang ini. Kita telah mendengar ucapan², pendapat², keritik², bangkangan dan tegoran² daripada pehak pembangkang atas budget yang kita bahathkan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa apa yang telah diberikan fikiran² dan keritik² itu tentu sa-kali ada asas²-nya, ada puncha², ada karenah² yang menjadikan bahawa budget² itu kekurangan dan chachat-nya dan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-lahirkan oleh pehak pembangkang itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak mengulang lagi apa yang telah di-bahathkan yang panjang lebar itu. Walau pun banyak ingatan² saya hendak saya lahirkan daripada apa atas satu² kepala yang berkenaan dengan budget itu. Jada daripada ucapan² dan tuduhan² yang telah di-kemukakan terutama daripada Larut Selatan dan Larut Utara dan sa-sudah mendengarkan ucapan Perdana Menteri kita di-atas Foreign Policy-nya dan juga di-atas policy yang telah berjalan pemerentahan-nya sa-lama ini. Tetapi sa-sudah mendengarkan dan sa-sudah kita daripada Persatuan Islam ini menerangkan pendirian kita ada-lah di-atas dasar politik dan di-atas dasar politik kita yang tidak ada sama sa-kali ragu² atau bergoyang ta'at setia dan kesungguhan kita hendak mengisikan erti kemerdekaan dan erti kedaulatan bangsa kita dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita harus-lah mengaku² tidak ada siapa yang datang di-sini melainkan ada-lah wakil ra'ayat yang masing² ada anggaran dasar² perjuangan-nya. Jadi di-sini Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, saya rasa kalau-lah saya bahathkan dengan panjang menjawab ini dan itu maka akan menjadi panjang-lah perchakapan itu. Ini sudah pun di-tunjokkan oleh beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap dahulu daripada saya. Oleh itu saya mengambil kesimpulan dan menunjukkan erti perjuangan kita harus kita teruskan dalam soal perbelanjaan Kerajaan keluar dan ka-dalam, masaalah national kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini ada-lah Kerajaan yang di-lantek oleh ra'ayat, dan kita mengaku² bahawa kita telah merdeka dan kemerdekaan kita ia-lah berdasarkan Perlembagaan Reid, jadi sekarang ini bahawa sebab² maka kita berbalah dan bertelingkah dengan chara memikirkan kedudukan budget dan kedudukan perjuangan kita dalam hendak menentukan kebahagiaan ra'ayat negeri ini ia-lah berpandukan Manifesto kita dan berpandukan dasar² perjuangan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita harus-lah sama² memikirkan kembali bahawa budget yang ada di-hadapan kita ini dalam keseluruhan-nya merupakan perjuangan kita terhadap keluar dan ka-dalam. Keluar kita ada-lah erti-nya di-dalam Foreign Affair, ka-dalam ia-lah dengan chara membangun negeri kita ini. Tetapi di-sabalek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah ada arahan jiwa perjuangan yang menyebabkan mendorong kita menggerakkan Kerajaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sabalek sana sa-belum kita mendirikan Kerajaan bahawa ada-lah dorongan ra'ayat maka dorongan dan chita² hasrat ra'ayat itu-lah yang menjadi pokok kita berjuang yang hendak kita belanjakan keluar dan ka-dalam dalam belanjawan kita ini. Sekarang ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam membahathkan basic principle belanjawan negeri kita ini yang penting sa-kali ia-lah kita mengingatkan dan mengkaji dasar menyempurnakan perjuangan ra'ayat itu yang menjadi tugas national negeri ini supaya berjalan dan menuju kepada kedudukan kebangsaan negara betul² menchapai kemerdekaan yang sa-penoh-nya dalam politik, ekonomi dalam erti kata yang sa-benar-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini harus-lah kita mempelajari kembali dorongan

semangat ini-lah yang akan menentukan chorak negeri kita. Walau pun berapa banyak budget kita, tetapi dorongan semangat itu tidak mendorong kehendak² hasrat-nya dan akan tergelincir-lah chita² ra'ayat itu. Maka sekarang ini jalan yang pendek bagi saya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah mendengar ucapan² dan bangkangan² itu saya rasa saya hendak membangkitkan kembali kepada dasar jiwa ra'ayat, jiwa chita² kemerdekaan kita menegakkan Kerajaan yang berdaulat yang ada sekarang ini. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah menyuarakan pada masa itu bahawa kemerdekaan itu kosong ia-itu

Mr. Speaker: Saya nampak perkara yang di-chakapkan itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan budget.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa budget kita ini akan membawa nasib kita ka-arrah perjuangan kita jadi bahawa dorongan ini-lah yang mesti kita perhatikan dan kalau terbabas daripada jiwa itu maka akan terbabas-lah pula perjalanan budget kita. Hasrat ra'ayat negeri ini ada dua chara aliran-nya dan dengan dua aliran ini-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyebabkan chara per-bezaan fikiran yang besar. Dan ini-lah menjadi pokok yang saya hendak terangkan, kalau sa-lagi itu tidak kita kembalikan kepada jiwa dan dasar budget ini akan terbabas-lah menurut apa yang di-fikirkan kepada satu pehak untuk satu pehak sahaja. Tadi sudah pun di-katakan oleh pehak Perdana Menteri kita bahawa apa juga yang sudah di-katakan oleh pehak Perikatan itu maka itu-lah sa-mata² yang akan di-perjuangkan-nya. Maka ini amat-lah mendukachitakan bahawa apa juga yang di-katakan dari pehak² pembangkang ini ada-lah dalam erti biasa-nya di-seluruh negeri bahawa jiwa yang lebih progressive yang lebih memberontak dan yang lebih berkehendakan perubahan ia-lah dari pehak pembangkang. Di-dalam pehak Kerajaan yang ada sedia sudah menentukan dasar² perjuangan-nya yang dia merasakan itu memuaskan bagi pehak-nya, maka itu-lah di-dasarkan-nya budget atau polisi untuk memerintah negeri, tetapi manakala pehak minority yang lain memandang bahawa itu

ada-lah maseh lagi dalam keadaan menekan dan mengechewakan pada bahagian² ra'ayat negeri ini.

Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalek-lah kita mengkaji kepada keadaan kedudukan negara kita. Kita pada masa hendak merdeka dahulu telah menerangkan bahawa Perlembagaan Reid itu kalau-lah kita terima maka kemerdekaan yang akan kita terima akan merupakan satu kemerdekaan yang kosong, dan perkara ini telah pun di-jawab oleh pehak yang berkenaan dengan Perikatan bahawa kemerdekaan yang kita chapai itu akan merupakan kira² 80 peratus. Jadi logic-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala dorongan yang berkehendak memandang bahawa kemerdekaan kita itu kosong, dengan ada-nya sahutan bahawa mari-lah kita isi kemerdekaan itu maka di-sini-lah yang bererti dalam maksud budget kita sekarang ini kemerdekaan yang kosong dan kita hendak mengisi kemerdekaan kita ini pehak yang kosong-nya. Maka dalam ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menjadi dorongan yang berbeza dalam erti kosong dan erti 80 peratus. Maka ini-lah kerja dorongan ra'ayat yang kita isi dengan budget dari satu tahun ka-satu tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita jangan-lah melambong², kita jangan-lah membangga-banggakan sangat dengan kelebihan² yang kita chapai ini, hanyalah kita yang membanggakan pada hal negeri lain tahu apa yang kita dapat. Elok-lah kita dengan chara baharu, kita tahu dengan chara yang di-akuī sendiri bahawa kita tidak dapat bergerak dengan tidak ada expatriate. Kita harus-lah mengetahui mithal-nya jikalau kita bandingkan Masir menchapai kemerdekaan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa itu berchorak kemerdekaan tetapi beberapa tahun kemudian ternyata-lah umat Masir yang progressive bukan bagi pehak Kerajaan bahawa kemerdekaan itu maseh kosong kerana Swiss Canal maseh lagi dalam tangan tentera British dan begitu juga keadaan kita sekarang ini yang kita menghantarkan tentera kita ka-Congo bahawa tentera asing, tentera² Commonwealth maseh dudok lagi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi kita mahu-lah memikirkan keluar dan ka-dalam erti kita

meletakkan dasar budget kita ini, mengkaji jiwa ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan perubahan di-dalam negeri ini dan ini-lah yang menjadi pokok, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa dasar kita sekarang keluar dan ka-dalam hendak menentukan nasib negara kita dan bangsa kita yang berdaulat ini. Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita harus-lah tahu bahawa Inggeris itu ada-lah maseh kuasa penjajah dan kita telah lepas daripada penjajahan chara kolot, chara lama kita terjajah daripada tahun 1511 lagi sampai pada masa sekarang dan kita telah mencapai kemerdekaan tetapi belum-lah lepas Inggeris itu dari kuasa penjajah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam chara perubahan siasah dan pergolakan politik dan demokrasi yang bermacam² chorak di-dunia pada masa sekarang ini kita mesti mengakui bahawa kita sekarang ini maseh lagi di-dalam satu chorak penjajahan modern.

Mr. Speaker: Itu nampak-nya sudah lain. Saya hendak mengingatkan, samalam saya sudah mengingatkan ia-itu tolong-lah tumpukan hujjah² itu di-atas budget yang ada ini, jangan-lah di-bawa kapada perkara luar daripada budget ini. Kalau tidak, tidak dapat peluang orang lain hendak berchakap.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi itu-lah sebab-nya saya rasa satu chara yang pendek manakala kita telah menyedari yang kita hendak siasat di-dalam budget ini dan kita sedari di-mana kita duduk sekarang ini kita sudah tentu tahu bahawa Inggeris sa-bagai bangsa-nya kita hormati sa-bagai sahabat tetapi sa-bagai penjajahan-nya kita terpaksa berlawan. Maka sekarang ini kita merasai beberapa karenah yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak pembangkang di-atas dasar² budget yang ada itu bahawa kita maseh ada lagi rantai² yang di-rajutkan dengan halus-nya mengikat dalam arti kemerdekaan kita dan dengan jalan ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa keritik² dan tegoran² itu supaya segala apa yang kita tujukan di-dalam perbelanjaan kita ini supaya dapat-lah pehak pemerintah, pehak yang berkuasa menjalankan dasar dalam-nya supaya melepaskan rantai² itu dengan seberapa segera dan dengan

jalan itu dapat-lah pembenaan dan tujuan² budget ini memberi keperluan chayaan kapada ra'ayat.

Berkenaan dengan dasar luar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keluar daripada perbelanjaan kita kalau-lah kita pandang kapada perbelanjaan yang telah boleh di-katakan boros dalam chara masa lawatan Perdana Menteri kita keluar baharu² ini. Sebab apa di-katakan begitu dalam sa'at² macham keadaan ketinggalan kereta mithal-nya kalau ka-Amerika dapat kita melihat pertukaran President-nya, sudah tentu-lah bahawa polisi lama atau buah penghujung itu-lah yang dapat beliau temui; kapada polisi baharu bagaimana-kah pula dengan President baharu-nya, ini psychology-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi begitu juga dalam chara Irian Barat sudah pun di-terangkan dengan panjang lebar-nya oleh Perdana Menteri kita tadi. Tetapi dengan chara beberapa statement yang keluar, sa-bentar merupakan Barat, sa-bentar merupakan neutral, sabentar merupakan menyel-belah ka-Indonesia dan ada pula menimbulkan beberapa keadaan yang merupakan satu chara ketegasan yang membawakan keliru dan kekeliruan ini membawakan statement² di-dalam surat² khabar demikian rupa-nya. Jadi saya merasa dalam soal kita mengadap ka-dalam putusan-lah dengan seberapa segera-nya dasar² yang merupakan dasar penjajah. Dalam perjuangan kita keluar kita mesti-lah sa-patut-nya sa-bagai negara yang muda ini, kita boleh di-katakan lebeh dekat dalam lengkongan negara² Asia-Africa, maka Asia-Africa ada pendirian-nya, ada co-existence-nya dengan chara berkechuali dan Malaya sa-bagai kita ketahui sekarang dalam stage yang baharu yang maseh lagi dalam keadaan chorak² penjajahan modern maka polisi keluar kita harus-lah betul² neutral dan merupakan neutral yang active. Ini-lah yang saya hendak berikan di-dalam chara mendasarkan perjuangan keluar dan ka-dalam pada membelanjakan budget kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah yang menjadi pokok walau pun pada mula-nya saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang berkenaan dengan tudohan² terhadap PAS, berkenaan dengan Terengganu dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi saya rasa dua perkara ini-lah

yang menjadi pokok. Jikalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan dan pehak pembangkang menyedari sama² memberikan semangat bahawa yang di-tegor oleh pehak pembangkang ada-lah terang² sa-kali mengatakan beberapa kareh² burok yang hendak di-perbaiki yang mengikat kita maka ini-lah yang mesti di-buktikan oleh pehak Perikatan. Dalam dasar pemerintah luar negeri berdiri-lah benar² kapada neutral yang active. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kita membinchangkan dasar
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Mr. Speaker: Saya suka hendak mengingatkan bukan sahaja kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat tetapi juga kapada semua Ahli yang lain ia-itu hari ini ia-lah hari yang akhir bagi kita membahathkan belanjawan ini. Mengikut Standing Order tepat pukul 4.30 saya mesti berhenti meshuarat, tetapi saya tahu banyak daripada pehak Kerajaan, Menteri² dan Penolong² Menteri yang hendak menjawab khasnya kapada Menteri Kewangan yang mana dia mesti menjawab atas apa yang di-bahathkan dalam 2-3 hari ini. Oleh itu saya berharap supaya Ahli² berchakap seberapa pendek supaya dapat memberi peluang kapada orang lain yang hendak berchakap dalam perbahathan ini.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap tentang dasar belanjawan kita tahun 1961 ini, mula² sekali saya suka menyatakan sokongan yang tinggi daripada pehak saya sendiri mewakili kawasan saya kapada anggaran belanjawan yang di-atorkan oleh Menteri Kewangan, kerana dalam belanjawan ini bila di-siasat atau di-pandang pada dasar-nya ada-lah makin hari makin baik jika di-bandingkan daripada tahun yang lepas. Pada tahun ini anggaran-nya bertambah baik di-susun dengan rapi kerana ta' lain dan ta' bukan ia-lah tujuan-nya untuk memajukan negara kita atau ra'ayat kita dan juga kapada soal international yang mana sekarang menchampori-nya sechara practical.

Berkenaan dengan perkara ini kalau saya hendak berchakap sa-bagaimana yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli²

tadi tentu-lah tidak pula menghormati permintaan daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua bagi memendekkan pada tujuan dan isi-nya sahaja, maka sekarang saya hanya berchakap pada peringkat yang saya fikir patut benar kita sama² memerhatikan di-atas hal berhubung dengan belanjawan pada tahun hadapan. Dalam anggaran belanjawan ini terang² kita nampak bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak meninggikan kemajuan negara kita dengan chara yang benar² dengan menyusor daripada satu peringkat ka-satu peringkat dengan tidak tergopoh² walau pun sa-tengah² pendapat daripada pehak pembangkang mengecham dasar Kerajaan kita ini yang mengatakan perjalanan-nya terlalu lambat, tetapi kita tahu benar² membena sa-suatu itu bukan-lah dengan tergopoh² sahaja. Mithal-nya saperti apa yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Kesihatan itu sangat-lah nyata dan terang tujuan negara kita sekarang ia-lah untuk meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat dengan menitek-beratkan orang² yang dudok di-luar bandar yang mana selama ini mereka kurang mendapat rawatan daripada penjajah dahulu.

Benda ini memang sudah nyata pada kita. Umpama-nya kalau ra'ayat ta' sehat kita sehatkan dahulu supaya dalam pembenaan negara akan datang semua ra'ayat sehat dan apa yang kita fikirkan itu ta' payah kita hujahkan kapada mereka yang mana akan sama² membuat, membena negara kita disamping mempertahankan negara-nya pada masa akan datang. Kemudian berhubung dengan dasar pelajaran pula ada kita mendengar daripada pehak pembangkang mengatakan sa-harus-nya dasar ini di-panjangkan ia-itu di-tujukan kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Rahman yang akan mengakibatkan sa-bagai Dasar Pelajaran Razak yang lepas tahun 1956, tetapi ini dengan tegas kita menyatakan dalam dasar Penyata Rahman, kita menerangkan bahawa kemajuan pelajaran yang kita buat itu bukan-lah hari ini sahaja boleh kita bena, melainkan kita bena dia daripada tapak² atau pun daripada chara² yang boleh kita ikut dari semasa ka-semasa.

Kita nampak dan sedar dalam perkara ini yang mana Kerajaan ada-lah bertanggung jawab bagi menambahkan

daripada segala² belanjawan nampaknya Kementerian Pelajaran ini-lah yang mengutamakan lebih kerana membena pada tujuan² dan dasar² yang kita sama² mengesahkan pada sedikit masa yang lalu. Perkara ini patut-lah kita sama² memberi pandangan yang baik untuk menjayakan perkara ini, bukanlah erti-nya kita menchabar sahaja benda ini boleh berjalan atau tidak, tetapi hendak-lah kita menghadapi dengan fikiran yang tenang dan fikiran yang terbuka kerana dalam hal pelajaran ini kalau sa-saorang hendak pandai atau pun ra'ayat yang hendak pandai bukanlah dengan satu sa'at melainkan dengan mengambil masa yang panjang menurut system yang kita fikirkan menasabah. Ini patut-lah kita tegaskan ia-itu tujuan utama kita atau pun tujuan akhir dalam perjuangan kita ini hendak-lah kita menitik-beratkan kepada perpaduan dan bersatu padu bagi ra'ayat negeri ini. Kalau sakira-nya ada lagi pihak yang menentang tujuan kita ini maka rasa saya orang ini-lah yang menggalang benar² ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini untuk hidup bersama² dalam zaman yang akan datang.

Selain daripada itu patut saya ucapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian Luar Bandar yang mana dalam anggaran belanjawan ini nampak-nya sangat-lah memberi kesan walau pun dalam masa yang lalu belum berapa lagi project yang kita jalankan untuk faedah ra'ayat di-luar bandar, tetapi kita berasa bangga menyatakan sungguh pun jauh nun di-sana—di-dalam kampung yang beratus² tahun dahulu yang ibu bapa-nya ta' merasa ne'mat sa-bagaimana orang² di-bandar maka project² ini nampak-nya telah menjalar ka-luar bandar ada-lah memberi hasrat yang tinggi dalam mene'mati hidop-nya di-negara kita ini, tetapi sungguh pun begitu ada sa-tengah² puak pembangkang tegas-nya saya menyatakan kerana telinga saya mendengar semasa di-luar Parlimen yang mereka memutar-belitkan fikiran ra'ayat di-kampung mengatakan apa-lah gunanya ayer paip sampai di-kampung, api, jambatan—ini semua mengabo'i mata ra'ayat hendak menarek undi pada masa akan datang. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini dalam membena negara kita ini bukan-lah semasa kita berkempen pilihan raya dahulu, tetapi benar² kita

berkehendakkan menaiki taraf orang² kampung, dengan hasrat hendakkan pembangunan di-tiap² daerah supaya ra'ayat kita di-negeri ini dapat nengechap ne'mat hidop-nya maka ada-lah di-harap bagi pihak pembangkang semasa di-luar Parlimen kelak mengajak ra'ayat menyokong Ranchangan Kema-juan Luar Bandar ini dengan sungguh² atas nama ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Dalam hal ehwal luar negeri pula kita banyak mendapat tegoran² dan bagi kita di-sini tentu beruntung dapat mendengar ucapan dari Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri menegaskan sikap-nya di-atas masa'alah Irian Barat. Ini patut-lah kita semua penduduk Tanah Melayu merasa shukur kepada keamanan tanah ayer kita yang kecil yang hanya lebih kurang 6 juta lebih boleh hidop dengan aman damai yang terdiri dari berbagai² bangsa. Maka peranan yang di-ambil oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berhubung dengan dasar luar negeri-nya rasa saya patut-lah kita alu²kan kerana kita berasa dalam masa yang telah lalu sa-belom kita merdeka dahulu kita biasa mendengar nama² pemimpin luar negeri sahaja yang di-sebutkan, umpama-nya Nehru atau lain² yang saya ta' sebutkan kerana terlalu banyak kalau hendak di-sebutkan nama² orang ini.

Tetapi hari ini di-mana² sahaja surat khabar, nama Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman, kadang² beritanya mendapat tempat di-muka hadapan dalam surat khabar yang besar dalam dunia ini. Ini menandakan bahawa perjuangan kita di-luar negeri pun mendapat sambutan, dan fikiran kita sedang di-pertimbangkan. Perkara ini patut-lah kita faham bahawa perjuangan kita antara bangsa, kita tidak boleh meminta orang lain mengikut sahaja fikiran kita sa-bagaimana yang di-lakukan oleh sa-tengah² negeri lain, tetapi perdirian Malaya tegas ia-itu berkechuali dan menchari perdamaian dunia; ini patut-lah di-puji atau pun kita kekalkan sampai masa yang akan datang.

Saya rasa chukup-lah bagi saya untuk mengalu²kan kehendak Tuan Yang di-Pertua tadi, dan pada akhir-nya, saya suka mengucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri

Kewangan yang telah mengator Budget dengan tidak tergopoh², yang tidak mengikut kehendak yang mana saya rasa tidak boleh menguntongkan negeri kita.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jekebu-Jempol): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-patutnya peluang yang di-beri membahathkan Belanjawan ini hendak-lah di-gunakan oleh pehak pembangkang untuk memberi fikiran atau pun tegoran yang membena terhadap Kerajaan. Tetapi saya nampak sa-baleknya, apa yang kita dengar hari ini ia-lah kechaman dan sa-bagai-nya, dan dalam ucapan saya ini, tidak dapat-lah saya mengelakkan daripada menyebutkan kechaman² pehak pembangkang itu. Baharu² ini tadi wakil PAS telah berchakap panjang menunjokkan sejarah dan sa-bagai-nya, satu daripadanya ia menudoh Kerajaan Perikatan ini sa-mata² hendak menjalankan polisi mengikut kehendak sendiri sahaja. Pada pendapat saya, mengikut 'adat demokrasi memang-lah begitu kalau satu² parti itu sudah berkuasa, maka terpaksa-lah menjalankan polisi mengikut yang telah di-tetapkan dalam manifesto, dan tidak-lah pula terpaksa hendak mendengar atau mengikut polisi PAS dan sa-bagai-nya; dalam pada itu pun parti saya ada juga pada masa yang sudah² menerima tegoran² yang membena terhadap Kerajaan kita.

Wakil barisan Sosialis sa-malam telah berang sangat dalam majlis ini apakala sahabat saya dari Larut Selatan mengatakan ia telah mimpi hendak memerintah, hendak jadi Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Perkara ini telah di-sebut apakala ia memberi ucapan di-suatu tempat telah menyebutkan perkara "coup d'etat" dan Pilihan Raya pada bulan empat yang akan datang. Apabila saya mendengar-nya, seram bulu ruma saya, kerana saya takut benar. Tetapi, wakil itu sendiri telah menerangkan yang sa-benar-nya chakap-nya tidak begitu. Saya ada mengikut perjalanan ini, saya baca *Straits Times* dan *Utusan Melayu* begitu juga cherita-nya. Oleh itu, saya perchaya ia bukan sengaja, barangkali terkeluar daripada mulut-nya, kerana angan²-nya terlampau tinggi.

Dalam meshuarat yang telah lalu, kita selalu mendengar ucapan atau

pertanyaan yang di-kemukakan oleh wakil itu yang sa-olah² ada perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan anggota pasokan keselamatan, dan pada meshuarat Parti Rakyat di-Johor, bulan sa-belas yang lalu perkara itu di-sebutnya lagi ia-itu mengatakan jika Kerajaan ini hendak mengelakkan "coup d'etat" yang di-katakan-nya itu, Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi puas hati kepada anggota pasokan keselamatan. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui, anggota pasokan keselamatan sekarang ini ada-lah di-antara yang terbaik sa-kali di-Tenggara Asia, dan tidak-lah patut Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkata begitu. Kalau perkara itu di-sebut selalu², boleh jadi datang satu perasaan di-kalangan anggota pasokan keselamatan ini ia-itu berkehendakkan lebih daripada yang ada; ini chukup merbahaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya harap pada masa yang akan datang Barisan Sosialis tidak mengeluarkan lagi perkara itu, dan saya berharap benar² kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan mengambil ingatan akan perkara itu supaya perkara itu tidak di-benarkan di-ungkit² pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil dari Ipoh telah beria² benar mengatakan kebebasan surat khabar dalam negeri ini tidak ada. Saya suka mengatakan kebebasan surat khabar dalam negeri ini ada, dan kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memandang sedikit jauh daripada negeri ini, ia akan dapat tahu perbezaan kebebasan surat khabar di-antara negeri ini dengan lain² negeri. Saya suka mengatakan tidak ada satu kebebasan dalam dunia ini yang tidak berhad, dan kita mesti tahu pengaruh surat khabar ini ada-lah satu perkara yang boleh membawa huru-hara . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: I won't give way!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Since he is not giving way, we will do the same.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: . . . saya rasa kebebasan surat khabar itu memang ada. Nampak-nya wakil Ipoh tidak tentu arah. Sa-perkara lagi ia-lah

berkenaan dengan Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang mana nampaknya telah mendapat kechaman daripada parti pembangkang, melainkan PAS. Saya suka menegaskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini memang mustahak, istimewa pula negeri kita yang muda ini. Saya memberi pujian kepada Kerajaan Perikatan, kerana memandang jauh ia-itu menganggap Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri itu mustahak. Jikalau sa-kira-nya Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini tidak ada, barangkali kebebasan kita berchakap pada hari ini tidak akan dapat.

Dua hari yang lepas, barangkali wakil dari Bachok telah mengatakan Kerajaan Perikatan ini boros sangat membelanjakan wang, dan ia menchadangkan bermacam² supaya perbelanjaan itu dapat di-kurangkan. Tetapi saya harap wakil PAS itu memandang pada diri-nya sendiri, kerana sa-bagaimana yang kita semua tahu, dua² Kerajaan di-pantai timor yang di-perintah-nya itu lebeh boros daripada kita. Saya suka lagi memberi keterangan, saya ada memotong surat khabar (Utusan Melayu 28-11-) yang mana menerangkan:

“.....Kerajaan Kelantan sa-waktu menjawab satu soalan yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak pembangkang dalam Dewan Undangan Negeri sa-malam menerangkan bahawa sa-jumlah elaun sa-banyak \$4,688.50 telah di-bayar kepada Tuan Haji Muhammad Nor wakil Pengerusi Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah, kerana menjalankan kerja² beliau sa-bagai wakil Pengerusi Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah.

Pembayaran elaun sa-banyak yang tersebut ada-lah pembayaran elaun sa-lama 7 bulan yang di-bayar mulai daripada bulan January yang lalu”.

Ini sa-orang sahaja, 7 bulan di-bayar \$4,688.50 itu tidak chukup—ada lagi:

“.....bahawa Pengerusi Tanah Tuan Haji Muhammad Nor menerima elaun tetap sa-banyak \$250.00 sa-bulan.....”

Jadi, itu sa-lain daripada Pengerusi Tetap. Di-bawah-nya lagi:

“.....Kerajaan kemudian-nya.....

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, bolehkah saya memberi penjelasan atas perkara ini?

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Boleh.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Saya rasa kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengambil berita daripada surat

khabar sahaja tidak chukup. Perkara elaun itu tidak berbangkit dalam Parlimen ini, tetapi oleh sebab telah di-bangkitkan, saya terpaksa menjelaskan. Elaun yang di-bachakan \$4,688.50 yang di-bayar kepada Pengerusi Lembaga Tanah itu ada-lah daripada bulan satu sampai akhir bulan tujuh. Mulai daripada bulan lapan sa-hingga kahadapan ini.....

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Pengerusi, dia hendak bersharah-kah?

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tidak. Saya hendak menjelaskan tentang yang \$250.00 yang di-bayar sa-bagai satu elaun itu, dan mulai daripada 1 hb. August ia tidak berhak lagi mendapat sa-bagai elaun. \$4,688.50 yang di-bayar itu sa-belum ia-nya di-beri \$250.00 sa-bulan itu, tetapi itu tidak berchampion semua.....

Mr. Speaker: Saya fikir jangan-lah di-bahathkan berkenaan dengan elaun Kelantan atau Trengganu itu (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tadi.....

Mr. Speaker: Tolong jangan bahathkan.....

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: wakil PAS mengatakan kita boros, jadi saya menerangkan ia lebeh boros daripada kita. Ada satu lagi:

“Kerajaan kemudian-nya telah menerangkan bahawa wang sa-jumlah \$5,361 telah di-bayar kepada 23 orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat kerana kerja² melancharkan gerakan mendaftar pemohon² tanah baharu di-seluruh negeri Kelantan.”

Jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.....

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu tidak ada berkaitan.....

Mr. Speaker: Saya kata, jangan di-langsangkan.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini saya memberikan sa-bagai chontoh sahaja, nampaknya tidak ada apa² penapian, saya perchaya perkara itu tentu-lah betol. Sa-belum saya dudok, saya hendak memberi tahu satu perkara ia-itu terhadap Menteri Pengangkutan. Soal orang Melayu menjual lesen-nya kepada orang yang bukan Melayu yang di-panggil-nya sendiri itu “Melayu jual Melayu” yang

telah di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini beberapa kali, tetapi dia berjanji akan mengambil tindakan malah sa-hingga sekarang tindakan itu kalau di-ambil pun belum berkesan lagi. Baharu² ini saya berjumpa dengan Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Negri Sembilan, Seremban, yang mana dia menerangkan bahawa banyak pengaduan daripada orang, tetapi tangan-nya terikat dan undang² tidak membenarkan mengambil tindakan. Jadi walau pun dia tahu memang lesen itu telah sah di-sewakan tetapi dia tidak dapat menjalankan kehendak-nya, jadi saya harap kapada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab itu menyiasat dan menjalankan perkara itu lebeh tegas lagi.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini saya akan mengambil bahagian dalam soal Kementerian Pelajaran. Walau pun tadi telah banyak daripada pehak saudara² saya Yang Berhormat dari pehak Pemerintah menudoh keritik² dari pehak pembangkang ini hanya melulu dan menghentam sahaja tidak ada untuk membena, tetapi keritik² yang saya akan kemukakan ini pada pendapat saya rasa-nya untuk membena yang tidak ada di-kemukakan oleh pehak Yang Berhormat tadi. Saya akan chuba mengemukakan mudah²an untuk menambah kemajuan dalam negeri kita ini. Saya sa-malam merasa sangat kechiwa sa-kali apakala mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat rakan saya dari Jitra ia-itu beliau sangat berasa puas hati tentang hal Penyata Pelajaran Rahman Talib itu dan menjunjong sa-tinggi²-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa yang lalu kalau saya tidak silap saya pernah memberi ucapan tentang hal tuntutan untuk Sekolah Rumah Tangga bagi anak² perempuan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang mendapat sokongan daripada ibu saya, ia-itu Yang Berhormat wakil Pontian Selatan. Jadi bererti pehak wanita² yang dudok bi-hadapan ini pada zahir-nya mereka bersetuju dengan tuntutan saya itu.

Saya menyatakan dukachita sa-kali atas Penyata Rahman Talib itu tidak sedikit pun ada terbayang ia-itu menambahkan kemajuan² bagi anak² perempuan khas-nya untuk mengadakan

Sekolah Rumah Tangga dan akan memberi kemajuan bagi kaum² wanita dalam Tanah Melayu ini kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada hari berpuluh² ribu harus beratus² ribu barang kali anak² perempuan kita yang berkelulusan darjah 5 Sekolah Melayu dan juga darjah khas terlantar begitu sahaja. Alang-kah bagus-nya kalau sa-kira-nya anak² perempuan itu di-masokkan di-Sekolah² Lanjutan ia-itu sekolah² Rumah Tangga yang mana dalam Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu barang kali sa-bahagian besar daripada orang² kita Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu hanya belajar masak, belajar menjahit. Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu sa-lain daripada belajar ilmu kerumah tanggaan mereka boleh belajar pelajaran² lain seperti pelajaran sains sa-bagaimana Sekolah² Rumah Tangga yang telah di-adakan di-Indonesia ia-itu di-negara tetangga kita yang besar. Baharu² ini Yang Berhormat wakil kita telah melawat ka-sana tetapi sayang sa-kali barang kali beliau tidak berapa mengambil berat tentang hal kemajuan anak² perempuan kita di-Indonesia. Beliau pergi hanya untuk makan angin sahaja di-sana.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Saya pergi ka-Indonesia bukan Kerajaan yang menghantar-nya.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan-lah berchakap sa-belum ia memberi jalan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Saya tidak beri jalan, kerana dahulu saya juga tidak di-beri-nya jalan. (Ketawa).

Mr. Speaker: Jangan berchakap panjang² lagi.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah Rumah Tangga ini dalam darjah VI terus di-jadikan Sekolah Balai Isteri sa-lama 4 tahun. Di-dalam 4 tahun mereka belajar di-dalam pelajaran itu sa-lain daripada soal kerumah tanggaan, pendidekan bagi anak².....

Mr. Speaker: Itu sudah pergi ka-detail sangat.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini ada barang-kali Kerajaan mengadakan satu Taman Asohan R.I.D.A. barang kali di-adakan

oleh Kerajaan untuk menggantikan Sekolah Rumah Tangga. Saya telah mengadakan pertanyaan² berapa-kah wang telah terpakai untuk mengadakan gedung R.I.D.A. dan berapa-kah wang² untuk gaji guru² yang telah di-pergunakan oleh R.I.D.A. Saya telah mendapat jawab lebeh kurang beberapa ratus ribu yang telah di-pakaikan tetapi bila bertanya apa-kah hasil-nya mengadakan Sekolah Taman Asohan itu dan boleh di-katakan tidak nampak apa hasil-nya, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa Taman Asohan Wanita ini pada mula²-nya dahulu hanya mengasoh atau mengadakan kursus sa-lama 1 bulan sahaja, kemudian sekarang ini di-tukar menjadi tiga bulan. Di-situ saya rasa juga tidak ada memberi bekas dan apa yang di-bawa oleh anak² kampung belum ada hasil-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi nyata dan terang-lah bahawa Taman Asohan Wanita yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan pada hari ini hanya-lah membuang wang dengan chara membazir sahaja. Alang-kah bagus-nya kalau gedung yang sa-chantek molek itu yang dapat di-banggakan oleh Tanah Melayu ini sa-bagai tempat mengasoh wanita² kita yang berkelulusan guru Sekolah Rumah Tangga yang akan mendidik anak tiap² kampung nanti. Jadi sekolah yang sa-chantek molek itu boleh di-jadikan sekolah yang memberi menafa'at dan faedah yang sangat besar bagi anak² perempuan, di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini, sebab kemajuan anak² perempuan, kemajuan wanita² bererti kemajuan daripada satu² negara kerana anak² perempuan itu-lah dan dari wanita² itu-lah akan terdzhahir pendidik², pelateh² dan pemimpin² yang terkemuka untuk Tanah Melayu ini nanti. Tengok, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memberi chontoh² beberapa kemajuan² wanita Indonesia. Mereka di-tiap² kampung—tidak di-bandar² yang besar sahaja, mereka mempunyai Sekolah Rumah Tangga. Di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini yang Kerajaan punya tidak ada tetapi saya membanggakan negeri tempat saya duduk Negeri Johor di-adakan oleh Kerajaan satu Sekolah Rumah Tangga, walau pun rumah tangga itu belum-lah boleh di-katakan rumah tangga yang sempurna tetapi Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, sudah membangkitkan semangat anak² perempuan Negeri Johor. Boleh saya membanggakan di-sini bahawa wanita² Negeri Johor-lah yang chukup kekuatan-nya hingga 3 orang Ahli Parlimen yang duduk di-dalam Dewan kita pada hari ini ada-lah wanita Negeri Johor. Ini ada-lah sempena dari Sekolah Rumah Tangga Negeri Johor (*Tepok*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari itu saya berharap supaya Kerajaan kita dan khas-nya Kementerian dari pehak Pelajaran mengambil perhatian dari soal ini supaya memberikan pendidekan dengan segera-nya bagi anak² perempuan kita supaya wanita² kita juga kuat dan dapat menandingi kemajuan² wanita² dari bangsa asing.

Alhamdu-lillah shukor sa-harus-nya Kerajaan menerima kaseh kapada tindakan² daripada beberapa wanita² yang mengadakan kedai² dengan mengadakan kelas² jahitan, kelas² dalam urusan memasak dan kelas mengadakan kemajuan bagi anak² perempuan. Jikalau di-Indonesia ini di-namakan Sekolah Kemajuan Puteri dan di-Amerika sana atau di-sabelah Barat sana telah di-adakan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu nama-nya House of Economy ia-itu anak² perempuan dapat pelajaran yang sa-masak²-nya di-dalam Sekolah Rumah Tangga ini. Sa-lain daripada dia dapat mendidik anak dan suami-nya dalam soal rumah tangga maka dia boleh tegak sendiri dengan mengadakan soal ekonomi atau soal perniagaan.

Mr. Speaker: Tadi awak berjanji berchakap pendek sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Kalau sa-kira-nya pendek tidak chukup terang.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan panjang sangat tiap² satu perkara itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, baru 10 minit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya pergi ka-Sekolah Taman Kanak². Dari hasil² Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu maka guru² yang berkelulusan dari Sekolah Rumah Tangga sa-lama 6 tahun itu akan di-ambil menjadi guru² untuk Sekolah Taman Kanak². Sekolah ini jikalau ada di-tiap² negeri kita akan menjadi satu tempat untuk memasokkan rasa bahasa

kebangsaan kita dengan senang kalau di-terima anak² segala bangsa yang ada di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini mulai dari kechil bahasa kebangsaan di-masokkan ka-dalam kepala-nya maka anak² itu akan lekas mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan.

Sekarang saya pergi pula kepada bahagian Kementerian Kesehatan dan Kebajikan. Di-sini saya meminta perhatian kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengambil pandangan kepada Hospital Dungun yang pada hari ini boleh di-katakan telah di-jilat oleh laut yang dekat dengan hospital itu dan harus barang kali tidak lama lagi hospital itu akan di-telan bulat² oleh laut itu. Saya mendapat tahu bahawa Kerajaan Negeri Terengganu telah menguntokkan tanah untuk membuat hospital itu dan peruntokkan daripada Kementerian Kesehatan Persekutuan akan di-kehendaki untuk membena hospital itu. Pada masa sekarang dalam musim tengkujuh angin sangat kenchang hingga tidak dapat orang² sakit tinggal dalam hospital itu. Jadi dengan ini saya merayu kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengambil perhatian dan sa-boleh²-nya dapat-lah hendak-nya dengan segera di-bena hospital yang baharu bagi Dungun itu supaya ra'ayat di-sana dapat kebajikan atas usaha daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Sa-lain dari itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini saya juga meminta supaya kalau dapat di-ketatkan undang² buat menchegeh pelachoran kerana makin sa-hari sa-makin banyak pelachoran berkeliaran.

Mr. Speaker: Ini di-bawah bahagian mana. Ada-kaah kena mengena dengan belanjawan atau tidak. Kalau tidak, saya tidak benarkan. Sa-malam saya sudah beri satu ruling di-dalam Majlis ini jikalau tidak ada kena mengena tidak boleh di-chakapkan di-dalam rumah ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Minta ma'af, Tuan Pengerusi. Jikalau tidak kena mengena saya tidak teruskan.

Jadi berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kerja Raya saya akan membawa dari hal Jembatan Dungun—Feri Dungun. Di-feri Dungun hendak di-buat jambatan kerana di-situ telah beberapa kali

berlaku kejadian yang mengerikan. Dahulu telah di-adakan kesiapan di-tepi feri itu untuk membena jambatan baharu maka sampai pada hari ini tidak ada terkilat dan terlintas lagi tentang hal pembenaan jambatan itu. Maka saya meminta juga kepada Kementerian Yang Berhormat supaya mengambil perhatian dan akan dapat hendak-nya buat meleakaskan lalu lintas di-tempat itu supaya di-bena jambatan Dungun itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap sadikit tentang hal soal Kementerian Dalam Negeri ia-itu tentang hal Housing Trust. Rumah² Murah yang di-adakan itu maksud-nya hendak di-berikan kepada orang² yang tidak ada mempunyai kemampuan untuk membuat rumah, jadi bererti orang yang miskin. Tetapi ada rumah² murah itu yang di-dapati oleh orang² yang berkemampuan atau orang yang di-katakan tidak miskin. Rumah² itu apakala sudah dapat bukan mereka itu yang dudok di-dalam-nya tetapi di-jadikan-nya sabagai satu mata pencharian yang membawa keuntongan ia-itu di-sewakan-nya sa-bagaimana lesen² motor atau lesen² lori yang dapat oleh orang Melayu di-jualkan-nya bagitu juga kejadian berkenaan rumah² murah ini. Apabila sudah dapat rumah ini dengan nama orang itu sa-sudah beberapa lama rumah itu di-jual-nya kepada orang lain. Oleh itu hendak-lah Kerajaan mengambil perhatian dalam soal ini supaya betol² hendak-nya tujuan Kerajaan hendak menolong orang² miskin dengan sharat yang mereka itu hendak membeli rumah itu, hendak tinggal di-rumah itu dengan tak boleh di-jual kepada orang lain. Kalau demikian tentu akan lebih banyak lagi orang² yang bersunggo² berkehendakkan rumah² itu dengan sechara pertolongan ini, tetapi ada juga kedai² yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan dengan jalan Housing Trust itu yang mana ada orang² kita yang ingin terutama pemuda² kita ingin hendak berniaga dengan meminta rayuan tersebut, tetapi di-sebalek-nya yang mendapat kedai itu ia-lah Councillor² yang mendapat allowance yang chukop.

Mr. Speaker: Jikalau membuat sa-suatu tudohan yang berat hendak-lah puan berani menjawab di-atas tudohan²

itu dan sanggup memberi keterangan bila di-kehendaki!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Ya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bertanggung jawab di-atas kata² itu. Di-samping itu sedangkan orang² kita yang betol² dan sungguh kehausan berkehendakkan tempat berniaga tidak dapat. Oleh itu saya berharap perkara ini betol² mendapat pertolongan yang akan di-berikan kepada ra'ayat sebagaimana yang di-rangka oleh Kerajaan kita. Ini ada-lah untuk menjaga keselamatan perjalanan Kerajaan kita pada hari ini dan sa-belum saya duduk pada menyeru sekali lagi terutama kepada Kementerian Pelajaran supaya mengambil perhatian tentang pendidikan anak² perempuan dalam negeri kita ini.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to the Ministry of the Interior: it concerns the question of the national identity card. Due to the different interpretation of the law by the Registration Officers on the issue of the national identity card, much hardship has already been caused to the people, particularly those who live in the rural areas. There was the case of a Federal Citizen, who was born in Penang, who brought his children to the Registration Office to take out new identity cards, and when he produced his Federal Citizenship Certificate to the Registration Officer, he was told also to produce the birth certificates of all his children and also his own. He was able to produce the birth certificates of his children but not of himself, and he then pointed out to the Registration Officer that in both his old and new identity cards, it was stated that he was born in Penang; and it was also stated in his Federal Citizenship Certificate. In spite of this, Sir, the Registration Officer stated that in the absence of his birth certificate to show that he was born in Penang, he had to pay \$5 for each of his children's identity cards. Therefore, Sir, you will see that if A is equal to B and B is equal to C, I fail to see how the Registration Officer cannot agree that A is equal to C. The person concerned has everything to prove—his birth certificate and his Federal Citizenship Certificate. Sir, this sort of

thing sometimes causes hardship to people. According to the Federal Constitution, Sir, these children are, by operation of law, Federal Citizens, and it would not be fair that these children should be given the other type of cards—cards for non-Federal Citizens. This is a matter which I wish the Minister concerned to look into. To insist on the production of birth certificates for the issue of identity cards is a matter which this Ministry should look into, because this is going to create hardship to the people. Sir, you will appreciate that in former days, registration of births were usually made in Police Stations, and due to language difficulty these names were written and spelt in different ways! Now, with the issue of the new identity cards and people have to produce their birth certificates, you will find that their names are written in different ways; and this also applies to the issue of identity cards at the time of Emergency and the issue of Federal Citizenship Certificates when we achieved our Independence. Now, with the difference in the spelling of names in the birth certificates, in the Federal Citizenship Certificates and in the old identity cards, when they go to the Registration Office, most of them will be sent away to obtain statutory declarations. To get a new national identity card, Sir, a person will have to go three or four times to the Registration Office, and for a man working as a labourer to leave his job on three or four occasions, it really causes him hardship.

Now, Sir, on the question of fees charged for identity cards of Federal Citizens and non-Federal Citizens, there is a difference: one is 50 cents and the other is \$5.00. Now, under the law, when a person is 18 years and has the necessary qualifications, he can be a Federal Citizen. But what about those who are between the ages of 12 and 17, Sir, whose parents are either dead, or are not Federal Citizens due to their inability to speak the Malay language? These children will find difficulty to prove that they are citizens. In fact, Sir, it makes it so difficult for them that although they have lived permanently in the country for 12 years, or 10 out of the 12 years in order to become

Federal Citizens, they are denied the privilege just because they have not attained the age of 18 years, and they are asked to pay \$5.00 for their national identity card. If these children are eligible to be Federal Citizens, Sir, then I suggest that the Ministry should consider the question of relaxing the payment of fees and allow them to pay 50 cents instead of \$5.00, because although they have lived in this country for 10 out of the 12 years, they are not eligible to be Federal Citizens until they are 18 years old. This is an important matter, Sir, and I hope the Minister will look into it.

Sir, I would refer now to the Ministry of Health. I have been pleading for a new hospital in my town for many years. The Minister concerned has been to the Seremban Hospital and he has seen for himself the type of hospital we have got. It was built on a hilltop, and the latrine is situated in such a place that patients find it difficult to go to the lavatory. Sir, the question of a new hospital for Seremban has been in the mind of everybody in my town and they are looking forward to this Government to be more considerate, not merely to paint pictures and to build big hospitals in the Federal Capital, but to think of the neighbouring States. After all, Sir, the Federation Government is made possible only with the support and co-operation of every State. We have made our contribution and we hope we will be given a fair share.

Now, the mode of administration in the hospital in my town has made it so difficult for patients to get admission into the hospital. We have a town clinic, but the town clinic is at one end of the town and the hospital is at the other. We have got to go first to the town clinic. From the town clinic to the hospital it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles and you have got to call at the town clinic in order to be examined and given a recommendation to move into the General Hospital for treatment. And even if you are given a chit for admission by the town clinic doctor, the doctor or the medical superintendent in the hospital may not admit you. Sir, this is a very peculiar thing. I have known of two cases. One is a case of cancer, where a man was recommended for

admission into the General Hospital. The doctor told him that he had to investigate and sent him away. Sir, investigation in this case is observation, and unless a person is kept in observation how can there be any investigation? This is the nature of the things that are happening in Seremban, and I hope the Minister concerned will look into it because he has said so much about mercy missions flying in people in order to cure them. I hope they will do some mercy mission in my town rather than allow people to go there and find the hospital with closed doors.

Sir, I will now come to the question of rural development. So much has been said about the upliftment of the standard of living of the working people, but in this rural development drive every time anything has been mentioned about giving land it has been mentioned in connection with kampongs, and I hope kampongs are also meant to refer to the new villages. If new villages are left out, it would be most unfortunate. But I am sure they will be included. And when land is to be given out I hope publicity will also be given in the new villages, so that the new villagers also can come forward to make the necessary applications.

Sir, on the question of the Education Report, in view of the so many memoranda having been sent by the Chinese Guilds and Associations, I hope it is not too late for Government to give these memoranda fair consideration in the interest of the people of this country, so that Article 152 will be carefully maintained. That is all I have to say.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Saturday last the Honourable Member for Bungsar stated in his speech that in the K.L. General Hospital P.W.D. labourers earning \$3.20 a day had been charged \$8 to \$10 for injection and \$3 for mixture. He further said that there had been no charges in hospitals for out-patients before this year.

I can categorically say that both the statements by the Honourable Member are mere fabrications, either deliberate or made out of sheer ignorance. The truth of the matter is that charges for

medicines for out-patients had for many years been laid down. At no time has anyone been sent away without treatment and medicine merely because he or she is unable to pay. But, of course, a patient who is well known to be well-to-do or who is a shopkeeper or an estate owner is asked to pay according to the very modest scale of charges laid down for many years. No P.W.D. labourer is ever charged for treatment or medicine. However, the whole question of Government medical charges or fees is being reviewed by the Government.

As Honourable Members may know, the Medical and Health Service had always been a State Service until 1958 when under the new Constitution it was taken over as a Federal Service. Each State had its own scale of charges which varied from one State to another. Pending the review and rationalising of these charges, I have given instructions that the *status quo* in each State be maintained for the time being.

The same Honourable Member had asked about the number of Asian Matrons as compared with the number of Expatriate Matrons in the country. Sir, there are now 28 Malaysians who are Matrons and 18 Matrons who are Expatriates—28 Malaysians and 18 Expatriates—whereas only in 1957 there were 42 Expatriates and only 2 Malaysians.

As regards the Nursing Sisters, there are now 228 Malaysians and 2 Expatriates, whereas in 1957 there were 161 Malaysians and 38 Expatriates. The first Malaysian Matron was appointed only in 1954 and the second in 1957.

The same Honourable Member had said that the medical facilities are out of date. Sir, I would like to report that for the past year the Federation of Malaya had been free from any epidemic and there has been a steady improvement in the general health of the people. The death rate has dropped to the lowest ever recorded in this country at 9.7 per thousand population. (Applause). In 1950 the death rate was 15.8 per thousand population. The birth rate has remained more or less constant at 42.2 per thousand population. The infant mortality rate has reached a record low figure of 66 per

thousand live births compared with 102 live births in 1950. The maternal death rate has also reached the lowest figure ever recorded which is 2.1 whereas in 1955 it was 4.2 per thousand live births. However, we are still trying to improve the situation and the important factor which the Government is aware of is that the death rate in the rural areas is still double that of those in the urban areas, so that is why Government is giving the highest priority to the rural health programme. The medical facilities, far from being out of date is comparable to the best in the whole world.

Sir, with regard to the staffing position, we have the highest number of specialists and doctors in Government Service than ever before. But, of course, we are still very short because of the rise of population, the rapid rise, and the fact that the number of people, particularly in the rural areas are more inclined, and shall I say, they even clamour for modern medical service so that has put a tremendous strain on the Ministry. We have not only to make up for the gross deficiencies of the past in the medical service, but we have also to cater for the expansion and greater demand that is being made upon it. In 1950, it will be seen that, out of a total establishment of 330 doctors, there were only 180 in the service. In 1957, there were only 278 doctors in the service. This year, we have 392.

Now, Sir, as regards the standard, for the first time in the history of this country, we have 58 officers with specialist qualifications in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthesia, radiology, ophthalmology, dentistry, research, and so on, and 36 of these specialists are Malaysians. Now, in 1950, there were only 22 specialists of whom only 2 were Malaysians. Now, out of 58, we have 36 Malaysians. In addition to that, 6 more Malaysians are on their way back from the U.K., 4 having qualified as Surgeons and 2 as Dental Specialists. We should have fully qualified specialists in at least 14 hospitals throughout the Federation, and for the first time in the history of this country the hospitals at Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan, Kuala

Lipis, Muar and Klang are being provided with fully qualified specialists.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir Menteri Yang Berhormat itu sudah terkeluar daripada batas. Saya harap kalau sakira-nya perkara ini di-beri penerangan di-atas perbahathan kita berhubung dengan Kementerian-nya nanti maka saya fikir itu lebih baik dan lebih sesuai.

Mr. Speaker: Menteri itu ada hak menjawab di-atas apa yang di-sebutkan dalam Majlis ini. Proceed!

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Thank you, Sir, Regarding Dental Service, in 1950, there were 35 dental officers working in 25 dental clinics. Of these 26 were Malaysians. Today, we have 88 dental officers working in 125 dental clinics, and they are all Malaysians. (*Applause*).

Sir, these are some of the facts to prove that we have made considerable progress and that our service, our Malaysians who are now fully qualified as specialists are as good as anybody else in the whole world, and are comparable with any specialist throughout the world, and our facilities are absolutely up to date.

Sir, there was a query by the Honourable Member for Bungsar as to why we allow doctors from America brought in by Dr. Tom Dooley to practise here. Sir, we have a great number of doctors and surgeons with what we call foreign degrees, who are working in Malaya. These are all registered under a limited registration—in other words they can only practise in certain units. They are not fully registered in the sense as our own doctors or as doctors qualified in Commonwealth countries, for example, they cannot engage in private practice. There are many doctors serving in missionary hospitals and clinics who are registered under a separate category.

As regards the Seremban Hospital, I can assure my Honourable friend from Seremban that I fully appreciate the difficulty of this arrangement, which was done before our time, when the service was a State Service and they built a clinic two miles away from the hospital. Now this question of building or improving hospitals will come up for

examination in the next Five Year Development Plan which will be discussed in this House very shortly.

As regards my Honourable friend's request concerning the hospital in Dungun, I will look into that with all sympathy.

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Muhammad (Kemaman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam ucapan belanjawan tahun 1961 ini. Saya anggap ucapan-nya boleh-lah kita banggakan kerana ada-nya perubahan² yang besar dalam kedudukan ekonomi di-negara kita ini. Apa yang saya tujuan ia-lah yang pertama di-dalam soal Pembangunan Luar Bandar; yang mana sekarang ini menjadi mata lamat yang besar kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk memenuhi hasrat ra'ayat bagi memperbaiki keadaan hidup-nya. Di-dalam berchakap dalam bahagian pembangunan luar bandar ini saya teringat di-kawasan saya di-Kemaman sudah-lah banyak pembangunan² tanah di-buka bagi 5 tahun yang pertama, tetapi malang-nya sa-hingga hari ini scheme menanam getah baharu itu tidak-lah dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna sa-bagaimana bantuan Kerajaan sa-banyak \$400 sa-ekar. Mengikut apa yang saya tahu di-seluruh Negeri Terengganu dalam pembangunan yang pertama dahulu sudah-lah di-peruntukkan sa-banyak 5,300 ekar bagi ranchangan menanam getah baharu dalam seluruh Negeri Terengganu dan ini termasuk-lah kawasan Kemaman sa-luas 1,038 ekar. Mungkin juga dengan sebab kelemahan pentadbiran Negeri Terengganu yang telah menyebabkan sa-hingga masa ini ia-itu akhir tahun 1960 bantuan² itu masih belum di-dapati oleh penanam² getah itu. Apa yang telah di-lakukan dan yang telah di-jalankan daripada peruntukan sa-luas 5,300 ekar itu ia-lah chuma sa-banyak 2,300 ekar sahaja ia-itu Scheme Chalak, yang lain itu tinggal-lah hingga hari ini. Sa-tahu saya ranchangan itu ada di-daerah Besut, ada di-daerah Ulu Terengganu dan ada di-daerah Marang di-dalam kawasan Dungun dan ada juga di-daerah Kemaman. Jadi ini-lah yang saya suka menarek perhatian khas-nya kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan supaya membuat

sa-suatu penyelesaian di-atas s c h e m e yang telah bagini lama. Sa-kira-nya keadaan ini berlanjutan maka bagaimana-kah scheme² yang baharu yang akan dibuka di-dalam ranchangan 5 tahun yang kedua Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang baharu itu akan dapat di-jalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada soal tanah, saya juga ingin berchakap di-dalam soal² yang lain mithal-nya di-dalam soal kesihatan, tetapi malang-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan itu sudah membuat jawapan-nya. Tetapi tidak-lah menjadi halangan saya fikir. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak merayu berkenaan dengan District Hospital Kemaman. Di-sana biasa-nya ada sa-orang Doktor Belah yang boleh membelah sa-barang penyakit yang telah di-bawa ka-Hospital Kemaman ini, tetapi malang-nya mungkin juga dengan sebab Malayanisation ini maka kedudukan Doktor itu sudah-lah bertukar kapada lain Doktor yang tidak ada mempunyai qualification dalam ilmu belah membelah. Jadi dengan sebab Daerah Kemaman ini mempunyai penduduk yang lebih daripada 40,000 maka sudah-lah menjadi kesukaran besar kapada penduduk² daerah ini sa-kira-nya ada perkara² yang mustahak yang di-bawa ka-dalam hospital itu. Yang kedua dalam perkara ward sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi penduduk Kemaman lebih daripada 40,000 tetapi ward-nya chuma boleh di-katakan tidak lebih daripada 34 tempat tidor. Dengan sebab itu saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan ini agar mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam perkara ini.

Lagi satu saya ingin berchakap di-dalam masaalah jambatan ia-itu di-bawah Menteri Kerja Raya. Barangkali tidak-lah melampau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya berkata tidak ada satu kawasan di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang banyak feri daripada kawasan saya ia-itu dalam satu kawasan saya itu ada mengandongi 4 feri menerusi 4 sungai besar. Saya tidak payah-lah menerangkan di-dalam Dewan Yang Berhormat ini bagaimana kesukaran kami penduduk² di-kawasan itu dan saya tidak pula payah menerangkan bagaimana kesukaran² sa-kira-nya

berlaku sa-suatu kemalangan atau pun kechemasan yang berhubung dengan hospital atau lain² perkara yang mustahak. Jadi memada-lah saya merayu kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya untuk mengambil perhatian di-dalam soal jambatan di-dalam kawasan ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan agak lebih lanjut berhubung dengan satu ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang saya perchaya ini ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk menggalakkan orang² Melayu di-dalam soal melombong. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu lombong ada-lah menjadi satu asas ekonomi yang kedua bagi negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan boleh-lah saya mengatakan tidak sampai 1 peratus pun daripada orang Melayu yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam perniagaan lombong dan tidak pula perkara ini sangat di-ambil berat daripada dahulu pun oleh Kerajaan sampailah sekarang ini. Baharu² ini saya mendengar bahawa Kerajaan menchuba hendak membena atau pun memajukan perlombongan kapada orang Melayu tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara perlombongan bukan-lah macham sekolah. Masok sekolah kita akan dapat certificate bila mendapat kelulusan. Dalam perkara Lombong berkehendakkan experience yang banyak. Sa-lain daripada itu berhajat kapada pengetahuan yang banyak pula. Maka apa-kah chara-nya yang akan di-buat atau langkah yang akan di-beri oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kapada orang Melayu untuk menambahkan kemajuan mereka di-dalam perusahaan lombong. Pernah saya dapat tahu chara yang pertama ia-lah dengan menolong mana² prospecting yang di-dapati oleh orang Melayu, ia-itu akan di-tolong membelanjakan bagi pekerjaan prospect. Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-mata² untuk membelanjakan bagi prospecting tanah itu tidak menchukupi bagi memajukan atau menggalakkan orang Melayu. Sebab sa-lepas di-prospect tanah itu tuan punya tanah itu mustahak berkehendakkan modal untuk memajukan tanah itu. Maka bagaimana-kah chara-nya dan jikalau di-dapati sakali

pun wang itu, sedang orang Melayu tidak ada langsung mempunyai pengalaman dalam soal lombong bagaimana-kah chara mereka boleh mentadbirkannya. Saya tahu banyak di-antara orang² Melayu yang telah chuba mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan lombong tetapi hingga hari ini belum ada sa-orang pun yang boleh kita banggakan bahawa mereka sudah mendapat kemajuan.

Saya ingin menarek perhatian Kerajaan Persekutuan khas-nya Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar kepada apa yang telah terjadi di-dalam Negeri Terengganu. Sunggoh pun segala permohonan² tanah lombong tidak-lah ada bersangkutan dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tetapi oleh kerana lombong ada-lah satu²-nya yang di-arahkan dasar-nya oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu maka saya fikir tidak-lah salah jika saya berchakap berhubung dengan tanah² lombong.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan pergi kepada detail, general policy-nya sahaja, principle-nya sahaja.

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Apa yang telah berlaku dalam Negeri Trengganu sekarang dalam masa'alah lombong ini yang mana tanah² sa-bahagian besar-nya di-pohon oleh bakal² pelombong kita yang boleh saya katakan sa-bahagian besar-nya ada-lah terdiri daripada orang² Melayu. Sa-bagai contoh-nya yang boleh saya katakan tiga perempat daripada tiap² daerah Kemaman ada-lah di-penohi oleh pemohon² lombong sedangkan banyak di-antara pemohon² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi apa yang terjadi dengan tanah² itu? Pemohon² itu chuma menjadi sa-bagai broker dengan menchari taukeh² dari Singapura atau Kuala Lumpur untuk mendapat sedikit habuan dengan menjual tanah² itu. Oleh kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri bertanggung jawab di-atas dasar ini maka saya menyeru kepada Kerajaan agar membuat dasar yang tegas bagi seluruh negeri dalam Tanah Melayu ini dan jangan-lah hendak-nya pemohon itu merupakan sa-bagai broker untuk menchari habuan sahaja yang mana ini ada-lah merosakkan kedudukan ekonomi dalam negeri kita di-masa

yang akan datang. Sa-hingga sekarang ini Mining Department yang saya tahu ada lebeh 400 pemohon yang akan di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Trengganu dan tiap² satu kawasan s a m p a i 5-16 permohonan, maka bagaimana-kah kerja itu dapat di-jalankan. Dengan sebab itu saya menarek perhatian Kerajaan di-atas dasar lombong yang mana tak sa-orang pun berchakap dalam Majlis ini sejak beberapa hari yang lalu.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyentoh ucapan daripada sahabat saya wakil Dungun. Saya telah terkejut bila mendengar ucapan-nya yang mengatakan beliau merasa bangga dengan wanita² Johor tentang kemajuan yang pesat yang telah di-chapai oleh wanita² di-sana, sepatut-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu merasa bangga dengan wanita² Dungun

.....

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini ta' ada kena-mengena dengan soal ini. Saya ta' kata berbangga dengan wanita Johor, tetapi saya chuma menyatakan di-Johor ada Sekolah Rumah-tangga—wanita²-nya juga maju kerana di-tempat lain ta' ada Sekolah Rumah-tangga.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan-lah menjadi satu perbahathan di-atas perkara ini.

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak chakapkan. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dudok dahulu! Saya belum berchakap lagi. Perkara ini jangan menjadi satu perbahathan sama ada bangga wanita² di-Johor atau pun di-tempat² lain. Itu saya ingatkan.

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi walau bagaimana pun ra'ayat telah merasa dan akan merasa bangga sakira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memperjuangkan sa-buah sekolah wanita khas-nya di-Negeri Trengganu ia-itu di-Dungun.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Akan di-perjuangkan!

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed: Saya juga merasa kesamaran apa yang di-chakapkan oleh sahabat saya itu mengatakan mungkin juga Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Jitra-Padang Terap

yang telah pergi ka-Indonesia hanya pergi makan angin sahaja, dan tidak mengambil berat di-atas kemajuan wanita di-sini. Saya tidak bertujuan hendak menjadi orang tengah dalam perkara ini, chuma di-bimbangkan menjadi kesamaran dalam perkara ini. Setahu saya beliau itu pergi ka-sana dengan anjoran U.M.N.O. tidak dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan soal pelajaran.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan menjadi perbahathan di-atas masaalah ini. Apa yang di-chakapkan-nya hanya-lah Sekolah Rumah tangga—itu sahaja, jangan di-bahathkan di-atas perkara yang lain.

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohamed: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak menjadikan perbahathan di-atas perkara makan angin itu, dan nampak-nya sudah menjadi kemarahan pula kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Dengan sebab itu biar-lah saya dudok.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Saya tidak marah (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan setinggi² tahniah dan terima kasih di-atas kejayaan Yang Berhormat Menteri kewangan bagi membentangkan Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun 1961 ini. Saya juga mengambil peluang berchakap dalam Dewan ini di-samping memberi perhatian di-atas ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan yang panjang lebar itu, maka pada anggapan saya ini-lah satu² ucapan yang pernah di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan yang menuju kepada dua matalamat yang kasar. Yang pertama ia-lah kemajuan ra'ayat ia-itu kesihatan dan pelajaran dan yang kedua ia-lah kemajuan iktisad. Maka di-atas dua matalamat yang tersebut itu saya sa-bagai sa-orang wakil yang datang dari sa-buah negeri yang mundor ada-lah memberi penghargaan yang tinggi di-atas kejayaan Menteri Kewangan bagi membuat laporan² itu.

Bagitu juga kita telah mendengar dalam Dewan ini beberapa kechaman yang telah di-chabar kepada Menteri Kewangan terhadap Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1961 ini, umpama-nya

pehak pembangkang yang sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya membuat kechaman itu ada-lah berlawanan pula dengan kehendak dan parti-nya. Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok ketika membuat ucapan berhubung dengan Income Tax telah membuat satu shor meminta agar Kerajaan mengenakan chukai² Income Tax kepada orang² kaya sahaja. Ini ada-lah saya rasa ideology yang menyalahi ajaran Islam, pada hal beliau ada-lah mewakili satu parti yang men-ga-g-o-n-g-k-a-n Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Sakira-nya ideology atau fahaman tersebut memandang benchi kepada orang² kaya maka orang² yang kaya itu sudah di-anggap sa-bagai satu jenis ma'nusia yang membuat kesalahan. Ini sama juga saperti dasar fahaman Socialist Front yang memandang kepada orang² yang kaya itu mesti membawa bebanan yang berat.

Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada hari ini ia-lah satu negara yang di-pimpin oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dan Perikatan tidak berniat hendak menjadikan policy iktisad atau chara mendapatkan kewangan ia-itu dengan chara menjadikan satu Kerajaan yang berupa atau memandang kepada orang² kaya sahaja—Kerajaan tidak berniat bagitu dan Kerajaan Perikatan ada-lah berchita² dan ber'adzam di-mana pada masa yang akan datang pun Kerajaan Perikatan tidak ada niat hendak berbuat saperti yang demikian.

Kenapa saya berkata bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana bumi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah bumi yang kaya raya yang penoh dengan tiga perempat perbendaharaan yang maseh tersembunyi di-dalam-nya. Maka ini-lah satu kewajipan dan chita² Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini hendak mengeluarkan kekayaan yang tersebut supaya kekayaan yang tersebut itu akan menjadi satu bidang iktisad ra'ayat pada masa yang akan datang. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan di-atas chita² tersebut telah melancharkan satu bidang iktisad yang di-namakan Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun yang pertama dan Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua. Maka saya berharap dengan wujud-nya Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua yang akan di-jalankan mulai daripada tahun 1961 ini akan menjadi

satu kesedaran, menjadi satu pandangan yang luas bagi pehak pembangkang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya kembali pula kepada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada Cheraian 18, berkenaan dengan industrial development. Ini ada-lah satu chita² yang tinggi yang memang telah di-janji oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dalam masa Pilihan Raya yang telah lalu yang mana Kerajaan Perikatan memandang berat kepada memajukan masharakat ya'ani pemuda pemudi yang akan keluar daripada bangku sekolah, dan begitu juga banyak pemuda pemudi yang maseh tinggal di-dalam kawasan luar bandar. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah dasar dan tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan mengadakan ranchangan ini kerana hendak memberi peluang bekerja terhadap pemuda pemudi yang akan keluar daripada bangku sekolah, dan juga kepada pemuda pemudi yang tinggal di-kampung. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka membuat sedikit sahaja rayuan kepada Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali kepada Kementerian yang bertanggung jawab supaya memikirkan dan memandang lebeh jauh lagi kepada hal yang tersebut, dan saya merayu, jangan hendak-nya pusat² kemajuan perusahaan itu di-tubuhkan kepada tempat yang besar, di-tempat yang ramai atau di-dalam bandar sahaja. Saya minta supaya perusahaan yang saperti itu hendak-lah juga di-tubuhkan di-dalam negeri yang maseh mundor yang mana pemuda pemudi-nya maseh tinggal di-kampung. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau sa-kira-nya pemuda pemudi ini maseh terikat dan tertambat di-dalam kampung masing² maka akibat-nya segala pusaka dan harta yang di-punyaï oleh ibu-bapa-nya terpaksa-lah di-pechah² dan di-bahagi² kan yang mana akhir-nya keadaan di-dalam kampung itu akan bertambah merusut dan akan bertambah susah.

Maka dengan sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan supaya perusahaan² ini di-buka kepada negeri² yang mundur, terutama sa-kali di-negeri Perlis yang mana menurut pakar penyelidekan bahawa di-Perlis boleh dapat batu bukit yang boleh di-buat semai yang tinggi mutu-nya. Oleh itu, saya merayu kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memandang

berat kepada perkara ini ia-itu membuka kemajuan perusahaan² bukan sahaja di-dalam bandar tetapi juga di-luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berpaling kepada Perkhidmatan Siaran Radio. Saya mengaku bahawa Perkhidmatan Siaran Radio sekarang ini sedang bergerak dan telah ada perubahan. Sunggoh pun begitu, saya dapati ada juga beberapa kelemahan yang wajib di-ambil perhatian, umpama-nya, ada di-antara juru hebah yang membaca warta berita itu maseh lagi di-dapati tidak lancar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pada petang sa-malam terkejut apabila Radio Malaya menyiarkan berita bahawa Dewan Undangan Negeri Perlis akan bersidang pada 5 haribulan. Ini amat-lah mendukachitakan. Sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri Perlis, saya tahu bahawa Persidangan Dewan Undangan Negeri Perlis ia-lah pada 15 haribulan. Maka dengan sebab itu, saya merayu dan meminta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan memerhatikan supaya jangan menjadi kesamaran lagi kepada ra'ayat. Dan begitu juga dalam masa kita berperang menamatkan dharurat, kita dapati segala tenaga dan usaha Perkhidmatan Siaran Radio di-lancarkan untuk menamatkan dharurat. Sekarang kita telah masok pula pada satu zaman baharu ia-itu zaman kita berchita² hendak menghapuskan kemiskinan ra'ayat yang tinggal di-luar bandar. Maka dengan sebab itu, saya sa-kali lagi meminta kepada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab supaya menuju kepada matlamat membasmi kemiskinan luar bandar itu sa-moga dapat-lah ra'ayat² yang tinggal di-luar bandar itu memahami dan mengerti di-atas apa yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini. Dan begitu juga, saya merayu oleh kerana di-dalam kawasan saya—Perlis Selatan—banyak² di-antara penduduk yang miskin yang tidak mampu membeli Radio yang bermutu. Oleh itu, saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan satu transmitter yang baharu di-antara negeri Kedah dengan negeri Perlis, kerana dengan ada-nya transmitter yang baharu ini dapat-lah ra'ayat yang miskin itu mendengar segala perkhabaran yang di-siarkan oleh Kerajaan.

Berhubung dengan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah menarek perhatian kepada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab, kerana dalam masa kita melancarkan perkhidmatan Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini banyak-lah jalan baharu akan di-buka, dan dengan adanya jalan baharu itu, terutama sa-kali dalam kawasan saya—Perlis Selatan—banyak juga di-antara ra'ayat yang mahu merasai ni'mat hidup saperti membeli motokar, motosikal kecil, mesen jahit dan Radio dengan chara "hire purchase". Oleh sebab negeri ini belum mempunyai undang² bekernaan dengan "hire purchase" banyak juga di-antara orang kampung kena aniaya dengan perbuatan taukeh²

Mr. Speaker: Perkara ini di-bawah mana?

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail: Di-bawah Kemajuan Luar Bandar, sebab perkara ini

Mr. Speaker: Hire purchase berkenaan dengan Kemajuan Luar Bandar (Ketawa) ini tidak ada kena-mengena.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail:sebab perkara ini berlaku pada penduduk² di-luar bandar, saya membuat mithalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Mr. Speaker: Tuan boleh berchakap apabila kita membahathkan ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong besok.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail:jadi, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini menyokong anggaran belanjawan yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan bagi tahun 1961. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati di-dalam perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1961 ini yang pertama sa-kali yang sangat menarek hati saya ada-lah berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua hari yang lepas banyak-lah di-antara pehak² partai pembangkang telah membangkang ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. Ada sa-tengah-nya mengatakan bahawa ranchangan ini membuang wang dan

tidak tepat dan berbagai² tuduhan lagi telah di-keluarkan terhadap Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka bagi pehak saya dan khas-nya penduduk² negeri Kedah berasa sangat terhutang budi dan puas hati kepada kecekapan dan Kebijaksanaan Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita yang telah menjalankan dasar²-nya dengan sarentak. Dan bagi pehak negeri Kedah, terutama kawasan saya sendiri maka banyak-lah kemajuan² dengan jalan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini dan sekarang ini banyak-lah telah mendapat ne'emat-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sebab masa tidak dapat mengizinkan maka tidak-lah dapat saya berchakap panjang dalam bahagian ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sekarang hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertanian, tetapi nampak-nya Menteri yang berkenaan tidak ada di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa bangga dan saya berasa chukup sukachita pada hari ini kerana kita telah mendengar yang Kerajaan Kelantan telah meminta wang perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$350,000 untuk membaiki baka babi di-negeri Kelantan. Jadi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi negeri Kedah barangkali Ahli² Berhormat dalam Dewan ini telah mengetahui dalam negeri Kedah kebanyakan-nya bersawah padi, jadi penduduk² di-sana kebanyakan-nya memelihara lembu dan kerbau, oleh itu saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya datang menyiasat di-Kedah memberi bantuan untuk membaiki baka² lembu dan kerbau, itu-lah saya harap supaya Menteri yang berkenaan datang melawat di-negeri Kedah dalam memperbaiki baka lembu dan kerbau, dengan ini dapat-lah sawah² di-sana bekerja lebeh kuat lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita pandang dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini maka kita dapati negeri² di-sabelah Pantai Timor terutama negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu sangat-lah mundor. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemundoran² itu ada-lah di-sebabkan terutama sa-kali tidak ada satu perusahaan atau pun Industry, kelang² yang terdiri di-Pantai Timor itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian suka-lah saya mengeshorkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya

membuat satu kelang Beer di-sabelah Pantai Timor sana. Maka dengan ada-nya kelang² yang sa-umpama ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali dapat-lah kemajuan yang lebeh tinggi lagi bagi negeri yang sangat mundor sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak berapa bersetuju dengan perchakapan saya ini

Mr. Speaker: Tentu saya tidak bersetuju, dudok-lah. Awak kalau berchakap di-'amkan sahaja, ia-itu mengeshorkan, saya setuju, tetapi jangan-lah di-khaskan, membuat perusahaannya beer dan arak, itu tidak boleh, kerana saya takut awak ada membawa satu tujuan lain.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak boleh, saya tidak-lah berchakap dalam hal itu. Tetapi ada satu lagi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kesihatan dan Pendidikan Musharakat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini ia-lah wakil ra'ayat negeri Kedah, sa-kira-nya di-adakan bahathan hendak berhentikan Loteri Kebajikan Musharakat itu selalu-lah saya melawan supaya di-panjangkan umur-nya lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun ada sa-tengah² negeri tidak berkehendakan bantuan ini tetapi bagi pehak negeri Kedah, terutama kawasan saya sangat-lah menghendaki-nya. Jadi sekarang ini, saya minta-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan mempertimbangan perkara ini. Lagi satu Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Kementerian ini juga, kalau saya tidak silap dalam empat lima bulan yang lepas Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesehatan kita telah pergi melawat ka-Kulim ia-itu melihat Hospital di-Kulim yang kalau di-bandingkan penduduk²-nya sangat banyak dan tidak-lah menchukupi nampak-nya dengan Hospital yang ada sekarang ini. Terutama sa-kali ward T.B. kalau sa-kira-nya ada orang² yang sakit T.B. hendak masuk Hospital, terpaksa-lah mengikut register-nya atau pun dikeluarkan orang sakit lama itu walau pun belum baik lagi. Saya harap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya meluaskan lagi atau membanyakkan lagi ward² ini. Yang kedua berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kehakiman.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Menteri² yang telah biasa pergi melawat di-Kulim maka tentu-lah mereka itu tidak berapa tahu atau pun tidak ketahu² di-mana letak-nya Mahkamah Kulim itu dan tidak kenal Mahkamah Kulim itu. Kerana mahkamah itu asal-nya daripada rumah yang di-dudoki oleh orang. Saya tidak tahu-lah berapa umur-nya, kalau orang naik beramai² tentu-lah roboh. Saya harap-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan itu datang-lah sa-kali melihat dengan mata-nya sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi satu berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kerja Raya. Kementerian Kerja Raya ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selalu Menteri Yang Berhormat itu datang ka-Kulim. Kementerian Kerja Raya yang baharu sekarang ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak ra'ayat Kulim telah merayu supaya membaiki water supply atau pun bekalan ayer di-sana. Maka bekalan ayer yang ada dalam jajahan Kulim sekarang ini sangat² menyedehkan dan kalau tidak salah sa-tahun sudah bagi pehak wakil yang ada di-sini wakil Kulim Bandar Bahru telah berchakap dalam perkara ini. Oleh itu sa-kali lagi saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mengambil perhatian dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sakian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to move, that the proceedings of the House on the Supply (1961) Bill this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Orders 21 (1) and 66 (2) until 5.30 p.m.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the House on the Supply Bill this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Orders 12 (1) and 66 (2) until 5.30 p.m.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1961

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to participate in this debate, I would like to reply to observations made by Honourable Members in respect of the new Ministry of Internal Security.

First, I would like to deal with the observation made by the Honourable Member for Muar Utara, who required that strong police action should be taken next year to suppress criminal offenders, particularly housebreakers and the oily man type. My reply to that is that the Police will continue in 1961 to take strong action against all types of lawbreakers, including housebreakers. The incidents of housebreaking cannot however be reduced unless the public play its part by taking proper precautions: for example, to see that the houses are properly secured at night.

Next, I would reply to the specific observation made by the Honourable Member for Setapak in connection with Senoi Praak. He questions the wisdom of placing Senoi Praak in the new Ministry of Internal Security. I think the reason is fairly obvious. The Senoi Praak's role is in operations against the communist terrorists, and as such is included under Border Security, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Security. I would not, however, condescend to reply to his allegation of the command of Senoi Praak, because I consider that it is a symptom of his pathological hatred of the expatriates.

Now, I would like to reply to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. If I recollect correctly, these are the observations he posed to the House:—

- (1) Why do the Police not allow relatives or friends to see those people arrested under the new legislation;
- (2) Why is it necessary for the Honourable Member to send telegrams to the Minister before the arrested person can be seen; and
- (3) Why should families be put to the expense of hiring a lawyer before they can see their relatives?

Sir, persons arrested under the Internal Security Act are permitted to see their relatives, friends and advocates at the earliest opportunity—of course, having regard to considerations of public security, the efficient carrying out of police investigation and ordinary administrative convenience. It is, I submit, not necessary for Honourable Members of Parliament to send telegrams to me before arrested persons can be seen, and I respectfully suggest that families do not have to hire a lawyer before they can see their relatives. They are allowed to see their relatives as soon as possible as I have stated previously.

Now, Sir, I would like to make some observations on my part in respect of the remarks of the Honourable Member for Ipoh—and I am sure that in this case he also speaks for his Party—that he cannot rejoice at the ending of the Emergency, because there is in this country this legislation for internal security. Sir, because of this, the Honourable Member cannot rejoice with the people of the country in seeing the end of food restriction, which is such a heavy burden to them; because of this, the Honourable Member cannot rejoice with the people of the country because there is no longer any curfew, which prevents many of them from earning a livelihood; and because of this, the Honourable Member cannot rejoice with us at the defeat of militant Communism in this country. So, Sir, it is really a very sad reflection on the attitude of the Honourable Member.

Now, some Honourable Members have referred to the arrests which have recently been made under this new legislation. Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words in this connection. After 12 long years, the Emergency has been declared at an end. Communist terrorism has been eliminated except for its remnants in the border area. Steps are being taken to deal with this danger in the border area in conjunction with the Thai Authority. The greater danger of Communist subversion still remains. The danger from Communism in Malaya, as in other countries of the free world, lies in the declared aim of international Communism to destroy our democratic way of life and to

replace it by Communist rule. The tactics which Communist parties adopt in non-Communist countries are clearly described in a White Paper published as Legislative Council Paper No. 23 of 1959, and from this Paper I quote the following:—

“The function of a Communist Party in a non-Communist country (such as the Federation of Malaya) is to infiltrate, undermine and eventually to overthrow the existing order of Government by subversive, conspiratorial and other unlawful means. It will also be apparent that by virtue of their attachment to Communist ideology, individual members of the Malayan Communist Party owe their loyalty not to the Federation but to the international Communist movement. For these reasons the Malayan Communist Party is a subversive organisation constituting a serious threat to the security of the Federation.”

It is the declared policy of this Government to stamp out this Communist subversion wherever it may be found, and I am glad I am given the honour to do it. (*Applause*). In the same White Paper, No. 23 of 1959, the three main targets of the Communist Party of Malaya have been named. They are: Political Parties, Youth and Labour. The arrest which have recently been made were because of Communist penetration in all three of these targets. Honourable Members have referred, in particular, to arrests of members of political parties. Such arrests were made not because the persons concerned were members of legal political parties, but because, in line with the policy and tactics exposed in the White Paper, they were exploiting their membership and position in the parties to further the aims and policies of the Communist Party of Malaya. It would also be absurd to think that just because a person was a member of a legal political party, he would have immunity from arrests on account of his subversive activities.

Now, Sir, leaders of these political parties must either be conscious or unconscious of this penetration by the Communist Party. If the latter alternative applies, then they should appreciate the removal of this Communist influence from their political organisation. If, on the other hand, they are conscious of penetration by the Communist Party and do not wish to

eradicate it, then it is clear to Honourable Members of this House the stand which those leaders have adopted. (*Applause*). In this country our aim is to practise a democratic form of Government, in such a form of Government criticism is allowed and opportunities for criticism may be and are used by Opposition political parties. But if the Communist Party, which does not tolerate outside criticism, came into power, then our democratic institutions would be abolished and, as we have seen in several countries in Eastern Europe, no opposition to the Communists would be permitted. We do not propose to accept such a situation in this country, and I will do my utmost to see that we shall not be submerged by this menace. (*Applause*)

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of questions were asked about affairs relating to my portfolio. The Honourable Member for Baling mentioned the post office at Baling and stated how the postmaster there is overworked. I am aware of this position, and, in fact, there is provision in 1961 for helping the postmaster by giving him a clerk. Even at present there is a temporary clerk whose service is utilised at the end of each month. The Honourable Member for Kemaman asked me what happened to the bridges which ought to cross the so many rivers that cut across his constituency. I am glad to inform him that contract for one bridge has already been let out and that plans are being drawn up for the other bridges also and in the next two or three months tenders will be called for a number of these.

Berkenaan dengan permintaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun. Saya suka mengatakan tender kerana membuat jambatan Dungun itu akan dikeluarkan lebih kurang dalam dua tiga bulan

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of order, I think it is not in order in this House to read by carrying up the paper.

Mr. Speaker: If you put the paper on the table, it is all right.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am not reading, Sir, I am just looking at it.

Mr. Speaker: You better put it on the table—so long as you put it on the table it is all right.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I have finished it (*Laughter*).

I shall now have to come to the Honourable Member for Bungsar who made certain references at a different meeting. Some time ago when he mentioned my association with the National Land Finance Co-operative Society and brought Radio Malaya into it, I thought it was an unthinking statement and I let it pass. However, he saw fit to lay again on that same point, and he spoke while I was not in this House. He uttered a few rather drastic things and said that I was bluffing the people and so on. I was rather surprised that he should show opposition to a co-operative being formed and to my being the President of a Co-operative.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Will you give way?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: No, Sir, I did not question him. Just as I was saying, this was rather surprising to me, because some time ago, one of the senior members of the Socialist Front, the Member for Dato Kramat, urged on the Government the need for the sponsorship of co-operatives. Now, if the Honourable Member for Bungsar will look up

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a co-operative movement. It is a finance corporation.

Mr. Speaker: You can either interrupt on a point of clarification, or on a point of order. You cannot simply make your remark without first letting me know on what order you want to make the explanation. If it is a point of order, the speaker must sit down; on a point of clarification, it is up to him to give way or not. I think you know that very well, don't you? (*Laughter*). Please proceed.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I am sorry to note that the Honourable Member still says corporation; that he

does not know the meaning of, or the difference between, co-operative and corporation. Now, this is a co-operative, and I think he belongs to the Socialist Front bench and he knows what he is talking about. If he were to look up the *History of Socialism in Southern Asia* by Saul Rose, who is a professor, a man of some erudition, he would see in the first part of the book various references to the co-operative movement. He would note that in 1956, the Second Socialist Conference among its most important recommendations recommended the sponsorship of co-operatives. He would also know that the Labour Party in this country on two different occasions has also stressed the importance of co-operatives. Now, the Alliance Party supports the co-operatives also, but while we support the co-operatives, the backbenchers within our Party do not jump up and say "we are against the co-operatives". However, be that as it may. If the Honourable Member would care to study the history of co-operatives he would know that one person who is important in co-operatives, from whom a number of co-operatives have stemmed, is called Robert Owen. He is also the father of British Socialism. I would like to point out that to him simply to show that he does not know what he is talking about.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. He has got wrong information. Robert Owen was not a socialist; he was an utopian socialist.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: If the Honourable Member would like to have some more reference he should go to Laidler. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Laidler is a well-known authority on the history of socialism, and if he read that book he would again see mention made of Robert Owen. Robert Owen is the father of the co-operative movement and also finds a place in the history of socialism. I am making this reference simply to point out that the Honourable Member from Bungsar pains me very much, pains me very much indeed by the crass ignorance he shows on this fundamental subject.

He mentioned some time ago about fragmentation, and he said that the

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications was fooling the public regarding this by saying that if they were to join this, then they would be able to combat fragmentation. The National Land Finance Co-operative Society is formed for the purpose of getting members to join together and pooling their money together and then, with that money, to buy up estates whenever they can. I did not say that it was a panacea for every evil; I never said that. But I think it is a constructive effort, a constructive effort to solve a difficult situation. In this country, Sir, we have got estate workers who have been living for five generations; for five generations they have lived, but today they still have to eke out their living. I tell them: "Friends, invest \$10 a month for a \$100 share; in 10 months you will get a share. And if 50,000 of you do that you will get \$500,000 every month and you can buy a \$5,000,000 estate within 10 months." Is that constructive, or is that destructive? If as a Minister I am able to use my prestige to help these workers to find a solution for themselves, is it good or is it bad? And yet the Member for Bungsar condemns me for that; he calls me names; and he questions why Radio Malaya is doing this job.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not wish to dwell long on this, but I hope that I could quote for his information a book which was written by a saint 2,000 years ago (*Laughter*). I go back to 2,000 years ago, because if I quote some other book and say this is contemporary procedure, he would say—oh, no, that is something written by some friend of the Minister or the Alliance Government, or some capitalist writer. So I go back to someone called Thiruvalluvar. He lived some 2,000 years ago and he has written a book of 1,300 couplets, all of them maxims, and therein he gives advice on what are, or should be, the work of a Minister. He says there, and with your permission, Sir, I would read

Mr. Speaker: Is that in English?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It is in Tamil, Sir, but I will give translation in English.

Mr. Speaker: I was wondering 2,000 years ago he could not have written in English. (*Laughter*).

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: It says: "Vankan Kudikathal".

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Our Standing Rules and Orders say that only English and Malay shall be the official languages. While I myself do not object, I would give notice, Sir, that if you relax it now, I will ask your permission to quote, perhaps, Chinese at a future date.

Mr. Speaker: Have you got a translation?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Could you read that?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, that is all right. This is verse No. 632. Since the Member for Ipoh has objected to my quoting from that book direct, I shall read the translation, and it says: "Study, resolution, exertion and loving attention to the welfare of the people, and a combination of these factors, these make the qualifications for a minister." Now, Sir, I am doing just that (*Applause*).

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before replying to some of the comments made by some of the Honourable Members concerning the Ministry of Rural Development, I wish to take this golden opportunity of referring the House to the aspects of the Federal revenue for the year 1961—I say "golden" because I have been waiting to speak for the whole of this day.

In the Revenue Estimates, you will find that the Federation Government will be getting revenue, besides other sources, from the following which the P.M.I.P. considers as *haram*. They are malt liquors, locally manufactured liquors, betting, sweep-stakes, lotteries and interest. Honourable Members from the P.M.I.P. spoke at length during the last few days, but the Honourable Member for Bachok in particular did not, at any moment, inform this House that they are not prepared to accept money for Kelantan and Trengganu

from the Federation Government because the money is derived partly from sources which are *haram*. Sir, I am much tempted to speak on this point, because the Honourable Member for Bachok in his speech at Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar, made recently—for his information, he has not up to-date denied the report—has said that the P.M.I.P. Governments of Kelantan and Trengganu will not accept any money derived from liquor and that they are prepared to face any difficulties or losses as long as they can rule the two States in accordance with Islamic principles. In view of what he has said, I think it will not be fair on my part not to draw the P.M.I.P.'s attention to it. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read a paragraph in *Utusan Melayu* dated the 13th July:

“Kerajaan PAS tidak akan menerima wang chukai arak di-dua Negeri itu, kata-nya lagi biar rugi beratus ringgit asalkan PAS akan dapat menjalankan hukuman Tohan yang di-redzai-nya.”

I only hope that the Honourable Member for Bachok did not really mean what he said. If he really meant what he said and would wish to stick to it, I think it would then be fair for the Federation Government to cancel the grants and other payments to the States of Kelantan and Trengganu as provided in Appendix B of the Federal Estimates, 1961. However, Sir, I do not think the two States—Kelantan in particular—are too dogmatic in upholding Islamic principles; otherwise the Kelantan Government will not have, under the Rural Development Plan, asked for a sum of \$357,000 for the improvement of its pig industry with a view to—achieving self-sufficiency in pork in their State and at the same time increasing State revenue.

Sir, the Opposition Members—the Socialist Front Members, in particular—in the course of their speeches lashed out at everything they could, in order to make it appear that the Alliance Government is extravagant and inefficient. They even said that if such a state of affairs would continue, the Alliance Government may topple in no time and that the Socialist Front would be the next Government. I pray God that that will not happen. (*Laughter*).

If it is the aim of the Socialist Front to be the future Government, Honourable Members of the Socialist Front should not have attacked the Alliance Government in the course of the debate. My advice to them is that they should have kept quiet and allowed the Alliance Government to go to the dogs. The fact that they criticised the Alliance Government very very strongly is ample proof and evidence that the Alliance Government is running and is being run on right lines and given the opportunity and chance, I feel sure the Alliance Party can and will turn the country into the “Pearl of the East” wherein its people live in peace and prosperity. (*Applause*). The Alliance's popularity in fact is driving the Socialist Front, the P.P.P. and the P.M.I.P. mad, and they hope by lashing the Government during the debates they would be able to mislead the ra'ayat.

Sir, I would now like to answer the Honourable Member from Setapak. It is most unfortunate, Sir, that he took shelter in this Honourable House to answer my charges against the Socialist Front. I charged that the Socialist Front—not the Party Rakyat—was sabotaging the Rural Development Plan. The Honourable Member from Setapak then charged me to substantiate my charges either inside or outside the Court. Immediately after that I substantiated my charges. In doing so, I made three other charges. These charges unfortunately were not replied to. Days passed by and yesterday at last, under the protection of this House, the replies were made. Since they were made here, I have no alternative, Sir, and I hope you will permit me to reply to the Honourable Member in this House. I think this can best be done by reading the *Straits Times* of November, 18. I would like to show the Honourable Member the headline “Tunku on cheat charges”—I am not trying to read the whole lot as, of course, many more Members would like to speak—and under this heading it is stated as follows:

“In his defence Tunku Hamid said
.....”

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara):
On a point of order, that same Assistant

Minister stopped us from referring to this subject because an appeal was still pending in the same case.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The point of order is that it is *sub judice*—an appeal is pending, Sir.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: On a point of order under S.O. 36 (2), the case has been cleared.

Mr. Speaker: Let me get this clear first (*Laughter*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order under S.O. 36 (2) which reads:

"Reference shall not be made to any matter which is *sub judice* in such a way as might in the opinion of the Chair prejudice the interests of parties thereto".

The matter was tried in the Court at Kuala Lumpur and conviction was issued, and an appeal has been lodged and I say that it is *sub judice*, and any reference to it will open the door to comment on the matter.

Mr. Speaker (to Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): If there is an appeal you cannot refer. You cannot make any comments in this debate under that section.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: As far as I am aware there is no appeal. How can you believe him? (*Laughter*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, again on a point of order for what I say here that an appeal has been lodged. I ask the Chair to believe me rather than that man. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: If an appeal has been lodged, you must not make references to it as it is *sub judice*.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: If an appeal has been lodged, I would not speak. But I am sure an appeal has not been lodged.

Mr. Speaker: An Honourable Member of the Opposition has said that an appeal has been lodged, and therefore you must not mention it. Proceed!

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Sir, you have given them the chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled that out.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Then I cannot reply to the charge made.

Mr. Speaker: You can carry on with another subject.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Sir, without quoting details on this case, since the charge was made against me generally, I think, I might be permitted to speak on it generally too.

Mr. Speaker: But not on that case. Either generally or in detail that cannot be quoted here at all.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Nevertheless, Sir, I am convinced that illegal land development or occupation is now being carried out by certain elements in the country on the instigation of one Honourable Member of this House. Sir, one of my charges is that the Socialist Front, not the Party Rakyat, is against rural development—I deliberately did not use the name "Party Rakyat", because this is similar to Party Rakyat demanding Malay to be the national and official language of our country contrary to the demand of the Socialist Front which wants multi-lingualism.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Honourable Assistant Minister is speaking is irrelevant—Standing Order 36 (1).

Mr. Speaker (to Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): You are not speaking on the Budget debate at all.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: This was mentioned in the course of the debate on the Estimates, so I have to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Under what subject?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Under rural development, land.

Mr. Speaker: To what charges are you going to reply?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: The Honourable Member for Setapak the other day

Mr. Speaker: What did he say?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: He said that I charged him with certain things and then he replied to the charges, and the replies he made are not relevant. Therefore, I am going to give the correct version.

Mr. Speaker: You must be careful how you reply.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Sir, referring to the uncalled-for attack by Enche' Ishak bin Haji Mohamed on the Rural Development Plan, it does not mean that because the Socialist Front is a Socialist Party, it will not sabotage the Rural Development Plan. Even the communist subversive elements are trying their best to sabotage the Rural Development Plan. The communists have failed in their armed struggle, and they are now trying to achieve their original objective by subverting the rural people. If the Rural Development Plan is a success the *ra'ayat* will be contented and happy, and if the people are contented and happy the chances of the communists to subvert the people are very remote. Hence the communist subversive elements are doing their best to spoil the Rural Development Programme. If the Rural Development Programme fails, the *ra'ayat* will become frustrated and disappointed and they will lose hope—and under such conditions the communists and their supporters can easily win over the people. In fact, the success of the Government Rural Development Plan will be the death knell of the communists and their supporters. The reverse is also true and the Socialist Front knows that too well.

In answer to the Honourable Member for Setapak, I would explain that there is no discrimination at all in the composition of the District Rural Development Executive Committee. Members of Parliament and Assemblymen are entitled to become members of the Committee. The Government does not bar any Assemblyman or Member of Parliament from becoming a member of the Committee. To quote an example, Sir, the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara is one of the members of the Nibong Tebal Rural Development Executive Committee. The Government cannot force anyone to be a member of that Committee—the work is purely voluntary. Those who have the interests of the *ra'ayat* could serve on this Committee without waiting for the Honourable Member for Setapak to raise this point in this House. Some of the Members of the Socialist Front are not yet members of this Committee and it goes to show how sincere they are in

their claim to champion the cause of the *ra'ayat*. If one is really keen to serve the *ra'ayat*, one need not have to wait so long. He should have gone to the District Officer of his district and offer his services, and the District Officer is bound to take him on the Committee and he would have become a member of that Committee long ago. If this is not done, the Government cannot be blamed.

Regarding fragmentation on which two Members of the Socialist Front spoke, I wish to emphasise that the Government is not treating the problem lightly. Pending completion of the Committee's report on fragmentation, the Government neither encourages nor discourages fragmentation. It is hoped that the report will be completed early so that proper steps can be taken to remedy the situation.

Regarding land alienation, it is the policy of the Government to give land only to Federal Citizens who are landless and those who have insufficient land.

In answer to my Honourable friend the Member for Kemaman regarding mining in Malay Reservations and Malay participation in the mining industry, I wish to inform the House that Government has agreed in principle to assist Malays to participate in mining, especially mining in Malay Reservations. In respect of mining in Malay Reservations, prospecting will be carried out by the Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit at Government's expense and on a programme to be determined by the Minister; State Governments will then select areas for which they will encourage applications for prospecting licences and mining land by Malay individuals, companies or co-operative societies only. In addition to all this, the Government will train Malays for participation in the mining industry. I hope with this agreement in principle the Malays in future can participate in the mining industry. It is also hoped that more land will be mined and there will be an increase of output of tin in the Federation.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information from the Chair, I would like to know whether it is the intention to permit anybody else other than

Ministers to speak. The information will save us the trouble of getting up and sitting down.

Mr. Speaker: The time is limited and we have only two hours odd left. It is only fair that an opportunity should be given to the Ministers to reply to the debate, as is the usual practice, and I do not see how I can allow any more Honourable Members to speak this afternoon. I can allow Honourable Members who would like to speak on a point of information or clarification—that I can allow. As the time is now limited to half-past-five this afternoon, and as several Ministers are going to speak besides the original Mover, I do not see how I can allow any more Honourable Members to speak on this debate.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa membahaskan Anggaran Belanjawan ini beberapa perkara telah di-hadapkan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran dan saya akan menjawab-nya satu persatu-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan telah pun bertanya bagaimana-kah kedudukan sekolah² yang separoh daripada darjah²-nya mendapat bantuan penoh dan separoh lagi yang tidak mendapat bantuan langsung; sama ada murid² dalam sekolah² itu dapat menggunakan sekolah² tersebut yang telah di-dirikan dengan wang-nya daripada kutipan orang ramai, akan tetapi bangunan sekolah itu telah di-dirikan di-atas tanah Kerajaan. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu Kerajaan tidak-lah menggalakkan sekolah² yang semacham itu, akan tetapi perkara ini boleh di-selesaikan dengan sekolah² yang semacham itu mengadakan dua bahagian di-bawah 2 ketua bagi sa-sabuah sekolah, ia-itu satu bahagian bagi darjah² yang mendapat bantuan penoh dan lagi satu bahagian bagi darjah² yang tidak mendapat bantuan penoh. Dan darjah² yang tidak mendapat bantuan penoh ini boleh-lah di-benarkan menggunakan bangunan itu di-sebelah petang-nya dengan syarat juga guru² yang mengajar di-dalam sekolah yang mempunyai bantuan penoh

itu tidak-lah di-gunakan pada masa itu juga untuk mengajar sa-bahagian daripada pelajaran di-sekolah itu.

Wakil dari Ipoh telah menhadangkan supaya satu Jawatan-Kuasa Menyemak Semula Dasar Pelajaran yang telah di-keluarkan, ia-itu, Dasar Pelajaran Menyemak Semula Jawatan-Kuasa Rahman Talib itu di-adakan. Berhubung dengan perkara ini saya suka menyatakan di-sini bahawa sanya Penyata Rahman Talib itu telah pun di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini beberapa bulan yang sudah dan telah pun di-terima oleh Dewan ini di-atas dasar-nya, kechuali hanya ada satu parti sahaja ia-itu Parti P.P.P. yang membangkang terus tidak mahu di-terima dasar pelajaran ini. Lain² parti yang saya tahu ada menerima dan bersetuju dasar-nya, jikalau tidak kesemua-nya, daripada parti pembangkang, maka ada-lah bersetuju di-atas beberapa perkara dan bagi pehak Parti Perikatan telah pun bersetuju dengan sepenoh²-nya. Maka ini berma'ana bilangan yang terbesar sekali bagi penduduk negeri ini telah pun menerima penyata itu dan tidak ada sebab-nya untuk di-kaji semula.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bungsar telah mengatakan bahawasa-nya degree science yang di-keluarkan dari University of Malaya ada-lah di-pandang rendah daripada degree² yang di-dapati dari university² seberang laut. Saya suka menyatakan dengan tegas-nya di-sini bahawasa-nya perkara ini tidak betol. Degree science yang di-keluarkan oleh University of Malaya ada-lah satu taraf yang boleh di-katakan tidak kurang daripada degree di-mana² university di-seluruh dunia ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak telah bertanya apa-kah sebab-nya begitu ramai pegawai² expatriate yang maseh ada lagi di-dalam Kementerian Pelajaran umum-nya dalam pentadbiran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Perkara ini telah pun di-jawab oleh Perdana Menteri pada umum-nya pada pagi² tadi dan di-sini bagi pehak Kementerian Pelajaran saya suka menyatakan bahawasa-nya selain daripada apa yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri tadi kedudukan dalam Kementerian Pelajaran pada masa sekarang ada 106 jawatan Division I

dan dalam 106 itu hanya 17 sahaja yang di-pegang oleh expatriate. Dalam Teacher Training Institutes atau Maktab² Perguruan dalam negeri ini yang mana ada 257 jawatan Division I. Dalam 257 ini hanya 15 sahaja yang di-pegang oleh expatriate. Dalam Technical College ada 21 Division I dan hanya 3 di-pegang oleh expatriate. Di-sini nampak-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawasa-nya tudohan² yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Setapak itu tidak-lah pada asas-nya boleh di-terima sama sekali.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Dungun telah menarek perhatian berkenaan mustahak-nya di-adakan Sekolah Urusan Rumah tangga atau Domestic Science. Di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian wakil itu dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini bahawasa-nya mengikut Rancangan Pembangunan bagi Lima Tahun Yang Kedua beberapa Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong di-mana ada latehan² berkaitan dengan urusan rumah tangga akan di-dirikan dan mengikut Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua sa-banyak 15 Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong untok murid² perempuan sahaja akan di-dirikan kira-nya kelulusan kewangan di-benarkan oleh Menteri Kewangan. Semua-nya itu ada dalam rancangan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, mengikut chadangan² yang ada terkandung dalam Penyata Rahman Talib, kita akan, sa-kira-nya keadaan kewangan mengizinkan, akan mendirikan Sekolah² Lanjutan (Post Primary Schools) bagi anak² yang tidak dapat meneruskan pelajaran mereka itu daripada sekolah rendah ka-sekolah menengah akedemik, dan Sekolah Lanjutan ini termasuk-lah murid² yang daripada bilangan anak² perempuan. Dalam Sekolah Lanjutan ini, satu daripada pelajaran-nya bagi murid² perempuan ia-lah didikan rumah tangga (house craft). Dengan ini, tidak bermana satu bilangan yang kecil daripada anak² perempuan itu yang dapat pelajaran didikan rumah tangga bahkan keseluruh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingat tidak ada apa² lagi perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang saya hendak jawab, sa-lain daripada apa yang telah saya terangkan tadi.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in dealing with the points raised by some members in the Opposition relating to the Ministry of the Interior, first I would like to deal with the Honourable Member for Bungsar, who is not here just now—probably he is not interested in Government replies. The Honourable Member queried why no financial provision was made for the K.L. Municipality in the current estimates. I must explain that in the past the K.L. Municipality Estimates have never appeared in the Federal Estimates, and this position will not be altered by future changes of responsibility, in other words, the Municipal Authority will continue to produce its own estimates.

Then coming to the Honourable Member for Setapak, who referred to the question of future policy with regard to the Aborigines, Sir, I propose to deal with this question more at length in introducing the estimates of this particular department: but I might say briefly that the long-term policy is gradually to absorb these people into the national community. This is a very long-term operation and many years will probably elapse before it can be achieved. With regard to the allocations of funds to certain States with small Aborigine populations, I should explain that the needs of Malacca and Trengganu are met from funds at the disposal of the Federal Headquarters Office while the needs of Kedah are supplied from the Perak allocation.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh referred to local government elections which will be held soon, after 31st March, 1961. My Ministry has been in correspondence with the State Governments on this particular matter. Model orders to be made under Section 5 of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, have been sent to them for their consideration. I have every reason to believe that the necessary orders will be passed by the State authorities in due time for the resumption of elections.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun yang telah mengatakan bahawa rumah² murah yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu kebanyakan-nya atau pun ada di-beri kepada orang yang kaya atau pun orang

yang ada berwang, saya suka minta kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menghantar kenyataan yang sa-benar-nya kapada saya, jikalau sa-kira-nya berlaku supaya perkara itu dapat di-selideki. Tetapi saya suka menyatakan kapada Dewan ini bahawa pentadbiran berkenaan dengan rumah murah ada-lah di-buat daripada wang Kerajaan Persekutuan, tetapi tanggung jawab berkenaan dengan memberi rumah atau pun menguntukkan rumah² ini ada-lah tanggungan Kerajaan Tempatan atau Municipal Council atau Town Council yang menjalankan rancangan pembangunan rumah² murah ini.

Now, Sir, I turn to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor regarding the new issue of identity cards. As Honourable Members will appreciate, this is a complex operation, and in the initial stages it is inevitable that some difficulties should be encountered. I can, however, assure the House that Government will do all in its power to reduce such difficulties to a minimum and it was for this reason that a special Enquiry Section was set up in the Registration Department and answers to queries have been broadcast. The Honourable Member will not expect me to deal with the individual cases to which he referred, but if he would let me have details of them—he is not here just now—then these will be examined to see what can be done. I fully appreciate the problem regarding the issue of identity cards to children in the 12 to 17 age group and I am examining to see if it is possible to make matters easier.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like now to make a few remarks on the points raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar and the Honourable Member for Ipoh—who are not here at the moment—especially the latter, regarding the freedom of the Press.

Sir, I wish to state categorically, as has been stated in this House before, that the Press in this country is free. The very fact that the Press is able to publish the articles to which the Honourable Member from Ipoh made reference is in itself ample evidence that the Press is free. And Honourable Members have only to look round at the Press in certain

other countries and make a comparison, to see for themselves whether the Press in this country is free or not.

But, Sir, liberty does not include licence. The right of liberty implies the corresponding duty of responsibility. The Opposition itself accepts this. Moreover, some of the sources which complain about alleged interference with the freedom of the Press are the sources who have requested the Government to take steps to ban “yellow culture”. How can they have it both ways? What they mean—and what freedom of the Press would mean if they got into power—would be liberty for what they liked and no liberty for what they did *not* like. (*Applause*).

It is a matter in some ways for regret that much of the daily reading matter—newspapers, magazines, and books—of the people of this country is produced outside this country. It is produced by persons who are not citizens of this country and whose loyalties *ipso facto* lie elsewhere, and who may be subject to alien pressures against which we cannot directly protect them. Sir, such people are *not* free to sabotage the building of a happy, united, free and prosperous Malayan nation, or sit on the fence about it. They are *not* free to cause disaffection between different classes of the community. The Press is *not* free to perpetuate ties of loyalty (or emotional ties of interest and affection which are indistinguishable from loyalty) to countries from which the ancestors of some of our citizens have come. Nor are foreigners who are trying to stir up mud for their own purposes free to do so to the detriment of our national interest.

Sir, the Government has been given powers by this Parliament to deal with threats to our security, and I must make it clear that Government will not hesitate to use these powers as and when necessary. Apart from this, the Press is free from interference and restraint.

Now, Sir, I do not propose to go into detail. The Honourable Member for Ipoh mentioned what he called the “seizure” of the Nanyang Siang Pao on the 17th of October. It is necessary to look at this in perspective. One issue of this imported publication was delayed

for several hours for scrutiny and was then released. I am not prepared to go into the reasons which led to the regrettable necessity to do this. I wish instead to point out that this incident—by its extreme rarity amounting to uniqueness and the publicity to which its unusualness gave rise—is itself the best evidence that could be brought of the absence of interference with newspaper freedom.

I am sorry, Sir, that the Honourable Member from Bungsar is not here, but I would like to refer to the remarks which he made, and I would suggest that one of the best ways he could fight for the freedom of the Press is for him to ensure that certain members of his own party—and that, of course, also goes to the Honourable Member for Damansara who is here to listen—respect the responsibility which freedom of the Press entails. Sir, I have here a book issued by a branch of his party—a song book—containing songs for community singing at party meetings. One song in the book is called “We are the students of Lu Shen”. And who is Lu Shen? Lu Shen is a notorious Chinese communist writer. Apparently the song which is most popular of all is the song called “A cold night in a foreign country”. Sir, need I say more! *(Applause)*.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has raised the question of inadequate and inferior Court buildings, and he cited the case of Tanjong Malim where he says the Court has had to rise when it rains. I am inquiring into that particular case and will see what can be done.

As to his general comments and the comments of the Honourable Member for Kulim on Court buildings, I can only say that they have facts on their side. Many of the buildings are in a dilapidated condition and require replacements. There are three at present either under construction or are about to be commenced, but land problems with the States have held us up slightly. We must await the full Development Estimates later this year. My Ministry has made a number of bids to improve the Court houses or to replace them.

These bids are under Treasury examination at present. In the meantime, the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Member for Kulim, like myself, will have to be patient and emulate Mr. Micawber, who always hopes for something better to turn up. *(Laughter)*. I am nevertheless grateful to them for raising the point and hope that something good may turn out.

As to staff, clerks and interpreters, there is little point in creating established vacancies if there are no officers to place in them. My Ministry is, of course, continuously examining the position, and I think that the present staff can cope at most times, although at times there is bound to be a little congestion during rush hours. We do not want to have an inflated staff which is costly in taxpayers' money.

As to the equipment, we have asked this House to give us more funds for 1961.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan ini dengan menjawab segala hujah² dan serangan² yang telah di-berikan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada golongan puak pembangkang tadi. Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh, dalam ucapan-nya di-antara lain telah menyebutkan satu perkara yang memang menjadi satu perkara yang sangat² di-gemari oleh ahli² pembangkang dan juga oleh sa-tengah² orang surat khabar ia-itu berkenaan dengan “kebebasan akhbar”.

Rakan saya yang berchakap terlebih dahulu daripada saya tadi telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan “kebebasan akhbar” di-mana patut dia bermula dan di-mana patut dia berhenti. Tiap² sa-orang mengetahui ia-itu tidak ada sa-barang yang di-katakan “absolute freedom” atau pun kebebasan mutlak, bermaharaja lela. Sa-perkara yang saya ingin hendak sebutkan, berhubung dengan soal kebebasan akhbar itu, ia-itu sa-bagai hendak memberi ingat kepada wakil daripada Ipoh dan orang² yang sefaham dengan-nya; kerana beliau telah menyatakan dalam ucapan-nya itu bahawa Kerajaan telah chuba hendak menekan kebebasan akhbar daripada

menyiarkan ulasan² berkenaan dengan dasar Pelajaran Rahman Talib. Jadi di-sini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang telah di-katakan sa-bentar tadi bahawa kebebasan akhbar ada-lah terjamin dalam negeri ini, terjamin dalam Perlembagaan negeri ini. Tetapi di-sini saya hendak mengingatkan kepada wakil daripada Ipoh, sa-kali pun ia tidak ada di-sini dan juga orang² yang saperti-nya bahawa sungguh pun kebebasan itu di-jamin, hendak-lah tiap² sa-orang sedar dan faham baik² bahawa Kerajaan tidak akan berdiam diri dan berpelok tuboh memandangkan sa-buah akhbar atau pun sa-suatu siaran dalam negeri ini hendak menggunakan kebebasan-nya untuk menghanchorkan perpaduan ra'ayat dan keamanan dan keselamatan yang ada dalam negeri ini. (*Ketawa*). Ini saya memberi ingat dan memberi amaran kepada wakil dari Ipoh dan kepada wakil surat² khabar supaya mengambil ingatan yang penoh berkenaan dengan ini, ia-itu kita tidak akan membiarkan kebebasan itu digunakan untuk memecah-belahkan perpaduan ra'ayat dalam negeri ini dengan melalui dasar Pelajaran yang tidak ada dasar yang lebeh baik daripada-nya, yang telah pun di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini baharu² ini.

Juga wakil daripada Ipoh telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan hal Penyata Pelajaran Rahman Talib, beliau mendesak Kerajaan supaya di-adakan lagi sa-buah Jawatan Kuasa untuk menyemak balek Penyata Pelajaran itu supaya dapat di-bentuk satu dasar pelajaran yang boleh di-terima oleh semua orang. Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami perchaya bahawa dasar pelajaran yang telah Kerajaan bentangkan dalam Dewan ini dan telah di-terima oleh Dewan ini, itu-lah satu dasar pelajaran yang sesuai dalam sa-buah negeri saperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dan kalau kita berganjak dan keluar dari dasar yang telah di-tetapkan itu maka kita sengahaja menempah kerosakan dan kehanchoran bagi negeri kita ini sendiri.

Di-sini juga saya hendak memberi ingat kepada wakil dari Ipoh ia-itu dia dan kawan² di-belakang-nya yang mempunyai faham yang sa-umpama-nya tidak akan berasa puas hati sa-kali pun kita menerima dasar multi-lingualism,

kerana orang² ini saya nampak mempunyai maksud dan tujuan yang lebeh besar dan lebeh jauh daripada itu ia-itu hendak menjadikan Tanah Melayu ini sa-penggal daripada negeri yang di-ta'alok oleh kuasa asing.

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan, mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat Yang Berhormat tidak boleh memberi burok sangka atas sa-saorang yang mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan ini. You are not allowed, out of order to impute improper motive against any individual in this House. Proceed.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soal dasar pelajaran ini saya tidak bermaksud hendak meletakkan satu tujuan burok pada kenyataan sa-saorang yang ada dalam Dewan ini. Saya mengambil fahaman bahawa chadangan-nya supaya dasar pelajaran itu di-semak balek ia-lah supaya mengachau-bilaukan negeri ini.

Lagi satu perkara yang sangat gemar di-ulang² oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh ia-lah soal menjadikan Radio Malaya satu jabatan perbadanan. Bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh sangat suka mengulang² soal menjadikan Jabatan Radio Malaya itu sa-buah perbadanan maka bagitu-lah juga saya suka mengulang lagi dan akan mengulang bila perkara itu di-ulang, ia-itu Kerajaan tetap akan memegang kuasa atas Radio Malaya untuk digunakan bukan bagi kepentingan parti tetapi bagi kepentingan kemajuan, kepentingan negara, kepentingan bangsa dan bukan kepentingan sa-golongan yang kechil. Saya fikir pegawai² yang bekerja dalam Radio Malaya pada hari ini chukup puas hati dan seronok dan tidak berasa tertindeh kerana mereka perchaya bahawa mereka menjalankan kerja dan tugas bukan untuk Perikatan tetapi untuk bangsa dan negara. Oleh sebab itu mereka tentu berpuas hati terutama sa-kali kerana mereka memandang diri sebagai pegawai² yang menjalankan satu tugas yang besar ia-itu hendak membena, hendak membentuk satu bangsa melalui media yang sangat penting dalam dunia ini ia-itu Radio. Jadi di-sini saya hendak memberi tahu dan saya minta angin menyampaikan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh

kalau surat khabar tidak mahu menyampaikan kepada dia, ia-itu Jabatan Radio ini akan kekal menjadi Jabatan Kerajaan dan itu-lah dasar dan polisi berkenaan dengan Jabatan Radio ini; kerana sangat² merbahaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika di-biarkan satu alat yang penting ini di-gunakan atau pun diserahkan kepada satu tangan yang kita tidak tahu kemana hendak di-bawa-nya.

Lagi sa-perkara berkenaan soal Radio ini ia-lah perkara berkenaan dengan salah sebutan yang biasa di-buat oleh Juru² Hebah itu, di-sini saya tidak-lah hendak membuat ulasan yang panjang berkenaan dengan hal ini kerana ini berlaku di-mana² ia-itu sa-saorang itu tersasul.

Lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak yang juga tidak ada dalam Dewan ini telah menyebut dalam ucapan-nya bahawa kata-nya Jabatan Penerangan ada mengeluarkan buku yang dahulu dia ada satu naskhah buku itu dan sekarang tidak ada lagi, kata-nya dalam buku itu menyatakan bahawa gerakan subversive bukan hanya sekarang meresap dalam parti² pembangkang tetapi dalam parti Kerajaan juga—parti U.M.N.O.-M.C.A.-M.I.C. Jadi di-sini saya ingin hendak menegaskan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak ia-itu perchaya-lah bahawa dalam Perikatan U.M.N.O.-M.C.A.-M.I.C. tidak-lah ada di-seludop masok dan di-resap oleh anasir² subversive itu kerana pagar-nya kokoh, kawalan dan jagaan kita chukup kokoh dan kuat. Tetapi kalau ada parti² yang pagar-nya burok, itu sahaja yang dapat di-tembus oleh anasir subversive dan memang kita nampak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkembangan siasah negeri ini bagaimana Socialist Front atau parti yang menjadi anggota yang kuat dalam Socialist Front ini sentiasa menyokong sa-barang perkara yang menentang polisi dan dasar Kerajaan negeri ini. Kalau perlu kita boleh mengulas balek akan chadangan² yang biasa mereka keluarkan.

Mr. Speaker: Tidak perlu.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi satu perkara yang saya suka hendak sebutkan dalam ulasan saya yang ringkas ini ia-itu ucapan Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Besut. Bila

saya mendengar Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut berchapak tadi saya tidak tahu ada-kah kita ini berbathath berkenaan dengan belanjawan atau berkenaan dengan taseuf dan tarikat. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, waktu mengulas berkenaan budget dia berchapak banyak berkenaan dengan jiwa dan semangat. Jadi saya tidak tahu apa yang dimaksudkan-nya dengan jiwa dan semangat itu, saya kebingongan mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut tadi.

Mr. Speaker: Saya tidak bingung.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benarnya kita tak dapat hendak mengikut apa-kah jiwa dan apa-kah kehendak dan kemahuan yang di-tuntut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu. Ra'ayat negeri ini berkehendakkan tanah, kita telah mempunyai Buku Merah dan Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar dalam mana telah tersedia di-susun chara²-nya bagaimana kita hendak meluaskan kema'moran dan kehendak² bagi orang² yang tidak mempunyai tanah. Bagitu juga kalau kita mengkaji Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar betul² maka kita akan dapati bahawa tidak ada satu pun kehendak ra'ayat yang tidak ada dalam Ranchangan Luar Bandar itu, apa sahaja kemahuan ra'ayat, apa sahaja yang teringat oleh ra'ayat yang patut di-buat oleh Kerajaan maka semua-nya itu ada dalam Buku Merah telah di-terangkan dengan sa-jelas²-nya chara hendak membuat-nya dan wang peruntokan kerana ranchangan itu akan di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini dalam masa beberapa bulan yang akan datang. Pendek kata apa sahaja problem ra'ayat maka semua-nya kita telah beri jawapan dengan ada-nya Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Ranchangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah menjadi satu jawapan daripada Kerajaan kepada semua masaalah ra'ayat yang di-kampong².

Tetapi walau bagaimana pun ada-lah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini telah di-buat dengan penelitian yang bagitu lama di-samping penyelidekan dan penyiasatan yang dalam maka bagitu-lah keadaan-nya

Ranchangan Luar Bandar yang merupakan sabagai jawapan kepada semua masaalah dalam kampong dan bagitu juga tidak ada dalam dasar Kerajaan yang terkandung dalam ranchangan luar bandar ini yang hendak merosakkan semangat ra'ayat negeri ini saperti mana yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Besut itu, oleh sebab itu saya dengan tegas mengatakan bahawa saya bingung hendak mengikutinya dan tidak dapat memahami semangat dan jiwa yang di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya itu—kalau ada siapa² yang hendak bengkok, bengkok-lah:

Mr. Speaker: Perkataan bengkok tak payah di-jawab (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tak hendak berchakap banyak dalam perkara ini untuk memberi peluang kepada rakan² saya yang lain.

Sitting suspended at 4.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.20 p.m.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap dengan rengkas sahaja. Yang pertama, saya menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah memberi pandangan² yang baik. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara telah memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan jambatan atau jalan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan hendak di-kenakan bayaran kepada kereta yang lalu lintas. Perkara ini saya akan bawa kepada pehak Kerajaan. Dan bagitu juga pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan berkenaan dengan derebar lori yang membawa bijeh daripada Ipoh ka-Prai itu terlalu laju. Yang sa-benarnya, saya sendiri telah berjumpa dengan taukeh²-nya dan minta kerjasama daripada mereka. Tetapi saya suka terangkan berkenaan dengan lori atau lori² yang laju ini ada-lah dalam kawalan pehak polis, dan saya akan berunding dengan Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri supaya dapat di-ambil tindakan yang chepat. Berkenaan dengan Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Jelebu-Jempol dan Baling membawa pandangan berkenaan dengan kereta² sewa. Saya suka

menerangkan ia-itu mengikut undang² baharu yang telah pun menubuhkan Lembaga Pelesenan Pusat (Central Licensing Board) yang mengandongi 4 orang ahli yang di-lantek oleh saya, dan pengerusi-nya ia-lah Pesuruhjaya Pengangkutan Raya (Commissioner of Transport).

Berkenaan dengan Lembaga Lesen di-Negeri² sampai hari ini belum dapat di-tubuhkan ia-lah kerana tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan hendak tubuhkan dengan Pegawai serentak di-dalam 9 kawasan² itu. Sungguh pun tidak ada Lembaga Lesen itu, Pendaftaran kereta² kawasan telah di-beri kuasa sa-lama ini untuk menimbangkan segala permohonan di-mana tempat yang akan di-untokkan kereta² sewa jika ada permohonan yang sampai 2 tahun tidak di-layan, saya fikir itu tidak betul. Saya harap kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu terus berbuhong kepada saya dan saya akan ambil tindakan. Saya fikir tidak ada apa² perkara lagi yang saya hendak jawab, dan saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat berhubong-lah kepada saya jika sa-kira-nya ada perkara yang penting, dan saya menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah memberi kerjasama-nya.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to a number of points raised by the Honourable Members of the Opposition, but before doing so, I must pass a comment that I notice that Benches in the Opposition are almost empty, and I must say that in parliamentary democracy, if Members of the Opposition have the courage to criticise the Government, they should also have the courtesy to listen to the reply. (*Applause*). A number of Honourable Members from the Opposition commented on the defence matters, and I must say they all make poor soldiers—having fired the shots, they all ran away. (*Applause*).

Sir, a few Members of the Opposition commented on the creation of this new Ministry of Internal Security. I should like, Sir, to repudiate the allegation, the unwarranted and very mischievous allegation, that this Ministry was created in order to give a job to the Minister. Sir, there are more Ministries than

there are Ministers in the Cabinet. That is why some Ministers have to look after more than one Ministry. The creation of this new Ministry of Internal Security is really a re-arrangement of responsibility and it is not a new decision. This matter has been in consideration for some time. Sir, it is not normal in any democratic Government for internal security to be under Defence. It is not normal for the Police to be the responsibility of the Minister of Defence. This arrangement was found convenient during the Emergency, because during the Emergency there must necessarily be co-ordination between the military and the Police, but with the ending of the Emergency it was thought that the time was opportune for Internal Security Division of the Ministry of Defence to be split and a new Ministry of Internal Security created. Sir, this matter of internal security is of vital importance to this country, and, as has been said, this Government is determined to eradicate the remnants of the Communist terrorism and also to counteract communist subversion in this country. I think this House should note with pleasure that this very important task is now entrusted in the able hands of my colleague, the Minister of Internal Security. (*Applause*).

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has raised the question of the presence of foreign troops in Malaya. He said that the presence of foreign troops in Malaya would place Malaya in the forefront of any war. To my mind, the presence of foreign troops in any country does not necessarily make that country the front line of any war. I do not know if there are foreign troops in India now, but India had certainly found herself in the front line of a war. I have also explained many times to this House that the Defence Treaty is certainly not inconsistent with our independence. It is only a treaty for mutual defence and it can be reviewed at any time. Under the Treaty the British Government is only allowed to station troops here, but the use of the troops must be subject to consultation with this Government.

Sir, I have also explained that we have a very small Armed Force and it will not be possible for this Government to

increase the number of its Armed Force without incurring heavy expenditure. I have also said, Sir, that to maintain one soldier would cost \$4,000 a year and if we were to increase our Armed Force substantially it will mean a big slice on our Budget and it will mean that expenditure on other important matters such as rural development, health and education would have to be curtailed.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh also referred to the physical standards required for the Federation Regiment. Here, Sir, I think he is a little bit out of date. On the 1st January, 1960, the Federation Regiment was amalgamated with the Federation Armoured Car Regiment to form the Federation Reconnaissance Corps, *Askar Peninjau Persekutuan*—that is the present name of this Regiment. The present standards for the Corps require that a recruit should have a minimum height of 5' 2" and a minimum weight of 105 pounds. I cannot believe that these requirements are excessive, and we certainly are not short of suitable candidates—the Honourable Member himself would seem to meet these requirements by a very wide margin indeed (*Laughter*); he would, however, fail to qualify due to faulty eye-sight, or he would have seen that the Federation Reconnaissance Corps does take part in ceremonial functions not only in parade but also in particular it has the privilege and honour of providing the Sovereign's Escort for His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar referred to the continued need for Commonwealth Forces in the Federation of Malaya, when the Federation could afford to send a Force to Congo. I must mention here that the Force in the Congo represents less than five per cent of our Armed Force and is considerably smaller than the Commonwealth Forces still contributing to the operation in the border area in this country.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar also suggested that the Armed Force could be fully Malayanised by sending parties of officers to visit military centres in other countries. Not only are such visits paid but, in fact, many officers of the Federation Army are given training overseas—in the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and Canada.

Now, Sir, of necessity such training must be restricted to Commonwealth countries because other countries do not use similar arms, and also because visits should be made only to countries whose military methods, equipment and administration are similar to those of the Federation. I must also point out that this training takes both time and money, and it is my view that visits to military installations in other countries would be of not much benefit and I think, will not substitute for this training. My Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Health, has visited many hospitals in the Federation, but I do not think that he can claim to be a doctor from information received from hospitals; no doubt he would very much like to operate on the Honourable Member for Bungsar for appendicitis, but I doubt whether the Honourable Member would appreciate it.

Sir, the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Rural Development has replied to a number of comments made on the Ministry of Rural Development. There are, however, two matters which I would like to mention here. Firstly, I think that the Honourable Member for Setapak has rather misquoted a remark I made about the Socialist Front in Johore. What I actually said was this, "that if the report in the press was true and if members of the Socialist Front are socialists as they say they are, then they will be the last persons to obstruct the implementation of the Rural Development Plan."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan pandangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada mengatakan bahawa ranchangan² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan itu tidak memada² melainkan hendak-lah di-adakan latehan semangat, latehan jiwa, latehan initiative, latehan kerja dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya suka menerangkan bahawa pada masa melancharkan ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu saya sendiri telah menerangkan bahawa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini tidak akan mendapat kejayaan yang sa-penohnya melainkan ra'ayat ada memberi kerja-sama yang penoh dan saya telah

menerangkan juga bagi perengkat yang pertama mustahak-lah Kerajaan menjalankan ranchangan-nya. Saya perchaya jikalau Kerajaan tidak mengeluarkan ranchangan ini lebeh dahulu, berkehendakkan ra'ayat mengeluarkan tenaga dan usaha-nya, saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari pehak pembangkang terutama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tentu-lah mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan ini tidak menjalankan tugas²-nya, tidak menjalankan janji²-nya dan berkehendakkan ra'ayat membuat pekerjaan lebeh dahulu. Jadi dengan sebab itu hendak-lah Kerajaan mengadakan asas rangka yang kuat sabelum di-kehendaki ra'ayat jelata mengisi rangka itu dengan sempurna dan dengan chara ini dapat-lah kita mengadakan suatu ranchangan kemajuan yang sa-benar-nya bagi memberi puas hati kapada ra'ayat. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan bukan-lah hendak mengadakan masharakat yang baharu atau pun hendak membawa masharakat luar masok ka-negeri ini, bahkan hendak membena dan memperbaiki semangat yang ada pada penduduk² luar bandar, hendak memperbaiki masharakat yang ada sekarang ini supaya kita dapat mendirikan satu bangsa yang kuat, bersemangat dan bertenaga dan boleh menjaga keselamatan negeri kita ini dengan sempurna. Jadi ini-lah dia-nya tujuan Kerajaan yang sa-benar²-nya dan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang sa-benar-nya telah pun dijalankan oleh Kerajaan dan saya berharap pada awal tahun hadapan akan dapat melancharkan tingkatan yang kedua dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. (*Tepok*).

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to many Budget debates in this House, and I must say that the one which is now drawing to a close is, in my view, the most interesting to which I have had the pleasure and privilege of listening. The reason why I say so is that, throughout the three days we have allotted for the purpose, so very little has been devoted to Departments which come within my portfolio. I am, therefore, drawn irresistibly to the rather satisfying conclusion that this

Budget has the approval of the entire House, including the Members of the Socialist Front.

The Honourable Member for Bachok queried the need for the insertion of Controlling Officers in the Expenditure Estimates. I tried to explain in my original speech that there was nothing very mysterious about this insertion, and neither was it an attempt to "pass the buck," if I may use a colloquialism, to the civil servants. In fact, I made it quite clear in my speech that—I am quoting from my speech—"Ministers are also responsible to Parliament for the general administrative efficiency of the Departments within their portfolio." The main reason for specifying the Controlling Officers is to delineate more precisely the areas of responsibility not only between the respective civil servants but also between the civil servants on the one hand and the Minister on the other.

It was also asked why the lack of staff in the Department of Inland Revenue should hold up our income tax evasion drive. The reason is simple. Although at the moment we are not finding very great difficulty in recruiting entrants into the ranks of the Department of Inland Revenue, it must be remembered that tax evasion is a highly specialised job requiring many years of experience, and to build up a really effective tax investigation unit, you need not only a highly specialised staff but also staff with long experience—and they are not easy to get. You certainly cannot get them from amongst the ranks of the new recruits in the Department. We are, of course, trying very hard to build up this investigation unit, and I hope by the time the next Budget comes along, and assuming that I am not out of this job by then, to report better progress next year.

I am also asked why it was necessary to employ the Crown Agents. I should add that in the first place the Crown Agents, for all their faults, have a very large organisation and they are well equipped with a tremendous reservoir of technical, financial, administrative and other skills, but I agree that the system should be looked into. The Commission of Enquiry which we have set up will look into the question of

whether it is still necessary to employ the Crown Agents and, if so, in what manner. But I have no doubt that we shall have at least to continue to employ them in some respects at least in the coming years, because our requirements are so huge that unless we ourselves are prepared to station expensive staff all over the world, it would not really be possible, young as we are and understaffed as we are, to satisfy our requirements at the various Embassies which we now have. We do not have very many foreign Missions, and it will not be easy to satisfy our requirements unless we are prepared to augment our staff—and we are very short of staff now. However, I should like to add that we do not employ the Crown Agents, we do not ask the Crown Agents, to buy goods for us when those goods are more expensive. The principle of the Government has always been to buy from the cheapest market provided the quality is right, and that principle is adopted even in regard to its transactions with the Crown Agents.

The Honourable Member for Bachok also accused the Government of misleading the people of this country with regard to the implementation of the Education Review Committee's Report, and I believe the same charge was levelled against us by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Nowhere in my speech, or in my previous speeches, have I ever said that it will not be possible from the financial standpoint to implement the recommendations of this Report. All I sought to say and to make it clear was that if the people of this country are prepared to pay, then we can implement this Report—but they must be prepared to pay, because they cannot get something for nothing. It is as simple as all that.

On the question of the anti-inflationary cess, I believe the Honourable Member for Bachok stated that in the operation of this cess, there was a possibility that the smallholders might be cheated by the rubber dealers. It is because of this—that there is a possibility always of misunderstanding as to how much is due and how much is not due—that the Government has always, in matters of this sort, given ample notice of its intention to make any changes in

the export duty structure, and it is for this reason that we have given a complete month, so that everybody concerned will know that as from the 1st January next year there will be rather important changes in the export duty structure.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong tried to belittle the achievements of this Government by saying that the results of the past year have been brought about entirely by accident. I myself used the term, but I think even he himself probably would admit that it was not entirely brought about by accident. I think a little credit might perhaps be given to the Government.

He also castigated the Government for bringing in this anti-inflationary cess levy so late, but he must admit that at least we did think of it. (*Laughter*). I mean the Honourable Member for Tanjong himself has never suggested to the Government that this was one way at least of getting revenue from the rubber and tin industries, when those industries were enjoying prosperity.

He has also told us that the rubber price is not likely to go up. Well, I do not want to compete with him as a prophet, because I think that many of us, who have been in the rubber industry long enough, know one thing—that the last thing you can do is to predict the rubber price. I think Honourable Members will probably recall that eight months ago the price of rubber was about \$1.40 and a few weeks ago it dropped to 83 cents, and the difference in export duty yield from those two prices is of the order of \$165 million. Under those circumstances I think it will be admitted that it is extremely dangerous for us to try to predict the price of rubber in this country, and it is also for this reason that I have taken a price of 80 cents for next year—not because I think the price level for next year is going to be 80 cents but because it is our experience that over the long term, that is a period of over five to ten years, 80 cents would be a fair average and that, as I have said, is based on experience. Recently we did a calculation of the average price of rubber for the last 13 years and we found that the average price has been 85 cents, i.e. taking the good years with the bad, and I therefore think that a price of 80 cents

is not unfair in view of the fact that the level for the last 13 years has been around 85 cents. We must remember that when we are so dependent on a single commodity, it is extremely dangerous to budget for a particular year, and particularly when that commodity is liable to such violent fluctuations in price. Obviously the only possible course is to budget on a long term expectation, that means you have got to take the good years with the bad, and budget accordingly.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong also castigated us, I think, for introducing earned income relief. Again, he himself has never suggested in the past that we should introduce this new feature into our tax structure. Now that we have done this, he says: “Well, why did you only do it now, why didn’t you do it a year ago?”. It certainly was not an Opposition idea.

Enche’ Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): On a point of explanation, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he will allow me to do so, I never said why it was not introduced a year ago. I merely said that if it is going to be applied, it should be applied to all incomes and not only confined to an allowance of \$1,000.

Enche’ Tan Siew Sin: I didn’t quite catch what he was trying to drive at, but, anyway, I will allow it to pass. (*Laughter*).

The Honourable Member for Tanjong also accused the Government of incompetence and in order to back up his charge, he instanced this famous Report of the Auditor-General. I think it is not generally known that in point of fact this Report is the best report, in so far as the Alliance Government is concerned, from the Auditor-General. Admittedly there was the little matter of \$110 million, but it has been proved without doubt that there was not so much misappropriation as inability to render accounts, for the simple reason that the Boards of the schools concerned were not in being. But far more important than that matter is the fact that the Auditor-General in this Report says that this is the best report in fact, which it has been his duty to write, and perhaps, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will allow me to quote at least one paragraph

to show that, in fact, the Government should be congratulated instead of being castigated for this Report.

Paragraph 108 reads as follows:

"However, it would not be right to mention these weaknesses without mentioning also that in at least some respects the position has noticeably improved during recent months. In the first place, the financial procedures newly required by law have an overall clarity and in some respects a rigidity which in present conditions is of distinct advantage. Secondly, the Treasury is now less tolerant of unauthorised or otherwise improper expenditure. Moreover, the Accountant-General's office has now recognised that there are serious faults in the accounting system and has shown a readiness to consider how they can be remedied.

Indeed, there has already been much progress towards simplifying the accounts by removing unnecessary processes and there is now some reason for hoping that these reforms will be completed within a few months and that the incredibly cumbersome methods of accounting for the transactions of the self-accounting departments and the State Governments will also have been rationalised".

Further, in paragraph 110, it says: "On the whole, vote control has been better than in recent years". That, I think proves that the Government in fact should be congratulated for this Report.

With regard to the tender system, again I think there was an implication that there was something fishy about the tender system. There is nothing fishy about it. As I have stated in this House previously, it is the Government's policy always to buy in the cheapest market, provided the quality is right and quite often in fact we do buy in the cheapest market; at least we do accept the lowest tender and whenever a Tenders Board concerned recommends a tender other than the lowest they give very good reasons, and in cases where the tender is above \$100,000 it must be referred to the Treasury. So, Honourable Members will notice that there are sufficient safeguards to ensure that the Government does get value for money spent.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong also said that the poor have not benefited from the prosperity which has been enjoyed by this country. It is not my intention to quote extensive figures, but I think one or two will show that it is the small man who has benefited from the recent prosperity in this country.

For example, the Honourable Member will probably admit that the people who invest in the Post Office Savings Bank are the small men—it is not the millionaire or the big capitalist—and in 1952 the number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was just over 348,000. In August 1960 the number was more than double, over 736,000. In 1952 again the amount deposited was just over \$91 million, and in August 1960 it was nearly \$150 million.

Now, it is also the experience of many industrialised countries that when there is prosperity there is inevitably inflation because you get the spectacle then of too much money chasing too few goods. But in this country we have been both fortunate and perhaps efficient in financial management (*Applause*) with the result that in fact the cost of living has decreased in spite of the unprecedented prosperity which we have enjoyed in recent months. I have got here the retail price indices for all races based on the 1957 household budget survey and in January 1960 the total weighted index was 100.8 but in August, after all that boom, as the World Bank put it, the total weighted index was 98.2, a drop of over 1½ per cent., and I think that speaks volumes for the financial administration of the Government. (*Applause*).

Note issue: I believe this is one of his pet hobby horses and over simplified, it leads to misunderstanding in a most spectacular way. As I tried to explain to him previously, the Government is as anxious as he is to take over the note issue as soon as practicable. But he knows as well as I do that if we were to withdraw from the Agreement straight-away we will lose something like \$120 million, because at the moment there is no provision for an orderly withdrawal from the Agreement. We have taken steps to remedy this and as from the 1st of January next year the new Agreement will come into force and that will provide for withdrawal; but we have got to give 18 months' notice and therefore there is no likelihood of our being able to take over the note issue until towards the end of 1962 or early 1963. But I should also like to sound a word of caution here. The taking over of the note issue will give the

Government tremendous power, but it is a very dangerous power; used wisely it can be very useful, but used recklessly it can bring the country disaster, because once we have that power it will be possible for us to buy a really first class printing machine and just print notes (*Laughter*). I think Honourable Members will agree that it is a highly dangerous power to use unless it is used with wisdom and foresight.

The Honourable Member also castigated the Government for still adhering to the Defence Treaty with the United Kingdom. My Honourable friend, the Deputy Prime Minister, has explained at length, but I would like to tell Honourable Members one thing from the financial angle, and that is that it is not many countries which can afford to spend less than 10 per cent. on defence. Next year we will have budgeted for a figure of \$89 million on defence and that is less than 10 per cent. of our total expenditure. If, on the other hand, we did not have this Defence Treaty, I think you do not have to be a mathematical or a financial genius to realise that our expenditure on defence will be very, very much more. Let us remember also that we have a thousand-mile coastline, and Honourable Members will be interested to hear that if today we have a frigate—and a frigate is a very small warship; I believe it is called a “gunboat” in layman’s language—it will cost us about \$2 million a year to maintain. So, Honourable Members can visualise how much it would cost to have a really adequate defence force if we have to shoulder the entire burden of defence ourselves.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong in his hour long speech—I think he spoke for one hour—did not have a single constructive suggestion to offer. I was waiting hopefully thinking that he might give us ideas as to how next year’s Budget might be framed, but all he did was to indulge in the most virulent form of destructive criticism.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh referred to the desirability or otherwise of continuing with the Widows’ and Orphans’ Pension Enactment. I do not think all his strictures are justified, though I believe there is room for reconsideration, and the Government

has in fact already acted by setting up a committee of officials to look into the whole question. It is not true as he suggested, however, that bachelors lose all their contributions if they do not eventually marry. Under an amendment to the law, which was made in 1955, they do get back their entire contributions plus interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. So, I think they are not too badly off. But let us remember one thing. The purpose of this Fund is really to insure against the untimely death of a bread winner, so that if he dies before his time his dependants will be adequately taken care of, and in an insurance scheme you sometimes, of course, lose. If today, for example, you were to insure your motor car and you do not meet with an accident, you do not go back eventually to the insurance company and say: “Look here, it was a mistake. You had better return my premium, because I have had no accident”. And that happens in the case of a man whose wife dies before him. I agree then in that case probably he does not benefit. But I think it is a form of insurance and you cannot provide for that sort of thing. But let us also remember that in most cases the wife will survive the husband. Why, I do not know. But I think that is an accepted fact all over the world.

I think my Honourable friend, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, has asked me to reply to the two points raised by Members of the Opposition. The first is in regard to Commonwealth preference. Well, Commonwealth preference, it must be remembered, is meant to be a two-way traffic, although I agree that, under our present circumstances, we probably do not get as much advantage out of it as they might get, for example, in the U.K., but let us also remember that we intend to industrialise, and the time may come when in fact we stand to gain as much by Commonwealth preference as any other major manufacturing country. The second reason why we still adhere to Commonwealth preference is this. It is open to us as an independent and sovereign nation to wipe out Commonwealth preference with one stroke of the pen. In fact, one Commonwealth country has already done so. But it is

significant that other Commonwealth countries including India, Pakistan and Ceylon still maintain the principle of Commonwealth preference and the very major reason is this: we are now undertaking a series of trade negotiations with other non-Commonwealth countries, and Commonwealth preference in such instances can be a very valuable trump card, because we can tell the other non-Commonwealth country, "If you give us this concession, we are prepared to whittle down Commonwealth preference in regard to that particular item". It will, therefore, be seen that at the moment it will be of very great advantage to us in negotiations with third parties, particularly, non-Commonwealth countries, and the time has come, in fact, when it is an extremely valuable trump card in such negotiations. And then I think it is fallacious to deduce that if today you are to abolish Commonwealth preference, tomorrow, you would get far greater revenue. I do not think it is as easy as all that, because once you change the pattern of trade, although you might get slightly more revenue, it is debatable how much more you will get, because if the goods were more expensive, people might turn to other things or might not buy at all.

With regard to pioneer status, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has suggested that the Minister of Commerce and Industry will have to make entirely arbitrary decisions in the matter of giving pioneer status to particular firms or industries. That may be so, but it should also be borne in mind that before he does so he has the benefit of advice from his experts and from his officials. In a matter of this sort somebody must be given this discretion—if it is not the Minister of Commerce and Industry, it could be the Member for Tanjong—it must be some human being. It is debatable whether a better decision will be arrived at by giving the discretion to the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry or to the Honourable Member for Tanjong. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, under Standing Order 66 (3) this Bill shall stand committed to a Committee of the whole House to commence tomorrow.

The House is adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 5.05 p.m.