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Wednesday
10th January, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 2527]

BILL—

The Supply Bill [Col. 2531]

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

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 10th January, 1962

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

.. the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).

.. the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

.. the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

.. the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

.. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).

.. the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

.. the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

.. the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

.. the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).

.. the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

.. the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

.. the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).

The Honourable 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. (Johor Bahru 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, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. 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).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN EIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHAIDIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- .. DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

The Honourable 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' MOHAMAD SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).

.. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).

.. TUAN HAJI MOKHLAR 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, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).

.. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).

.. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).

.. ENCHE' SIAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).

.. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

.. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

.. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

.. TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).

.. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

.. 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 BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).

.. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).

.. ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).

.. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).

.. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).

.. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

.. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).

.. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

.. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

.. PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).

.. ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
 .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
 .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
 .. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
 .. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
 .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE Ho (Ulu Kinta).
 .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
 .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 .. DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
 .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
 .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Military Base, Singapore

1. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: asks the Prime Minister, with reference to the proposed Federation of Malaysia, whether Great Britain will have the right to use Singapore as a military base for any purpose without the consent of the Government of the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the conclusion of the talks in London with the British Prime Minister on the question of Malaysia, a joint communiqué was issued, in which it was stated that the present Defence Agreement of 1957 would embrace all other territories within

Malaysia, that the British Government would be afforded the right to continue to maintain the bases and other facilities at present occupied by the Service authorities within Singapore, and that the British Government would be permitted to make such use of these bases and facilities as it might consider necessary for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Malaysia and for Commonwealth defence and the preservation of peace in South-East Asia. As far as the question of consent is concerned, it is a well-known fact that as between sovereign and independent nations it would be a matter of courtesy and indeed international etiquette and practice that one country would consult another before using any base within the territory of the other country.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: The question is whether Great Britain has the right to use it without consent. We have been told that as a matter of courtesy consultations would be

necessary, but if consultations did not result in consent, would Great Britain still have the right to use the base?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, "consent" is not in the communiqué but it is well understood that in the place of "consent" "consultations" is substituted. I think the supplementary question put forward by the Honourable Member follows in the third question.

2. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Prime Minister whether the Prime Minister of Singapore or the Government of Singapore has agreed to allow Great Britain to use Singapore as a military base for any purpose after the proposed Federation is established without having to obtain the prior consent of the Government of the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: The Singapore Government did not participate in the discussion with the British Government regarding the formation of the Federation of Malaysia for the simple reason that Singapore is a British territory and British colony and the British Government has the authority to speak on behalf of the colony. The agreement that was arrived at during those talks was entirely a matter between the Federation Government and the British Government. There was no separate talk between the British Government and the Singapore Government to the best of my knowledge.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Subsequent to those talks, has the Prime Minister of Singapore or the Singapore Government indicated that they agree to those proposals?

The Prime Minister: As I have said before, they are not a party to the agreement or discussions which took place between the Prime Minister of England and myself. Therefore, the Prime Minister of Singapore did not come in at any subsequent period.

3. Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam asks the Prime Minister whether the British Prime Minister or the British Government has given any assurance that

Singapore will not be used as a base for military operations without the prior consent of the Government of the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: All arrangements which have been agreed to at the recent talks with the British Prime Minister regarding the use of Singapore as a military base have been embodied in the joint communiqué which was issued after the conclusion of the talks. No other arrangements exist.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: When I raised this under Question No. 1 the Prime Minister said this was covered by Question No. 3: what we want to know is whether if as a result of the consultations there is no consent, then would Great Britain still have the right to use the base?

The Prime Minister: What actually happens here is that the Singapore base is a British base and not a SEATO base, and as such the British is entitled to use the base as she likes. But, as I said, as a matter of courtesy she would have to consult the Federation of Malaysia and if the consultation does not produce the result which would enable her to use the base for the purpose she wants, then perhaps it would be in her interest to accept the views of the Federation of Malaysia.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: To remove any doubt, is the answer then that Great Britain has the right to use the base without the consent of the proposed Government of the Federation of Malaysia?

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member is quite right.

4. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state whether he has assured Britain, under the proposed merger between the Federation and Singapore, that the base in Singapore could be used for SEATO purposes.

The Prime Minister: Well, I did not assure the British Government that the base would be used for SEATO purposes, but I did say that in the event of outbreak of trouble in this

part of the world, where our own security is concerned, it will be in our interest as well as in the British interest to make use of this base for the defence of this region.

BILL
THE SUPPLY BILL
Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (9th January, 1962).

Question again proposed.

Encik Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menyambong uchapan saya pada petang sa-malam, yang baharu saya keluarkan pagi ini saya suka-lah berchakap dalam Majlis ini bahawa apa yang sedang ada di-tanah ayer kita ini dengan kemajuan² yang di-datangkan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar tidak-lah lagi dapat di-kelirukan oleh sa-bahagian pehak penentang dengan pendapat atau fikiran atau pandangan yang benar² daripada ra'ayat seluorh-nya. Perkara ini saya suka berchakap sadikit, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama-nya sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh sa-malam banyak mencheritakan hal² bahawa dia atau beliau tidak nampak kemajuan² yang di-dorongkan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini ada-lah akan menaikkan ekonomi atau lain²-nya bersangkutan dengan ra'ayat di-luar bandar terutama sa-kali orang Melayu. Ini senang-lah sahaja dia mengertikan oleh sa-siapa pun juga. Kemajuan Luar Bandar atau pun lain² sampai ka-negeri masing² itu hubongan yang pertama sa-kali telah di-fahamkan oleh ra'ayat seluorh-nya ada-lah kerjasama yang kuat dan erat daripada Kerajaan Pusat dengan Kerajaan Negeri.

Bagi pehak saya di-Melaka, perkara ini boleh-lah saya ambil sadikit kuasa untuk menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar kerana banyak projek² yang telah di-dirikan di-luar bandar di-

kawasan² ra'ayat yang sa-lama ini tertinggal kerana ke-eratan kerjasama yang benar² baik isi dengan kuku di-antara Kerajaan Pusat dengan Kerajaan Negeri. Itu-lah sebab-nya apa yang di-uchapkan oleh pehak² penentang bagi lawan berkenaan dengan ini tidak ada saya rasa menasehat pehak ra'ayat kami di-Melaka lebih² lagi untuk menjadi chontoh pada masa² yang akan datang. Saya harap-lah di-letakkan di atas keada'an² untuk kemajuan² pada masa yang akan datang supaya mereka memileh bahawa Kerajaan yang hendak di-sokong mereka menghadapi pilehan² raya, maka mereka akan menggunakan fikiran yang waras tidak hanya dengan mendengar janji² lemak manis sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya baharu pada masa yang telah lalu sampai di-Johore sa-bagaimana yang di-uchapkan oleh wakil dari Dungun sa-lama-nya dia dukachita-lah dengan keada'an ranchangan Rumah Kerajaan yang ada di-Johore Baharu—di-Majidi Lama dan di-Majidi Baharu. Saya rasa uchapan yang di-keluarkan-nya itu tidak-lah dapat saya hendak ikuti atau pun hendak nilai bagaimana baik-nya kerana biasa-nya kalau uchapan² yang betul dan fikiran yang betul tentu dapat sokongan dari ra'ayat yang mendengar-nya. Tetapi dukachita sa-telah pilehan raya Majlis Bandaran pun Yang Berhormat dari Dungun bertanding di-Johore tetapi orang² di-sana ta' dengar chakap²-nya dan dia kalah. Ini menunjukkan bahawa ranchangan Kerajaan untuk mendirikan rumah murah sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan itu tidak pernah mendapat sokongan dari ra'ayat dengan sa-penoh-nya.

Saya suka hendak berchakap dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar ia-lah berkenaan dengan Adult Education atau Pelajaran Dewasa. Pada mula melaksanakan ranchangan ini bagi pehak Kerajaan mendapat tentangan daripada parti PAS. Umpama-nya di-Kelantan, kata salah sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil PAS ia-itu Kerajaan memileh guru² atau lain-nya hanya di-utamakan kapada penyokong² UMNO atau ahli² UMNO atau

penyokong² Perikatan sahaja. Sa-malam kita dengar lagi wakil daripada Bungsar kata-nya, Pelajaran Dewasa ini nampak-nya bagi pehak yang menge-mukakan atau pun Kerajaan hanya untuk kepentingan parti. Saya suka hendak memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa Ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Perse-kuatan ini walau pun mithal-nya di-Kelantan tidak menerima-nya 100 peratus oleh orang di-Kelantan tetapi kapada wakil Bungsar dia barangkali tidak dapat menyelamai atau tidak dapat mengetahui ada-lah ra'ayat seluroh-nya; bahawa ada tempat² sa-umpama-nya dalam kampong² tidak ada satu orang pun ahli Parti Buroh yang ada di-situ. Jadi macham mana dia hendak mengajar dan dia ini pun susah-lah juga hendak memberi pela-jaran bahasa Kebangsaan, mustahil-lah. Saya rasa Yang Berhormat itu sendiri kalau di-tawarkan mengajar kechuali-lah kalau saya sendiri, sebab saya ada pengetahuan dalam perkara ini. Jadi, perkara² yang di-uchapkan-nya itu ada-lah chuma rasa tidak puas hati dari segi parti. Dia tidak memandangkan atau tidak menilai satu² perkara itu berkenaan dengan kemajuan-nya. Kalau di-pileh orang yang tidak layak atau sengaja di-suroh kapada orang tidak mengerti atau tidak tahu maka apa guna-nya ranchangan yang baik ini. Ini menandakan ranchangan Kerajaan Perikatan untuk membasmi buta huruf di-kalangan ra'ayat itu ada-lah benar² bagi pehak Kerajaan ini lebuh progres-sive lagi daripada Socialist Front, lebuh progressive lagi daripada Parti Buroh untuk memberi pengetahuan kapada orang² yang buta huruf di-zaman ini. Apa-lah guna-nya kemajuan yang kita buatkan daripada mereka itu tidak tahu langsung bukan sahaja mem-bacha surat khabar atau notice atau pun surat kenyataan yang di-keluarkan mereka tahu apa-lah guna-nya. Pada hal bukan-kah mereka boleh kotak-katekkan untuk ahli² yang bisu hati-nya. Jadi dengan jawapan saya yang tegas serta memberi kenyataan yang terang kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar tidak ada di-sini pada pagi ini tetapi saya harap boleh dia dapat tahu daripada rakan²-nya

mengatakan bahawa bukan tujuan Kerajaan sekarang ini hendak meng-hidupkan parti, hendak menghidupkan penyokong² parti memileh guru² atau melancharkan untuk Pelajaran Dewasa ini, tetapi tujuan muktamat sa-kali ia-lah untuk menaikkan atau meninggi-kan penghidupan ra'ayat yang sa-lama ini tertinggal di-sengsarakan oleh penjajahan pada masa dahulu. Saya rasa perkara ini tidak boleh di-ulang² kan lagi oleh kerana sa-tahu saya sa-bagaimana saya biasa juga melawat kelas² dewasa perkara yang di-ajar bukan-nya di-suroh masok menjadi ahli UMNO, di-suroh menjadi ahli atau suroh masok menjadi ahli itu, tidak ada. Dan saya pandang ada tempat² nya di-kampong dalam kawasan saya sendiri sengaja di-minta ahli daripada Parti Ra'ayat mengajar, daripada PAS, daripada penyokong² atau yang tidak menyokong di-suroh mengajar. Kami tahu, kami melantek mereka atau pun bagi pehak Kerajaan melantek mereka bukan untuk bergerak dalam parti untuk mengajar dan lain² kapada ra'ayat yang buta huruf.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan keselamatan dalam negeri, pehak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak dan lain² membangkitkan dan ada juga menyuarakan bahawa langkah keselamatan dalam negeri ini yang di-berikan sekarang ini nampak-nya berat sa-belah. Pada faham² penen-tang² yang mengatakan pehak Kerajaan tidak ada—kalau ada pun di-sipi² kan dan kata orang di-jauh² kan. Ini, saya rasa tidak benar, kita faham bahawa keamanan, kemajuan dan kema'amor-an negara itu tidak terjamin kapada negara ini terancham oleh kachau-bilau yang barangkali di-timbulukan oleh bahagian anasir yang mahu maju. Saya suka memberitahu pehak pembangkang yang mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan ini memandang kapada Parti Ra'ayat atau Parti Buroh sahaja, ini saya rasa tidak benar, kalau pehak Kerajaan ini mahu menganaktirikan atau pun berat sa-belah tidak adil, tentu-lah jadi pandang-memandang dengan parti lain, tetapi semua-nya sama, baik PPR, baik Parti Buroh, baik PAS, baik Malayan Parti, akan tetapi sekarang

kenyataan sekarang terang dan terbentang, siapa yang bersalah mereka sahaja yang di-tahan. Ini pun nasib baik kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya dengar tempat² lain yang ada ra'ayat negeri itu yang subversive atau yang menjadi agent² daripada Kerajaan Luar di-potong terus kepala-nya. Tetapi, kita di-sini nasib baik chuma di-tahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan kebebasan akhbar. Sa-malam, saya telah mendengar dengan panjang lebar daripada pehak Socialist Front wakil dari Bungsar yang mengatakan bahawa salah satu akhbar di-Tanah Melayu ini boleh-lah saya terangkan *Utusan Melayu*, nampak-nya sudah menjadi rior rendah menyuarakan perkara² ini. Saya benar² tidak faham, apa yang telah di-chakapkan itu, kerana dalam pandangan saya barang kali pada masa dahulu pehak Socialist Front ini mendapat sambutan yang tinggi dari *Utusan Melayu*, akan tetapi sekarang ini *Utusan Melayu* ada-lah bebas menyuarakan pehak² yang benar, dan tidak-lah banyak lagi mengeluarkan berita² atau uchapan² dari wakil² Socialist Front agak-nya, jadi sekarang ini sudah-lah di-tudoh bahawa akhbar *Utusan Melayu* ini berat sa-belah pula.

Saya tidak-lah menjadi juara kapada *Utusan Melayu*, saya tahu sa-lama ini pun tuan² telah mengikut perkembangan *Utusan Melayu* tidak selalu mengeluarkan berita² saya, walau pun saya selalu berchakap di-kampong². (*Ketawa*). Jadi, apa yang saya susahkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya kalau-lah Socialist Front yang memerentah besok apa-kah yang akan di-buat-nya berkenaan dengan kebebasan surat khabar ini, kerana apa yang saya dapat tahu pehak Parti Ra'ayat itu berani melarang ahli²-nya daripada membacha *Utusan Melayu*. Kalau saya-lah yang menjadi pembangkang, saya minta semua ahli² saya itu kalau boleh membacha semua surat² khabar, kerana daripada situ kita dapat tahu sama ada intan atau batu. Tetapi ada anasir² yang chuba

melarang kebebasan ahli²-nya sendiri supaya jangan membacha *Utusan Melayu*. Hari ini berita dari pehak Socialist Front di-letakkan di-muka depan sa-kali, kalau-lah *Utusan Melayu* ini berat sa-belah maka tentu-lah pengarang *Utusan Melayu* ini tidak mengeluarkan berita-nya itu. Sa-benarnya Kerajaan ini tidak ada kena mengena langsung dengan *Utusan Melayu* ini, kerana *Utusan Melayu* ini ada pegawai²-nya, ada director-nya dan ada Lembaga Pengurus-nya, jadi sama ada dia hendak menentang Kerajaan atau tidak, itu terpulang-lah kapada Lembaga Pengurus itu sendiri untuk menetapkan-nya sa-bagai dasar surat khabar-nya. Jadi, hari ini boleh-lah dengan tidak sa-chara lansong, saya suka menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kapada *Utusan Melayu* kerana pengeluaran-nya sudah lebuh daripada dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chukup-lah sa-takat itu berkenaan dengan *Utusan Melayu* atau pun kebebasan akhbar dan pada akhir-nya berkenaan dengan akhbar ini saya suka-lah memberitahu kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-belah pehak penentang. sekarang ini ada berbagai² bangsa dan berbagai² keperchayaan dalam tanah ayer kita ini, tetapi bagi pehak Kerajaan tentu-lah tidak bersetuju kalau ada akhbar² yang mahu melanggar atau pun menimbulkan perkara² yang bukan² daripada pehak surat² khabar itu sengaja hendak menjahnamkan perpaduan tiga bangsa. Saya patut memberi tahniah kapada Menteri Keselamatan bagi menchegah perkara² yang tidak di-ingini masuk ka-tanah ayer kita untuk kepentingan bukan bagi pehak parti, tetapi kepentingan bagi seluroh kaum yang ada dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa kalau saya melarat menjawab uchapan² yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak penentang ini banyak harus sa-tengah pehak menentang bangun dia kata-lah Menteri yang berkenaan menjawab-nya, tetapi sa-bagai menyimpulkan semua sa-kali pandangan saya dan timbangan saya daripada perbelanjaan kita pada tahun ini, saya sa-kali lagi hendak menguchapkan tahniah kapada

Menteri Kewangan dan pada Menteri² yang menyusun belanjawan kita pada tahun 1962 ini dengan sa-baik²-nya yang dapat di-lakukan pada masa ini, dan kita minta dan kita berharap lagi bagi pehak Kerajaan apabila mendengar uchapan² daripada pehak penentang jangan-lah terlatah sangat hendak tergopoh², kita dengan serba-serbi, kerana kita tahu dan saya suka hendak memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa ra'ayat kita Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bukan sahaja telah faham, tetapi telah pun dapat menekmati dan telah pun memandang dengan sa-benar-nya bahawa perbuatan Kerajaan Perikatan untuk memajukan negeri ini memang dapat di-nekmati oleh seluoh ra'ayat di-kampung. Jadi tidak-lah ra'ayat di-kampung atau seluoh ra'ayat dalam tanah ayer kita ini boleh lagi terpengaroh, boleh lagi terpesong fikiran-nya lebeh² lagi dalam Persekutuan kita hendak meninggikan dasar atau pun taraf hidup ra'ayat supaya jangan ada anasir² terutamia sa-kali anasir² Communist yang akan menyeludup yang tidak bersalah pada masa yang telah lalu.

Dengan ini chukop-lah pada pagi ini saya berchakap untuk memberi keterangan yang sa-benar-nya menolak tuduhan² yang sa-tengah²-nya saya fikirkan yang bukan² di-keluarkan oleh pehak penentang Dewan ini.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of this House will remember that when His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong delivered the policy speech to this House last year, he set out certain objectives of Government, and Members of this House too would have been looking forward to the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance which would put forth practical proposals for carrying out those policies. Everybody is aware that one of the objectives of the Federation Government, and one which the Prime Minister has taken a great deal of trouble to impress upon the people of this country and the people of the world at large, is parliamentary democracy—that he believes and his

Government believes in parliamentary democracy: he believes in Government by discussion. Yet when the Honourable Minister of Finance delivered his speech, he has told this House in no uncertain terms that he regrets that Members of this House will be given more than ample time to discuss his speech because he has no alternative. In other words, if he has the alternative, he would not have given Members of this House ample time to discuss his speech. This, I submit, Sir, is a very clear indication of the character of the man, and I sincerely hope that it does not reflect the views of the Government, because to me it is most deplorable that a responsible Minister of the Government can so unashamedly make a statement of this nature. His thirty-six pages of closely typed speech is, in my opinion, most pathetic. It poses various problems facing this country this year and in the coming years, and yet he failed dismally to put forward any practical proposals to solve those problems. His speech is full of hopes of what will happen. It is full of appeals, full of pleas, to the Western world for assistance, and in the course of my speech I will demonstrate very clearly by specific quotations as to passages of wishful thinking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to start with, I will refer, first of all, to the paragraph where he talks of currency arrangements. The Honourable Minister of Finance is quite aware of the position facing this country. He is quite aware that a Central Bank must be established as soon as possible. I would like to refresh his memory on this question of Central Bank. On many occasions, I have raised the point of delay with which the Central Bank is getting on to the job of being a note-issuing authority; and on many occasions he has told me—and he has told this House—that the reason is the question of confidence. He told us last year, and he told us the year before, that we must do things gradually and we must do it by stages. But in his speech last December, he has told us that it is because of Malaysia, that Govern-

ment is holding back its proposal to make the Central Bank a note-issuing authority. This, I submit, Sir, is a contradiction. If the Central Bank today is not in a position to be a note-issuing authority, let the Minister tell us so. We do not want him to give us excuses—one excuse one day, and another excuse another day. He has pointed out very clearly the precarious position which this country is facing, and on page 5 of his speech he has stated in no uncertain terms that we are linked to the sterling area as a whole. He says:—

"The overwhelming bulk of our external reserves are in sterling and sterling securities, and our currency has a fixed parity with sterling, apart from the fact that all the reserves of the Currency Board are held in sterling."

He also went on to say—and this I submit, Sir, is a wishful thinking—as follows:—

"It can safely be assumed that the British Government will do everything in its power to preserve the integrity of the pound, but a great deal will depend on its ability to enforce its 'pay pause' policy."

So you see here that our Minister of Finance is quite aware, should Britain devalue the pound, of what is going to happen to this country, and he has pointed out here:—

".....it is unnecessary to say that the consequences of such a step would be particularly serious for us in view of the circumstances to which I have already referred and which must give us food for thought."

So here, Sir, on this question of currency, our Minister has pointed out to us the precarious position which we are facing. We are so dependent on the pound having its present value. However, he has done practically nothing to ensure that should Britain devalue tomorrow, the interests of the Federation will be safeguarded. It is my contention, Sir, that the sooner the Central Bank becomes a note-issuing authority the better it is, and this talk of waiting for the Malaysia plan to come to fruition is merely naive,

because I submit here that unless and until, in this country, the Central Bank has that power—and the Minister agrees with me in that—it is well-nigh impossible for this country to be economically independent of the Western world. So we can see from this that though today we have achieved independence, economically we are still tied to Great Britain; and the most deplorable fact of all is that the Minister has done practically nothing about it. This subservience to the Western bloc is very obvious in the whole tenure of the speech of the Minister.

On page 6 he went on to analyse what he describes as the world's economic position. He went on to give a survey of the economic position of Western Europe, of Great Britain and of the United States. And in paragraph 14, he went on to say that—

"The broad conclusion to be drawn therefore from this survey is that an economic upsurge on a world scale is not likely to occur within the near future."

It seems to me, Sir, that the world as the Minister of Finance sees it is a very small world indeed. It is a world comprising of the United States, of Western Europe and of Malaya. He has failed to take into consideration more than half the world—the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Communist China and other parts—and it seems to me that for a Minister to take such a very narrow view of the world is indeed deplorable. In many things in foreign affairs we have heard of our Prime Minister declaring that we are adopting an independent policy, and that we are not going to be dependent on either the Western or Eastern bloc: yet on the question of economic policy I find that our Minister of Finance is not so independent as the Prime Minister would want his Government to be. He has declared quite openly that this country is going to be subservient to the Western bloc. Whatever is going to happen in America and in the United Kingdom is going to have a great deal of repercussion in this country. Why is it so? Why should

an independent country like ours be so subservient to the Western bloc? It is because we have been following the good old policy, the legacy inherited from our colonial masters. The Alliance Government since independence has made no attempts whatsoever to change its economic policy. It has all along been tied to Great Britain and later to some degree to the United States. We are producing primary commodities for sale to Great Britain and to the Western bloc, and there is no use for the Minister to complain that primary products are not getting a good price and that industrial products are getting a higher price in proportion to primary products. If we are going to pursue this old policy without modification, I am afraid no amount of appeal, even from the Minister of Finance, is going to make any difference. We must realise that the Governments in the Western bloc, whatever they do, are not motivated by a sense of pity. We must know that American politics are dominated by powerful pressure groups—chambers of commerce and chambers of manufacturers play a very important part in American politics—and I say it is mere wishful thinking on the part of the Minister of Finance to think that America can agree to his proposal of some arrangement whereby a guaranteed price can be given to primary products.

When the Honourable Minister of Finance discussed the question of rubber, he expressed the hope, on page 9, that the Western world will devise some method whereby the prices paid for primary commodities bear some relation to those paid for manufactured goods. He went on to say—

"One of the most disquieting features of post-war economic trends, particularly in patterns of trade between the industrialised countries on the one hand and the under-developed countries on the other, is the growing disparity in wealth between them as a result of the prices of manufactured goods rising faster than those of primary products."

I for one would have put the same problem in a different language. I

would not have been so gentle as the Honourable Minister of Finance in putting it so gently for fear of hurting his American friends. I would have said that the crux for the problem lies in exploitation on the part of the industrialised countries of the under-developed countries, because of their hold on the whole economy. Because the Government of this country refuses to sell their primary products elsewhere, and because they are the only people who are in a position to buy them, then can then use their position to exploit, to get as much as they can from us. So, we see, Sir, all along our resources have been exploited by America or Great Britain. Our surplus funds are not used for the development of this country, but for the development of Britain, because the Minister believes that we must have confidence in our currency, we must have sterling securities.

As far as our agricultural products are concerned, we are selling them all to the Western world. What is needed here, I submit, Sir, is a more aggressive trade policy. We must be in a position, if we are going to solve our problem, to tell the Western bloc that unless and until they are prepared to pay a certain price for our primary products, we have no alternative but to sell them to others who are prepared to pay a higher price. Members of this House must realise that selling our primary products to other than the Western bloc need not necessarily mean that we are supporting the ideological stand or political view points of the countries with which we trade. It will benefit us economically; it will definitely improve our standard of living. It will not make us subservient to any particular bloc. We have seen examples of Ceylon selling her rubber to the communist bloc, Castro selling his sugar to the communist bloc, and even President Nasser selling cotton to the communist bloc. I submit, Sir, that all these countries cannot be described as countries sympathetic to communism.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise on

a point of order. Is it in order for the Honourable Member to tell a blatant lie, because.....

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: That is not a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: One minute. What is the point of order?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member is telling a blatant lie.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. If the Minister of Finance is going to rise on a point of order, he should first of all mention the Standing Order and not seize the opportunity to abuse his privilege.

Mr. Speaker: One minute.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I say the Honourable Member is a liar.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I submit, Sir, that the Honourable Minister of Finance is using unparliamentary language and with due respect he should make an unqualified withdrawal.

Mr. Speaker: I have to ask you to withdraw the word "liar".

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: But what I am telling, Sir, is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: But I still feel you have to withdraw the word "liar". It cannot be used in this House.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: But he is not entitled to tell a blatant lie.

Mr. Speaker: It doesn't matter. You cannot use the word "liar". Will you withdraw that word?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now, before proceeding, I would like to remind the House that if a Member rises on a point of order, he must tell me under what Standing Order that speaker has committed an infringement; and when a Member rises on a point of order, it is the duty of the speaker—the Member who is speaking—to sit down until I have given my decision. I think that

should be borne in mind by everybody in this House. If a Member is making a serious allegation in this House, he must be prepared to substantiate the allegation. This has been emphasised many times and I do not want to repeat it again. If any Member in this House were to make any serious allegation against anybody or any party, he must be prepared to substantiate the allegation. I think this is understood here. Therefore, if a speaker is telling what is not true, he is responsible for that statement. If he is telling the House what is not true, he is also responsible for that statement. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed amazed to see the Honourable Minister of Finance so excited about what I have just said. Should my statement be untrue, he is at liberty to contradict it when he has a chance to speak at a later stage. I see no reason why he should be so excited.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: And as to the use of unparliamentary language, I have already indicated, when I started speaking, his character as seen from the speech—and his exhibition just now merely confirms what I have just said. I am sorry, Sir, for this delay, because I am trying to think where I have just left off. I was mentioning just now, Sir, the fact that we must adopt a more aggressive trade policy and I was saying that we should be in a position to tell the Western bloc that unless they are prepared to pay a fair price for our commodities, we may have no alternative but to sell them elsewhere.

On the question of rubber, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance, on page 10, went on to say that he realises the precarious position facing this country. Members of this House will remember—and I hope the Honourable Minister of Finance will refresh his memory—what he said some time ago, when he placed the rubber price at 80 cents for a five-year period for purposes of calculating income for the Development Plan, and he said that it

was a fair price, a conservative price. I hope he will remember that in the course of the debate I reminded him that on matters of this nature one should be very conservative, because five years was a long period and that a rubber price at 80 cents was by no means conservative and that I did suggest to him that perhaps a more realistic price for a five-year period would have been 55-60 cents. At that time he was laughing at me, with his sneering laugh, and everybody in this House joined him in the laughter. However, in his speech now, he has pointed out the precarious position that is prevailing in this country. And yet, because of his over-statement in the last two years, he is not game enough to paint us a realistic picture. He is merely giving half truths in his speech for fear of the fact that should he give us the whole truth then many questions will be asked in this House as to why steps have not been taken earlier to remedy the situation.

So here, Sir, I will deal specifically with the question of rubber. The Minister has pointed out to us that we are facing a very precarious position in the next five years and anything can happen: first of all, there is the threat of synthetic rubber, and secondly, the American stockpile. Yet, what solution has he put forward in his 36 pages of closely typed speech? It is my submission that the Minister has put forward no solution at all. He merely expresses a pious hope, a pious hope of assistance from America, a pious hope that America will turn its stockpile to international control. Apart from that, he said nothing. But what is the foundation for such a belief that his American friends will help him with Yankee dollars? I submit here, Sir, that there is practically no foundation for such a belief. Earlier, the Minister of Commerce and Industry thought fit to issue a very strong statement on the release of rubber from the American stockpile. I must ask the Minister whether this is the action of people whom he believed to be really in earnest, as on page 12 he says: "If the highly industrialised countries of

the West are really in earnest, as I have no doubt they are....." May I ask the Honourable Minister what are the reasons that gave him the audacity to say that he has no doubt about this, because from the very action, from the very release of rubber, it has been indicated that his American friends, his friends in the highly industrialised areas, are by no means in earnest. They may pay lip-service—that is all they will do. If he wants them to be in real earnest, they will only do it in the last minute. They will do it when communism is on our doorsteps. When that happens, they will send him arms; they will send him anything he wants.

As we are at the present time free from the communist menace, enjoying a reasonably good standard of living, as far as they are concerned, their primary concern is not so much to assist us but to assist themselves—whether the stockpile will be released or otherwise is dependent upon what the various pressure groups in America would say. The question of tin is another good indication of the influence the pressure groups have on their Government. So, it is my earnest hope that the time spent by me in deliberating on this subject will not be in vain, and that the Minister concerned will give earnest consideration to what I have said. In the light of that, we must also realise that an international buffer stock of rubber is by no means an easy thing to achieve. Unlike tin, there are many producers of rubber—rubber is being produced here, in Thailand, in Indonesia, Ceylon and in the African countries. To what extent can we make all these countries agree on a common procedure for a rubber buffer stock? It is by no means an easy task apart from the fact that you have to be faced with the pressure groups in the United States and other industrialised countries. So, I submit here, Sir, that our Minister of Finance should come out from his dream world and face the practical problems that are facing us today. We must not think in terms of what others will do. We should think in terms of what we ourselves can do

to help ourselves. That, Sir, is more practical, and it is not dependent on anything else. We do not have to use the word "if". It is evident that if you use "if" everything can be done—"if such-and-such thing is successful, then everything is all right" is a truism, and everybody can say that. Therefore, for the Minister of Finance to come to this House with a speech full of "if's" is most deplorable, because he is telling us nothing. I can tell the House "if you are going to have such-and-such and do such-and-such a thing" this country is going to be prosperous. But how are you going to know that "if....." can be successfully carried out?

Mr. Speaker: What has the word "if" got to do with this debate on the Budget?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On the question of rubber I feel that we must not adopt the use of the words "almost revolutionary" used by the Honourable the Minister of Finance. He used the words "almost revolutionary" in describing this arrangement, which he hopes to achieve with American assistance; but I would say here that the words used should not be "almost revolutionary" but that it should be "almost a dream".

However, Sir, I feel that as far as this country is concerned the important point is, as I have mentioned before, that we must have a more aggressive trade policy: we must sell to everybody who is prepared to buy. Then we must have a marketing board, as far as rubber is concerned. The idea of a marketing board is by no means communistic because, for the information of this House, a lot of so-called western democratic countries do also have marketing boards. In Australia they have Wheat Marketing Boards, and even in America they have boards and the function of such boards is to stabilise prices of primary commodities to assure primary producers of guaranteed prices for their commodities—and in this country we all know very well that the price of rubber is more likely

than ever to go down in the course of the next few years.

Sir, the present position of rubber is due mainly to threats of war—the Berlin crisis, the Congo affair, and I am sure that if the West Irian affair worsens or blows up the price of rubber would go up a few cents. Should eventually such problems be resolved in Berlin and other places—and I believe they will be—I am sure the price of rubber will go down to 70 cents or 65 cents per pound. As far as our rubber producers are concerned, most of the big estates, I believe, have very low costs of production and even if rubber were to go as low as 55 cents or 60 cents per pound, they will still be making a profit. Therefore, if a marketing board is established now, the marketing board will be the sole authority for the purchase of rubber in this country, and it will be the sole authority for selling rubber from this country. So, as a result of this marketing board the price of rubber can be stabilised. The board can buy rubber at a certain fixed price and sell it. So, when the rubber price goes up, the board will make a profit and when the price of rubber goes down it can still maintain the economic balance of the rubber price. The actual working of this board will be left entirely to the Government, who will of course make exhaustive investigation before setting up the board and define its objectives. Sir, I am submitting this merely as an idea to solve this problem. If a board exists, it is also in a position to negotiate with various countries on long term agreements for the purchase of rubber, say, over a period of three or four years, at a certain guaranteed price, and with that we can be assured of a definite price for our rubber. We need not have to worry about what other countries will do; we do not have to go cap in hand begging to the highly industrialised countries. This is a problem which we can solve ourselves to some degree. So, you see, Sir, on this question we must realise that, as far as this country is concerned in respect of our primary producers, though there were talks of

assisting them, nothing concrete is being done.

Mr. Speaker: You are repeating too much.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Apart from this, Sir, we may realise that it may be necessary, in course of time if rubber prices go below a certain level, to assist smallholders by giving them some sort of a subsidy, and I think it is possible to arrange, within the framework of a marketing board, for such assistance.

I shall now deal with another aspect of the problem. On page 34 of his speech the Honourable Minister of Finance, after giving us a survey of our economic problems and after painting a very gloomy picture of things to come, went on to say that we must have a speedy re-adjustment. On that he touched on two points: firstly, diversification in our agriculture and, secondly, industrialisation; and he did that by quoting what he himself spoke in the Federal Legislative Council many, many years ago, which reads as follows:—

"The question of diversification in agriculture is by no means a new one. The World Bank in its report on the economic development of Malaya has pointed out to us many years ago the danger facing the rubber industry and the need for diversification."

However, what has the Government done about it? Even today with the writing on the wall, as the Minister tells us, he still talks of diversification without doing anything about diversification. Even the Honourable Member for Lipis is at a loss. He was asking the Honourable Minister to clarify whether we should plant rubber or not, when new land is given for rural development. Even that Government Back-bencher is so confused as the Government has no sense of direction whatsoever. The Minister talks of diversification and yet the Ministry of Rural Development is giving out land and asking people to plant rubber. This, I submit, Sir, is a very clear indication of the ineptitude of the

Government—one Minister stands up and says one thing whilst another is doing something else. I dread to think what this country will be faced with in another few years. Unless something drastic is done by the electorate of this country in 1964, I am afraid that this country will be faced with chaos, as the Government has no direction whatsoever.

Sir, the Honourable Minister talks of edible fats, palm oil and all that in respect of the diversification of the economy of this country, and yet in the last few years so very little has been done. Let us take coconut, for instance, which is described as one of the products which this country can do with. Many years ago Mr. T. B. Wilson in making a survey of the coconut plantation in Johore did mention the very deplorable state of our coconut industry. Even in the Second Five-Year Plan, it has been stated, with regard to coconut rehabilitation, as follows:—

"The steady decline in coconut productivity is a serious and long-standing problem, especially among smallholders. In addition to land deterioration, the difficulties of the coconut smallholders arise from a high proportion of over-age and damaged trees with consequent poor yields, and from inability to afford the costs of replanting and diminished income while waiting for new trees to mature."

A programme is therefore needed, in addition to land rehabilitation to assist the coconut growers to replant their lands with improved varieties and to provide guidance toward better methods of cultivation. Such a programme is now under preparation. The details and cost estimates remain to be worked out, but provision has been made in the Plan for \$15 million as an approximation of financing required for a manageable coconut rehabilitation and replanting programme during the five-year period."

So, here, Sir, we have talks, we have reports, saying what has to be done. But may I ask the Minister concerned, what actually has been done in the field of palm oil production? May I ask the Government whether anything has been done with regard to research? It is very well for the Honourable Minister of Finance to talk about

leaving it to the agency houses to conduct experiments. But one must realise that the agency houses conduct experiments for the purpose of making profits; and the Government should also be doing its duty by taking definite measures with regard to this. So much with regard to re-adjustment for agriculture.

Another point of importance is this. It has been realised that in the past two years the Federation has been having very good surplus, and as a result during the last two years we have embarked on quite a great number of projects, but I regret to say that a great deal of those projects are unproductive projects. We have built stadiums, and we are building the Parliament House costing millions and millions of dollars. Lately, I heard of the intention of the Federation Government to build a palace for His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which will have a golf course in it.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Very good! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: What I would ask is this: is all this consistent with this desire for re-adjustment? Is it consistent with the proclamation made by the Honourable Minister of Finance that we must economise? We must realise that building projects is one thing. However, another feature with which the Minister is concerned is the rise in the recurrent costs of administration. We must realise that a Parliament House, a huge Parliament House, will definitely need more people to maintain it than the Parliament House of this size. Therefore, the recurrent cost is, of course, bound to rise.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: You are very pessimistic!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Secondly, for example, if you want to have a private golf course, naturally you must maintain your golf course, otherwise grass will grow all over the place and the Minister, who will have the opportunity to play golf, will not be

able to find the golf ball! (*Laughter*). So you see, Sir, this is very important, though the Minister may not think so.

Then you have also the question of an international airport. The Minister was quick in catching up the point with regard to Malaysia by saying that the Central Bank shall wait until Malaysia comes into being. Now that Malaysia is coming into being, he should say to the Minister of Transport that the international airport should also wait as, perhaps, there is no necessity whatsoever to have two international airports in two States which are so near to each other. Those are the points which I think the Minister should consider seriously. It is no use talking about re-adjustment, talking about economy and doing nothing about it.

Thirdly, I come to this final point and that is in regard to industrialisation. I shall read to this House what the Minister says about industrialisation—

"The eventual key to continued prosperity would probably have to be found in industrialisation. It has been suggested that large-scale industrialisation may not be so easy to achieve in a small country with a limited domestic market and an uncertain export market. While there is a large measure of truth in this argument, it is also noteworthy that some of the most prosperous countries in Western Europe, notably the Scandinavian countries, have raised their living standards extremely successfully by switching to large-scale industrialisation. They are comparable to us in size of population, with one important difference—their numbers though small have high purchasing power. It does, however, prove that smallness of population should not be a deterrent to industrialisation provided the purchasing power is there. The answer to the future may well lie here."

I quite agree with this particular statement, though I feel very strongly that the Minister concerned failed to appreciate fully the reason as to why the Scandinavian countries are successful. It is true that the Scandinavian countries are comparable to us in size of population, it is true that they have one important difference in that "their numbers though small have high purchasing power." But there is one

important fact which the Minister failed to realise, and I wonder whether it would be presumptuous on my part to tell him as to his lack of understanding of this particular problem. We must find out the cause as to why, though their population is small, they have a high purchasing power. The reason or cause of the difference is this, and it is a very important factor—a thing which I maintain this Government is incapable of doing unless they are prepared to change their economic policy: we must realise first of all that the Scandinavian countries have adopted socialist planning for the past 10 years—a thing which this Government is not prepared to do and it is an open admission of the success of socialist planning. There is no doubt about it. He stated it in no uncertain terms. In Scandinavian and Sweden you have a socialist government for the past 20 years. They have been very successful because they have subsidised their primary produce with a guaranteed price, thereby primary producers will have greater purchasing power, and with the development of industries in those countries they have that purchasing power which we lack. We in this country can achieve the same thing if the Government is prepared to pursue the same type of economic planning. It is no use praising one country and saying that it is very successful, unless you are prepared to adopt the same method. I am afraid here that the Minister of Finance has done a very great injustice to his Party. He has absolutely admitted to this House and to the people of this country the triumph of socialist planning, and unless and until his party is prepared to adopt socialism I am afraid (*Laughter*) they will not be able to do very much to assist the people of this country to improve their standard of living.

I must turn now to the question of rural development. When the Government put forward the idea of rural development, the object was laudable. It hoped to bridge the gulf between the underprivileged, the "have nots" in the rural areas, and the "haves" in the

towns. But the Government failed to appreciate the whole problem. To improve their purchasing power, the important thing is to give the people jobs and one of the features of rural development in this country—it is most deplorable—is the fact that it has given rise to the contract system. Instead of utilising the people in the rural areas, the kampong folks, to do the clearing, the Government gives out contracts to certain contractors, who sometimes employ people from outside; and as a result of that we find that the rural people are not getting as much as they should from the rural development.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! We are now debating on the general principles of Government policy and administration. You have a chance to debate again on the policy of the service for which the money is provided. In the Ministry of Rural Development there will be money provided for that, in which case you will have plenty of chance to speak on that. If you try to speak on each item of the services provided in the Estimates it will take a long time. I think there should be a clear cut difference between the general policy and the policy of the service for which money is provided in the Estimates.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I quite appreciate that Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am merely bringing in this particular point to discuss the question of the purchasing power of the rural people, which is embodied in the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, and I am merely pointing out that when he thinks of re-adjustment this is one of the things which he should re-adjust. So you see here, Sir, that though the Minister is quite aware of the various problems facing this country, as I pointed out before, he failed to put forward practical solutions.

I shall now come to the question of taxation. The Honourable Minister of Finance must realise that one of the most important features of any government is its taxation policy. If his concern is the purchasing power of the people, then his tax structure has a

very close connection as to whether the people of this country will have the purchasing power or otherwise to sustain industrialisation in the country. By all standards I must say that our tax policy or tax structure in this country is more regressive than it is progressive. The rich are getting away with it all, while the poor have to bear the brunt of the taxes. I have pointed out time and again that one of the most equitable means of income taxation is to differentiate between the incomes of two categories. As a result of my suggestion, the Government saw fit to introduce exemption for an additional income of \$1,000 for people who earn their incomes from personal exertion, but I maintain that that is not sufficient. One should make a differentiation between people who earn their income by exertion—that is from salaries earned by working—and people, who earn their income from properties. In some countries, we have such a differentiation. I think one feels that that is a more equitable system of taxation and that people, who earn their income by personal exertion, should be taxed on a lower rate, whilst people who earn their income from properties—in other words, people who need not work but who just sit back and derive income, either from houses or from interests—should be assessed on a higher rate. If the Government is really sincere with its intention to make income tax equitable, then I think they should give very serious consideration to this proposal.

Another feature of income taxation, which has aroused a great deal of concern amongst taxpayers, is the insistence of the Department to charge interest on people, who failed to pay their tax after a certain period. Well, it is fair enough. If the Government insists on doing that—if people who have been assessed and have not paid their tax after a certain period must pay interest—likewise too it should be in respect of people who are entitled to a refund of income tax; and if the Government fails to refund their income tax within a specified period, I submit that it would only be fair

that Government should also pay interest on money that is due, because a Government must not act only one way. It should act more equitably. If it feels that interest is due from money owing, then interest also should be due to people to whom it owes money. So much for income taxation.

Another feature of the tax structure, which in my mind is by no means fair, is the burden which the poor has to bear on indirect taxes—like tax on petrol, tax on cigarettes and things like that—because the bulk of the people who are involved are people in the lower income group. I have been speaking on this many a time—whenever we discuss the Budget—but the Government does not seem to be considering this proposal very seriously. I hope that it will give earnest consideration to what I have just said.

With this, Sir, I sincerely hope that the Honourable Minister of Finance, when replying to my speech, will not get over-excited and instead of replying to relevant issues raised by me devote his time to abuse, as he usually does. If this debate goes on until tomorrow, I hope he will have, as he mentioned here, ample time to prepare his broadsides.

Mr. Speaker: Nanti sa-kejap. Saya hendak memberitahu Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Majlis ini, saya sudah tentu kan kerana perbahatan berkenaan dengan dasar 'am ini tiga hari sahaja. Kita sudah habis dua hari, tinggal lagi satu hari ia-itu lepas pada hari ini kita akan mulakan perbahatan berkenaan dengan Committee. Jadi saya perchaya ramai daripada Menteri² yang akan menjawab.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Hajj Abdul Rahman: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Speaker: Perkara yang akan di-bangkitkan oleh pehak pembangkang dan lain² juga itu akan mengambil masa lebih daripada Menteri Kewangan, yang akan menjawab pada akhir sakali. Jadi, saya minta kapada Yang Berhormat yang akan berchakap, chakap-lah dengan sa-berapa ringkas,

kerana kalau dapat di-habiskan pada pukul satu ini, pukul 4.30 pehak Menteri akan mengambil masa untuk menjawab di atas perkara yang dibangkitkan dalam Majlis ini.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tiada berchadang hendak berchakap panjang atas perkara anggaran belanjawan ini kerana anggaran itu telah di-huraikan dengan terang-nya oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan manakala beliau mengemukakan anggaran itu. Bagaimana kata pepatah Melayu: "Benda yang sudah terang tidak-lah payah disuloh". Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan dalam uchapan saya yang ringkas ini ia-lah setakat hendak mengajak Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini bersiar² di-taman belanjawan tahun 1962 ini, tetapi hendak-lah berjaga² dari duri² dan ranjau yang telah di-taborkan oleh sa-tengah ahli² yang Berhormat di-skeliling-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar dalam uchapan-nya yang panjang lebar kemarin telah menyebut soal kebebasan akhbar, dan telah membangkitkan kejadian yang berlaku dalam *Utusan Melayu* pada tahun yang lepas sa-bagai alasan yang menunjukkan bahawa kebebasan akhbar dalam negeri ini sedang terancham. Kita tidak hairan mendengar lagu itu daripada Ahli Socialist Front, ini-lah lagu lama mereka. (*Ketawa*). Tetapi yang saya berasa hairan, mengapa-kah dan kenapa-kah kejadian dalam *Utusan Melayu* itu hendak di-kait²kan dengan Kerajaan. *Utusan Melayu* maseh berjalan tidak di-rampas lesen-nya dan Managing Director-nya pada hari ini bukan sa-orang daripada Ahli UMNO. Jadi di-sini tuan² kita melihat satu lojik yang pelek, ia-itu kerana UMNO ini ada dalam Perikatan dan Perikatan itu memegang teraju pemerentahan negeri ini maka ahli² UMNO tidak berhak membeli sher dalam sa-buah surat khabar, dan tidak boleh bekerja dalam sa-buah surat khabar. Ini-lah lojik yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar tatkala

dia menyebutkan kejadian *Utusan Melayu* sa-bagai satu chontoh yang menunjukkan konon-nya Kerajaan menindas kebebasan akhbar dalam negeri ini. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lojik yang pelek dan ajaib sa-kali, kerana sa-saorang yang menjadi ahli sa-sabuah parti yang memegang teraju pemerentahan negeri dia tidak boleh membeli sher atau bekerja dalam surat khabar dalam negeri ini.

Mengikut lojik, ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya ahli² Socialist Front ini, kapada mereka ada-lah salah bagi ahli² parti yang memerentah menguasai sama ada dengan jalan terang atau gelap sa-sabuah surat khabar, ini mereka anggap sa-bagai menghalang kebebasan dalam negeri ini daripada berkembang dengan subor-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum Socialist Front berkuasa dalam negeri—barang di-jauhkan Tohan (*Ketawa*), sudah pun tidak ingin melihat ahli² lain parti memiliki share atau bekerja dalam surat khabar. Chuba kita bayangkan apa-kah yang akan berlaku dan apakah nasib kebebasan dalam negeri ini apakala manusia² macham Socialist Front ini memegang kuasa, bahaya besar akan berlaku atas kebebasan.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin sebutkan di-sini ia-itu berkenaan dengan soal Melayu Raya. Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bungsar dan lain² rakan-nya juga telah menyentoh soal ranchangan Melayu Raya yang di-anjorkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kita. Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bungsar telah menuoh bahawa ranchangan Melayu Raya ini atau keputusan hendak mengadakan Melayu Raya ini ada-lah satu keputusan yang gopoh. Kita di-sebelah sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berasa puas hati dengan ranchangan hendak mengadakan Melayu Raya itu sa-kali pun Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bungsar itu mengatakan keputusan itu gopoh.

Kami di-sebelah sini berasa puas hati dengan keputusan yang di-katakan gopoh itu ada-lah kerana berpuloh²

ribu manusia yang selama ini terjajah akan bebas dan merdeka. Semangkin banyak keputusan gopoh yang boleh membawa kemerdekaan kepada negara² yang ada umat² manusia yang terjajah, maka semakin puas hati kita menyambutnya. (*Tepok*). Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat berasa sakit hati dengan kemerdekaan wilayah² di-Borneo itu maka biarlah mereka merana dengan sakit mereka itu.

Kami di-sini tidak sanggup hendak mengubati sakit mereka itu. Kami di-sini seronok juga memikirkan kerana rupa²-nya Socialist Front dalam perjuangan-nya lebuh suka menengok wilayah² di-Borneo kekal dalam tangan penjajah atau lebuh lama lagi dalam tangan penjajah. Sikap Socialist Front ini mengingatkan saya akan kata Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Besut yang disiarkan oleh *Utusan Melayu* baharu² ini. Dalam kenyataan-nya itu beliau mengatakan bahawa British telah menawarkan kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kepada-nya tetapi dia telah menolak-nya. Apa connection, apa hubongan-nya dalam kenyataan-nya itu yang di-terbitkan dalam *Utusan Melayu* beberapa hari dahulu dengan kenyataan Socialist Front pada hari ini.....

Mr. Speaker: Dia minta kebenaran untuk menerangkan hal ini, boleh tidak?

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal itu tidak benar.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hassan Albar: Alhamdulillah tetapi dia tidak menafikan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali pun Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu menafikan kenyataan-nya dalam *Utusan Melayu* itu tetapi saya maseh ingat lagi salah sa-orang pengikut PAS dalam Dewan ini telah mengatakan dalam persidangan yang lepas ketika Dewan ini membinchangkan soal Melayu Raya mengatakan bahawa kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini gopoh, sudah terlekas. Jadi, daripada pechah²an daripada keping² kenyataan yang saya sebutkan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapatlah

saya menyimpulkan satu pendapat bahawa PAS sama dengan Socialist Front dalam soal hendak membantukan atau sa-kurang²-nya melambatkan kemerdekaan wilayah² di-Borneo yang maseh terjajah pada hari ini. Boleh jadi tuan² persamaan tujuan di-antara PAS dengan Socialist Front ini dapat kita mengertikan kalau kita dapat memahamkan bahawa pemimpin Agong PAS ia-itu Yang di-Pertua-nya ada bersama² dengan pemimpin Socialist Front dalam sa-buah parti. Jadi, siapa jadi siapa sekarang saya ta' tahu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): On point of order, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Standing Order 66 (2). Waktu saya berchakap dan menyenggong tentang soal Malaysia tetapi tempoh hari Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengatakan perkara itu tidak ada Board-nya. Jadi, kalau wakil yang baharu berchakap itu di-benarkan berchakap maka saya minta-lah supaya saya di-benarkan berchakap tentang Malaysia ini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya sudah memberi ruling, agak-nya tuan ta' ada dalam Majlis ini. Oleh sebab Menteri Kewangan ada menyebutkan sadikit dalam uchapan-nya sa-masa ia membentangkan Rang Undang² ini mengenai Malaysia maka saya boleh benarkan dia berchakap dengan sharat tidak di-jadikan satu bahathan dalam Majlis ini. Jika sa-saorang hendak berchakap biarlah sentoh sadikit sahaja, tetapi tidak boleh di-jadikan bahathan kerana perkara itu sudah kita bahathkan chukup terang sa-lama dua hari. Usul ini sudah di-putuskan pada dasar-nya dalam Majlis ini. Oleh sebab perkara ini telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut saya tidak boleh tahan bagi pehak yang baharu bangun menjawab. Please proceed.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi di-sini saya ingin menegaskan ia-itu.....

Mr. Speaker: Tolong pendekkan chakap.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar:.....ia-itu ta' tahu siapa yang menjadi siapa. Adakah Socialist Front sudah menjadi PAS atau PAS sudah menjadi Socialist Front.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Menjadi bomoh. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Biar-lah perkara itu di-jawab oleh Ahli kedua2 parti yang tersebut.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyatakan sokongan saya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis yang telah menyatakan rasa hairan-nya atas sikap puak pembangkang yang dalam pada menyokong sikap India di-Goa dan Indonesia di-Irian Barat, telah enggan malah menchuba dengan berbagai² helah hendak menggagalkan Melayu Raya yang akan menyegerakan wilayah² yang maseh di-jajah di-Borneo itu. Sa-kira-nya puak pembangkang menganggap soal Irian Barat itu soal penjajahan mengapa-kah mereka tidak menganggap soal yang ada di-wilayah² Borneo yang hendak di-chantumkan dalam Melayu Raya--soal penjajahan juga? Jadi, saya ta' tahu ka-mana semangat manusia² ini.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Saya minta supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyatakan dengan jelas-nya bila kami pernah mengatakan bahawa soal Borneo dan Sabah itu bukan soal penjajahan. Kami selama ini mengatakan bahawa soal itu soal penjajahan dan bukan soal apa. Jikalau soal apa pun, kami sanggup bersama².

Mr. Speaker: Balek-lah kapada perkara lain—panjang sangat!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Sudah hendak sampai hujung. Bila makin hujung, makin sakit agak-nya. (*Ketawa*).

Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah mendengar dalam uchapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar kelmarin mengatakan bahawa biar-lah wilayah² Borneo itu mendapat pemerentahan sendiri dahulu. Jadi

kalau ini tidak bererti yang mereka suka wilayah² itu kekal lebuh lama lagi dalam tangan penjajah saya ta' tahu apa yang hendak di-tafsirkan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak telah menyebutkan berkenaan Melayu Raya ini dan dia mengatakan bahawa ia bimbang sangat atau ia khuatir sangat dan sudah nampak kata-nya yang Melayu Raya yang akan tercipta itu akan menjadi satellite SEATO. Saya sangat benci mendengar orang mengatakan Melayu Raya itu akan menjadi satellite SEATO bagaimana juga kita ta' suka mendengar di-katakan Socialist Front pertubuhan Satellite Communist Party.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyebutkan berkenaan dengan perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan Undang² Keselamatan. Saya tidak berchadang hendak berchakap panjang dalam perkara ini, kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan yang patut menjawab kapada puak pembangkang, tetapi satu sahaja yang saya hendak sebutkan kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah menyentoh perkara ini ia-itu orang² yang menaroh niat hendak melanggar undang² itu atau orang² yang berniat hendak membuat kesalahan itu-lah orang² yang takutkan undang², yang geru dan ngeri daripada undang² itu. Orang² yang betul dan ta' ada niat membuat kesalahan mereka ta' takut undang² keselamatan itu.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari puak pembangkang ia-lah berkenaan dengan sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terhadap soal Irian Barat. Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu berulang² kali bertanya hendak tahu sikap tegas Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya sangat² hairan menengok telatah Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu yang sampai hari ini ta' tahu dan ta' faham lagi sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan terhadap Irian Barat itu. Tetapi saya nampak saolah² chara dan gaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada puak pembangkang itu ia-lah hendak mengilhamkan dalam fikiran

orang ramai dalam negeri ini bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mempunyai sikap yang tidak terang berkenaan dengan soal Irian Barat. Di-sini saya menchabar Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada puak pembangkang itu menyatakan bila, di-mana dan dalam apa bentok rupa Kerajaan Persekutuan membuat kenyataan yang daripada-nya boleh di-ambil fahaman bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak menyokong Indonesia dalam perjuangan-nya hendak merebutkan Irian Barat. Tolong terangkan di-mana dan bila dan dalam apa bentok rupa yang Kerajaan Persekutuan mengatakan tidak menyokong Indonesia dalam soal Irian Barat?

Dan juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh minta Kerajaan menunjukkan sikap yang tegas dalam soal Irian Barat itu. Saya tidak tahu sikap tegas yang bagaimana yang di-tuntut oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu? Ada-kah ia berkehendakkan Kerajaan Persekutuan bangun mengistiharkan perperangan katas Belanda kerana Irian Barat itu? Itu-kah sikap tegas yang di-kehendaki oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada puak pembangkang? Kalau itu-lah kehendak Ahli² Yang Berhormat puak pembangkang, maka Indonesia sendiri, Kerajaan dan pemerentah Indonesia sendiri maseh ingin supaya soal Irian Barat di-selesaikan dengan chara perundingan di-meja perundingan, dan bukan di-medan peperangan. Yang sa-benar-nya chakap² berkenaan dengan Irian Barat yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada puak pembangkang hanya satu ikhtiar dan chubaan daripada mereka untuk hendak meretakkan dan hendak merosakkan perhubungan baik yang ada wujud di-antara negeri kita ini dengan negara Indonesia itu.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Sa-lain dari-pada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak menyebutkan beberapa perkara yang di-bangkit-kan oleh Yang Berhormat dari

Pasir Puteh, ia-itu perkara mem-beri bantuan kapada orang² yang di-bawa masok ka-dalam ranchangan tanah yang di-buka oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Di-dalam uchapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu di-Dewan ini kelmarin, beliau mengatakan bahawa chara yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan pada hari ini memberi bantuan kapada ra'ayat yang susah yang di-bawa ka-dalam kawasan² yang baharu di-buka itu ada-lah sa-bagai satu chara melateh ra'ayat malas. Dan ini kata-nya mele-mahkan tenaga ra'ayat untuk hendak bekerja sendiri. Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sunggoh² puji kebijakan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Sebab pada satu masa dahulu dalam kempen² pilehan raya bila Yang Berhormat itu sendiri hendak mengechil²-kan jasa Kerajaan membuka tanah di-Ayer Lanas, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri telah mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan membawa buroh² paksa untuk bekerja di-tanah² baharu yang di-buka itu. Pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap² sa-orang dalam negeri ini mengetahui bahawa orang² yang di-hantar menduduki kawasan Ayer Lanas itu di-beri bantuan bulanan dan di-beri bantuan yang lain. Ini pun di-tuduh oleh Yang Berhormat itu sa-bagai buroh paksa. Dan pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Ber-hormat itu sendiri bangun dalam Dewan ini mengatakan jangan beri bantuan kapada orang² yang hendak di-hantar ka-kawasan yang baharu di-buka itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali kita senang memahamkan apa sebab Yang Berhormat itu mendatangkan chadangan ini dalam Dewan ini. Kerana itu-lah chara-nya yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan PAS dalam ranchangan tanah, ia-itu meng-hantar manusia² yang tidak berdaya masok ka-hutan rimba dengan gergaji dan parang di-suroh menebang pokok² yang besar² dengan tidak di-beri sa-duit perbelanjaan pun. Sa-telah mereka gagal dalam usaha dan chara mereka membuka tanah baharu di-Kelantan itu pada hari ini; mereka hendak kita gagal dalam ranchangan kita. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu chara dan satu ikhtiar yang paling jahat yang pernah di-chadangkan oleh sa-orang

manusia yang tidak menaroh belas kasehan kapada ra'ayat yang miskin ini. Saya sangat² belas kasehan kapada ra'ayat Kelantan yang sedang di-timpah bahana dan penangan daripada orang yang mereka pileh.

Sa-perkara lagi yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan kekurangan peruntukan bagi Kementerian Pertahanan. Saya terchengang juga bila mendengar Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu meminta supaya perbelanjaan pertahanan kita di-besar-kan. Ini perkara yang menghairankan saya. Kalau ia minta supaya perbelanjaan untuk pembangunan luar bandar di-tambah berganda² dapat-lah saya memahamkan, tetapi minta di-tambah banyak² pada perbelanjaan dan peruntukan kapada pertahanan, dan membeli senjata²; ini satu perkara yang saya sangat² hairan!

Kerajaan Perikatan yang memegang tampok pemerentahan negeri ini lebuh suka memberi roti kepada orang ramai daripada memberi peluru kapada mereka. Itu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang dapat saya chakapkan.

The Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in this debate in my dual capacity as Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior. I will now assume my role of the Minister for Internal Security and direct my interest to Members of the Socialist Front.

Sir, we have been in this House for almost two-and-a-half years. During the two-and-a-half years we have heard the same tune played by an antiquated orchestra of the Socialist Front. What is their favourite theme? It is the Internal Security Act. The Internal Security Act was passed by this House because this House knows that it is necessary for the security of this country. To that antiquated and monotonous tune my reply will be a sweet refrain which I know will have the support of the Members of this House.

Now, Sir, the arrests that were made were made not because the persons concerned were members of legal political parties, but because, in line with the policies and tactics of the Communist Party of Malaya, as expressed in White Paper No. 23 of 1959, they were exploiting their membership and position in the parties and trade unions to further the aims and policies of the Communist Party of Malaya. It would 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. I am sure the Member for Bungsar understands those words very clearly.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar always appears to view with great concern the use of the Internal Security Act to detain members of political parties and trade union workers. Once again I will say, should he not be concerned at the use by the Communist Party of the Socialist Front and trade unions to further the aims of communism? Now you asked me a question: why is it that members of other political parties are not arrested—only those of the Socialist Front are? Well, I cannot speak for the other political parties. But I can speak for the Alliance. I think it is a tribute to the Alliance Party that not a single member was arrested. (*Applause*). It shows that we are a disciplined party, that we cannot be penetrated. On the other hand, it shows the weakness of your own party when you can be so easily penetrated.

Now, Sir, leaders of political parties must either be conscious or unconscious of penetration by the Communist Party. If they are not aware of this penetration, then they should be grateful to the Government for taking away from their parties bad element whose absolute aim was to take over the control of their respective political party. On the other hand, if the leaders of political parties have been aware of this penetration and have not done anything about it, then the Government can only infer that some leaders were

in sympathy with the Communists. Now, as I said this before, the repetition of a good tune is a joy forever, but the repetition of a monotonous tune gets on one's nerves. I have been in the United Nations for a long time and I have seen this kind of tactics used by the Communist representatives there, so much so that when they go to the United Nations, they need only select one of their records and play.

Now, Sir, my reply to the question of the arrest of schoolboys in Kuala Lumpur, which was raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, is that those arrests were made because the Police had reason to believe that there were grounds, which would justify the detention of those students—that they have acted in a manner prejudicial to the security of this country. Only one student was detained, two were released with conditions, and the rest were released without conditions. This clearly shows that the Government does not wish to detain persons unless it is considered essential so to do in the interests of the security of this country. I must give credit to the Honourable Member for Ipoh for saying that he realises—although he does not agree with it sometimes—the necessity for having the laws in this country for the preservation of security in this country. But, Sir, to give me powers, to have legislation passed in this House and expect the Minister responsible for carrying out that legislation to put it into effect, and yet to deny that Minister the powers given in that Act, what sort of Act will that be? It is a mockery. Yet that is what the Honourable Member for Ipoh suggests. He thinks this is a good Act, but that I should not use the provisions in the Internal Security Act, because they were repugnant.

Now, Sir, about the visit of relatives—again this is a repetition—my reply is that relatives of arrested persons are allowed to visit them at the earliest opportunity, but the Police must exercise discretion over these visits, having regard to the paramount consideration of public security. If the

Honourable Member for Ipoh can let me know of specific instances where visits were not allowed within a reasonable time, I shall make inquiries into the matter. Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh was misinformed, when he stated that it was sometimes difficult to locate a person who had been arrested. The Officer in charge of the Police District would not only give the information but would also arrange for arrested persons to see their relatives at a central place.

Now, Sir, I would like to assume my role as the Minister of Interior, and in my reply would talk on the subject of hantu. (*Laughter*).

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara kalau saya tidak silap menyuroh saya menangkap hantu. Saya pun ta' pernah menangkap hantu. Sebab apa, saya ta' pernah mendengar ada orang boleh menangkap hantu tetapi saya ta' tahu-lah kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu suruh orang yang mencheritakan soal hantu dalam surat khabar tersebut menangkap hantu itu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah bersangkut paut dengan freedom atau pun ke-merdekaan press.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau saya tidak silap, saya dengar dia kata, ada orang menyimpan hantu itu.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Bagaimana hendak tangkap hantu itu? (*Ketawa*). Jadi, kita hendak-lah ingat ia-itu surat khabar hendak-lah kita beri sadikit kebebasan. Surat khabar itu kalau kita bacha jangan-lah macham kita bacha Kor'an tiap² satu benda itu tidak-lah pada keselurohan-nya itu betul. Ada perkara yang tidak betul—perkara yang bohong dan kadang² ada yang betul kita gunakan mana yang suka kita pakai. Mana² yang kita ta' suka jangan-lah pakai. Sebab apa tujuan surat khabar hendak meninggikan saculation-nya. Jadi, kalau hantu itu boleh meninggikan saculation-nya maka di-gunakan-lah cherita hantu itu. (*Ketawa*).

Now, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has also touched on the

subject of freedom of the press. The fact that his speeches, and those of his colleagues, although bitterly critical of the Government are reported in the newspapers demonstrate better than anything else the freedom of which the press in this country enjoys. There has never been a day during the course of the debate, when we have never had a report about the Honourable Member for Ipoh, or sometimes see his picture, or for that matter pictures or speeches of the other Members of the Opposition. But, Sir, there are certain newspapers which contain subversive material and which, as long as I am Minister of the Interior, I will not permit to circulate in this country. Honourable Members do not need to be reminded of the difference between liberty or freedom and licence.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh referred to the difficulty experienced by defence counsels in inquiries under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. I also am aware of the difficulty to which he referred and I will certainly have the position examined to see what can be done.

Now, the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor referred to the need for new legislation on pawnbrokers. Sir, a Bill to amend and consolidate the law for pawnbrokers is now in course of preparation. I am aware that there is at present no uniformity in the rates of interest charged, and I agree that this should be corrected.

The Honourable Member also referred to agencies opened by the Totalisator Control Board in respect of three-figure lotteries or *tikam ekor*. I should like to explain that such agencies have only been opened in urban areas, and in response to public requests. It is moreover thought that they would, in fact, attract money which formerly went into illegal bookmaking. The Honourable Member quoted for an example from his own experience of how his amah went with \$10 to the market and came back with \$7 worth of goods. Well, Sir, I think before these three-figure lotteries were introduced by the Totalisator Control

Board, I think he must be oblivious to the fact that he was eating \$7 worth of food for the \$10 that was given to his maid-servant, because at that time I am sure his maid-servant was indulging in *tikam ekor* illegally.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun, berkenaan dengan rumah murah di-Kampong Majidi, Johor Baharu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu ketahui bahawa low cost housing estate itu ada dua tingkat, dan saya tidak tahu tingkat yang mana yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Tingkat pertama telah di-sempurnakan pada bulan April 1959, dalam mana 450 buah rumah telah di-bangunkan. Dua jenis rumah yang telah di-bangunkan itu di-namakan M/1 dan M/2, harganya tiap² sa-buah rumah \$1,313 bagi M/1 dan bagi M/2 harga-nya \$1,660. Rumah itu di-jual dengan bayaran beransor² ia-itu \$18 sa-bulan dan bayaran bagi M/2 ia-lah \$21 sa-bulan.

Rumah² ini di-bangunkan ada-lah sa-telah berunding dengan Kerajaan Johor dan Ahli Johor Town Council. Tingkat yang kedua berkenaan dengan scheme ini ia-lah \$2,246 rumah kayu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya memberi penerangan. Maksud saya sa-betul-nya tingkat pertama kalau ta' salah saya yang berharga M/1 itu \$1,315 yang di-katakan kena bayar \$18 itu orang itu kena bayar \$19 sa-bulan, dan M/2 yang di-katakan kena bayar \$21 sa-bulan itu orang itu kena bayar \$23 sa-bulan.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas soalan ini boleh-lah saya selideki. Suka pula saya memberi penerangan supaya jangan ada shak wasangka atas soal rumah murah ini. Yang saya katakan tingkat kedua itu ia-lah telah di-bangunkan sa-banyak 224 buah pada bulan January yang telah lalu dan di-harapkan sudah di-sempurnakan baharu² ini. Rumah ini ada-lah lebuh besar daripada rumah² yang di-sebutkan tadi. Harga-nya ia-lah: TB/11 = \$2,488, B/3/9 =

\$3,403, T. 6/1 = \$4,846 dan T. 7/1 = \$5,106. Jadi, saya fikir, rumah yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi ia-lah rumah yang di-perbuat tingkat pertama pada tahun 1959.

Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu-lah ketahui apa sebab rumah itu di-bangunkan, ini ia-lah oleh kerana orang² yang dudok di-seberang luat dalam tanah Kerajaan, tanah itu hendak di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan. Orang² itu semua-nya pendapatan-nya ada-lah di-antara \$80 dan \$105 sa-bulan. Jadi dengan harga \$1,315 itu boleh-lah di-katakan sa-suai dengan mereka. Walau pun di-kenakan bayaran \$18 banyak yang tidak dapat membayar-nya. Jadi Kerajaan terpaksa memikirkan pendapatan orang² itu kerana kalau pun di-buat rumah molek² dan orang² tidak boleh mampu membeli-nya apa guna-nya.

Lagi satu perkara saya suka hendak menerangkan ia-itu menurut pengalaman kita yang telah lalu banyak-lah pelan² baharu hendak di-buat, untuk memuaskan hati orang ramai sudah menjadi polisi Kementerian saya tiap² rumah yang hendak di-buat itu kita hendak-lah membuat perundingan untuk mendapat persetujuan daripada State atau low-cost housing dan tidak di-buat dengan sa-suka hati sahaja. Saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang di atas low-cost housing ini, sebab saya akan memberi lebuh penerangan pada masa saya.....

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya minta memberi penerangan sadikit sahaja. Saya maksudkan ia-lah tentang keada'an rumah itu, saya minta supaya dapat rumah² itu di-buat pintu. Rumah² itu tidak berpintu sa-olah² orang Melayu tidak tahu dudok rumah yang berpintu.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Kalau tidak ada pintu bagaimana orang² itu hendak masuk rumah itu. (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Pintu bilek yang saya maksudkan.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I think I have dealt with those points raised by Honourable Members in this House. I have always said in this House that I always welcome constructive criticism, and I have also always said that it is my policy to implement the policies of my Party so long as we are in power. If you give constructive criticisms in regard to the Alliance policies we will gladly accept it. But I will never implement the policies of other parties so long as we are in power. (*Applause*).

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to comment on a few points mentioned by the Honourable the Minister of Finance in the course of his speech when he introduced the Supply (1962) Bill. The first point I wish to refer to is on rural development, particularly on land distribution. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made yesterday by the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor. We cannot deny that there is no disparity in the distribution of land in the Alliance's land distribution scheme.

Yesterday we heard from the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor that in his State out of eight pieces of land the Negri Sembilan Government gave out for distribution only one-and-a-half areas were given to non-Malays. I know in my constituency (Telok Anson), and many other constituencies in the Federation, majority of the village people do not get a fair share of the Government land distribution or rural development assistance. They are still occupying State land for the last ten years under T.O.L. and less mention of rural development assistance.

Sir, I know for certain in my constituency the majority of the villagers living in Kampong Suri, Kampong Selaba, Sungai Sireh, Sungai Tungku and several other areas are still occupying State land on T.O.L. since 1950. Sir, these people have sweated and cultivated their land and have

spent a large part of their hard earned money to improve their land on which they are working, hoping that some day the land will be given to them. Yet until this very day the land they occupy is still State land.

Mr. Speaker: Land is a State matter. You should bear that in mind.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: They have rural development schemes in States.

Mr. Speaker: You are talking about people occupying State land under T.O.L. in new areas without getting titles. That is a matter for the State, not for the Federal Government.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Sir, it just shows that the Government land distribution scheme should at least involve or take into consideration the people who have occupied land for such a long time and they have spent their energy and money in cultivating and improving the land. Sir, these people have received no assistance from the Rural Development Department—or very little of it. They have made requests for assistance but so far no assistance has been extended to them. I have paid several visits to these areas, and I am sure that if assistance were given to these people their earning capacity would be increased many times.

No one in this House will not support any sound development schemes which would help to raise or improve the economic position of the Malays. But at the same time we must not overlook that in the rural areas there are also non-Malays who are in need of land and assistance just as badly or just as much as the Malays do. If the Alliance Government were to show disparity in land distribution or to concentrate their development schemes only in Malay kampongs, it will certainly create a feeling of frustration and disappointment amongst the non-Malays. Such a situation, if allowed to exist amongst ourselves, would not be healthy and good to our young nation. Therefore, may I request the Minister for Rural Development

to consider my suggestion of giving a fairer share of the land for distribution and the Development Fund to the non-Malays who are residing in the rural areas and villages.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister and the Alliance leaders have always stressed on loyalty of the people. There is no better and surer way of ensuring the loyalty of the people than to distribute land to the landless so that they have a stake in our country. In speaking for the kampong folks and villages in my constituency, Sir, I wish the House to know that I am speaking also for the rest of the people in the other constituencies. Therefore, on behalf of these people, I urge the Minister for Rural Development to make an attempt and try to meet the hopes and fulfil the expectations of these kampong and village folks in the non-Malay occupied areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been requested to bring to the notice of this House about certain distribution of new rubber plantings given to kampong people under the rural development scheme. Sir, near Bruas over 500 acres of forest were cleared and planted with new rubber by the Department. This newly planted rubber was distributed or supposed to be distributed, to a number of families. But for some reason or other, some of these settlers refused to move into it and after some time the young rubber died. Sir, because of such instances, such schemes have failed and it is indeed a loss of public funds. Good money has been thrown into the ditch in such instances. In bringing this to the notice of this House, I have no intention to find fault or put any blame on any authority concerned, but certainly we all would like to see if development funds were approved, such funds should be spent with care and proper supervision, otherwise large sums of public funds would be spent unnecessarily. I could not agree more with the Minister of Finance when he stressed in the course of his speech the necessity to restrain Government expenditure from getting out of hand

and also the necessity of giving priority to schemes which will bring in corresponding revenue in a short period.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now wish to refer to adult education, and in this reference I wish to associate myself with certain remarks made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. This morning the Honourable Member for Malacca Utara had refuted or denied certain statements made by the Member for Bungsar, but, Sir, I know in my constituency that adult education is being miscarried out. Sir, the *gurus* or teachers in these adult education classes are practically, or mostly, members of UMNO. In some places, in spite of the acute shortage of teachers to start new classes, the adult education authorities are reluctant, or refuse, to employ the services of other qualified teachers because of the fact that they happen to be members of the Opposition Parties. Sir, the object of adult education is to give the kampong and rural folks some means of education in order to improve their intellectual knowledge and to eradicate illiteracy and ignorance. But here the Alliance is using these classes to propagate its party politics which in principle and objective are wrong. It certainly will create doubts in the minds of the people and it will also create suspicion because the Alliance has given or allocated large sums of money in the Budget for adult education which hitherto the Alliance has never done so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next point is on income tax. We all welcome that the revenue from this source had risen by \$46 million and the number of taxpayers have risen to 90,000. The sizeable amount of \$232 million which was collected last year is equivalent to about 20 per cent of the total annual revenue and it is indeed an encouraging welcome. But, Sir, there is one point which I would like to raise in regard to income tax and that is the 5 per cent interest charged on default of payment of income tax. This penalty of 5 per cent seems small but it works out to about 60 per cent per annum,

which is indeed extremely high in comparison to moneylenders or even bankers. Sir, no one would like to default if he could help it. Obviously the taxpayer who fails to pay in time must have difficulties. Therefore, the five per cent added to the tax will certainly cause a certain amount of hardship to the taxpayer and if he continues to fail to pay it will indeed cause real hardship. Therefore, may I suggest to the Honourable Minister if he would consider to reduce this 5 per cent to, say, 3 per cent and then in subsequent months add only one per cent to it. This I am sure will be welcomed by all taxpayers.

The last point I would like to speak is on education. I do not wish to make a long statement on this, because I know I will have plenty of opportunity to do so when the Bill comes up in the Committee. Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh had referred to the Education Minister's frequent announcements of more Chinese schools accepting full grant-in-aid and of his happiness over this. Let what I say now be a hint and record in this House for future reference: that loyalty can only come, or can only be won through the hearts of the people. No amount of outward appearance, actions or performance can reveal or indicate the extent of the true feelings of the people. Whether the Chinese secondary schools are accepting voluntarily or under duress of hardship and financial difficulties this grant in aid as provided under the objectionable conditions laid down in the Rahman Talib Report can only be judged by time, and the result from experience through the implementation of the Report. Therefore, he need not be too optimistic or overjoyed over such temporary occurrence. My stand on the issue of education has already been distinctly pledged to the people during the Telok Anson by-election last year. Therefore, nothing will stop me from continuing the struggle for a fair and just education policy acceptable to all the races living in this country. Sir, I have nothing more to add and I will sit down now.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to a few points raised by Members of the Opposition which concern the Ministry of Labour.

The Hon'ble Member from Bungsar alleges that workers in the transport industry are not included within the protection of the Employment Ordinance. I am afraid, Sir, that the Honourable Member has got his facts all wrong. As I pointed out in the written answer to the Honourable Member to one of his questions, all workers in the transport industry, except ticket inspectors and members of the clerical staff, do come within the jurisdiction of the Employment Ordinance.

The Honourable Member also claims that the Trade Union Ordinance should be revised because it restricts the formation and growth of trade unions and that membership of trade unions has been dwindling gradually. I am surprised, Sir, that he should make such a statement so soon after my Ministry's statement in the Press only four days ago.

Trade Union membership, Sir, has gradually been gaining strength. During 1961 alone there was an increase of over 27,000 fee-paying members from the figure for 1960. Today the membership in respect of trade unions in the Federation is the highest ever recorded. I am indeed surprised that the Honourable Member should state that membership is dwindling.

However, if the Honourable Member feels that the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance are restrictive, he should also know why they are so. The Ordinance was specifically designed to prevent subversive elements infiltrating into trade unions. This was from bitter lessons we learned from the Emergency and I don't think we can say that there are no longer any subversive elements in this country. The Ordinance is also meant to protect the interests of workers, the ordinary members of unions from unscrupulous,

self-seeking elements who would use trade unions for their own ends. As long as these elements are amidst us, I would say that the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance should stay. If, however, the Honourable Member can point out specific provisions which hinder the growth of unions, my Ministry would consider them through the National Joint Labour Advisory Council, which was consulted when the present Ordinance was drawn up.

Sir, the Honourable Member from Bungsar also raised the question of appointments to the Employees Provident Fund Board. The matter, Sir, has long since been settled to the satisfaction of the MTUC and others concerned, and I don't think I need dwell on it at this stage.

Sir, coming to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh regarding workers' housing, I wish to state that my Ministry is doing its best to see that houses provided to workers on estates and mines are of a reasonable standard, healthy and fitted with the necessary amenities for a decent living for the workers. Officers in my Ministry have been carrying out a vigorous campaign to achieve this end.

It is estimated that there are in the Federation about 140,000 units of housing provided by employers on estates, quarries and mines. Of these, 74.5% are of a satisfactory standard, 21% are sub-standard and about 4% are temporary lines. The sub-standard houses are daily being replaced or renovated. For instance, from January to November alone, the Commissioner for Labour had given approval for the construction of over 5,300 units to be built and over 3,500 to be converted. The amount of money spent by employers on building and renovations is very high. For 1961 alone, the Commissioner's recommendations would cost employers over \$5 million.

The Honourable Member and the House might be interested to know, Sir, that my Ministry is at the moment drawing up a new Workers' Housing

Act. The new Bill will provide for better accommodation and facilities to workers living in tied-houses and also give greater powers to officers so that the Act can be enforced effectively. It will be introduced in this House when the drafting and study is completed, in the course of this year.

I can assure the Honourable Member that my Ministry is doing and will do all it can to improve the housing conditions of workers.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damasara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I go on to the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance I must comment upon the extreme bewilderment of the Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara and, incidentally, I should say that his bewilderment reflects the bewilderment of his Party, which is the main partner in the Alliance. At the last session of Parliament, when we debated the Malaysia proposals, I do not know what made him imagine himself the father confessor and he called upon the Socialist Front to kneel before him and confess to him whether it was Communist or not. In between then and now, Sir, the Chief Minister of Malacca has said that the Socialist Front principles are against the Islamic religion, and today we have the same Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara coming into this House asking us whether we are the same as the Islamic Party or not. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this shows extreme bewilderment and confusion on the part of the Honourable Member and his Party, of which he is a very responsible member.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, he again referred to the question of Irian Barat. But one thing that we have to bear in mind on this question is the liquidation of colonialism in this world. The Alliance Government has to make its stand crystal clear. It should not behave like the bat in the fable which, when the animals and birds were fighting, went to the animals and said: "I am one of you. Look at my teeth" and later on went to the birds and said: "I am

one of you. Look at my wings." In the same way, Sir, we do not want the Government to go to the colonial powers and say: "Look at my teeth. I am one of you"; and then later on going to the ex-colonial territories and territories struggling for freedom and say: "Look at my wings. I am one of you." It must give up this dual role and make its stand clear, whether it stands for colonialism or against it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a great number of Members, especially from the back-bench of the Alliance, came forward to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance. I do not know what they are congratulating him for. His speech is the most dreary, sad and sorry speech that this House has had to hear, because the first few pages are devoted to the economic depression of the capitalist countries and the remaining part of the speech speaks of deficits and difficulties about finance which the Federation will experience in the following years. So, I ask the Honourable Members, what is it that they are congratulating the Honourable Minister for—is it just like one very great man coming to a funeral and wishing the bereaved family many happy returns? I would be very much obliged to be told by these Honourable Members what are they being very happy about and for what are they congratulating the Honourable Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Taiping spoke yesterday and he said that we must ask America whether it is going to help us, and if it is not going to help us, let us diversify our economy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even in the Honourable Finance Minister's speech, he says that while the price of our primary products has not risen, manufactured products' prices have risen with a balance in favour of, or a profit being made by, the industrialised countries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, who is so naive to believe that these Western countries are going to sacrifice their interests to the detriment of their own trade? What are these Western countries doing trade

with us for? Is it because they want to feed us, or is it because they are looking for profits themselves? I can assure the Honourable Minister of Finance that if these Western countries are not getting profit from trade with us, they will not trade with us. So it is time, as my Honourable friend from Tanjong said, to give up this wishful thinking and come down to realities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of synthetic rubber looms very large and the Honourable Minister of Finance has referred to it. He has said that new techniques have been developed in the field of synthetic rubber, and that the quality of synthetic rubber is improving. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has said that America today consumes 70 per cent of synthetic rubber in its total consumption of rubber, and the reason is that America wants to consume its own rubber and would not like to use rubber from outside. In view of this, Sir, I would say it is very naive for anyone who expects America to assist Malaya. I would just ask any Honourable Member from this House, whom will you feed? Will you feed your own child or will you feed your step-son? Will you feed your own child or will you feed a stranger? To the American economy "synthetic" is its own child and natural rubber from Malaya, or from wherever it may be—from outside America—will just be a stranger's product to America. And Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the years to come it will not be Moscow, it will not be the Communist Party from which the threat will come to the economy of this country. I can foresee that it is synthetic rubber from America which will grind the Malayan economy to dust. And once bales of rubber, which is a very combustible material, start piling up and unbought by anyone in our own country, it can only help to ignite the fires of revolution. So, let the Government come to its senses and immediately start an economy which is realistic and which is not dependent on any power, whether it is East or West. But let us ask not for aid; let us ask for fair trade.

Mr. Speaker: Have you finished?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I will be a little while longer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have got to warn Honourable Members that they have got to make their speeches as short as possible because, I understand, quite a number of Ministers will have to reply this afternoon. The meeting is suspended till half-past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

BILL

THE SUPPLY (1962) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, the expansion of the synthetic rubber industry in America is bound to have far-reaching consequences upon the Malayan economy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance shows to what extent the Malayan economy is being threatened, and I must say that we must be congenitally incorrigible if we are not to reconsider our relationship with the United States of America, especially in the economic sphere. This calls for an appraisal of Malaya's subsidiary and dependent position to the United States—and here, again, we hope that the "sink or swim with the West" policy of the Honourable the Prime Minister will be reconsidered.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after all the Malayan electorate has not intended to give, and neither has it given, a mandate to the ruling Party to sink with the West or to sink with the United States of America. In case the Alliance Government still blindly pursues this policy, I would say that

this would be a display of marital fidelity which is unknown even in India of ancient times when the wives burnt themselves on their husband's pyres. So, we hope that the Alliance Government will not follow this policy of *sathi* in case the United States of America plunges into one of its ever recurring crisis. It is surprising to us that hard-headed businessmen, who constitute the leadership of the Alliance and who make up very important members of the Alliance Party in this House, when it comes to the national economy they are far from being hard-headed businessmen. I say so because, instead of widening the market for Malaya's rubber, they restrict it to the Western world—and by doing so they subject the economy of this country to the dictates of the buyers, that is the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, we must realise that it is no use for the Honourable the Minister of Finance to cry aloud that our rubber must be given fair competition. From the very meaning of the word "competition", it can be seen that competition cannot be fair. Further, Malaya is not a partner in the capitalist circle; it will only appear as a rival amongst other rivals. But the position would be different in a socialist economy, where there will be accommodation and adjustment. In the socialist economy, it is not competitive but complementary. Competition, Sir, means that every means will be used to win, whether fair or foul. What makes the Honourable the Minister of Finance so optimistic to think that the United States Government, which is the mouth-piece of American capitalism, will overlook its own industry, its own synthetic industry, for the benefit of Malaya's economy?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have also heard of suggestions which run like this—"Are we going to plant new land with rubber or not?"; and they ask with great indignation, "Why does not the United States Government stop its own synthetic rubber, so that there is no threat to Malaya's industry?" Such

suggestions, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would appear to be unrealistic and would appear to me that those who make these suggestions have attached an exaggerated importance to our impact on international affairs to think that America, just to save the Malayan economy, will discontinue its synthetic industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has mooted—he has not made it an official suggestion either on the international level or directly to the United States—he has just mooted this point in his speech that there should be an International Rubber Buffer Stock. Sir, let us not imagine that the United States of America would jump immediately at this proposal. We must not forget that this is not like the Tibetan question in which America's own economic interests are not involved which they will support. In this proposal or in this point which has been raised by the Minister of Finance, it would involve a certain restraint on the economy of the United States, and it would mean that to a certain extent the United States would subject its economy to international control. It would also mean that the United States may have to buy rubber from us at a certain fixed price. The United States will probably laugh off this proposal. However, I would like to say that if such a proposal were made by the Honourable the Minister of Finance, there would be a hue and cry that he is communist-inspired, because the Americans will say that this conflicts with their free trade policy. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say, let us retrace our steps, let us not place ourselves at the mercy of the United States, but let us attain our economic independence, or economic freedom, and sell where we like and to whom we like—to anyone who will give us the best price; otherwise, we are unnecessarily injuring ourselves. This is not a question of fighting for or against communism. It does not matter who pay us but that we must get the most for our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was alleged that what we said on detainees was a repetition of an old song and that it no longer attracted the ears of the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security. But we ask the Honourable Minister whether it does mean that, if we had condemned the arrests before, further and new arrests will just be tolerated in silence so that the Government can continue to arrest Opposition Party members and not have the slightest voice of opposition raised against it? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that the Honourable Minister only repeated his arguments and statements that he gave the last time—and it is not we who are repeating the old song but it is the Government which is playing an old record. Sir, when the Honourable Minister of Internal Security refers to our speeches as an old song, we would like to tell him that we are not trying to serenade him but that we are fighting for the vital principles of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that the most shocking and stunning revelation was made two days ago when the Government admitted that 104 prisoners, who had already served their terms of imprisonment, are still being held in prison. Sir, I would say that anyone who has served his term of imprisonment is entitled to freedom, to the rights of his manhood—but in independent Malaya 104 people are being kept in prison even to this date. Sir, I remember that even in Kenya the very reactionary colonial British Government has released political convicts whereas in independent Malaya which purports to be the champion of Tibet, still holds its ex-prisoners under imprisonment under terms which make this imprisonment virtually an unending term of life imprisonment.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar: Struggle from communism!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the struggle for freedom still goes on, and I have heard the Honourable Member

for Johore Tenggarah saying, "Struggle from communism". Sir, I am glad that that interjection came in, because this question of communism has far too long been used as an excuse to suppress the liberties of the people, and I would suggest to the Alliance Government that its fear of communism is becoming almost psychiatric, and it bodes ill for this nation if the Alliance Government were to use this excuse of communism or subversion as a pretext to suppress the people from overthrowing the Alliance Government by legal and constitutional means.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of detainees and those who are released on conditions, our Leader, the Honourable Member for Setapak, has said that if these people are actually Communists, why should they be released on condition that they do not participate in the affairs of the Socialist Front since they are members of the Socialist Front. It would be more logical, Sir, that if a man is detained for subversive activities and not for activities in the Socialist Front, then their conditions of service should say that they will not again participate in subversive activities—that would be the more logical thing. So to ask them not to participate in subversive activities in the political activities of the Socialist Front, and to make that as a specific condition for their release, would show that that was the motive of the arrest. That is all, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on a few subjects briefly because time is limited.

Sir, as all Members are aware, my Party leader who had spoken yesterday touched on many items, and I do not wish to repeat what he said, but I wish to support him. The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor spoke very well on Federal income from what will be a damaging form of gambling sponsored by the Turf Clubs, the honest mentality of the gambler being led to an unsound way of life in the long run.

I come now to the national income briefly which is derived highly from export earning. As our Honourable Minister of Finance has said in his speech that we have a good trade balance, the Government should make full use of it this year converting the sterling into useful barter of goods, produce, resources and industrial machineries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the question of rubber, the national produce, in relation to the manufacture of rubberised products. Malaya can well afford to have its own industrial factories to manufacture rubberised goods to self-sufficiency for export with the help of technical staff and experienced men. If the Government has no such experts, I am sure we can get them from friendly nations on loan. Malaya will have to advance at all levels in this field, being a producing country, and to fight the synthetic rubber, the Government should stockpile its own to sell it away at the appropriate moment; thus the price of rubber can be maintained by the Government without affecting the economy. In paragraph 1 on page 9 of the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance—it is not necessary for me to quote it—it is stated that this will lead to the manufacturing of our own rubber products for exports.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I now come to the subject of tin. There must be encouragement from the Federal Government in conjunction with the State Governments to allow free prospecting of all available State lands so that all potential grounds can be utilised as far as possible, thereby enriching the national revenue in quick time. The Government should grant more licences for the smelting industry for the use of concentrated tin. This also covers other types of minerals in Malaya. We know that there are quotas for the tin industry—for open-cast mining and dredges, and dulang licences have been allotted for only two per cent. I would appeal to the Government that it should look into the interests of the dulang washers

and consider giving further quotas of licences, which will help them to get employment.

On the subject of income tax, I associate myself with the Honourable Member from Tanjong and my Honourable friend here from Telok Anson in what they said, that the income tax structure is incompetent to some extent. I hope the Minister concerned will take steps to revert to the old scale of taxation in the case of personal incomes and increase the relief allowed and grant an allowance for the maintenance of aged parents of taxpayers.

I now come to agriculture, and would quote from the Honourable Minister's speech, page 35, second line—

"Another might be the intensive and extensive cultivation of local fruits. There is every reason to believe that such cultivation is economically lucrative, if successful."

I do not intend to read the rest of the paragraph. I will refer again to my question at this session concerning synthetic rice. There is a similar form of difficulty in the research of synthetic rice. If the Government will look into the matter and show some interest in it, I am sure not only synthetic rice production but also all types of fruit production and canning will be possible. From now on, since the Honourable Minister of Agriculture cannot give priority to the research on synthetic rice, I do not want to bring up this subject, until there is any private research on synthetic rice production in this country.

Our country is in its infancy and specialised training in all forms for our staff officers should take priority whether they be research officers or not. If untrained personnel in the Government Service—especially in the Statistics Department, social welfare work, defence, police, information, internal security, etc.—is shooting without aim, our aim should be at least to see that there are none in the years to come by recruiting people with

First Class Honours degree for administrative posts. Before I end, I emphasise again that training for specialised personnel in all fields is most urgent and important.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as it is pertinent to the Government Service, I wish to quote Article 136 of the Constitution, which reads as follows—

"All persons of whatever race in the same grade in the service of the Federation shall, subject to the terms and conditions of their employment, be treated impartially."

I trust that the Honourable Minister responsible will give this House an assurance in the matter.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap di atas dasar 'an Rang Undang² Perbekalan ini, saya juga ingin mengambil peluang bersama-mengalukan dan memberi pandangan yang saya fikir ada berkenaan dengan perbahathan ini. Khasnya saya tuju-kan kapada Kementerian Pelajaran yang mendapat bantuan yang banyak dan dengan itu dapat-lah melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan dalam perkara pelajaran. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menjalankan dan menjayakan kehendak dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan pelajaran yang sedang dan akan di-lancharkan itu saya perchaya sa-bahagian daripada-nya tugas ini, ada-lah terletak dan tertanggong dalam tangan guru² sama ada guru² lelaki atau guru² perempuan. Maka itu-lah saya berkata ini ada kena-mengena dengan dasar Kerajaan dalam peruntukan belanjawan atau perbekalan ini. Maka saya juga tidak-lah lagi berasa jemu pada menyuarakan atas tidak puas hati guru² perenpuian terhadap tangga gaji dan layanan yang ada sekarang ini. Saya berharap kapada Kerajaan supaya mengambil langkah menyegerakan memberi timbangan atas memorandum yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Kesatuan Guru² Perempuan sa-Malaya melalui Menteri Pelajaran yang telah berlalu itu sa-bagai tindakan yang pertama. Kita patut sedar segala rancangan pelajaran tidak akan dapat di-laksanakan

dengan sa-penoh-nya sa-kira-nya sa-bahagian kaki-tangan Kerjaan tidak dapat layanan yang saksama dan adil.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya hendak sebutkan atau sa-bagai pandangan saya terhadap Kerajaan ia itu saya sangat berharap kapada Kerajaan pada mengadakan Sekolah Menengah atau pun darjah² di-Sekolah² Menengah untuk kemudahan bagi penuntut² terutama sa-kali perempuan² bagi mempelajari Trengkas dalam bahasa Kebangsaan. Saya berkata demikian kerana tidak beberapa tahun lagi bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah menjadi bahasa rasmi yang tunggal yang akan di-gunakan di-negeri ini. Di-dalam pejabat² Kerajaan dan di-gedong² perniagaan akan berkehendakkan banyak kaki-tangan yang mahir dalam Trengkas bahasa Kebangsaan. Peluang² kerja sa-bagai Juru Trengkas ada-lah memberi banyak peluang kapada kaum perempuan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang kapada keada'an ini maka sememang patut-lah Kerajaan mengadakan persediaan daripada sekarang, sekian pandangan saya, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah hendak ber-chakap di atas uchapan belanjawan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya, sa-betul-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah membuat dan mengambil bahagian yang panjang dalam perkara-nya. Nampak-nya, sa-telah mendengar keterangan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi maka terpaksa-lah saya pendekkan.

Mr. Speaker: Terima kaseh-lah, (Ketawa).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Muka 2, dalam uchapan Yang Ber-hormat itu mengatakan bahawa Melayu Raya ada-lah satu soal yang akan menyelesaikan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan perkara² yang mustahak. Satu daripada-nya ia-lah perkara pengeluaran wang yang sa-hingga sekarang ini Bank Negara belum lagi menjalankan tugas-nya sa-bagai Central Bank. Kata-nya dengan ada-

nya Melayu Raya maka perkara itu dapat selesai dengan senang. Sa-bagaimana kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah perkara mengeluarkan wang ringgit di-dalam satu negeri oleh Central Bank tidak-lah bergantong di atas Melayu Raya atau pun di atas kedudukan negeri lain. Kerana sa-tengah dari tugas² Central Bank itu ia-lah mengeluarkan wang yang ber-sangkut dengan satu² negeri, katakan-lah Bank Negara ada-lah tugas-nya untuk mengeluarkan wang, jadi tidak ada helah lain lagi untuk melambatkan keluaran wang ini, itu-lah maka beliau itu mengatakan dengan ada-nya Melayu Raya dapat-lah di-selesaikan perkara itu.

Sa-bagaimana kita tahu sekarang ada-lah kedudukan ekonomi negeri ini sangat genting, ini dapat di-fahamkan di-dalam muka 4, para 9, dalam uchapan Yang Berhormat itu. Kata-nya, Kerajaan di-England sedang menchuba menchari jalan dan berbagai² chara lagi untuk memperbaiki lagi ekonomi di-sana dan kegentingan orang Inggeris itu bukan-lah sahaja dalam perkara ekonomi, juga dalam politik. Sa-bagaimana yang kita dengar baharu² ini tatkala Perdana Menteri Kerajaan Inggeris membuat satu uchapan Christmas, kata-nya: Kerajaan Inggeris sekarang ini sudah jadi berlainan sadikit dan tidak-lah sa-bagaimana 10 tahun dahulu bahawa Kerajaan Inggeris itu mempunyai kuat-kuasa yang besar boleh membuat apa sahaja mengikut kehendak-nya. Sekarang di-dalam medan ekonomi Kerajaan Inggeris ada-lah di-dalam kegentingan yang sangat besar. Dan kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, tentulah kita yakin bahawa yang Kerajaan Inggeris sedang bersedia untuk mengatasi di atas perkara ini, tetapi kita sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang muda yang mempunyai perhubungan yang paling besar di-dalam perkara kewangan dengan Kerajaan Inggeris sudah menjadi sa-wajib-nya Kerajaan Malaya mengambil tindakan membuat langkah² untuk menjaminkan keselamatan negeri kita. Mithal-nya jika paun² Inggeris di-turunkan harga-nya maka di-sana satu kerumitan yang akan tertimpa

kapada Kerajaan kita di-dalam perkara wang. Dalam uchapan-nya juga Yang Berhormat telah menyebut di-atas kegentingan kedudukan getah yang ia-lah satu barang mentah yang memberi hasil yang paling besar sa-kali kapada Kerajaan Tanah Melayu. Oleh sebab getah tiruan yang sedang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Amerika dan lain² lagi telah menchapai kemajuan yang besar dan boleh di-katakan getah tiruan ini sama baik-nya dengan getah asli maka di-sini sudah-lah sampai masa-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk memikirkan chara yang sa-wajar-nya untuk mengatasi kerisis atau kerumitan yang kita sedang alami dalam perkara ini. Kerana kita tahu bahawa getah ada-lah satu mata pencharian yang penting dan Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan wang berpuluhan² juta ringgit untuk membanyakkan tanaman getah. Tetapi apabila getah jatoh harga-nya maka tetap-lah Malaya akan menghadapi satu kerumitan yang paling besar dalam perkara ini. Oleh sebab yang demikian maka hendak-lah Kerajaan membuat research dan lain² lagi untuk memperbanyakkan bahan² untuk di-tanamkan dalam negeri kita supaya dengan demikian sa-kira-nya jatoh harga getah maka maseh dapat ra'ayat dalam negeri ini hidup dengan baik dengan hasil² yang mereka itu akan capai daripada bahan² tanaman yang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam sharanan² dan uchapan Menteri Yang Berhormat kita telah berchakap bahawasa-nya chukai² pada tahun ini tidak akan di-naikkan. Ini satu perkara yang baik kerana ada-lah chukai yang ada pada masa sekarang ini sedang dipikul berat-nya oleh gulongan ra'ayat yang ada-lah pendapatan mereka itu rendah. Tetapi, dalam uchapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ada menyebutkan bahawasa-nya chukai di-atas jam telah di-turunkan, kerana barang ini ia-lah barang yang kecil yang dapat di-sembunyikan atau pun dapat di-larikan daripada chukai. Saya fikir alasan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada lojik, kerana banyak barang² yang kecil² yang lain² lagi yang harga-nya tinggi

tidak di-turunkan chukai saperti barang emas dan lain² lagi.

Di-sini kita ketahui bahawasa-nya Pejabat Kastam tidak dapat mengelolakan dan mengawal barang² yang di-larikan oleh orang² yang tertentu. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak bagi Kerajaan buat menyelideki apa-kah sebab-nya maka Pejabat Kastam tidak dapat mengawal barang² yang di-larikan oleh orang² yang saperti itu, dan dalam perkara Rural Development, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah berkata bahawasa-nya peruntukan bagi tahun 1962 ia-lah satu peruntukan yang lebuh besar daripada tahun yang lalu dan banyak-lah wakil² dalam Majlis ini telah berchakap di-atas perkara Rural Development dari segi pelajaran dewasa.

Kelmarin saya maseh ingat lagi wakil daripada Perlis Selatan telah berkata bahawasa-nya ada-lah pelajaran dewasa ini sangat² penting untuk memberikan pelajaran dan membasmikan buta huruf orang² kampung. Maka oleh sebab ini-lah kata-nya sa-telah pelajaran dewasa ini di-jalankan di-Trengganu maka Kerajaan PAS pun telah jatoh, kerana ra'ayat telah dapat pelajaran dewasa di-sana dan mereka itu tahu yang Kerajaan PAS tidak baik pada mereka itu. Jadi saya suka-lah hendak menjawab kapada wakil yang tersebut. Ada-lah kejatohan Kerajaan PAS di-sana ia-lah satu tipu daya yang telah di-jalankan oleh Perikatan terhadap Kerajaan PAS dan apabila iatoh Kerajaan PAS di-Trengganu, Menteri Besar telah meminta di-adakan satu pilehan raya supaya dapat-lah ra'ayat itu satu peluang untuk menunjokkan kapada alam ini siapa.....

Mr. Speaker: Kerajaan PAS di-Trengganu sana ta' ada kena-mengena di-sini. (*Ketawa*). Tolong-lah sedikit-kan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tetapi ada-lah satu tata-tertib democracy yang di-jalankan di-negeri Eropah sana telah di-langgar dan di-hancurkan oleh pehak yang bertanggong-jawab di-Trengganu dengan

tidak di-adakan satu pilehan raya baharu. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-beri peluang kapada ra'ayat memilih atau mengadakan pilehan raya baharu di-sana baharu-lah kita tahu betul-kah atau tidak ra'ayat jelata itu tidak suka kapada Kerajaan PAS.

Mr. Speaker: Jadi-lah hal itu. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tentang kemajuan luar bandar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-agong²kan oleh pehak Perikatan maka di-sini suka-lah saya hendak menyebutkan dua tiga perkara yang bersangkut-paut dengan kemajuan luar bandar. Kemajuan luar bandar yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu ia-lah oleh kerana kemiskinan ra'ayat² yang dudok di-kampung². Ranchangan luar bandar ini di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dengan tujuan supaya hendak menghilangkan kemiskinan mereka itu dengan jalan² yang akan menambah wang pendapatan mereka itu dan dengan jalan berbagai² ranchangan lagi. tetapi biar-lah kita selidiki adakah ranchangan yang telah di-jalankan dalam kampung² itu akan melebihi wang pendapatan penduduk² di-tiap² kampung.

Satu daripada ranchangan yang besar yang di-jalankan dalam ranchangan luar bandar ia-lah membuka tanah² baharu. Saya bersetuju ini satu jalan yang baik untuk memberi tanah dan peluang hidup kapada ra'ayat yang tidak mempunyai tanah, tetapi kita tahu bahawasa-nya sa-suatu gulongan yang besar daripada ra'ayat tiap² negeri meminta tanah, tetapi berapa banyak-kah daripada mereka itu yang mendapat tanah? Saya yakin kalau sa-kira-nya dalam sa-suatu negeri bilangan orang² yang meminta itu 10,000 orang, sa-ribu daripada mereka pun susah hendak mendapat tanah. Kalau bagitu apa-kah nasib yang 9,000 orang lagi? Bagaimana, ada-kah Kerajaan telah menyelideki atau pun Kerajaan membuat satu ranchangan lain untuk hendak mendirikan perusahaan² supaya dengan perusahaan² ini dapat di-tambahkan pendapatan orang² yang kurang pendapatan-nya.

Sa-bagaimana kita tahu sa-hingga sampai sekarang ini belum ada lagi ranchangan² saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi. Perkara yang kedua dalam ranchangan luar bandar ia-lah membuat jalan² masok ka-kampong² dan membuat titi². Sa-kira-nya kita selediki dengan halus dan teliti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ketahui tidak-lah jalan² dan titi² itu dengan sendiri menambahkan hasil pendapatan orang² kampong bahkan ia-menambahkan puak capitalist untuk menghisap darah orang² kampong. Ini-lah ranchangan luar bandar yang di-agong²kan. Kalau sunggoh pehak Kerajaan ikhlas untuk hendak membasmikan atau untuk hendak memperbaiki kemiskinan orang² kampong. maka hendak-lah Kerajaan mengambil satu tindakan yang besar untuk mendirikan perusahaan² kampong.

Mr. Speaker: Dalam masa kita membahathkan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa kelak ada peruntukan bagi luar bandar. Apabila sampai kapada itu tuan boleh berchakap sa-berapa banyak, tetapi pandangan yang di-beri hari ini atas pandangan policy 'am. Itu yang saya hendak katakan, kerana pada masa ketika hendak meluluskan peruntukan tiap² satu di-situ lagi boleh berchakap berkenaan dengan policy juga. Jadi tolong-lah jangan di-kachaukan dasar 'am pada masa ini, kerana ini akan hilang masa yang banyak. The difference is between the general principles of the policies that we are debating now, but the time when we can debate on the policy of the service for which the money is provided. Tolong chari randangan kalau ada yang di-bahathkan atas ini boleh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya takut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya saya berchakap nanti. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengatakan ini masok dalam dasar 'am.

Mr. Speaker: Saya dengar tuan hanya-jah mengulangi perkara² yang di-chakapkan dua tiga hari dahulu. Perkara itu jangan di-ulang lagi supaya kita dapat memendekkan masa—masa sadikit—banyak perkara yang hendak di-bahathkan hari ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Di-dalam perkara kesihatan saya akan berchakap sadikit bahawa hospital di-Kelantan baharu² ini ada tersebut di-dalam surat khabar di-atas dua perkara yang sangat² penting. Satu daripadanya ia-lah sa-orang telah dapat luka parah di-bawa ka-hospital di-waktu malam, dan oleh kerana doktor yang menjaga orang sakit pada waktu malam dudok 7 batu jauh-nya daripada hospital, maka orang yang mendapat luka parah tadi telah hilang darah yang banyak dan menyebabkan ia mati sa-belum doktor itu dapat menjalankan kewajipan untuk menyelamatkan jiwa-nya. Perkara ini telah di-sebutkan oleh Tuan Majistrate di-sana yang telah di-siarkan dalam surat khabar baharu² ini. Perkara yang kedua ia-lah sa-orang lagi telah mendapat luka parah.....

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order, nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu maseh mem-binchangkan detil yang di-tegor oleh Tuan Yang di-Pertua tadi. Jadi ada lebih baik kita mendengar kejatohan PAS di-Trengganu daripada kita mendengar beliau itu meleret² kapada perkara detil.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya harap Menteri yang bersangkutan mengambil berat di-atas kedudukan hospital dan maternity clinic kerana keada'an-nya sangat buruk dan sangat susah untuk mendapat rawatan yang sempurna.

Berhubung dengan pelajaran nampak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun ini satu peruntukan yang paling besar telah di-buat untuk Kementerian Pelajaran. Tetapi sayang! Wang yang bagitu besar di-untokkan itu tidak-lah kita nampak ada satu chadangan daripada Kementerian yang tersebut untuk hendak membaiki keada'an penuntut Melayu yang keluar daripada sekolah Melayu. Kita tahu banyak daripada anak² kita berpuluh ribu orang tiap² tahun yang keluar dari darjah VI sekolah Melayu, tetapi nasib

mereka itu belum lagi dapat di-perbaiki oleh Kementerian Pelajaran. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya harap kapada Kementerian yang tersebut untuk mengadakan satu langkah supaya kehidupan penuntut² ini dapat di-jamin dengan mengadakan kelas² atau pelajaran yang bersangkut-paut dengan pertukangan dan lain² lagi.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to speak at this stage of the debate, but since several Members of the Opposition as well as from this side of the House commented on the speech of my colleague, the Minister of Finance, on diversification of agriculture I feel that I must say something on this subject.

The Division of Agriculture in the Ministry had been conducting research into the potentialities of alternative crops to replace rubber. The investigation and research were directed towards soil suitability in various parts of the country for different alternative crops and also the agronomic and economic potentialities of the crops concerned.

The results of these investigations are now adequate for the purpose of implementing diversification. The crops alternative to rubber which can now be recommended are: Manila hemp, oil palm, tea, coffee, kenaf, ramie and tobacco. We have sufficient information on these crops, but in this House today I can only refer to each of them very briefly: —

Manila hemp. This crop is more suitable for smallholders than oil palm or tea on the above-average fertile soils. Compared with rubber its advantages are: —

- (a) relatively easy to manage once established;
- (b) early income returns—first crop harvested in 15 months time;
- (c) only 4 harvesting rounds per year compared to daily tapping and processing of rubber;

- (d) longevity, about 20 years—easy to replant;
- (e) yields of fibre per acre between 750 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. in 4th to 10th year and price for top grade fibre around 90 cents per lb. C.I.F. London;
- (f) processing of fibre relatively simple.

In addition to above, the market demand for the fibre is reasonably uniform and prospects for expansion in Malaya are reasonably sound. The Member for Pasir Mas did mention about banana trees for fibre. I think this is the banana tree he meant, but, of course, he cannot eat the fruit.

Oil Palm. Oil palm is one of the most suitable crops for diversification although it is more selective as far as soil type is concerned and will not grow as well as rubber on the poor soils. Its advantages over rubber are: —

- (a) it comes into bearing earlier—at 3½ years;
- (b) the steady increase of world demand for oils and fats is, until today, not threatened by synthetic substitutes;
- (c) the price of palm oil is not liable to violent fluctuations and at present market price profits compare favourably, if not, better than rubber.

The difficulty confronting smallholders in taking up oil palm cultivation in Malaya is the very high capital costs involved in processing the crop. This can be overcome by organised planting on a co-operative basis or in land development schemes. In West Africa oil palm is a traditional smallholders crop and it is also possible that development along similar lines could take place in Malaya.

Tea. Both types of tea—lowland and highland are also suitable alternatives to rubber though the crop does not have the many advantages as Manila hemp has for smallholders. Yields up to 1,500 lbs. for lowland tea and 1,000

lbs. for highland tea per acre have been obtained from well-managed estates. Profits from well run estates are comparable to rubber when the price is between 80 cents and \$1.00.

Tea can be grown on a wide range of soils and is not a difficult crop to grow although it requires more skill in management than rubber. Other problems confronting smallholders are the heavy demand for labour and high capital outlay involved in the manufacture of high grade tea for export. In order that its cultivation can be successfully and profitably undertaken by smallholders, tea should be cultivated on an organised scale under qualified management.

Coffee. Coffee is almost exclusively a smallholders' crop and the crop grows well on the muck soils. The crop is reasonably lucrative for the local market and there has been a gradual increase in the acreage over the past few years. Even with a yield of 4 piculs of dry beans per acre, returns from this crop is favourable compared to rubber at current market prices.

Growing of coffee can, therefore, become a profitable source of income to our farmers if more incentive is given by introducing protective measures. These measures are essential in order to protect the coffee growers from unfair competition resulting from indiscriminate imports of cheap coffee from neighbouring countries.

Kenaf. It is an easy crop to grow and once established very little attention is required provided that reasonably favourable conditions of growth prevail. Since it is a 120 to 150 day crop it is very suitable for off-season cropping in padi areas which cannot be double-cropped due to lack of water.

Calculated yields of 600 lbs. of dry fibre per acre have been obtained from trial plots. This figure could be improved upon with confidence through better husbandry methods and the use of better varieties. Although the crop requires a lot of labour for extracting the fibre, this should not be a problem when there is seasonal under-employ-

ment during the off-season. Alternatively it can be overcome by the use of decorticating machines as in other countries.

Malaya is entirely dependent on jute sacks for its padi crop and other industries. At 63 cents per lb. of fibre Kenaf offers a good scope for diversification and the prospects of it being a smallholders' crop appear very favourable. Incidentally a reputable American concern has approached the Ministry regarding the possibility of manufacturing Kenaf bags in this country in conjunction with the Co-operatives. This concern has also offered to co-operate in furthering our study on Kenaf.

Ramie. Ramie is indigenous to Malaya and undoubtedly grows well in this country. We have the "know-how" of growing it. Yields of 5,000 lbs. of ribbons per acre have been obtained from selected strains of planting materials. Increased consumption of ramie by Japan—the world's biggest consumer—provides a hopeful future for this crop.

The crop offers scope for diversification and further investigations into the quality of the fibre for the export market are in hand.

Finally, Sir, *Tobacco.* This is a paying cash crop even with the Deli variety which is commonly grown. Yields varying from 3 to 12 piculs of dry leaves per acre have been obtained. Prices may be from above \$200 per picul of first quality leaves to \$60 for the third grade.

There has been a steady increase in the acreage under tobacco in the last 10 years. This seems to indicate that demand for local tobacco has not yet been satisfied.

The biggest potential prospect for the tobacco industry is the possibility of growing Virginian type of pipe tobacco as an off-season crop on padi land in Kelantan. Results of experiments on cultivation, manuring and curing are fairly hopeful of producing good quality leaves.

I must now refer to coconuts which is the third largest smallholders' crop but has so far been neglected. Although it does not yield as much oil per acre as oil palm the processing equipment for the production of copra is simple and within the financial resources of the smallholders to make. I am also looking into the possibilities of adopting in this country the recent method of extracting oil direct from the "santan" of fresh nuts. This is a new method which is now in process in certain parts of Southern India and one or two places in Indonesia. I will speak on coconuts in greater detail when we are dealing with the Development Estimates.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House would have noted the sensational headlines evoked by the speeches of the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh. They will not be surprised if I say that I cannot share their satisfaction, nor will, I am sure, the Members of this House whatever their political affiliations, after they have heard what I have to say.

In my view, Sir, Parliamentary democracy is based on freedom from fear of any action, civil or criminal, being launched against any Member for anything he may say in the House. That freedom of speech is enjoyed by the Member because parliamentary practice imposes on him a sense of responsibility as a Member of Parliament, and with that, a duty to ascertain the veracity of any matters he raises in the House. Too often a Member is inclined to make allegations from the floor of the House well knowing that such allegations, (a) if they impute any matter of a criminal nature should be reported to the Police and (b) if they reflect adversely on his conduct as a public servant to the Public Services Commission for the necessary disciplinary action. Allegations of the nature of those heard yesterday can have the very effect which these Members would have us believe they are combating—the undermining

of the public service—and I therefore say here and now—that in saying that I have absolute confidence in my senior Medical Officers, against whom these irresponsible aspersions have been cast, I may thereby assure them and ensure that the public service will continue to perform their duties without fear. (*Applause*).

Honourable Members are fully aware of the firm determination of the Alliance Government to stamp out corruption. To that end, the Anti-Corruption Department has been set up and the anti-corruption laws been tightened.

I shall now give the facts and the truth while others have tried to mislead this House and the world outside by resorting to lies and untruth.

The Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh tried to prove that "a stream of permanent doctors and specialists are resigning from the service". They quoted that in the two years 1960-1961, 61 doctors resigned. They alleged that this is due to injustice, favouritism and victimisation. They have deliberately chosen to ignore the written answers laid before this House to the questions by the Honourable Member from Kampar. Honourable Members who look at the written answers will find that 61 resignations out of an intake of 224 cannot be considered an abnormal rate of wastage among doctors in the Government Service. Moreover, if Honourable Members will look at the detailed figures of the written reply they will find that of these only 5 are permanent officers, one of whom is Dr. S. Underwood, whom I will deal with later.

As regards to these 5 permanent officers, the reasons given for these resignations were: two said they were taking up private practice; one was personal and the fifth did not give any reason. Among the remaining 56 there were 17 temporary, I repeat temporary, Medical Officers, 6 contract officers and 33 Probationer Medical Officers. Various reasons given were:

5 going for further studies; 12 to take up private practice; 4 to join the Brunei Medical Service; 2 to join City and Town Councils; one to take up appointment as Lecturer in the University of Malaya; 3 on health and personal grounds, while the rest did not give any specific reasons at all.

Here I would like to point out that no one had given the reason for resignation as dissatisfaction with the service except Dr. Underwood who mentioned dissatisfaction only nine days after he had paid his salary in lieu of the remaining one month's notice.

Now, the Honourable Member for Ipoh brought up the case of resignation of Dr. Bhupalan, a specialist anaesthetist, and the irresistible inference from his speech was that this was due to injustice and victimisation. I have here a letter received this morning from Dr. Bhupalan addressed to the Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and with your permission, Sir, I will read this letter:

"Sir,

It has come to my notice that Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam has taken upon himself in Parliament to conjecture the reasons for my resignation from the Government Medical Service as 'injustice' and 'victimisation'. I cannot too strongly refute these remarks which are utterly false. I completely disassociate myself from the statement which Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam has made"—(Applause)—"I have never had any contact with him, and it therefore astounds me all the more that he has spoken with such authority on my behalf.

As far as my resignation is concerned, my reasons are purely personal. My relationship with the Government, the Ministry of Health, and with the authorities in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, has always been cordial, and I have found my colleagues and staff most co-operative and helpful at all times"—(AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear, hear!)"—In fact, in my letter of resignation I have offered my services to Government whenever required without consideration of remuneration. This

adequately proves that Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam's statement, to say the least, is untrue and unjustified."—(Applause).

"I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) Dr. F. R. Bhupalan, M.B.B.S.
(Malaya) F.F.A.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.A.
(R.C.P. & S. Lond.).

c.c. The Chairman,
Ethical Committee,
Malayan Medical Association."

Dr. Bhupalan's original letter of resignation was dated 9th October, 1961, in which he wrote and I quote from that letter: "I wish however to offer my services for any special or difficult cases regardless whether the patient is first, second or third class or whether Government, private or free". Sir, further comment from me is unnecessary.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar made wild allegations regarding the refrigerating plant for the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital Mortuary. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are the facts:

The Treasury approval for this plant was given on the 27th of April, 1961. The Local Order was issued to Climate Engineering Ltd., Singapore, on 15th May, 1961. The refrigerating plant which is a six-body mortuary cabinet was delivered on 8th December, 1961. The Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor, certified the voucher for payment on 13th December, 1961, and payment was made on 23rd December, 1961. This refrigerating cabinet is used for deep freezing of dead bodies. I invite the Honourable Member for Bungsar to visit the Mortuary at any time convenient to him (Laughter) and satisfy himself, and I invite him—I think if he should care to put his head into this plant it might help to keep it cool (Laughter)—in justice to the officers of the Department, he has from his privileged position, adversely affected in the eyes of the public, to be a gentleman by apologising to the officers an unqualified retraction.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also criticised the renovations that were made to the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. The renovations and improvements to the General Hospital have been made in order to increase the bed capacity from 600 to 930. He saw fit to describe this as just white washing.

He also referred to the memorandum from the Labour Party of Selangor. The Honourable Member had alleged that I had not read the memorandum. It is surprising that as the Honourable Member is a member of that party he has contradicted the recommendations of that memorandum because he recommended that the General Hospital be rebuilt last of all whereas the Honourable Member in his speech yesterday called upon the Government to rebuild it immediately.

Sir, the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh have made very serious and malicious insinuations against the senior officers of the Selangor Medical Department. They said that contractors made profits from the various contracts in the Medical Department. They went on to say that contractors and senior officers of the Selangor Medical Services frequently meet in "Koko's Mess" and went on to insinuate that corruption has taken place. Sir, I cannot deplore these insinuations too strongly—this wicked and dastardly performance. I would like, Sir, to explain to the Honourable Members of this House that plans for alterations and new wards for the hospital are carried out by the Public Works Department who also call for tenders. The award of the contract is decided by a Tenders Board. The supervision and certification of the work carried out are also done by officers of the P.W.D. At no stage therefore, have the officers of the Selangor Medical Department any possible influence over contracts or contractors, and it is quite fantastic to suggest or to allege that there could be any collusion whatsoever between the senior medical officers and the contractors.

Now, we come to Dr. Underwood. Some of the facts about this gentleman have already been disclosed in my written reply to the Member for Kampar. Perhaps the Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh have been genuinely misled by this person. In any case, as Members of this House, they should have verified these allegations before making an exhibition of themselves here. It would appear that Dr. Underwood has benefited by the speeches of the two Honourable Members and obtained a great deal of self-praise and self-advertisement of his professional capabilities. It was claimed that Dr. Underwood spent \$6,000 of his money to buy equipment. The facts are these. Many specialist surgeons in the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital have had for many years been performing plastic surgery of a very high standard with British instruments that have been available in the hospital. Dr. Underwood insisted on buying Japanese instruments. The Ministry allocated a sum of \$5,000 for this purpose. The instruments were selected and brought from Japan by Dr. Underwood. He did not produce any bills for these instruments but demanded that these instruments, for which the Government had agreed to pay, should not be seen by any doctor nor should the instruments be used by any other doctor in the General Hospital. He laid down another condition to the Chief Medical and Health Officer that no other Medical Officer should watch his operations with these instruments. The Chief Medical and Health Officer could not agree with this most unusual request. Dr. Underwood then said that he would pay for these instruments himself and would keep them at home and only bring them to the hospital whenever he wants to perform an operation. The Chief Medical and Health Officer quite rightly told Dr. Underwood that it is the duty of every member of the medical profession to impart his knowledge to his colleagues in the interests of serving humanity. To say the least Dr. Underwood's request was most unethical and unbecoming of a Medical Officer. However, Dr. Underwood ultimately withdrew this request, but

the facts subsequently show that he took great pains to avoid doing plastic surgery, probably fearing to demonstrate his capabilities.

Sir, in my written reply to a question by the Honourable Member for Kampar I have made the point that Dr. Underwood had himself agreed that whatever qualifications he might obtain from Japan would not entitle him to become a Specialist Surgeon. Although he was given to understand that if his work under a highly qualified surgeon proved satisfactory my Ministry was even prepared to gazette him as a clinical specialist, but Dr. Underwood has failed to prove his worth or ability. The Honourable Member for Ipoh also alleged that there is professional jealousy in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. I can assure the House that the Specialist Officers at the General Hospital have always worked in close co-operation and harmony with one another. All the other specialists have very high and recognised professional qualifications and great deal of experience and I cannot imagine any reason why anyone of them should be jealous of Dr. Underwood. I repeat again that at no time during his period of service Dr. Underwood has made any complaint or representation that he had not been accorded all the facilities to pursue his profession. The fact of the matter is that Dr. Underwood's professional capabilities had been in question and that he devotes most of his time to business activities outside—personal business activities—during working hours. Dr. Underwood, while he was an officer in the Government Service had offended General Orders by becoming a Director of the Malayan Domestic Appliances Ltd. I have here a document, which is a bill from that company dated 4.12.61 signed by Dr. Underwood as Director of that company—here is a document, which is a bill for one set of Nakayama Stomach Clamps addressed to the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor. Honourable Members will note that the date of the Bill coincides with the date on which he paid his

one month's salary in lieu of notice. As Honourable Members know it is against Government Regulations for any Government officer to do private business without Government's permission.

The allegation of delay by the Honourable Member for Bungsar in the out-patient service at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, is as usual vastly exaggerated. If the Honourable Member will give a specific case, I will call for an investigation to be made, but I can assure the House that the Dispensary and the Out-patient Department have been re-organised and extended, and the normal waiting time for medicine is not more than half an hour.

Sir, it has been the habit of the Honourable Member for Ipoh, over the past three years, to make many allegations which up to date he has not been able to substantiate.

I am sure the Honourable Members will agree that after my statement of the true facts that the wild, irresponsible and malicious insinuations.....

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36, paragraph (6) says, "No Member shall impute improper motives to any other Member." The Honourable Minister has said that I have made a number of allegations in the course of the last three years, which I have not been able to substantiate. That is an improper allegation and I am able to substantiate every allegation that I have made, and I challenge this House to call me before the Committee of Privileges to substantiate the allegations which I have made. In this matter which is now under reply.....

Mr. Speaker: That is not an improper motive.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: My point is this—I ask the Minister not to use insulting language under that Standing Order.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, none is so blind as those that won't see. Insinuations and allegations made by the

Honourable Members for Bungsar and Ipoh were without regard to facts or truth. I submit that for the sake of the dignity of this House and its Members they should either repeat these attacks and allegations outside this House or withdraw their remarks and tender their apologies to the innocent public officers whom they have maligned.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I accept the first alternative. I will repeat them outside.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has referred to the question of Malaysia. He made many disparaging remarks in his effort to give the impression that there is a sinister conspiracy between the British Government and the Malayan Government which will affect the lives of the people of the Bornean territories. We were told that the Malayan Government and the British Government are in collusion in this affair in order to continue to suppress the colonial people of North Borneo and that we lend ourselves to be instruments for the benefit of British economic interest. The Honourable Member quoted several instances like the oil of Brunei, the postponement of elections in Brunei and the Sarawak Restricted Residence Ordinance to prove his point. According to him, both the Tunku and the British Government were using the bogey of communism for the purpose of the creation of Malaysia. Will you allow me, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to inform the Honourable Member that communism in South East Asia is not a bogey? It is a reality which no one in his right frame of mind can deny. Have we forgotten the twelve years of our fight against communist terrorism? Are we not aware of the fact that communist subversion is actively being perpetrated by those who are perfidious to our way of life? Indeed, Sir, only very recently we have unmasked this element in the very party of the Honourable Member.

Of course, there is no intention on the part of the Government to deny that there is co-operation with the

British Government with regard to the creation of Malaysia. In the first place, those four territories are still under the British, and unless the British Government and the Malayan Government are agreed on the objects and purposes of creating Malaysia, Malaysia will not come into being. It is a well-known fact that our Government and the British Government had meetings in London recently and they were agreed that every effort must be made to secure for this part of South East Asia, peace, harmony and prosperity and save it from the scourge of communism.

With regard to our stand *vis-a-vis* SEATO, that has been made very clear time and again. We have not changed from the position that Malaya would not be involved in SEATO. If the Honourable Member wishes to usher in other interpretations to the understanding reached in London between the two Governments relating to the Singapore Base, then he is free to do so. But it will be far from the truth to say that we have moved from our previous position.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar also referred to the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and said that the Committee did not reflect the views of the Borneo people. He very unfortunately made the remark that this was because the representatives from the Borneo territories were people selected by the Colonial Governments. Now, does the Honourable Member suggest that all the members of the Committee from the Borneo territories are stooges of the British Government? Let me say it here that those members, whom I have met, were fine people, intelligent and with a very deep sense of responsibility and with the best interests of their peoples at heart. They impressed me greatly by their political acumen and capacity to grasp the various implications of the problems that were placed before them.

There has been no admission at any time that when they sat as members

of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee they were there on any false pretences that they were negotiating on behalf of the people and deciding for them. The Honourable Member should make some effort to discover the objects of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee. Let me quote, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what these objects are. The objects are as follows: —

- (a) to collect and collate views and opinions concerning the creation of Malaysia;
- (b) to disseminate information on the question of Malaysia;
- (c) to initiate and encourage discussions on Malaysia, and
- (d) to foster activities that would promote and expedite the realisation of Malaysia.

As intelligent and responsible leaders they could not help in their deliberations to arrive at certain conclusions, one of which was reflected in the Kuching communiqué to the effect that they accepted, and supported the concept of Malaysia, and that they were agreed that external affairs, defence and internal security should be vested in the Central Government. They also supported the objective of an effective Central Government as vital to sustain Malaysia. Now, these declarations were made not on behalf of the peoples of the Borneo territories, but in their personal capacities. It is therefore wrong to suggest that we in the Federation were making use of these declarations as if they were the committed declarations of the Borneo people. After all, the people of the Borneo territories are now being given an opportunity to make up their own minds and to inform the Commission what they feel on this very vital subject. The Honourable Member from Bungsar also wished to stress, with the support of quotations from the Honourable Mr. Yeo Cheng Hoe (of Sarawak) and the Honourable Mr. Lai En Kong (of Sabah), that the people in the Borneo territories would wish to have more time and more explanations

given. Of course, they will have enough time to reflect but we have no time to procrastinate. That is why I am happy that there are responsible people like these two gentlemen who are willing to come to the meetings of the Solidarity Consultative Committee to have an exchange of views and frank discussions in order that they might be able to go back and explain to their people what Malaysia in fact means. I have no doubt that they will exhort their own people to see that Malaysia comes quickly. They, as members of the Solidarity Consultative Committee in unison with all the other members from the other territories, including us here, expressed in the final communiqué from Kuala Lumpur—and I quote—that "all delegations once again reiterate their support and acceptance of the concept of Malaysia and the vital necessity for its realisation as soon as possible", and they are pledged to explain to their people in this light. Perhaps the Honourable Member chose to ignore the fact widely reported that all the members of that Committee at the closing session in Kuala Lumpur two days ago rose from their seats and raised their hands and with one voice shouted "LONG LIVE MALAYSIA".

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of clarification. I wonder whether the Honourable Minister would give way!

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I am not giving way.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: He is not telling the truth, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Except one from Singapore!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: You are perfectly right, Sir.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Ah! He is Mr. Bani (*Laughter*) but he still said "LONG LIVE MALAYSIA".

Sir, I hope it is now clear to the Honourable Member from Bungsar that these gentlemen, as members of their various legislatures have only

expressed their views as responsible people and leaders who have made up their minds as to what is good for their people and for their countries.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also said that it would be an illusion to achieve Malaysia without those territories achieving self-government first. This indeed is a strange attitude because the Honourable Member has, by this token, decided for the Borneo people that they must have self-government first before joining Malaysia. We in the Government have never wavered from the stand that the people must decide and that is how it should be. We have also maintained that with the creation of Malaysia, the constitutional development will have been telescoped, and its realisation would mean not only a self-government for these territories but also independence as we in this country enjoy today.

The Honourable Member from Ipoh has given warning to the Borneo territories of the existence of the Internal Security Law in Malaya which would be applied to harrass the opposition. I would not labour on this subject because it is intended purely to be mischievous rather than constructive. But let me mention, Sir, that in a radio forum on the 8th of this month, the Honourable Dato' Mustapha, a very influential and prominent leader from North Borneo, made the point that the communists and their lackeys were now working very hard in these territories using all media to oppose Malaysia, because they knew that with the creation of Malaysia their future was doomed. Their clandestine activities to capture us would be thwarted. In other words, he was aware that the Internal Security Law was not intended for the purpose of harrassing the opposition but for the purpose of protecting the country from capture by those whom the Honourable Prime Minister has referred to as "the communist terrorists and cut-throats". Again, the Honourable Member tried to frighten the people of the Borneo territories by suggesting that the constitution had been subject to changes

by the Alliance Government and therefore whatever promises were made now or entrenched in the Constitution could still be the subject of changes in the future. I think this is a very crafty way of trying to mislead those people because it is almost an insult to their intelligence to make them appear as if they did not know about this. Of course, the whole world knows that the Government has taken steps to change this and to change that, but what also the world knows is that whatever steps this Government have taken were changes for the better. One need only to look around to see the changes that have been made. I am sure that the people of the Borneo territories, as people everywhere, will welcome changes if they are for the better. In this regard, I would also wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the Joint Communiqué issued after the last Conference in Kuala Lumpur. There all of us in the Committee were agreed that there should be certain constitutional safeguards for the Borneo territories. Now, when an individual State is given autonomy in respect of a particular subject, which is not conceded to all other States, some form of safeguard will be desirable. Therefore, the warning of the Honourable Member is quite unnecessary. *(Applause).*

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the debate a few Honourable Members made certain observations on matters concerning my Ministry and I would like to take this opportunity to reply to these observations. The Honourable Member for Ipoh claims that the acceptance on conversion of full assistance by the Chinese secondary schools did not mean that the Government policy was acceptable to them and that they only accepted it for financial reasons. Sir, it is true that the acceptance of full assistance from Government is of enormous financial advantage to these schools and without it they will find it extremely difficult to carry on. But the main reason why

so many schools have recently applied for full assistance is that the parents of pupils have been pressing them to do so. There is no doubt that the Government policy for national-type schools is acceptable to the majority of parents. My Ministry has conducted a survey to prove this. In Klang, for example, 78% of the parents of pupils in Chinese medium primary schools wanted their children to go to national-type secondary schools; in Penang the figure was 80%; in Kuala Lumpur 63% two-thirds of the candidates from Chinese primary schools in the secondary entrance examination in Kuantan and in Kedah opted for national-type education. Many parents in Johore, Perak, Pahang, Selangor and Malacca have appealed to the Ministry asking for schools to be converted to national-type secondary schools. Some parents have even petitioned the Honourable Minister himself to force—Sir, I repeat, to force—schools to accept full aid so that their children can go to national-type secondary schools. Sir, this will show that the allegations made by my Honourable friend the Member for Ipoh are not true—probably he has been misinformed. What I have said are facts and it proves that the Honourable Member for Ipoh is not aware of the true facts when he says that the Government education policy for the Chinese secondary schools is not acceptable to the Chinese as a whole. All the evidence as mentioned by me just now, Sir, indicates that it is accepted and desired by parents and pupils themselves.

Now, Sir, I turn to the Member for Seremban Timor. The Honourable Member wanted to know what would happen to children who do not pass their M.S.S.E. or qualification examination to proceed from the Primary to the Secondary. These children, Sir, have two ways open to them: one is that they may proceed to post-primary classes which will be started as from this year; and the other way that is open to them is to proceed to further education classes. Another point made by the Honourable Member for

Seremban Timor is in regard to the cancellation of registration of teachers. The Honourable Member made a point that if the Government had seen fit to accept registration of a certain teacher, why should that particular teacher later on have his registration cancelled. Sir, at the time when the registration was granted, probably that particular teacher had nothing against him, but subsequent to registration this particular teacher might have committed certain offences or carried on subversive activities detrimental to Government interests. Therefore, his registration obviously has to be cancelled.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut telah menudoh bahawa pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan maseh lagi tidak dilaksanakan sabagaimana yang patut ia itu maseh lagi ketinggalan, dan juga beliau ini menyangka ia itu pelajaran bahasa Inggeris lebih lagi di-utamakan daripada bahasa kebangsaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menyatakan di-sini ia itu tuduhan ini tidak benar sama sa-kali dan tidak boleh di-terima oleh Kementerian saya. Harus Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak sedar bahawa semenjak 4 tahun yang lampau beberapa kejayaan telah pun tercapai. Pada masa ini tidak kurang daripada 10,000 orang murid² Melayu sedang menerima pelajaran perchuma di-perengkat menengah, sa-tengah daripada mereka ini akan mengambil peperiksaan Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada akhir tahun ini dan juga beberapa orang daripada mereka ini akan dapat masuk dalam darjah² pre-university classes atau pun darjah² persediaan untuk masuk university dan juga menggunakan bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa penghantar-nya di-dalam darjah² itu. Kementerian Pelajaran pada tahun hadapan akan memulakan darjah post-school certificate, ini untuk membolehkan anak² Melayu yang belajar menerusi sekolah² yang menggunakan bahasa penghantar bahasa kebangsaan meneruskan pelajaran mereka itu. Dan dengan chara ini sudah tentu-lah anak² ini akan dapat masuk dan meneruskan pelajaran

mereka ka-perengkat tinggi ia-itu University Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan juga di-university luar negeri.

Berkenaan dengan latehan guru dan ranchangan pembangunan bagi Kementerian saya ada-lah di-pandu memandang dari segi membaiki dan mendaulatkan bahasa kebangsaan, ia-itu beberapa banyak bangunan² baharu bagi sekolah² kebangsaan. Dan mulai daripada tahun ini ranchangan untuk mengadakan sekolah menengah, sakurang²-nya sa-buah sekolah menengah akan di-dirikan di-tiap² negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Ini ada-lah sa-lain daripada darjah² menengah yang sedang ada bersama letak-nya dalam sekolah² Inggeris yang ada sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah juga kita faham bahawa pelajaran menerusi bahasa Kebangsaan ini, di-segenap peringkat ada-lah di-beri dengan perchuma untuk menggalakkan bukan sahaja anak² Melayu tetapi semua bangsa, untuk belajar menerusi bahasa kebangsaan di-segenap peringkat, daripada peringkat rendah, menengah dan sa-terus-nya, melalui bahasa Kebangsaan. Dengan ini kita berharap semua bangsa juga akan mempelajari bahasa Kebangsaan kita yang akan menjadi bahasa rasmi yang berdaulat dalam tempoh yang sa-singkat²-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jetra telah membangkitkan dua perkara. Satu, berkenaan dengan gaji persamaan bagi guru² perempuan. Dan juga darjah² untuk mempelajari Trengkas Melayu di-dalam Sekolah² Menengah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan gaji persamaan bagi guru² perempuan, saya suka-lah menyatakan di-sini bukan sahaja gaji bagi guru² perempuan sahaja terbabit dalam perkara ini bahkan ada kaki tangan Kerajaan daripada kaum perempuan di-dalam pejabat² Kerajaan yang lain. Jadi, ini mesti-lah di-pandang daripada segi pukul rata dalam dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan gaji bagi kaum perempuan.

Berkenaan dengan perkara Trengkas Melayu di-dalam Sekolah² Menengah, ini satu perkara saya akan mengambil perhatian dan akan di-timbangkan. Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun bagi menjawab segala tuduhan² yang di-hadapkan kapada Kementerian saya ia-itu Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh telah mengatakan yang dia tidak nampak bahawasa-nya projek² atau Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang telah di-jalankan itu mendatangkan hasil kapada ra'ayat. Sa-terus-nya beliau itu mahukan ranchangan² projek yang boleh mendatangkan hasil sahaja di-jalankan. Saya sangat-lah hairan ter-hadap kata²-nya itu sebab saya yakin dan perchaya segala ranchangan yang telah di-jalankan dan sa-terus-nya yang akan di-jalankan itu ka-semuanya boleh mendapat hasil yang berkesan bagi meninggikan nasib ra'ayat. Saya ta' payah-lah hendak menunjukkan chontoh² kapada Majlis ini khasnya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak menjimatkan masa. Tetapi suka-lah saya menegaskan bahawa segala ranchangan² yang di-jalankan itu sa-benar²-nya ada-lah mendatangkan hasil kapada ra'ayat dengan tidak membazirkan wang negara atau wang ra'ayat. Ada sa-tengah² pehak mengatakan manakala jalan di-buat itu ada-lah merugikan ra'ayat sebab ada sa-tengah² gulongan orang yang membawakan dagangan mereka daripada bandar² masok ka-kampong dan sa-terus-nya memerahkan hidup ra'ayat. Di-sini saya suka mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan telah menolong ra'ayat mengeluarkan hasil mabsul mereka daripada kampong² dan dusun² dan mereka menjualkan hasil²-nya itu di-bandar² dan di-pekan² sari yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan manakala jalan² di-bena.

Daripada kenyataan² yang telah di-terima, di-dapat pendapatan² daripada penduduk² di-kampong hari ini telah bertambah dengan Kerajaan membuat-

kan jalan² di-kawasan² luar bandar. Oleh sebab ini saya mengatakan da'waan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak patut sa-kali. Bagitu juga manakala Kerajaan membuat balai raya, dengan ada-nya balai raya ini dapat-lah kita mengadakan kelas dewasa. Pada hari ini pelajaran dewasa sedang mendapat sambutan yang panas dan pada hari ini manakala kita mengadakan kelas² dewasa kapada penduduk² dewasa yang duduk di-kawasan luar bandar mereka sudah boleh menulis dan membacanya, dan ini menjadi satu ilham kapada mereka itu sebab mereka dapat menetapkan di-antara benar dengan tidak benar. Pada akhir-nya saya suka menegaskan bahawa Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar khas-nya dan Kerajaan Perikatan ia-itu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tetap akan meneruskan penjuangan-nya walau pun kata² telah di-tujukan daripada pehak pembangkang kapada Kementerian dan Kerajaan untuk meninggikan nasib ra'ayat yang meskin di-kawasan luar bandar.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear!
Hear!

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Saya menchabar Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, menunjukkan mana satu ranchangan yang di-buat Kerajaan yang itu tidak mendatangkan hasil semua sa-kali. Sa-benar-nya hasil² yang tercapai tetap mendatangkan keimbangan kapada pehak PAS dan parti² pembangkang, sebab² tiap² Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang dijalankan pada hari ini khas-nya di-kawasan luar bandar boleh di-sifatkan sa-bagai satu batu nesan kapada parti² pembangkang. (*Tepok*). Saya yakin dan perchaya dengan kejayaan ran-changan² ini tidak ada harapan lagi bagi pehak mereka itu. Dengan sebab itu saya katakan orang² yang telah mendatangkan tuduhan kapada usaha² Kementerian ini.

Mr. Speaker: Order! order! Time is up. The sitting is adjourned to 10.00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.