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No. 24**



**Thursday,
25th November, 1965**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)
Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 25th November, 1965

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, 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 Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN
(Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

The Honourable ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).

- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).

- The Honourable DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

- The Honourable ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RETAIL PRICE INDICES

1. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong (Sarawak) (*under S.O. 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Labour whether in view of the criticisms levelled at the present system of collection and publications of Retail Price Indices he would recommend a fresh survey to be undertaken with a view to improvements and more expeditious publications.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, the present Retail Price Index is published monthly and is meant to indicate changes in price levels for the income group up to \$300 per month. There are

many general criticisms voiced against the inadequacy of this Index. However the Special Advisory Committee on the Cost of Living Index, which meets to review the method of collection of price data and the scope of the data themselves, has studied this matter and has concluded at its meeting in October last year that on the whole the present Index reflects price movements adequately.

Sir, regarding the question of delay in publishing the Index, it appears that some delay is inevitable. As prices are collected at 49 different centres throughout the country on the third Monday of every month, it takes some time for the data to come in from these centres, for them to be checked, analysed and published. The present situation is that the indices for the month of September were published in November. The basis of the indices published at present is the household budget

survey conducted in 1957, and I understand that this survey is to be conducted once every 10 years. There will, therefore, be another household budget survey either in 1967 or 1968 on the basis of which the weights used in the Index will be reviewed.

TURNOVER TAX AND PAYROLL TAX—ABOLITION OF

2. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong (*under S.O. 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Finance to state if he had, in the light of fresh circumstances which have arisen, considered the abolition of the Turnover Tax and the Payroll Tax introduced last November.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to add to my Budget speech of 17th November last when I outlined the Government's tax proposals for the coming year.

TURNOVER TAX AND PAYROLL TAX—REVENUE AND EMPLOYERS INVOLVED

3. Enche' Khoo Peng Loong (*under S.O. 24 (2)*) asks the Minister of Finance to give details of revenues collected separately under the Heads: (a) turnover tax; and (b) payroll tax; showing the number of employers involved during the first nine months of 1965.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the figures are:

(a) Turnover Tax—

Returns issued to traders	55,050
Assessments made ...	3,299
Tax collected ...	1,350

It should be noted that the Act only became law on 22nd June, 1965. Return forms had then to be printed and issued to the taxpayers. On receipt of the return form, each taxpayer was then allowed three weeks in which to make his return. The returns then had to be examined by the Revenue Officer before assessments could be made and before notices of assessments could be issued. After the issue of the notices, a further thirty days is allowed for payment of tax. It will be appreciated,

therefore, that only a few assessments were made sufficiently early enough for the tax to become payable in September. The figures for Malaysia as at 20th November, 1965, are as follows:

Assessments made	13,066
Tax assessed ...	\$15,217,128
Tax collected ...	2,864,655

(b) Payroll Tax—

Tax collected ...	\$13,139,736
Employers ...	15,413

Question No. 4 (withdrawn)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, "that the Bill be now read a second time" (24th December, 1965).

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, in view of the fact that there are still one or two Honourable Members who have expressed to me their desire to have an opportunity to address the House in connection with the Supply Bill, I have decided, after discussing the matter with Ministers of the Government, to allow debate by private Members up till eleven o'clock this morning. However, I would appeal to those who wish to speak to keep their speeches as short as possible, as this would permit a few more Members to express their views on the Government's Budget proposals.

Dato' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance announced in this House on the 17th of this month that the Government has decided to convert the existing multi-stage turnover tax into a single-stage tax in 1966. The conversion is a wise measure, but for the poor people in Sarawak, I would like to appeal to the Government to reduce the rate from two per cent to one per cent. My reason is that Sarawak is far more under-developed than the other States in Malaysia. Our social services, health facilities, transport and communication and general economic conditions have not been

brought up to a parallel with the other States. Moreover, confrontation is causing worse effect in Sarawak than in the other States, and the people of Sarawak are bearing the brunt of it. In other words, the standard of living in Sarawak is still very low and, as such, harmonisation of taxation is unfair to the people in Sarawak. More time must be given to Sarawak to develop itself, so that it can be placed on an equal basis with the other States.

Another point I would like to raise is in connection with the turnover tax and the method of collection of such tax. In Sarawak most traders are small business. They cannot afford to accumulate their tax and pay at the end of the year in one lump sum. So, I suggest that the turnover tax be collected in monthly or quarterly instalments.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun turut sama menyokong Anggarán Belanjawan tahun ini yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Seluruh ra'ayat sayugia di-ingat bahawa yang dikehendaki itu tiga perkara di-bebankan kepada Kerajaan:

- (i) melaksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Ra'ayat sentiasa menunggu, kerana banyak yang ada permohonan ra'ayat dalam zaman Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Kedua itu belum di-laksanakan;
- (ii) negara kita sedang menghadapi konfrantasi daripada Indonesia, maka mempertahankan negara itu ada-lah wajib bagi tiap² sa-orang ra'ayat Malaysia ini;
- (iii) memelihara ekonomi yang baik dan memberi nafas kepada ketegohan siasah dalam negeri ini bagi menarek pemodal² luar negeri menanamkan modal-nya dalam negara kita.

Dengan sebab itu chukai² yang dikenakan, termasuk-lah negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, mujor-lah juga barang² yang mewah dan orang yang mewah banyak terlibat dengan perubahan chukai ini. Maka bagi pihak ra'ayat jelata di-kampung², perubahan chukai

ini ada-lah sederhana kepada mereka hanya kenaikan dalam beberapa segi ia-itu seperti rokok dan kopi serbok. Apa yang pihak saya mengharapkan, bagi orang² kaya² yang hidup-nya mewah dan Dewan² Perniagaan, termasuk-lah negeri Sarawak dan Sabah, jangan-lah hendak-nya mengadakan berbagai² bangkangan kerana tidak sewajar-nya memandangkan keuntongan sahaja bahawa sayugia di-insaf. Perajurit kita yang mempertahankan negara ini sayugia kita berikan lebih peruntukan kepada mereka dengan kutipan chukai² yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya chuma hendak berchakap sa-berapa rengkas. Saya hendak membangkitkan dalam satu perkara—soalan saya dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, berhubung dengan jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ia-itu bahawa ra'ayat dalam Malaysia ini yang di-katakan bumiputera sa-ramai 5,850,000 dan yang di-terima menjadi warganegara sa-banyak 1,740,420 orang, ra'ayat dagang sa-ramai 1,970,000. Jadi dari kesimpulan jawapan ini dapat-lah saya memberikan pendapat bahawa warganegara Malaysia sekarang ini sa-ramai lebih kurang 7 million orang yang berbaki ra'ayat dagang yang tidak dapat kera'ayatan sa-banyak 2 million.

Apa sebab-nya yang saya hendak membangkitkan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang telah menjadi perbahathan hangat dalam Dewan ini, berhubung dengan perkataan "bumiputera", dengan tidak ada ta'arif dalam Undang². Oleh sebab perkara ini penting dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada pihak Pembangunan hanya dapat membangkitkan dan meminta ta'arif "bumiputera" itu, tetapi mereka tidak menunjukkan apa chorak-nya yang di-kehendaki "bumiputera" yang di-maksudkan itu. Jadi, saya nampak, dan ramai ra'ayat negeri ini yang ingin menghendaki diri mereka berdamping dengan bumiputera atau hendak menjadikan dirinya bumiputera. Maka saya mengeshor-kan kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat

memberikan satu ta'arif yang tepat dan jitu, mudah²an dapat pertimbangan Kerajaan :

- (i) manusia yang di-peranakkan dalam Gugusan Pulau² Melayu yang sa-lama tiga keturunan;
- (ii) hendak-lah mereka itu menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan dan bahasa bumiputera dalam Gugusan Pulau² Melayu;
- (iii) hendak-lah mereka itu dan keluarga menyesuaikan diri dengan 'adat istiadat bumiputera negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan ramai-nya ra'ayat dagang, hampir² dua million dalam negeri ini dan mereka, bagaimana yang telah disebutkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat, telah memasoki banyak pekerja² dalam negeri ini, sama ada buroh kasar, buroh halus, yang tidak dapat bumiputera ini berpeluang bekerja di-tempat² ini. Memandangkan dari sa-masa ka-samasa, ra'ayat yang bukan bumiputera ini bertambah ramai, saya berpendapat, telah sampai masa-nya Kerajaan mengadakan satu undang² memberi quota supaya dikeluarkan ra'ayat² dagang dalam negeri ini dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Maksud saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini bukan bagi kepentingan ra'ayat bumiputera, tetapi ini ada-lah kepentingan warganegara Malaysia. Sa-kiranya kalau ada satu quota yang mengurangkan ra'ayat dagang dalam negeri daripada sa-masa ka-samasa, maka masaalah penganggoran akan dapat di-atasi. Saya membuat pandangan ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang saya fikir luar biasa di-adakan oleh Malaysia, tetapi telah di-buat oleh negara² yang lain. Saya fikir berhubung dengan quota pembuangan atau mengurangkan ra'ayat dagang dalam negeri ini, termasuk-lah juga Undang² Pembuangan Negeri itu di-laksanakan. Kalau kita sa-belum merdeka dahulu—zaman Inggeris—telah dapat menguatkuasakan dalam negara ini Undang² Pembuangan Negeri, maka zaman kita merdeka ini juga sudah sa-layak-nya berbuat demikian.

Satu perkara yang, saya fikir, mendatangkan kesulitan berhubung dengan hendak menghantar penduduk² asal itu ka-negeri-nya kebanyakan negeri² asal itu tidak mahu terima—tetapi saya meminta atas jasa baik Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri merangkap sa-bagai Menteri Luar, bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan Inggeris supaya dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Inggeris ini dapat melaksanakan pembuangan negeri kepada negeri² yang saya akan sebutkan seperti negeri China, India, Ceylon dan lain² negeri. Sebab saya kata begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kedatangan manusia ini ka-dalam negeri kita ada-lah dengan perantaraan Kerajaan Inggeris. Jadi dengan sebab itu, Kerajaan Inggeris juga sa-patut-nya champor tangan dengan memberikan kerjasama kepada Kerajaan² yang saya sebutkan supaya ra'ayat yang di-kenakan hukuman "buang negeri ini" dapat di-balekkan ka-negeri asal-nya.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak chakap dalam perkara Pertahanan sahaja. Pertahanan ini, dalam Budget yang di-minta oleh Menteri Kewangan, tidak menyentuh peruntukan tahun yang lalu dan saya berasa bangga. Tetapi ada satu perkara dalam Pertahanan yang wujud-nya dalam negeri Sarawak dan Sabah, sebab waktu saya pergi melawat negeri itu, ada satu kempen berbisek² menyeringi urat sarap ra'ayat di-negeri Sarawak dan Sabah terhadap askar² kita yang di-tempatkan dalam negeri itu. Kempen berbisek² ini, yang saya dapat kutip daripada penduduk² di-sana, supaya ra'ayat di-sana memandang Askar² Melayu kita yang di-hantar ka-sana, di-katakan askar penjajah yang kedua. Maksud mereka supaya tertanam-lah di-hati ra'ayat di-sana membenci askar² kita yang bertugas kerana memelihara dan mempertahankan kemerdekaan dan mempertahankan negara Malaysia ini. Saya tidak erti dari mana punchanya kempen berbisek² ini, boleh jadi didatangkan oleh anasir² subversive dalam negeri ini atau pun di-datangkan oleh anasir² kominis yang menyuludup daripada Kerajaan Indonesia.

Oleh itu, saya mengharapkan bagi mengatasi masaalah ini ia-itu kedua² buah Kerajaan ini memberikan kerjasama kepada Kementerian Pertahanan kita dan juga mengawasi tiap² tentera kita menggunakan tata tertib berhubung dengan tentera. Hal yang sa-macam ini saya khuatir, kalau di-terima oleh tentera² kita, maka satu kerosakan kelak akan di-nudai kepada pasokan keselamatan kita atau pasokan tentera kita. Baharu² ini dalam sa-buah akhbar telah mengatakan berhubung dengan kesulitan atau pun kemushkilan tiga perkara yang di-hadapkan kepada Askar² Melayu. Perkara yang macham itu, saya juga merayu kepada akhbar², jangan-lah menerima berita² sa-umpama itu yang merosakkan maruah askar² kita yang tujuan musoh² negara kita memang menunggu peluang ini. Kesempatan yang sa-macam ini, kalau di-beri peluang oleh akhbar² kita, maka bertambah-lah satu kemenangan kepada kumpulan perisik² chara menyerang urat saraf ini.

Yang kedua saya harap kepada Menteri Pertahanan juga dengan segera kalau tersiar dalam berita sama ada akhbar² di-Malaysia ini atau akhbar di-Malaysia Timor dengan segera bagi penafian atas berita itu. Kalau kita lambat menafikan perkara sa-umpama ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memahamkan, saya khuatir ra'ayat memikirkan benar atas kesulitan atau kechuaian yang di-buat oleh Kementerian Pertahanan kita.

Satu daripada perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok, berhubung dengan kehilangan kapal terbang—ini juga kita tidak dapat satu jawapan yang tegas daripada Kementerian. Saya harap kalau perkara sa-macam ini di-beri jawapan melalui akhbar, maka dapat-lah ra'ayat membandingkan perkara² benar dan tidak benar. Sebab ra'ayat sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lebih suka kepada perkara² yang burok daripada menerima perkara² yang benar. Jadi, itu-lah sahaja harapan saya supaya dapat di-pertimbangkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan. Sekian-lah terima kasih.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-panjang saya buat kerja bagi ra'ayat jelata, tujuh tahun lama-nya, saya berpendapat, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah satu Budget yang ringan sakali. Sa-benar-nya ra'ayat sakalian berfikir ada-lah chukai² yang akan di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada tahun yang akan datang lebih berat daripada ini. Jadi, di-atas perkara ini saya, bagi pehak sakalian pengundi² saya di-Larut Utara, menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Pehak Pembangkang mengatakan perkara² yang di-jalankan oleh negara jiran kita ia-itu Singapura, boleh di-katakan serba serbi-nya baik. Dengan rengkas-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan supaya Kerajaan mengadakan borang² yang tertentu, edarkan kepada mereka² ini—kita bagi kepada mereka ini satu jalan sahaja—jalan terus ia-itu berpindah terus ka-Singapura kalau negara Singapura boleh memberi jaminan kedudukan yang lebih baik lagi kepada mereka itu daripada yang mereka dapati di-Malaysia ini.

Serangan yang hebat telah pun di-datangkan kepada pehak Kerajaan daripada pehak Pembangkang, tetapi boleh-lah saya ibaratkan serangan itu saperti roket² yang di-tembakkan dan jatuh saperti Flopnik sahaja, tidak ada apa benda yang baharu. Kalau kita sentiasa dudok dalam Dewan ini, segala serangan dan kechaman yang di-datangkan oleh pehak Pembangkang itu saperti mana² tahun juga mereka buat kepada pehak Kerajaan pada tahun² yang sudah².

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak mendatangkan chadangan di-sini kepada pehak Kerajaan untuk mentabdirkan Pejabat² Kerajaan diseluruh Malaysia kita ini dengan lebih baik lagi. Saya tengok, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-pejabat², boleh di-katakan hampir keseluruhannya banyak sangat kerja belum dapat di-selesaikan. Sebab ra'ayat jelata sekarang mengharapkan benar² segala kerja itu di-jalankan dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Jadi, di-sini saya teringat ada bantuan

di-berikan kepada Setia-usaha Politik, Parliamentary Secretary dan sa-bagai-nya—orang² ini pada pendapatan saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah biasa sangat dalam hal-ehwal pentadbiran, tetapi dengan azam mereka itu hendak bekerja, banyak kerja yang kebelakangan—backlog dapat di-selesaikan dengan baik-nya. Saya di-sini men-chadangkan kepada Kerajaan meng-adakan, pada tiap² pejabat itu, meja dan kerusi untok Wakil² Ra'ayat menduduki di-pejabat itu bersama² dengan pegawai² Kerajaan. Jadi, di-situ-lah dapat ra'ayat jelata sakalian datang berjumpa mereka itu dan apa² problem boleh terus kita berjumpa dengan Ketua Pejabat dengan tidak berlengah lagi. Boleh di-katakan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini akan mendatangkan sangat baik kepada ra'ayat jelata, kerana sa-malam wakil daripada Seberang Utara mengatakan betapa baik-nya satu kerja yang tidak dapat di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dengan baik, tetapi apabila ada cham-por tangan daripada pehak Wakil Ra'ayat, maka orang² yang menjalan-kan pukut haram atau pukut harimau dengan tidak berlesen itu dapat di-tangkap dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Saya berharap sangat-lah Kerajaan akan mengambil perhatian kepada perkara ini dengan baik sa-kali—sa-chepat mungkin.

Saya sambut baik, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan chadangan Kerajaan hendak mengadakan National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research. Saya hairan sangat kerana memandangkan segala barang² yang di-buat dalam Malaysia ini mutu-nya sangat rendah. Umpama-nya tayar, kalau tayar datang daripada England atau Amerika, lebeh tahan, sunggoh pun harga-nya lebeh mahal sedikit tetapi tahan—mutu-nya baik. Tetapi, apa² barang sa-kali pun yang datang di-sini, ada Wakil Ra'ayat mengata-kan gula di-buat di-sini tidak manis, garam kurang masin dan segala²-nya tidak baik, tetapi kita dapat seruan daripada pehak Menteri mengatakan chuba makan barang² buatan negeri ini—chuba gunakan barang² buatan tempatan. Tetapi saya rasa pehak

yang berchakap itu patut-lah me-nunjukkan jalan-nya dahulu, umpama-nya, kalau kita hendak menghisap paip, tembakau paip itu hendak-lah di-buat di-sini. Duit saya, duit sa-benar, duit saya, duit laku, Jadi, saya mesti pilih barang yang baik sa-kali. Kalau sa-kira-nya barang² tempatan tidak baik, kita tidak terima, kerana mutu semua-nya boleh di-katakan kurang sa-kali memuaskan. Jadi, di-sini saya rasa Kerajaan mesti-lah bersunggoh², kerana saya tidak harap-kan sangat kepada kilang² yang di-jalankan oleh pehak Amerika dan British. Orang² ini selalu hendak merosakkan kedudukan kita. Negara² yang baharu hendak munchul, mereka mendatangkan beberapa halangan dan barang² yang di-buat oleh firm di-England itu juga lebeh baik daripada barang yang di-buat oleh firm itu juga di-Malaysia ini. Ini sangat menghairan-kan kita sakalian, Dato' Yang di-Pertua. Hal Singapura, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat-lah tidak puas hati. Kita telah memberi talak tiga kepada Singapura, jangan kita ingat² lagi kepada Singapura. Kechaman yang hebat telah di-buat kepada Raja kita, Sultan kita dan kepada semua wakil² ra'ayat, dan kita ingat lagi saya rasa kalau Cuba dapat menyerang Amerika Sharikat, mengapa tidak satu hari esok Singapura dapat menyerang kita, kalau ada peluang. Jadi saya harap Kerajaan kita mengawasi bersunggoh² terhadap Singapura ini. Dan kalau dapat, jangan satu perkara pun kita jalan dengan Singapura, tidak ada baik-nya kita dapati daripada Kerajaan Singapura.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Hal-Ehwal Luar Negeri, saya harap sangat-lah kepada Kerajaan mengawasi perkara² yang sedang berjalan dan saya rasa akan berjalan di-South Vietnam. Perkara ini sangat berat dan mendatangkan anchaman yang hebat kepada negeri kita. Saya rasa kalau-lah, patut pehak Perdana Menteri mesti fikirkan masa-nya telah tiba kita akan hantar tentera kita sendiri, dan juga bagitu juga ka-Rhodesia Selatan, barangkali kita jangan-lah mengatakan kita tidak sokong Kerajaan derhaka Ian Smith, kita hantar tentera² kita,

kerana kita jangan harus sa-kali membenarkan Kerajaan saperti itu hidup dalam dunia ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kita membahathkan belanjawan negara bagi tahun 1966 ini, di-dalam Dewan ini telah banyak suara² dari pehak parti lawan mahu pun dari pehak Perikatan sendiri, mengemukakan pendapat masing². Jadi masaalah pendapat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak juga boleh kita pegang, sama ada pendapat itu benar atau pun tidak, umpama-nya, pendapat² yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak parti pembangkang sa-belah sana, terutama-nya PAS, mengatakan tiga hari yang sudah, kalau kita tidak berchakap, kita bodoh, kata-nya; kalau kita berchakap confirmkan dia, bertambah bodoh. Jadi itu pendapat sa-orang, pendapat saya, lain pula Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Mengikut daripada segi undang² Islam, kata orang² yang bijak pandai ada lebeh baik kamu berdiam diri daripada kamu berkata² yang tidak mendatangkan faedah dan hanya samata² buat dosa. Itu pendapat saya, tetapi kalau ada orang mengatakan main politik mesti mahu bohong, mesti mahu buat macham itu—itu terserah kapada keimanan sa-saorang, sama ada dia hendak buat bohong atau pun tidak, terserah kapada keimanan sa-saorang. Dalam membahathkan perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua perkara yang saya nampak terutama perkara saya sendiri yang hendak saya huraikan hari ini.

Yang pertama sa-kali, dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini, saya tidak nampak satu peruntokan yang di-buat hendak mendirikan atau chita² kita hendak menjadikan trust kebudayaan negara, tetapi tidak ada satu ranchangan untuk membuat panggon negara. Ini saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita sudah ada foundation, baharu-lah dapat kita mengembangkan, kita hendak meninggikan bagaimana taraf kebudayaan sa-sabuah negara itu. Tetapi kita nampak dalam peruntokan di-sini tidak ada langsung di-buat. Ini menyulitkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama-nya, kalau kita hendak mengadakan sa-suatu pertunjukan kebudayaan sa-chara besaran², kalau kita

nampak di-lain² negara telah ada mempunyai panggon negara, dan dapat di-pertunjokkan kapada semua pelan-chong² yang datang daripada luar negeri, tetapi di-dalam negara kita ini tidak ada. Ini saya rasa harus di-ambil perhatian, kalau kita menghendakkan, yang di-katakan satu bangsa, satu negara, satu kebudayaan dan sa-bagai-nya, mesti-lah ada rumah yang bagini. Kalau dahulu banyak orang mengatakan bahawa membuat Stadium Merdeka itu tidak berguna membuang belanja. Berapa tahun, sudah dapat modal balek. Ini pun demikian juga, kalau kita buat banyak guna-nya kapada masharakat dan negara. Jadi itu-lah saya mengshorkan supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan ini dapat membuatkan peruntokan² yang baik bagi menjalorkan satu kebudayaan atau trust kebudayaan negara kita yang muda ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berhubung dengan kilang kertas. Saya fikir orang² menunggu², saya boleh berchakap di-luar, di-dalam ini saya tidak berani kata orang PAS. Mudahan² kalau lidah tidak kelu, berchakap ini boleh juga, kalau di-beri masa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, agak tiga jam boleh agak tegak berdiri di-sini lagi, tetapi saya fikir ta' usah-lah saya hendak berchakap, sebab perkara yang tidak ada itu saya pendek²kan sahaja. Saya berchakap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sabagai Pengerusi Sharikat di-Pulau Pinang mengatakan bahawa Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menikam bumiputera dari belakang. Jadi masaalah menikam bumiputera dari belakang bukan-lah satu masaalah terkhas kapada orang² Melayu, jadi jangan-lah di-ambil sempena bahawa dengan mengatakan menikam bumiputera itu hendak memecahkan perpaduan di-dalam negeri ini, itu saya fikir tidak terdapat. Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku, menyatakan bahawa bumiputera ini luas, boleh jadi terkan-dong orang² China, orang India. Di-dalam sharikat kilang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada termasuk semua orang, bukan sahaja orang Melayu, ada-lah saya katakan sa-bahagian daripada bumiputera dalam negeri ini atau di-dalam sharikat kilang kertas

ini, ada-lah di-champori, termasuk juga sharikat² kerjasama yang bergabung di-dalam kilang kertas ini yang sa-banyak 623 sharikat kerjasama, yang masok ka-dalam sharikat ini, dan sa-banyak 48 buah sharikat kerjasama yang mempertarohkan modal-nya ka-dalam sharikat ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya berchakap pun patut sa-bagai pehak ahli² persaorangan sa-banyak 9,736 orang dan lain²-nya. Kerana saya telah mendapat penjelasan dari Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, saya fikir masaalah itu tidak-lah timbul sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita mengkaji soal dasar ekonomi negeri ini, ia-itu berdasarkan kapada free enterprise, saya juga bersetuju, sa-bagai negara yang muda, kita meng-hendaki modal² luar itu kita masokkan ka-dalam negeri, kita mendirikan kilang² dan sa-bagai-nya kerana dengan ada-nya kilang tersebut bak kata Menteri Kewangan, sa-kurang²-nya kita mendapat menolong mengurangkan buroh² kita yang tidak bekerja pada sa-tiap tahun, tetapi dasar free enterprise ini, kalau tidak ada satu sekatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir dia ada-lah merugikan negara dan merugikan ra'ayat negeri ini dalam jangka panjang-nya. Memang kita suka beberapa ribu, ratus ribu kilang dalam negara kita ini, walau pun asal-nya negara kita ini, negara pertanian, kalau hendak kita jadikan sa-buah negara industrial, boleh juga, kerana kita banyak penganggoran² tidak dapat kerja, tetapi saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah kita mencapai kemerdekaan ini, tidak-lah sa-mata² kita hendak menjadi buroh, bukan tujuan kita bahawa ra'ayat negeri ini sa-mata² hendak menjadi buroh, sa-kali sa-kala hendak juga menjadi tauke, umpama-nya hendak mendirikan kilang kertas ini atau menjadi satu tujuan bagi membolehkan semua gulungan masha-rakat akan dapat menjadi tauke.

Saya berchakap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kalau kita menengok daripada statistics, kertas² yang di-

import ka-dalam negeri ini, ia-itu kertas tulis dan chap, yang di-gunakan dalam negeri ini, mengikut pada tahun 1960, tujuh belas ribu tan, tahun 1962 lapan belas ribu tan, tahun 1963 dua puluh ribut tan, di-antara tahun 1970 hingga 1975, tiga puluh empat ribu tan berat-nya bertambah 10% daripada jumlah tahun 1962 hingga tahun 1975. Dan kalau sampai 1975 bertambah 10% lagi kapada jumlah. Peluang ini-lah yang hendak kita rebut, supaya mengu-rangkan kemasokan kertas² tulis dan kertas newsprint di-dalam negara ini. Ada tiga macham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak kita mendirikan kilang ini yang telah pun kita dasarkan kapada jerami padi.

Pertama mengeluarkan tiga puluh tan pada satu hari dengan modal empat belas million dan kita boleh gunakan 80% jerami padi, 20% pulp yang kita import dari luar negeri. Dan belanja-nya ini dalam sa-hari, pengeluaran dalam satu tan, berjumlah \$589.82 maseh kita mendapat keuntongan pada tiap² satu tan \$201 pada satu hari dalam satu tan, sedangkan pengeluaran-nya tiga puluh tan sa-hari. Jadi, sedangkan kertas pengeluaran kertas itu boleh mendapat quality, chahaya-nya 75 G.E. puteh-nya kertas itu. Kalau kita memakai 60, 40, 60 jerami padi, 40% daripada pulp yang di-import daripada luar, kita dapat chuacha-nya 82 G.E. kalau memakai jentera yang bermodal sa-banyak tujuh million, lebeh kurang kita dapat keuntongan yang sa-demikian. Pada kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kilang ini di-anggarkan memakan sa-banyak belanja empat belas juta ringgit modal ini akan dapat dalam tempoh lapan tahun jika di-bandingkan perangkaan yang di-sebutkan tadi. Kalau kita sama² suchi dan ikhlas bagi memperkatakan masaalah kilang kertas ini, saya per-chaya pada satu masa kilang ini akan merupakan satu perusahaan national jika mengikut tambahan² peratoran yang baharu di-pinda sekarang ini, boleh kita jadikan dengan chara perundingan tetapi walau bagaimana pun memang kita berharap bahawa janji² yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Amat Mulia Tengku hendak menolong kilang kertas ini, dan kita berharap Kerajaan

akan memulakan perjalanan kilang ini pada tahun hadapan. Terima kasih.

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I will not take more than a few minutes, and I am most grateful to you for allowing a few more of our back-benchers to make our intervention in this debate.

After the Honourable the Finance Minister made his statement last Wednesday, when he opened the debate on the Budget for next year, comments were made in various quarters that the Budget was a reasonable budget. Some say that it was a painless Budget, others say that it was a cheerful Budget, and in this very House we heard a Member of the Opposition referring to the Budget as a masterpiece of lullabies. May I, at this late stage, with respect, add another epithet to this 1966 Budget, and I would suggest that the Budget be accepted as a "common sense Budget". I use the words "common sense" Mr Speaker, Sir, very advisedly, not that I mean that our Minister of Finance has lacked the sense all this time up to now, but that we, as a nation, should accept this Budget with a sense of the importance of the situation of the day: we are still facing confrontation; we have a very big social and educational problem before us; our population is growing, our young boys and girls need more schools; and at the same time, we have to do all we can to improve the standard of living of our rural population. I need not go into the whole gamut of these problems. Many of my colleagues have already covered most of the ground.

Now, when the Finance Minister opened his speech the other day, Sir, he said these words, and I quote:

"In many respects, 1965 has been a momentous year for Malaysia. The painful decision taken on 9th August last to separate Singapore from Malaysia has achieved the desired result, namely, the elimination of political tension, though the separation itself could have far-reaching economic consequences."

Have we really achieved the result as indicated by the Honourable Minister—the elimination of political tension? In this honourable Chamber on the

9th of August last, when we debated the question of the separation of Singapore, I did not see fit myself to intervene in the debate, because the atmosphere was so charged with the emotions of the day. But in my little heart I prayed, Sir, I prayed for sanity on all sides, sanity and calm reflection. I prayed for wisdom and wise counsel; and I prayed for unity, for unity is strength, and strength is what we need to face our common enemy. Now, the Minister later on went on to say—if I may quote again, Sir—that "recent speeches or statements made by the Prime Minister of Singapore are not conducive to our achieving our desired goal of economic and political harmony".

Sir, I do not want to waste time thumbing through the pages, but those amount to what the Minister said. Now, I have with me here, Sir, a translation of a speech made by one of the responsible leaders in Singapore, reported in a Chinese paper called *Nanyang Siang Pau*. I do not wish to take up the time of this Chamber this morning to read what is in the translation, but practically a whole page is devoted to a scurrilous and violent attack against our Cabinet Ministers, against our Dato's and Tuns and against our Rulers, the Malay Sovereigns. Now, the Malay Sultans, to us Malays, are persons, who stand in our highest reverence; and to us Malaysians, who live in a Malay State, the Sultans are the fountains of honour and dignity. Now, I am mentioning this, but please do not misunderstand that I am trying to be communal. My own personal record stands to witness that nobody in this country can accuse me of being an ultra, of being communal in any sense. I have friends of the Chinese race, of the Indian race, and of other races in this country. I dare say that my own personal record will bear witness to my stand in my political and my private life—I stand for men in this world to live as brothers whatever the race they belong to. But I cannot help mentioning this, Mr Speaker, Sir, because if the responsible leaders of Singapore are going to continue to make speeches in this theme, then I say

they will be playing a melody of doom, doom to the spirit of tolerance and goodwill and understanding that has been our precious heritage, the heritage of all us Malaysians for generations past—and doomed will be the hope of our ever achieving intergration between our two respective sovereign countries. Thank you, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditangguhkan sa-lama 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.02 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.15 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the course of the debates, whether on the Supplementary Budget—or Supplementary Supply Bill to be more correct—or on the general debate on the Budget, the question of legal aid to Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib, the former Minister of Health, has cropped up again and again. So many things have been said against him, against the assistance which the Government gave to Abdul Rahman Talib; some of them were pretty abusive attacks on the Government—vicious and irrelevant; and all spoke with the purpose of injuring the Government and the good name of the Alliance Party. The Opposition Members think, of course, that they have found a sore in the Alliance Party, and so they went on picking at that sore, hoping that by picking at it, consistently and constantly, they may tear that sore up. They adopted all kinds of tactics—I was in this House listening to it—questionable tactics, unfair tactics, in order to achieve their aim. They were divided from what I could see in the way they talked, or in the way the varying aspects of the attack were allotted to different Members of the Opposition: some say this, other say that. But all their attack pointed to one thing, and that is, as I said just now, to tear, to hurt, to harm and to injure this Government.

One Honourable Member went so far as to suggest that the Minister had withheld the citizenship of the judge,

who presided in that particular case, pending the decision of the judge. That is an innuendo, and that is something which everybody in this House understood to mean. This is a very serious allegation indeed made by a Member of this House, without consulting his facts, without attending to all the facts of the case. When he was pulled up by the Minister, all he was heard to say, and in fact, all that he could say, was that that was a mistake, and he withdrew it unreservedly with apologies to this House. It does show that the utterings of the Opposition have been very, very irresponsible and mischievous, and the opponents of the Government showed themselves, in their way of speaking, what they really are. To them, as I said, no hold is barred, so long as they feel they can have their way, so long as they think they can put the Government into difficulty, and so long as they can hold the Government to contempt and ridicule. Facts, of course, mean nothing to them, because they are covered under the shelter of this House from any actions against them. So, they can go on talking and saying things without caring whether they are right, or whether they are wrong. I am beginning, in fact, to doubt whether these people really know democracy, or understand it, or know what it means; or if they do know it they have no respect for it by the way they speak and the way they behave in this House. So, I would like to mention again in this House what was said by the judge who was leaving here on transfer. I remember saying it so many years ago in connection with another matter, but it is worth repeating it here, in this House, and that is, he said that it was a pleasure to work in this country, in Malaya at that time, because at no time and on no occasion had the Government ever interfered with the Judiciary, or tried in any way to influence the judgment, or obstruct the course of justice. That is something which he had not found in all the years of his service in the British colonies at that time, and that is the opinion of the right-minded people with regard to this Government. We, the Alliance Government, have always been fair, or

tried to be fair, because, after all, we are not infallible, and because of this fairness we have been returned to power repeatedly since 1954, and each time with a bigger and bigger majority, and that is more than the Opposition can say of their own ever-dwindling support. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! Hear!) So, the small number of the Honourable Members of the Opposition that are returned here, into this House, seek their revenge; and in seeking their revenge they heap insults upon insults on this Government, hoping that this might, perhaps one day turn the scale against this Government in their favours. And as they spoke, you could see that they were using this Government for a platform, for a purpose—for instance, since there is going to be a by-election in Seremban today. Here, they can say what they like, talk what they like—their party and the way they have done it—in the hope that they will gain support from the voters in all these by-elections. But we have to do our duty to this country and to the people of this country. Whatever we think is right, we must do it and continue to do it without fear or favour.

The Cabinet Ministers, I would like to inform the people of this country, are paid a comparatively small salary compared with the business executives in this country, compared to some Cabinet Ministers in other countries—they are paid only enough to meet their daily expenses and enough to maintain the dignity of their office. Never, at any time, had a Cabinet Minister expected to pay the expenses incurred outside the normal course of his duty. In this particular case, a charge was made in this House which had been given publicity outside. On this my colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs, had explained earlier on, during the course of the debate on a supplementary vote where this matter was raised. It was the duty of the Cabinet, in particular my own duty, to find out the truth in the matter, because what is said against one Cabinet Minister must affect the good name of the other Ministers. It was my duty to call for a report and to

study the report, to see if this matter should, or should not, be aired in open court, or in a place where the public could have access to the facts and figures connected with the good name of that Minister. So, when the Cabinet is satisfied that there is a case which should go before the public, the Cabinet then authorises this matter to go to the court, because that is the only place where the people could have access to all these facts. The Cabinet would then authorise payments to be made from the Government funds, as otherwise where is this man going to raise sufficient money to take this case to court? There is nothing new in what the Cabinet has done, or anything unusual. In this respect, I would like to inform this House that there is a General Order "D" (26 (c)) in connection with the legal aid that could be given to a Government servant in respect of any legal proceedings against him, or by him, in a matter arising out of his public duties, provided that he obtains prior sanction to incur these expenses and this prior sanction is given by the Government, or by the Cabinet as representing the Government of the country. Ministers are not mentioned under this General Order, but under the Government Proceedings Ordinance, 1956, an officer of the Government includes a Minister in the Cabinet, or the Assistant Ministers of the Government. The same protection as is given to the Government servants and the same financial assistance is given to the member of the Cabinet or the Assistant Minister if the Government authorises the payment.

In this particular case, it was alleged that Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib had made use of his official position as a Minister of the Crown to influence a certain course of events. So, the Cabinet naturally wanted this particular matter to be made public and there is no other way, as I have said just now, of assessing this fairly, except in open court. The issue was simple—Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib was asked to clear himself; if he failed to do that, then he must resign; if he succeeded in clearing himself, then he would stay on.

In some countries, perhaps, expenses of this nature is paid out of security fund, or out of some fund, which the Government has put aside for this purpose; or better still in some countries where any statement made is against the Cabinet Minister, the person who makes this statement is taken out and shot, or else put behind the bars, or in detention. But here we cannot do that however much we would like to do it sometimes. (*Laughter*). We practice democracy and so we have got to carry out all the terms, all the conditions, that are involved in what we call democracy. In a democratic country such as ours, every cent that we have to spend must be accounted for. It must be mentioned in the Budget, written in the Budget, so that the Members of this House have the opportunity to look at it, to criticise us, to hurl insults and attacks upon us which is something from which we cannot hide. We got to make every cent we spent public. If a Minister were asked to spend that out of his pocket, one result is clear. He would have to amass a fortune as a Minister so that, in eventualities such as this, he would have to fork it out from his pocket, from that fortune which he has amassed as a Minister, or else he would have to face poverty as a result of being a Minister—not poverty because every Minister, as far as I am concerned and as far as I know, is not quite property stricken but he has not set a cent aside to be, what we might call, luxurious sometimes, on some occasion, which is human nature—and sometimes one likes to be absolutely luxurious but one can't afford it. A Minister can only, as I have said, live as an ordinary man does without any saving, with enough money just to meet his daily expenses and no more.

A Minister, by the very nature of his office, is constantly in the public eye. His every movement, every single word that he utters, his conduct, is public property. He catches the attention of the public and so he is a target of attack all the time. If he makes one wrong move, or makes one false or wrong utterance, or behaves in a way that he should not behave, he will be

the subject of all kinds of attacks and criticisms—and in this particular case, a court proceeding—court action. If the Government were to avoid its responsibility in meeting the commitments, or in paying or shouldering the costs of such a court proceeding, then I say nobody wants to be a Minister, least of all a Prime Minister.

I am asked to make public speeches, and sometimes one runs away with emotion and says something that he has, perhaps, cause possibly to regret later on, and he will find himself, as I have found myself, served with a writ to appear in court for libel—I called the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who is not here, a black snake one day, and he took offence and issued me with a writ, that I should appear in Court on such and such a day, but when he understood that I did not mean a black snake in any sense that is detrimental to his reputation, or to his colour, then he withdrew. But that is the sort of thing we cannot avoid—saying sometimes the wrong thing. As I said, we Ministers are just ordinary human beings and we are not infallible, least of all the Prime Minister. If we have to shoulder all this responsibility, all this expensive cost of meeting actions, then, as I said just now, nobody would want to be a Minister—then I would hate to invite anybody to be a Minister at all. As Minister we have certain prestige—no doubt, just to be called a Minister, to be given a Government house, to be given a Government car. But immediately we leave the post, then all the cars are taken away, the house is taken away, and we are kicked on to the streets; and so with that pension—my friend said, that they have approved a pension for me of \$2,000 and I am very grateful to this House, but my colleagues have not got a cent to help them when they leave this Government. So, our duties and our liabilities as a Minister are no different from any ordinary citizen in this country. He is subject to legal proceeding, but the only difference is that he has not got additional burden, but we have got to be so much more because we represent the public. Our oath or pledge is to represent the public, and so we have so

much more weight to carry than an ordinary member of the public.

As I have said just now, a Minister is no more than an officer of this Government, and so as the officer concerned is a Government servant or the Minister concerned is a Government servant, it is the duty of the Government to pay the cost of any legal proceedings, the cost of court proceedings, if the Government is satisfied that he is entitled to it; and so the Cabinet took a decision under the Government Proceeding Ordinance 1956, which does say that when an officer gets a certificate from the Attorney-General, he can proceed with the case but in the case of a Cabinet Minister, he gets the authority from the Cabinet; he does not have to seek authority from the Attorney-General. The Government seeks the advice from the Attorney-General and see whether there is an officer in the Attorney-General who could take the case, and in the case where the Attorney-General feels that he has not got sufficient officers to carry on with the court proceeding which will take time, then the Government would have to seek legal advice elsewhere, and so we sought advice from the United Kingdom, from an acknowledged expert in this aspect of the law, and on his advice, the Cabinet authorised Abdul Rahman Talib to take the case to Court and agreed to pay all the expenses, but whatever expenses which is paid, we got to seek authority from this Parliament, and that is why it has come here, and that is why we have been made the target of an attack. The Cabinet couldn't pay from any other sources. We have not got any secret fund; we have not got any money of our own; we make use of political funds only when we come to the elections, unlike some other political party. So, the only authority, as I said, for the granting of this expenditure is this Parliament. As this Parliament has authorised the expenditure, so why all this talk about this particular expenditure. If they have no faith in this Parliament and do not give this Parliament the standing which it deserves—then scrap it. I do not mind

being a dictator if the country wants me to be, but if I am the Prime Minister, it suits me even much better (*Laughter*) and my colleagues too who laugh with glee. But we do not want that. We want to maintain this democracy, uphold this democracy, and maintain this House. For that reason I might mention here, which is perhaps not out of place, when I was asked, why do you have such a big Parliament for a membership of 146, my reply is that it is not because we want to have a grand Parliament to house these 146 Members, but it is because we built something which will stand to glorify democracy.

This is a monument to democracy (*Applause*). And so while the Alliance Party is in power, there will be this guarantee that democracy will work (*Applause*). The Honourable Member from Ipoh has suggested that if we could get the certificate from the Attorney-General, he is prepared to shut his mouth. Well he can do what he likes with his mouth as far as I am concerned (*Laughter*). If he likes to clean his teeth that's his business, not mine (*Laughter*). It is his mouth and he could do what he likes with it—he is free to, I am not interfering with his mouth. He can open and shut it when he likes.

As Cabinet Ministers we are very conscious of, and very particular in fact, of our good name, and in our view the good name of each Minister means the good name of all. For this human point of view alone, the Government has a moral duty to protect the Cabinet and a Member of the Cabinet. On the other hand, if Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib, or for that matter any other Minister, is charged with any offence—there are so many of such offences—which purely his own and unconnected with his office, then the Cabinet would do nothing; it is for him to shoulder such expenses, for him to meet his responsibility and not ours, and the Government would not give him that protection or that assistance. The Member for Ipoh is not here. He is the man responsible for it. At every meeting of the Parliament he would conjure something

to attack this Government, to lash his venomous tongue against this Government; and so when he opens his mouth and lashes out at the Government at this Parliament it is nothing surprising. He it was who suggested all this authority, or what not; he it was who wanted to make it a matter of public property, and he it was who went round persuading Members of the Opposition to attack the Government; he it was who had done so many things. As I said, whatever he wants to say that is his business. The Government must defend the Member of Cabinet who is the subject of his attack.

The same Honourable Member and another Member of the Opposition are not here just now, because they know that we the Ministers, have to stand up to answer all their charges, and so they have conveniently absented themselves. They referred to the objection of the students of the University of Malaya who, they said, objected to this payment and because of that the students were withholding the gift of \$98 which they had kindly collected for the Defence Fund. That is up to them. If they want to keep that money that is not our business. We have never made any demands on our students at the University. We have never at any time attempted to influence the minds of the University. All that we ask is that they should go to the University to study, so that when they come out they will be equipped with academic qualifications to help them in life to carve for themselves a career, a profession, to give them the prospect of a good life—for that the Government spends on each student over \$5,000 a year, and for medical students, engineering students, the Government spends nearly \$5,500 to \$6,000 a year. But never at any time has the Government ever influenced the mind of students, or ever brought any pressure to bear upon the students, or made any demands on the students. It is their life, and we realise that it is our duty to educate them, and to educate them as best we could. We have never interfered with them, never asked them to do anything that we want to, and because of that I would advise the

Member of Opposition not to corrupt the minds of our students. Leave them alone. If they are interested in politics let them go in for it; if they want to run a society let them go in for it. This Alliance Party has never at any time interfered with the students. If they ask the students about it, they can bear witness that I, as Chancellor of the University, has at no time ever brought pressure to bear on them; and so if they collected \$98 let them do what they like with it. If they want to swell the political funds of the Party Socialist, Progressive Party, PAP and what not, let them do it. We never asked them for it—not a single cent. So there is no need for them to play up on this subject and, in fact, I would say there is no need for the papers to keep playing on this subject. Why they have done so, I don't know. (*Applause*). Now, I have got here a letter which I have just opened now, since coming into this House. According to this, it is a press release of the University Students' Union which says, "Being a non-political organisation, except that—reiterates that it will not hesitate to take a stand on any issue when fundamental human rights and principle have been violated". I have explained that there is no principle human right or fundamental human right or principle involved in this. As I have explained just now, our General Order which regulates the conduct of the Government servants, while they are Government servants, clearly states the Government must assist the Government servants.

This is where they speak the same tune, according to this, as the Opposition—"declares that this allocation of \$88,323 as being an improper and"—I hate these words "*is a criminal misuse of public funds*" and condemning it as a violation of the people's trust in the responsible conduct of their elected representatives, a principle inherent in a parliamentary democracy. Then, "having the interests of the country at heart, withdrew all or the whole \$98, which they had collected by way of contribution to the National Defence Fund". I think they are confusing the issue a bit here. The National Defence

Fund is not to defend a Minister of the Crown; it is for the defence of the country, which is at war with another country. If they want to withdraw that, there is nothing we can do or we can say. They are at liberty to do that, but do not make such a song about it. Remember that the Government spends, without making a song of it, \$5,000 a year to educate every student in this country. What is \$98? I like it because it shows that they are patriotic, they are loyal, and they collect for the defence of the country—but not in defence of a Minister. So, do not confuse the issue.

The Socialist Front Member for Batu accused the Alliance Government of corruption, so did the Member for Ipoh, and so did Opposition Members who spoke. I cannot remember everything they said. But, generally, they talked about corruption—this Government is corrupt, this Government is bad, this Government should have been pushed out and overthrown earlier, and so on. He said that when recently the Prime Minister of a neighbouring State, meaning Singapore, talked about corruption in this country, we were blowing hot and cold and that there was a big howl and what not. He declared that corruption again was on the increase, that corruption was eating into the vital parts of the Government—I do not know what are the vital parts of Government—(Laughter). He insinuated that all Ministers, Assistant Ministers, are corrupt and asked them to declare their assets. Does he not know, having been in this House since the results of the elections in 1964, that before a Minister takes on his job, he must declare his assets. That is a thing that he has to do, and it includes Assistant Ministers. This has been the practice of the Alliance even before the Honourable Member started his political life, or think about politics.

The same Member referred to the legal aid given to Abdul Rahman Talib as a brazen act of daylight robbery (Laughter). I wish he could use something even stronger than that, so that it could give me the pleasure to throw it back in his face. If he wants

to know what corruption means, first, he has to study the report of the doings of the Socialist Front members when they took control of the Town Council. Seremban, or Malacca for that matter. In this thing we had prepared a report, because Government had set up a Committee to study it and report; and if he wants to know what corruption is, read that report. Unfortunately, we could not publish it, because some of the people concerned have already been charged in court. But, for his purpose, I can have it published—that report—leaving out the names of these people concerned. He is, of course, taking advantage of the fact that he has not had to name any particular person or charging them with any specific offence. He generalised it, so that nobody can take action against him, or against Members of the Opposition. They can generalise on charges like that, and none of us could stand up and reply that we have not done, that, because it would appear to be stupid and silly. So, under the shelter of generality in making all these wild charges, he escaped from being charged with libel or slander. If he were really a good citizen that he pretends to be, or he claims himself to be, then what should he have done? He should have, as soon as he has received such a report, lay such a report at the right place, to the proper authority. If he trusts me, he can even come and tell me that such and such a Minister has done such and such a thing and then when he finds that no action is taken on that report, then I would say he has every right to come here and charge in this House, "I have made such and such a report, nobody took any notice of it, and now I want to let you know all the facts and figures, all the evidence, which I have collected in connection with such and such a person, in such and such a case", and then condemns the Government for not taking action. But had he done that? Not a bit. He did not say anything about any report. He knew there is an Anti-Corruption Department in this country; he knew he could lay all these reports to these people, but he would not. And one sad thing which I would like to say

here, and which I have not done so before, is this: the Anti-Corruption Department has not been able to do its work as it should have done, because the members of the public are shy, or afraid, to come forward to give their evidence; and of the cases that have been brought to court, I regret to say, that only about two per cent of these cases have obtained convictions—the rest were all thrown out because of lack of evidence, because skilful lawyers run to take on these cases, and such a character is the Member of the Opposition, who is a lawyer from Ipoh. So, having done all that, they come here and charge the Government, because they have to pay nothing—not one cent—to make wild charges against the Government. All they can do is to bluff, bluff, bluff and the public will say “Eh, this Government is wrong and so and so”. But when the elections come, they know that the public of this country is not as stupid as they think they are—they know who to elect, whom to return and what not: and as they have found to their great cost, the Alliance have always been returned because the public have great faith in the Alliance (*Applause*). All this base insinuations, charges, and lashing out at the Government, does not help. All it does—if you clearly read what they say, and hear what they say—is to go back against them.

Let me tell the Honourable Member that it is in the interest of this House, and also in the interest of the public, that they must, if they have evidence of corruption, act like good citizens, and more so as Members of Parliament, come to the right people, lay their report at the right place, and they will know that action will be taken.

The Honourable Member for Batu, in this case, charged me on August 9th with treating this House to a funeral oration or the burial service of Singapore. What else does he expect me to do? Sing as well the hymn? (*Laughter*). Singapore's separation is like a buried hatchet. Singapore is now a separate State, independent and sovereign, and so I do not think it is right for us to discuss this separation

here any more, as this is only going to produce bitterness. As I say, allow the thing to rest for a time and the bitterness will wear off. In the mean time, as I have told this House before—and I repeat it here—that it is in the interests of this country, in the interest of peace and harmony in this country, that the separation must come about.

This Honourable Member also charged me that I had gone to Sabah threatening the leaders of that State with dire consequences if they were to leave Malaysia. What I said in Sabah was that, if any person wanted to use forcible means to break away from Malaysia, then he must bear the consequences—he must be regarded as a rebel, his action is one of treason, as the law sets out quite clearly what it means. And I say here, in fact, that if the British had done this in connection with Rhodesia, this matter of Rhodesia would not be today the subject of world forum. It will not be discussed in the United Nations—it is a matter of concern between Britain and Rhodesia—if Britain were to go to Rhodesia and say “If you don't behave yourself as a colony of this country, we will take action against you”. But Britain did not do it. I did it in the case of Sabah, because there were only a few people who wanted it—and in the case of Rhodesia, only Ian Smith and his clique want to break away from Britain and declare unilateral independence for Rhodesia. I said, “If you do that, I will treat you as a rebel; I will take you in”. I was right—these people had no public support and these people had now been expelled from the Party. As I said just now, if this had been done by the British, nothing would have come out of it—all this nonsense about Rhodesia.

I am not supposed to speak, it is not my intention to speak, about Rhodesia. However, in Rhodesia there are four million Negroes, or Africans, and 200,000 whites, and the demand by the majority is that they should not break away from Britain until they are assured that there will be a constitution which would give them protection, which would give

them the right to live as human beings in that country in which they were born. Therefore, as I said, I am not trying to be clever, if Britain had acted in the case of Rhodesia, as I had acted in the case of Sabah, nothing would come out of all this.

Now, if the Opposition really want to win praise and applause from the public, then let them come up with something more useful, something worthwhile. Let them talk sensibly. Then it would be a pleasure for all of us in this House and outside this House, to listen to them. But what have they been saying here, or doing here now in respect of this budget? All they have done is to criticise, to find fault and to condemn the Government. Assuming that this Government scraps all its taxes, how in the name of Heaven are we going to get the money to do the so many things that the people are constantly demanding of us—they want roads to be built, roads to be repaired, bridges to be built, hospitals to be built, to be repaired, schools and so many things? Where are we going to get the money if the people do not pay for it? If they can tell us from where we are going to get the money, I will be most happy, and we do not have to impose all these duties and taxation which make us very unpopular. But they do not come here to make any concrete proposal or suggestion. They come here just to condemn. If they go to hospital and there is no bed for them, they condemn; if we pay for a new bed, they condemn (*Laughter*). What am I going to do with the small number of Opposition which we have here? I do not know. Sometimes I have to stuff cotton in my ears so that I can sleep in peace that night (*Laughter*); and they are always asking, why is that not done, or why do you do that?

The Member for Tanjong he is not here either (*Laughter*)—accused the Alliance Government of negligence in public expenditure. Does he not know that since the Alliance Government took office, the revenue of this country had more than trebled? Does he not know that since this Party took

control of this country, so many things have been done? Every cent that we spent, we have shown our account in the Budget, and we invite comments from Members. But what do we get? As I said just now, curses, insults and all kinds of unfair comments.

The Member for Tanjong again charged that the Alliance Government “would not only make us but our children go out with begging bowls in hands begging to the Aid Malaysia Club.” Now can you name one country in the world that does not do some form of begging? Even America, supposed to be the richest country in the world, if they give some aid they beg for something in return—at least a favour in return, at least to mention that they gave aid. Most countries in the world have got loans. In fact, if I am not wrong, Britain herself obtained a very big loan from America to fight that World War of 1914-1918 and, if I am not mistaken, the British have not paid back all that loan (*Laughter*). I stand to be corrected, but when I was in England, I asked them whether they had paid back that loan and the information was that they had not. I was a student in England in those years and the Americans used to say: “Why don’t you pay us?”, and the British would say: “You wait”. (*Laughter*). The British are, of course, very diplomatic and I am learning from their trick (*Laughter*). I am sorry I said that at all. We are trying to get some loans for some projects. We will never try to obtain loans for money to spend, but only for some projects which we have clearly planned, and we show them to the bankers and those interested in the projects. It is for them to say whether they are going to grant the loan or not. What I said just now that the British had not paid back the loan—these banks may hear what I said now and they might not grant us that loan, but I was doing that only as a joke (*Laughter*). However, I think it will worry our Finance Minister. He is probably listening in his room to what I am saying and he is bound to come to me when I leave this Chamber and start attacking me (*Laughter*). However, I said that in joke. British

diplomacy, to be quite correct, is still one of the best and if we can learn the good and the bad from them, it will help our country to prosper.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong said, as I have said just now, that we should not go with a begging bowl, and as I have said, it is not begging. We have never asked for aid, but what we have asked for are loans for definite projects. However, it has been an honour, a delight and pleasure for me to be the Prime Minister of this country, because I am always proud that we have never begged or sought aid, but have always declared ourselves willing to accept loans on definite projects, and we have never been turned down, because they know and they study these projects and if it is worth their while they let us have the loan—but we have never gone with a begging bowl. Let me tell the Honourable Member that as we spend, we gather the fruits of our labour. As I have said within eight years since independence this country's income had trebled and the trend of development has continued beyond our dreams.

This country practises democracy; this country, the people here, loves democracy and democracy is here not to be abused but to be respected. Such freedom and liberty in this country is enjoyed by all without restriction, so long as the people here observe or keep within the bounds of propriety of the law and good order. To all these attacks on security measures and so on, my colleagues will reply.

Since independence, I say here, money has been invested in this country in hundreds of millions. Industries have sprung up everywhere—in villages, everywhere—and Kuala Lumpur itself has become more like a dream capital. Other towns and villages have grown out of all proportion to our expectations. In every town and every village in this country, there are clear signs that this nation is bursting at the seams with energy and vitality of progress, and the people have repeatedly shown their confidence in this Government, as the Opposition has learned to their great cost. So now, with the small

number of Opposition, all they can do, or will do, is just to make a public nuisance of themselves in the hope that they will gain favour with the public. But, as I have said, with all their criticism and with all their attacks, what better proof is there to show the qualities of the Alliance Government than the prosperity that prevails in this country. In other words, the proof of the pudding, as they say, is in the eating, and even the Opposition members share in the eating. They do not like the cook, but they like the food (*Laughter*). To the Opposition I say, therefore, criticise if you must, and if you criticise then you have got to be constructive and you have got to have the facts and figures with you. Do not lash out unduly and unfairly. Otherwise, you will be making a mockery of democracy and of this House.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh has done a lot of damage here. He showed abhorrence for the Alliance Government and for the Alliance policies; and he hoped that this abhorrence would be shown in the coming by-election in Negri Sembilan. This shows, as I have said, what he had in mind when he attacked us. He merely wants to use this House for his political platform and so, whatever he may say, whatever he may feel, we have a duty to do and we will do it.

I do not deny that at certain levels there are cases of corruption. I do not deny that, and for that reason we have set up this Anti-Corruption Department, and for that reason we have asked the public to co-operate. The Honourable Member, if he likes, perhaps he can name the country where no corruption exists. There is no corruption in Singapore, he said—and that is the way the Opposition has talked. Then I must say that Singapore would perhaps be the only country in the world where there is no corruption, where there is no yellow culture (*Laughter*), where there is no crime, where there are no massage parlour houses (*Laughter*), where there are no prostitutes; Singapore is a haven of peace, Singapore is a shangrila of the world today. Well, then go and live

in Singapore. If he can join that dedicated group or band of incorruptible and dedicated leaders in Singapore, go, go over by all means. I am sure we here would not miss him very much (*Laughter*). It is not so very long ago that this same Member of Parliament appeared on a public platform in Singapore—if I remember right—to help Mr David Marshall in his political campaign and there he condemned and he attacked the Singapore leaders. Now, he professes such admiration for those people. How wonderful that a man can change so suddenly and without giving any notice! But I say that while they remain in this country, while they are Members of Parliament, behave as such, and do not be silly, but, above all, do not go and corrupt the minds of our students at the University or in the schools. Here there is no suppression, or oppression, of the democratic rights of citizens in this country, as has been alleged by various Members of the Opposition. They say they cannot hold a rally now. But that is to prevent others, the Communists, from making use of the occasion to harm, to break, the security of this country. That is a matter which is being attended to by the Police under my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs. I do not want to say much more on that.

But there is the Honourable Member for Bungsar—I think he was the last of the Opposition Members to speak. Reading his speech, of course, he attacked my Honourable colleague the Finance Minister; and, of course, as is the habit of these people, they sing the song of the leftist elements. But from experience, from knowledge, we can see that those countries that go left, before they are ready to do so, have got themselves into trouble and it is always difficult for them to get out. I would not like to see this nation go like that, but rather to live as we have lived—in peace and happiness and in prosperity. If the policy which we have adopted today has served us, I do not see why we should desert it. On the whole, however, I would like to pay a compliment to this Honourable Member for Bungsar that he did criti-

cise the Budget even though he overstepped the limit sometimes but he did criticise the Budget, and that is more than what the others had done.

He said something to which he said I would, perhaps, have to reply. This is what he said: "With all the Government's big talk of development, we seem to be marching backwards to greater unemployment. One would have expected that such an adverse trend would have stimulated this Government into activity years ago." But we have only been in power 7 or 8 years. We have inherited all these things from the old regime. What we have done is to give employment to the people. That is why we are going out to borrow money, in order to develop this country further on projects that would give employment to all these unemployed. And again all this rural development, which has been carried out, is to serve the people, so that they can stay on their land instead of converging on the nation's capital to find work. All these things we have done. But when he says that we should have done things years ago, he should have talked to the British and not to us. In the seven years what we have done in the way of improvements and developments in this country had not been done for the previous hundred years that the old regime was here. He should know that, but he was spending his time in Singapore most of the time; he just happened to be here by a stroke of good luck, and, therefore, he does not know that we have been here only for seven years, because he was not here all the time. However, he is excused.

Now, on the question of China's admission to the United Nations, this matter was also brought up. He said that we opposed the entry of China, but in fact we did not oppose its entry. We wanted it to be in. In fact, at one time we supported China's admission but the Peoples Republic of China has no business, no right to demand the expulsion of the Republic of China for its admission—it has no right to demand terms for itself. If it wants to be a member of the United Nations, it has got to accept the United Nations

as it is. It has got to agree to uphold the Charter of the United Nations. When it asks for entry and makes demands that the Republic of China should get out, to be expelled from the United Nations, that countries which are opposed to that policy should be expelled, well, I say it has no right to go in—if it finds fault with the United Nations, stay out. That is all there is to it and I have got no apology for saying that. There are many other matters connected with foreign policy which was brought up for debate in this House. As this is made in Malay, I will reply in the National Language.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah berchakap dengan panjang lebar-nya, kalau saya tidak silap. Ahli Yang Berhormat berchakap lebar daripada 2½ jam. Jadi, tidak dapat-lah saya dengar tiap² perkataan yang keluar daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat, tetapi apa yang saya telah terima, saya harap berbetulan dengan apa Ahli Yang Berhormat telah berchakap.

Berkenaan dengan perkara dasar luar negeri, Ahli Yang Berhormat menudoh bahawa Malaysia tidak mempunyai dasar luar negeri yang tegoh dan mengambil sa-suatu tindakan menurut keadaan yang berlaku, dan kita ini mengambil sa-suatu tindakan menurut keadaan yang berlaku sahaja. Dengan ucapan itu Ahli Yang Berhormat nyata-lah tidak mengikut dengan sa-penoh-nya perdirian Malaysia tatkala menghadapi masalah² dunia. Kita telah menunjokkan bukti dengan jelas bahawa dasar kita adalah tetap dan bebas dan tidak dipengaruhi oleh mana² juga kuasa, sama ada kuasa Barat atau kuasa Timor. Kita mengutok, kita menegor Kerajaan Kominis apabila di-serang Hungary dan di-perhambakan orang² Hungary, dan orang² di-Tibet, dan kita mengutok dan menegor Kerajaan British di-atas tindakan dan dasar yang di-ambil terhadap Rhodesia. Jadi, apa yang kita nampak sesuai dengan perdirian kita, itu-lah tindakan yang memang selalu kita ambil. Kita tidak, sa-bagaimana kata orang Melayu, berkelakuan sa-bagai pa' turut. Kita bebas. Jadi, inilah sa-bagaimana yang saya dengar

daripada apa yang tersebut, kita tidak ada dasar kita sendiri; kita ini ikut sahaja dari masa ka-suatu masa.

Jika Ahli Yang Berhormat ini menurut apa yang telah di-perbuat dahulu itu, boleh tahu bahawa Malaysia ini berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri dengan keadaan polisi yang bebas. Jadi, jika mana² negeri tidak suka dengan polisi kita itu atau dasar yang kita ambil itu, mereka berkuasa menjalankan apa tindakan di-atas kita. Dengan kerana itu-lah kita ini putuskan diplomatic, tali persahabatan, dengan Indonesia dan dengan Philippines, dan sekarang pula dengan Pakistan. Hal ini tidak dapat di-elakkan, kerana kita berdiri di-atas dasar yang bebas, tidak dapat-lah kita hendak mengelakkan diri daripada membangkitkan kemarahan daripada sa-tengah² negeri. Ini, Ahli Yang Berhormat juga, telah menyalahkan kita ini dalam masalah putus-nya perhubungan diplomatic antara Pakistan dengan Malaysia, dan tidak juga Ahli Yang Berhormat sebut fasal kita putus diplomatic dengan Indonesia atau pun dengan Philippines. Dia telah menyatakan bahawa pertikaian antara India dan Pakistan dalam masalah Kashmir tidak patut kita masok champor. Maka saya telah pun berchakap tiap² waktu kita tidak champor, kita tidak menyebelahi mana² pihak, sunggoh pun Pakistan ada 80 juta orang Islam, India juga ada 50 juta orang Islam. Apa yang tertanggung atas kita ini ia-lah hendak mencari jalan untuk menyelesaikan pergaduhan antara dua negeri ini—negeri yang boleh di-katakan daripada satu keturunan, negeri yang di-katakan ahli Commonwealth.

Jadi, apa yang tersebut di-dalam Masjlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu itu, chuma-nya hendak mencari jalan hendak menyelesaikan sahaja. Jadi, kalau wakil kita ada terkeluar sedikit perchakapan, yang kata-nya tidak patut, ini bukan menyebabkan Pakistan ini memutuskan tali persahabatan dengan kita. Kerana, kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat timbang dan tengok, mereka berperang dengan India sampai bermatian² itu pun tali diplomatic antara India dengan Pakistan tidak putus.

Ada-kah sebab dengan perkataan yang terlangkah atau terkeluar daripada batas sedikit itu, yang boleh memutuskan tali persahabatan antara kita dengan Pakistan? Tentu ada sebab yang lain². Kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak tahu sebab lain², saya sebutkan di-sini. Yang pertama, sebab-nya, Pakistan ini telah pun di-hasut oleh Indonesia. Bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat tahu Menteri Luar Negeri Pakistan pergi ka-Indonesia—kerap kali pergi Indonesia, President Pakistan pun pergi ka-Indonesia. Masa kita di-London di-dalam Persidangan Commonwealth, apabila negeri² dalam Commonwealth hendak mengutok Indonesia fasal serangan di-atas kita itu, fasal bunuh-membunuh dan tembak-menembak yang berlaku antara Indonesia dengan kita, Pakistan juga yang membangkang keras, Pakistan juga yang tidak mahu menerima pengutokan itu daripada Ahli² Commonwealth.

Tuan² mahu ingat, apabila diadakan Persidangan Afro-Asian—Afro-Asia Conference—Indonesia, Pakistan, China yang menegah kita masuk champor di-dalam Persidangan itu. Apa-kah sebab-nya Pakistan buat begitu kepada kita? Dengan berbuat yang demikian, ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat nampak kesalahan Pakistan itu? Chuma-nya nampak kesalahan negeri-nya sendiri, bangsa-nya sendiri. Ini di-mana-kah semangat kemerdekaan itu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat. Kalau kita kaseh sa-benar² kepada negeri kita, kepada bangsa kita, wal hal salah sa-kali pun, kita berdiri salah, tidak ada apa pun yang kita tidak buat yang menyakitkan hati Pakistan masa kelmarin. Jadi, kepada Pakistan, kita hantar wang sa-belum lagi daripada ada Persidangan Afro-Asia, atau chadangan hendak mengadakan Persidangan Afro-Asia. Barangkali, kita satu negeri yang menghantar wang daripada sini untuk menolong Pakistan. Jadi, ini semua kita buat, kita hendak menchari sahabat kita hendak menchari kawan, bukan kita hendak menchari lawan, tetapi apa boleh buat, perkara pandangan sa-saorang, sa-buah negeri, terhadap kita, pandangan yang

ta' mesra. Ada-kah kehendak kita ini pergi merangkak, menyembah, menchiom lutut dia, menchiom tangan, terima-lah kita, jangan-lah marah kita. Ini bukan keadaan bangsa yang merdeka. (*Tepok*).

Jadi, ini-lah yang—saya kata—ini kesalahan yang kita buat kepada orang, boleh-lah tegor. Kesalahan orang yang buat kepada kita, jangan kita dudok diam—lawan juga. Ini baharu kita kata sa-benar-nya tuan ada semangat. Ini semua longgok atas kepala kita—itu salah, ini salah. Ini-lah yang saya kata, dia orang bangkang. Ta' ada apa lain, hendak chari salah sahaja. Pakistan telah lama harap kepada kita. Saya dengar cherita sebab-nya konon, sebab-nya masa Kominis menyerang India, kita satu sahaja negeri di-dalam Commonwealth di-dalam dunia demokrasi ini yang menentang perbuatan Kominis itu, bukan sahaja kita, lain daripada kita pun perchaya kepada demokrasi. Kita ini mengutok sa-buah negeri yang menyerang negeri lain, dengan tidak ada sebab. Ini sahaja yang kesalahan kita. Jadi, atas perbuatan kita itu, Pakistan memandang kita sa-bagai seteru. Jadi, Pakistan berbuat macham itu, Pakistan bukanlah sa-bagai negeri yang ikhlas.

Kalau tuan² tengok hal ini, SEATO ini di-organize-kan di-sini ia-lah untuk hendak menentang kominis. Pakistan ahli SEATO, tetapi apa yang dia buat? Dia pergi bergaul dan buat pakatan pula dengan kominis yang berlawanan dengan SEATO. Kita tidak buat begitu. Kalau kita berdiri tetap, kita pegang kepada dasar kita, kita tidak berubah. Jadi, orang perchaya, orang maki, orang tegor—ah itu memang kita terima sahaja.

Jadi, lagi satu, Ahli Yang Berhormat telah membawa ia-itu hal kita dengan Israel. Kita sudah—saya sudah cheritakan tentang Israel dengan kita, bukan sahabat, bukan berkawan—beberapa kali Israel meminta hendak adakan Consul di-sini, hendak adakan football di-sini—kita tidak terima, chuma-nya kita kata, sunggoh pun kita menentang dasar Israel, suggoh pun kita menentang dasar kominis, tetapi sa-bagai negeri yang merdeka, negeri yang

menjadi Ahli—Member of United Nations—ta' dapat kita ini hendak menolak mereka itu sa-bagai sa-bahasa kebangsaan yang tunggal dalam negeri, sa-bagai sa-buah negeri. Jadi negeri kita. Ta' ada siapa pun yang sa-lain daripada itu, kita tidak ada membangkang. Kalau kita dengar buat apa², ta' ada buat perhubungan pun dengan Israel.

Baharu² ini saya ada dengar bahawa sa-orang ra'ayat Israel ada buka kedai di-sini dengan satu nama yang di-beri yang ta' terkenal kepada kita sa-bagai kedai Israel dan sekarang ini, kita sudah hukum, akan dikeluarkan hukum tutup kedai itu, sudah hantar orang² itu balek. (*Tepok*). Ini menunjukkan bahawa bukan-lah kita sa-faham dengan Israel. Jadi, di-bawa hal itu di-sini, kawan² kita daripada negeri² Arab telah memandang kita ini salah. Sekarang dua negeri, tiga negeri memutuskan perhubungan perikatan—kehendak Kesatuan Negeri² Arab pun putus perhubungan dengan kita, dengan kerana tuhan² dikeluarkan chakapan yang sa-umpama itu dengan tidak berasas.

Jadi, lagi satu, di-keluarkan berkenaan dengan bahasa. Kita telah menetapkan dan di-setujukan oleh segala ra'ayat² dan juga tertulis di-dalam Perlembagaan kita, bahawa bahasa Melayu akan menjadi bahasa kebangsaan di-dalam negeri kita ini pada tahun 1967 dan tidak ada bangkangan pun telah keluar daripada mana² pehak—semua bersetuju. Jadi, berkenaan dengan soal bahasa, tidak berlainan juga di-dalam pemandangan saya, jikalau perkara² yang berkenaan dengan merdeka kita itu, masa kita hendak berchadang hendak merdeka, semua bersetuju bahawa Malaya pada waktu itu patut-lah menjadi satu negeri yang merdeka dan berdaulat dan semua bersetuju jalan yang kita hendak dapatkan kemerdekaan itu ia-lah jalan kita berpakat, jalan kita berbaik² dan dengan berbaik² dan berpakat, kita dapat sokongan daripada orang² China, orang² India, dan lain² orang dan daripada Raja² Melayu juga. Dengan sokongan yang kita dapat itu, merdeka terchapai dengan senang, dengan tidak tumpah darah barang sa-titek pun. Ini perkara yang kita sombong dan bangga dan segala² pujian ia-lah terpujikan kepada Tuhan di-atas jalan yang kita dapat merdeka itu. Bagitu juga-

lah bahasa—semua bersetuju bahasa Melayu akan menjadi bahasa rasmi—bahasa kebangsaan yang tunggal dalam negeri kita. Ta' ada siapa pun yang membangkang. Kalau kita dengar pehak Pembangkang berchakap, bagitu juga, dia kata bersetuju, tetapi apa yang kita kehendaki, hendak jadikan bahasa itu sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan, jangan-lah kita ini membangkang, bergaduh, berkuntai, bertumbok, berpukul, bermati². Kita boleh dapati dengan jalan baik, dengan jalan berpakat, dengan jalan sokongan, dengan sokongan, dengan jalan sokongan orang² ini, bahasa Melayu akan jadi bahasa kebangsaan dengan senang, dengan tidak jadi kachau-bilau dalam negeri kita.

Ini-lah tujuan bagaimana yang kita dapat kemerdekaan negeri kita, bagitu-lah kita boleh dapat bahasa Melayu menjadi bahasa kebangsaan—tidak sa-orang pun membangkang. Itu-lah tujuan kita dengan baik, dengan lichen. Kita akan letakkan bahasa Melayu pada tempat-nya itu.

Apas² lagi yang telah di-keluarkan dalam Majlis ini oleh pehak Pembangkang yang saya ta' sebut di-dalam jawapan saya kepada wakil² Parti Islam, harap ma'af-lah hal itu.

Sa-orang Ahli daripada PAS telah menuduh saya, saya tidak jawab soal dia. Tetapi soal ta' sampai ka-tangan saya—jika saya ta' jawab apa² yang telah keluar daripada tuan², Ahli Pembangkang, bukan-lah salah saya. Tetapi, kerana saya ta' dapat report daripada saudara kita yang duduk di-sini. Sekian, terima kaseh-lah.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, there never has been a meeting of Parliament without one Member or another of the Opposition bringing up the subject that democracy is dying in this country. Therefore, it is very opportune that the Prime Minister this morning has answered in full that democracy is far from dying, it is flowering in this country (*Applause*). But I would like to suggest to the Prime Minister, Sir, to send these Opposition Members to those countries, fully independent countries, who are supposed to practise

democracy and let them see for themselves how far we have practised democracy in this country in comparison to those other countries who profess to be democratic.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh says that what is happening in Malaysia today is that by a series of laws—emergency laws and otherwise—personal liberties and the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of our country are being steadily, and not so slow by now, completely scrapped, and the Malaysian subject is being stripped of the rights conferred on him by the Constitution of this land for which he gave his support to politicians to form Malaysia. Sir, to say the least, this statement is a contradiction in term. Now, how could the fundamental rights of the people of this country be slowly scrapped by a series of laws? Now, if there are any laws in this country, how could they scrap the Constitution of this country? The fact is, Sir, that all the laws that we have enacted as provided by the Constitution are for the good of this country and, in this particular period of our history, when we are facing subversion, all the laws, emergency laws and otherwise, are designed mainly to prevent this subversive element from taking root in our country.

Sir, democracy can only function if the Opposition plays its part. If the Opposition takes the Constitution only in the letter but not in the spirit, then I say democracy will die in this country. What is happening in this country is that some of the Opposition Members are sticking to the letter forgetting the spirit of the Constitution.

Now, Sir, this is amplified by the points raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. He said that to the Malaysian Peoples Solidarity Convention Rally in Penang, permission was given, but that when it was asked in Ipoh, it was not granted. Now, Sir, the Malaysian People's Solidarity Convention Rally in Penang was allowed by me in spite of the fact that that party was not legally constituted and registered, because I felt that after the separation of Singapore, we would

to know how the Opposition Members of this country will react, whether they will stick to the letter of the Constitution, or whether they will obey the spirit of the Constitution.

Sir, the separation of Singapore was necessitated by political consideration. Now, at the rally in Penang, what happened there? There was a repetition of what was going on in this country when Singapore was part of Malaysia. Communal feelings, communal utterances, highly disguised, were uttered at that rally. Though, according to the Member for Ipoh, there was no disturbance, but there was an ominous silence. When there is an ominous silence in this country, it means that the people are preparing for something other than making utterances. I took heed of this, I took heed of the feeling of the people in Penang. So, when the Honourable Member for Ipoh asked for another rally of the Malaysian People's Solidarity Convention to be held in Ipoh, I rejected it on security grounds. Firstly, as I have said, from the intelligence that I gathered of the meeting in Penang, there was bound to be a repetition of what was going on in the rally in Penang. There were bound to be speeches calculated, although in a highly disguised form, to stimulate racial clashes in this country. Further, the application that was made to the Police was not, to say the least, proper in that the information asked for was not properly given: for example, the names of the speakers, who wanted to speak at the rally. Sir, in that application for the rally in Ipoh, the information asked for was about the names of the people who wanted to speak. The information given was that a representative of the P.A.P., a representative of the U.D.P., a representative of the S.U.P.P., a representative of P.P.P., and a representative of the Machinda Party of Sarawak would be the speakers; and, later on, in a later correspondence, the Honourable Member for Ipoh also mentioned the name of Mr Lee Kuan Yew to be one of the speakers. Now, this is a contravention of the conditions required for a permit to hold the rally. Further, Sir,

the Honourable Member for Ipoh being a learned member, always tried to get round the law. Now, the rally was supposed to be held at the children's playing ground. Now, this children's playing ground was in the Jubilee Amusement Park which it is true to say, is an enclosed place. My directive is that rallies can be held in enclosed places. Now, he gave this interpretation that the Amusement Park and the children's playing ground in the Amusement Park is an enclosed place, and so he is entitled to a permit. Now, I considered that this was stretching the interpretation too far and, therefore, I refused that application on security grounds, based on the two facts that I mentioned: that is, firstly, the intelligence that we have was that the rally in Penang was calculated to stimulate racial crisis of the country and, secondly, the place for which the permission was asked to hold the rally was unsuitable from the security angle.

He asked how is it that we allowed rallies to be held during Solidarity Week and went on further to say that, during the Solidarity Week, rallies were allowed in non fenced-in areas. Now, Sir, there is a great deal of difference between the Solidarity Week rallies and the rallies held by political parties at one time or another. Sir, if one were to read the records of the number of rallies asked for by the political parties in this country, they will be very numerous, but this Solidarity Rally is held only once a year, and this Solidarity Rally is non-political, it is sponsored by the Government of the country, and it invites the States and, in fact, in a State like Kelantan, where we have an Opposition Party holding the reign of the Government, the Solidarity Week was held there. So, this is a rally sponsored by the Government to rally the people of the country. Further, Sir, whereas it is possible, from the security angle to deploy all the Police to have one rally once a year in the national interest, it is another matter to have several rallies, not connected with election particularly, held monthly. As regards the question that rallies are held during this Solidarity Week in non fenced-in

areas, Sir, I have given this instruction to the Police, taking into consideration the fact that in some small kampongs and villages, there are no fenced-in areas and no stadiums and permission was only given where the local Police authorities think that there is no security threat in those areas.

Now, Sir, there is another point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, that is, in regard to the alleged hooliganism by Matahari Taxi driver. This has been answered by my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Transport, and I need only add here for the information of the House that the Police establishment at Subang Airport is as follows:

Inspector	...	...	1
Sergeant Major	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	...	4
Corporal	...	...	7
Police Constables	...	...	64

The Honourable Member for Tanjong stated that if the Government would have more faith in the people, it would not have to go about chasing shadows such as so-called subversives, pelampau, etc., and thereby cut down expenditure on internal security, Sir. All I need add here is to repeat what I have always said in this House, that so long as our people will carry out subversive activities and attempt to undermine the peace and stability of our country, Government will not hesitate to put such people in detention.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity also to clarify the point raised by the Honourable Dr Tan Chee Khoo, when he mentioned about the *Batu News* and the *Socialist News* and that not only had it not been approved but it had yet to receive a letter of acknowledgement. Sir, I have looked into this application Sir, and I can now inform the Honourable Member, who is not here, that his allegation is totally groundless. He mentioned about a certain letter; now the letter in question dated 21st October, 1965, was received by my Ministry on 25th October 1965 and, together with the acknowledgement letter, was despatched a set of the

required application forms for the Member for Batu to fill in and return to the Ministry. To date, he has not yet returned these forms and, until he does so, my Ministry cannot proceed to deal with his request.

Then he brought up the question whether I would consider issuing permits for *Nyala* and *Berita Buroh*. The *Nyala* is a monthly publication of the Socialist Front and has been issued a permit under Section 7 of the Printing Press Ordinance during the years 1960/1963. The application for the renewal of permit for the year 1964 was refused on Special Branch recommendation on the ground that it was no longer a purely Malayan People's Socialist Front's publications but had assumed a leading pan-Malaysian role for the dissemination of communist ideology and propaganda. An application for the permit for the year 1965 was also refused. Now, *Berita Buroh*, a monthly publication of the Johore Division of the Labour Party Malaya was issued a permit under Section 7 of the Printing Press Ordinance for the years 1961 up to 1964. An application for renewal of the permit for 1965 was received early in the year. Although the Police had no objection to the issue of the permit, the application was nevertheless refused as the applicant Mr Tan Kai Hee, has since been detained under the Internal Security Act. A reply to that effect was given to the Setia-usaha Agong, Party Buroh, Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, on 6th April, 1965. As there was no Police objection to this paper, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that consideration would be given if a fresh application is made.

Now, Sir, he has brought up the question of the Anti-Corruption Agency, and I think the Honourable the Prime Minister has given a very adequate reply in this matter, and I would like to repeat what the Prime Minister has said, "that so long as the public of this country will not co-operate, then it will be very difficult for this Agency to perform its work to satisfaction . . ."

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah mengeluarkan perkara berkenaan dengan pukat harimau kata-nya

ia-itu lebih daripada 100 pukat harimau dalam daerah Pangkor dan kebanyakan daripada perahu² ini tidak menyempurnakan kehendak² berkenaan dengan pukat harimau. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu daripada bulan Mei tahun 1965 hingga-lah sekarang "launch" atau pun perahu Marine Polis—kapal—yang ada di-situ ia-lah 2 PH kelas dan kekuatan Marine Polis Pulau Pinang dalam Mei tahun 1965 ia-lah tiga PH kelas, satu PA dan tujuh PC kelas. Jadi bila di-adakan lebih lagi banyak lagi motor² "launches" ini, kita akan menambah lagi-lah motor² bot yang di-kehendaki di-sana. Kita harap dengan ada tambahan ini Marine Polis boleh menjaga lebih kuat lagi berkenaan dengan pukat harimau ini. Dicapada 1hb Jun tahun ini, enam tangkapan telah di-buat berkenaan dengan pukat harimau ini dan sembilan tangkapan telah di-adakan di-Pangkor, Perak.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah membangkitkan soal ia-itu Ahli² anggota Polis Di-Raja Malaysia yang telah bertugas di-Brunei sa-waktu terjadi-nya pemberontakan dahulu, telah membuat aduan bahawa mereka tidak menerima bayaran sagu hati seberang laut. Jadi dia minta penjelasan. Di-sini saya suka memberi sedikit penjelasan ia-itu pegawai Polis dari Tanah Melayu yang di-hantar ka-Brunei waktu terjadi-nya penderhakaan itu dahulu di-bayar sagu hati seberang laut ia-itu "overseas allowance". Sagu hati ini telah pun di-bayar oleh Kerajaan Brunei mengikut kira² berikut:

Mata ² biasa	\$17 sa-hari
Koperal	18 ..
Sarjan, Sarjan Meja dan Sub-Inspector ...	20 ..
Merinyu, Penolong Merinyu, Timbalan Merinyu	30 ..
Pengelola ka-atas ...	40 ..

Tidak ada sebab² mengapa timbul-nya ketidak puasan hati di-atas perkara ini. Pembayaran sagu hati ini telah di-berikan sa-lain daripada gaji dan elaun sara hidup. Pembayaran ini adalah di-anggap berpatutan dan saimbang.

Dia telah juga membuat tegoran atas Merinyu Polis di-Raja Malaya untuk meletakkan jawatan beramai² jika soal tuntutan kenaikan gaji mereka tidak di-selesaikan. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu saya telah bertemu dengan anggota² Polis ini dan saya telah memberi maklumat ia-itu sekarang Surohanjaya Gaji telah di-angkat dan tuntutan mereka itu akan di-kaji oleh Surohanjaya ini. Dan ia telah meminta supaya dia di-beri peluang berjumpa dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri dan di-sini pun saya telah memberi izin, chuma menunggu jawapan daripada pehak Pejabat Perdana Menteri.

I think, Sir, that is all that I have here with regard to my Ministry by Members of the Opposition. Thank you.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended until 4 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Speaker, saya suka menyentuh sedikit tentang tegoran² yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh, bila beliau berchakap mengenai Rang Undang² Belanjawan 1966 ini.

Pertama sa-kali ia-lah berthabit dengan tegoran beliau terhadap pengeluaran lesen² pengangkutan, terutama sa-kali "A carrier licence" yang mana kata-nya bahawa dasar Lembaga Pelesen mementingkan penyokong² dalam memohon lesen² tersebut adalah tidak sesuai. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini, bahawa tujuan² pehak Lembaga Pelesen menghendaki penyokong² dalam memohon lesen² tersebut, kerana bukan sahaja penyokong², tetapi juga surat² sokongan daripada beberapa banyak orang² yang boleh ia-lah kerana untuk mendapati keterangan² yang mu-

nasabah atau "documentary evidence" supaya membolehkan pemohon² tersebut di-siarkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan* dan kemudian di-temu-duga di-dalam Perbicharaan 'Awam, juga penyokong² dan surat² sokongan itu ada-lah sa-bagai "documentary evidence" untuk menunjukkan bahawa kepentingan pengangkutan di-satu kawasan yang tertentu tidak dapat di-penuhi oleh kereta² pengangkutan yang ada sekarang atau, dengan kata yang lain, kereta² pengangkutan di-situ atau di-satu kawasan yang tertentu, belum lagi mencukupi (inadequate).

Kedua, soal tambahan pegawai² di-Pejabat Pengangkutan Jalan Raya. Bilangan kereta² motor yang di-daftarkan di-Pejabat Kenderaan Pahang, belum begitu banyak seperti di-Selangor, Perak, Pulau Pinang dan negeri² yang lain untuk menambah lagi pegawai² di-situ. Walau bagaimana pun pehak Pendaftar Negeri Pahang baharu sahaja mendapat tambahan sa-orang lagi Pegawai Penguat Kuasa untuk menambahkan kaki-tangan² yang ada sekarang.

Mengenai soal kedudukan teksi Mata Hari, saya akan memberi penjelasan bila saya menjawab tegoran yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh dan Batu.

Saya suka juga menyentuh tentang tegoran yang di-keluarkan oleh Yang Berhormat Ahli dari Seberang Utara, berkenaan dengan chadangan²-nya supaya Kerajaan mengeluarkan lesen untuk kereta roda tiga yang berjentera, sa-bagai kereta sewa di-kawasan² luar bandar sahaja. Ada-lah dasar Kementerian saya, pengangkutan 'awam di-dalam negeri ini selamat dan selesa. Ada-lah di-fikirkan oleh Kementerian saya, bahawa kereta berjentera yang beroda tiga tidak begitu selamat dan tidak pula selesa. Oleh hal yang demikian Kementerian saya tidak-lah menggalakkan untuk mengeluarkan lesen², sa-bagai kereta² jentera yang roda tiga itu, sa-bagai kereta² sewa atau teksi. Ini, daripada pengalaman saya juga sendiri waktu saya di-Bangkok, beberapa banyak kereta² roda tiga yang berjentera ini sampai menambahkan lagi kemalangan jalan

raya, dan ada juga saya dengar ada chadangan² hendak menyekat tetapi apabila sudah di-keluar, tidak boleh disekat lagi—bertambah lagi. Maka saya harap, kita akan timbangkan-lah kalau pun ada kereta roda empat yang ber-jentera tidak tiga tetapi empat roda lebih kecil daripada kereta² teksi. Itu barangkali kita akan timbangkan nanti.

Ada-lah tidak tepat, jika di-katakan bahawa sharikat² sekarang ini telah diberi lebih banyak lagi lesen² lori, termasuk-lah trailers²-nya. Berkenaan dengan lori jenis "C" ia-itu lori² yang di-benarkan membawa barang² kepunyaan tuan² lori itu sendiri, pemohon, sama ada ia-itu sharikat atau pun persendirian, hendak-lah menunjukkan kepada Lembaga Pelesen bahawa perniagaan-nya menghendaki sa-buah kereta berjentera yang menjalankan perniagaan-nya dengan lichen. Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan juga untuk mengeluarkan lesen² bas kepada MARA untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan² bas ka-semua jalan² yang baharu.

Beliau juga bertanya ada-kah pehak Pelesen akan menambah lagi bilangan kereta² taxi yang di-punyaï oleh sharikat² bas atau pun sharikat² taxi yang telah menjalankan perniagaan-nya beberapa tahun dan yang sedang berjalan itu. Pada menjawab-nya, Kerajaan tidak menambah taxi² kepada sharikat² ini, kerana taxi² hanya di-peruntukkan di-mana² tempat yang ada di-peruntukkan mengikut pengakuan daripada Lembaga Penasehat Kereta² Sewa daripada tiap² buah negeri.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I should like now to refer to several remarks made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and also by the Honourable Member for Batu regarding the so-called "taxi war" at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. As I have said in my reply to Oral Questions raised in this House a few days ago, there were one or two incidents which involved some taxi drivers and tourist groups. I have since investigated this trouble personally, and I have now instructed that a certain new arrangement be made in order to prevent their recurrence. This new arrangement involves the siting of the

taxi stand some distance away from the terminal building, and the Airport Police have been instructed that no taxi driver should be allowed to tout for passengers in the concourse area. There will be a counter where the taxi company will have facilities to call the taxi driver, whenever there is a passenger wishing to travel by taxi. Passengers, therefore, can now ask for taxi at this counter, or press the button, which will be installed in the concourse area. I believe this will now remove the possibility of any unpleasant scenes in the Airport building in the future.

As regards the question from the Honourable Member from Ipoh on how the licences for 12 taxis were granted to Sharikat Matahari, I wish to assure this House that no preferential consideration was given by the Licensing Board and Sharikat Matahari was successful entirely on its being considered as the most suitable out of those who applied for these licences. Any allegation that these licences were given to Sharikat Matahari because it was a Malay Company is not true. The target for Malay application for Selangor under section 118 (5) of the Road Traffic Ordinance has already been reached and the granting of licences in the State of Selangor now is open to all races. Sharikat Matahari was not given the licence because it was a Malay Company but because it was considered the most suitable.

Let me make it clear now that these licences do not constitute a monopoly. The company provides a taxi service as public service. It is there when people wish to travel to town by taxi. There is nothing to prevent passengers wishing to travel in a friend's car, in any of the buses of three separate companies, in hotel limousines, or any chartered buses which are duly authorised by the Commissioner for Road Transport in the respective classes to do so. I reaffirm this, because I wish to make it clear, once and for all, to the House and to the general public the true position regarding public transportation to the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport. Every effort will be made by my

Ministry to improve this service, or to remedy the faults, which we may discover from time to time.

I should also like to draw the attention of Honourable Members here that because work is being undertaken to repair a small landslide on the bank of the approach road to the concourse area, that area is now being temporarily closed to all traffic; but vehicles may drive to the lower approach road and disembark in the covered driveway under the concourse area. Porters will be available to help disembarking passengers with their luggage from there up to the concourse area. As soon as the repair to the landslide is completed, all vehicles would be allowed to drive to the concourse driveway to let down or to pick up their passengers as the case may be.

I wish to ask Honourable Members to be patient with my Ministry and to co-operate with me fully in letting me know, either in writing or orally, whatever suggestions they may have to improve facilities at the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport. It is my personal desire that whatever action, which can be taken to bring the standard of service at our Airport comparable to the best, should be taken, and the co-operation of Honourable Members and of responsible members of the public would at all times be welcome. The less complaints made to the Press and more instead to me personally the better. I feel that Honourable Members will agree that after so much has been said on the subject and after my explanation above in respect of the action that I have taken, the less said now the better.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu sahaja lagi—Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu—ia tidak ada di-sini—tetapi biar-lah dapat dia membaca jawapan saya tentang “matahari” yang saya pun tidak fikir Yang Berhormat daripada Batu itu, fikiran-nya melayang kepada matahari yang di-cheritakan spy atau sayap kelima perang dunia yang kedua hendak tidor dengan siapa², itu tidak jadi soal-lah. Tetapi saya harap-lah pada masa hadapan, pihak² Pembangunan ini hendak-nya apabila berbahath

soal “matahari” yang telah menjadi aruah, soal “matahari” di-langit biru, tidak usah di-sangkut²kan dengan matahari yang beroda empat taxi Mata Hari di-Airport itu, tetapi tidak tahu-lah Yang Berhormat itu barang-kali, saya percaya ada chermin mata tetapi tidak ada di-sini saya tengok, ia memang pakai chermin mata. Barang-kali satu chermin mata tidak cukup; boleh tambah satu lagi boleh pandang jauh sedikit. Kalau kita berchakap fasal “matahari” beroda empat tidak usah-lah di-keliru²kan dengan “matahari” yang roda empat itu ia nampak menjadi matahari yang berkaki dua. Itu sahaja-lah, terima kaseh.

The Minister of Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya satu dua perkara sahaja yang telah di-bangkitkan berkenaan dengan Kementerian saya dan saya ingin-lah memberi jawapannya dengan sa-berapa ringkas.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Seberang Utara, telah menhadangkan supaya satu peruntukan wang patut diadakan di-peringkat tiap² negeri untuk malapetaka. Jadi, bagi menjawab-nya saya suka-lah menyatakan memang ada peruntukan wang bantuan ‘am umpama itu di-tiap² negeri dan tidak ketinggalan juga negeri² Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai. Beliau telah bangkitkan perkara ia-itu bantuan kepada mereka yang di-timpa ayer bah di-Seberang Prai tidak berapa lama dahulu. Berkenaan dengan perkara itu saya suka menyatakan ia-itu memang bantuan telah pun di-beri kepada mereka yang terlibat di-dalam ayer bah yang di-katakan, ia-itu Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada masa itu telah memberikan sa-banyak \$4,900 dan kemudian daripada itu Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada memberi \$5,000 berjumlah semua-nya \$9,900. Sa-lain daripada itu ada juga wang yang di-tambahkan dan jumlah besar yang telah di-beri, berkenaan dengan bantuan bah itu, yang saya dapat tahu, ada-lah berjumlah \$10,722.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Jitra Padang Terap, ada membangkitkan soal pengemis² yang menyeberang

daripada Tanah Melayu ia-itu negeri Johor ka-Singapura untuk meminta sedekah. Kita tidak boleh-lah menghalang sa-siapa menyeberang causeway itu, kerana boleh jadi dia pergi hendak melanchong, hendak membeli belah dan sa-bagai-nya jikalau dia tiba di-sana dia minta sedekah, kita tidak dapat buat apa².

Ahli daripada Melaka Selatan ada membangkitkan perkara pelachor supaya di-beri lesen (*ketawa*) dan dia minta kepada Menteri Kewangan, supaya mengeluarkan lesen pelachor², lebeh² lagi, yang ada di-negeri Melaka. Jadi saya telah di-minta oleh sahabat saya menjawab perkara ini dan pada pandangan saya dan juga Kerajaan, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mengundurkan zaman ia-itu kita hendak ka-depan tetapi ini boleh jadi kita sudah ka-belakang. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri tahu, ia-itu lebeh kurang 50 tahun dahulu, memang ada orang² yang berlesen (*ketawa*) walau pun dimana sa-kali pun. Saya maseh ingat lagi masa saya bersekolah di-Ipoh, saya nampak berbaris² pada masa itu, (*Gangguan*: nampak sahaja?) nampak sahaja (*ketawa*), jadi ini satu perkara tentu-lah kita tidak dapat melayan kerana ini-lah satu perkara yang saya fikir ada-lah satu perkara di-kutok oleh masyarakat dan tidak-lah kita galakkan. Itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, in his very long speech, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat has made three points: (1) the rise in the Gross National Product was not due to Government's planning but rather to the fortuitous rise in the price of rubber and tin; (2) the rise in the Gross National Product has not benefited our people, but only benefited the foreigners including Singaporeans, who are now foreigners, as he stated, who own about 60 per cent of the capital investment in Malaysia; and (3) the industrialisation policy should be reviewed as, according to him, it benefited the foreigners only. Sir, I have no doubt that the Honourable Minister of Finance will deal with the first two

points technically and in more detail, but as many Honourable Members of the Opposition did debate on these two points, I felt I should also join in the tussle.

Sir, the growth in Gross National Product is brought about by the growth of the volume of goods and services produced in the country in the various sectors of the economy. Now, the Honourable Members of the Opposition cannot deny that, due to the conscious Government policies within the Development Plan, it had increased our output through rubber replanting, double cropping of padi, industrialisation and expansion of electricity and water supplies and also road and transport development. Now, if Government has not planned and had not implemented the rubber replanting policy, then the volume of natural rubber produced in this country would have steadily decreased, as has happened in other rubber producing countries. Rubber could not have helped to increase the gross national product, even if the price is \$1.00 a pound, if we do not have the volume. But, because we have this rubber replanting programme, we were able to increase the volume of rubber produced in this country and were, therefore, in a position to take advantage of the reasonable prices prevailing. Sir, in the case of tin, it was our Development Plan to expand the supply of electricity, and it was because of that that we were able to take advantage of the recent rise in the price of tin. Had there been no planning for the expansion of electricity, then the very many new gravel pump mines could not have been opened economically to work in the very marginal grounds as has been done last year.

So, too, Sir, how the double cropping of padi increased the total yield of rice in this country, so much so that we are now 60% self-sufficient in rice. Sir, it is, therefore, not correct to say that the growth in our national product was solely due to the fortuitous rise in the price of our primary commodities, but I feel credit should be

given to the efforts and the results of our Development Plan.

Sir, the first beneficiary to any rise in the Gross National Product is the people of Malaysia. Why? Because Government collects 40% of the profits of all companies, whether they be foreign or local, in the form of income tax, without investing one single cent in capital participation, nor take any risk in the business ventures of these companies. Not only does Government collect 40 cents out of every dollar of profit, but it also collects export duties on tin, rubber, iron ore and others. Altogether, the income tax and export duties collected by Government on which no capital has been issued by the Government in 1965, will amount to more than \$500 million which is about 1/3 of the Government's total revenue. What does the Government do with this money? It provides services to the people of Malaysia in the form of education, health and other social services. These services benefit every single person in Malaysia; every parent, who has a school-going child, has benefited from the rise of the Gross National Product; every person, who has received treatment in the very many new rural health clinics, has benefited from the rise in G.N.P.; every person who occupies a new home under the housing schemes has benefited; so has everyone who had a new supply of electricity fitted to his house. It is, therefore, correct when the Minister of Finance said: "You see the evidence everywhere, wherever you go, whether in the towns or in the rural areas". We do know that there has been a steady increase in the number of motor cars, scooters, radios and television sets bought both in the towns as well as in the rural areas. Although a sarong index may not have been made recently, we do know that the *batik* manufactures are not able to cope up with the demand. Sir, these are some of the indicators that the rise in the Gross National Product has benefited our people both in the towns and in the rural areas. The recent upward revision of salaries of workers both in towns and in rural areas is a direct benefit to our people. Because the *per*

capita income is an average figure, we realise that not everyone has a minimum income of \$932 a year. The *per capita* income of \$932 is an average figure. That is why the Government is determined to spend more money in the development plans, especially on economic projects, to raise the earnings of our people, particularly those of the low income group. However, Sir, there is no community in the world where the income of everyone is the same. I am, therefore, indebted to the Honourable Member for Bachok—he has just come in—when he quoted a verse in the Koran which he translated and which states "*ra'ayat ada yang tinggi, ada yang rendah*". Sir, this equally supplies to the income of the people. Some earn more, some earn less.

The Honourable Member from Kelantan Hilir quoted from the *Utusan Melayu* the case of some Malays who are suffering economic disasters. Sir, I can also quote from the *Utusan Melayu* of cases of Malays who are happy with their economic success. For example, Sir, this is a cutting from the *Utusan Melayu* dated the 20th of November, which has as its headline "*Kejayaan Persatuan Peladang menambah pendapatan ahli-nya.*" This, of course, was issued from Tapah and naturally not from Kelantan, where probably there are no success stories (*Laughter*). It reads—

"Peri bagaimana sa-buah Persatuan Peladang yang di-gerakan dengan sungoh² oleh ahli²-nya dan mendapat galakan Kerajaan telah berjaya menambah pendapatan ahli²-nya telah di-cheritakan kepada *Utusan Melayu* hari ini."

So, Sir, this goes to show that even the people in the kampongs have success stories and have benefited from the rise in the Gross National Product.

On the question of industrial development, I am sure there is nobody in this House, including the Honourable Members from the Opposition, who objects to the need for industrial development as a method of economic diversification. I am confident also that everyone agrees that we should industrialise as rapidly as possible, so that we can be less dependent on rubber

and tin. The difference we hold, however, is in the method of industrialisation: whether it should be done by the Government taking shares and taking active participation in the setting up of factories, or whether they should be set up by private enterprise. Sir, before launching the industrialisation programme, the Government has carefully studied these two methods and being a newcomer into the field of industrialisation, Malaysia has the advantage of studying the experiences, and also the mistakes, of industrialised countries. We have found in these studies that in the case, where the Government actively participated in the manufacturing industries:

- (1) The Government had to set up a huge industrial organisation to do the feasibility surveys, the market studies, the planning of the factories and to employ experts, invariably experts from outside the country. But because these experts did not have capital participation in the factories, therefore, they had nothing to lose, and invariably industrial ventures were expensive and of low productivity.
- (2) The Government had to find the capital to invest in these factories, which meant heavier taxation on the people.
- (3) Because it was Government-owned it had to show a profit—at least, not a loss. To ensure this, the market had to be controlled, competition had to be eliminated and consumers were given no choice. They had to buy Government made goods regardless of quality or price.
- (4) Because it was Government-owned, the original purpose of industrialisation was often lost sight of, and it was often used as a means to ease unemployment. This meant over-employment in the factories adding to the cost of production.
- (5) A combination of all these factors produced tremendous red-tape and invariably slowed down industrial development in

the country, and recently some socialist countries, including the communist countries, which had planned industrial development, had reverted to the profit incentive and had invited foreign capital participation in their industrial development.

Sir, in the *Economist* published on the 20th November, 1965, there is an article—and I hope you will give me permission to quote parts of it (*Mr Speaker indicates assent*)—which states:

“EASTERN EUROPE GOES PROFIT-MINDED”

“The old Soviet system of highly detailed, highly centralised, quantitative planning never worked well. It got by only when the main goal was to produce the largest possible amount of a limited range of simple goods.”

“Inadequate earnings of foreign exchange, embarrassing stocks of unsaleable goods and growing scarcity of investment capital had forced planners to try to make individual enterprises more efficient and productive.”

“Virtually every member of ‘Comecom’ the Communist equivalent of the Common Market, has begun on proposed changes in its economic planning and management. Under the rules of the old style of Soviet model of planning, there was very little room for initiative by individual managers of enterprises. They were told what to produce, how to produce it, at what price to sell it and often to whom. The resulting red tape would be staggering . . .” Here it quotes an example—“A motor car factory had to complete application forms weighing over 400 lbs pushing them through 14 different planning and supplying agencies to get the ball bearings it needed.” (*Laughter*).

“Not only was there too much red tape, there was no guarantee that all the various targets laid down were mutually consistent and feasible. Now they have changed over to the profit incentive as a means of more rapid industrialisation.”

Sir, the Government also found that in the case of industrialisation by private enterprise in a free market economy:

- (i) because of the profit incentive, industrialisation was rapid;
- (ii) factories had to be efficient to be competitive, both in price and in quality;
- (iii) the consumers were in a strong position as they could choose what they wanted to buy;

- (iv) Government's objective of industrialisation could be achieved without capital participation, and yet the Government could get a share of the profit through income tax.

We notice too that in countries where industrial development was achieved through 100% foreign capital, the rate of development was fastest, but in the long run there was a heavy drain on the foreign exchange reserves due to repatriation of profits.

When we decided to industrialise, we found that there were very few people in Malaya who knew how to manufacture. Our traditional traders and producers of raw primary commodities were not prepared to venture into industrialisation, into manufacturing, because this was something new to them. That was why in 1958 the Pioneer Industries Ordinance was introduced to attract people to invest in manufacturing. It was not meant to attract only the foreigners. It was meant to attract all, local as well as foreign. It was only when foreign capital started to manufacture here that our local entrepreneurs began to realise the vast potentialities, the vast possibilities, and then they became enthusiastic.

Sir, the Alliance Government, after studying the experiences of other countries, decided that we would take the middle course of these two methods. That is Government would provide the infra-structure and create a conducive climate for industrial investments, but would leave industrialisation to be undertaken by private enterprises. However, where Government is the main consumer or the main buyer, or where private enterprise is not prepared to enter into an essential industry because of the large capital and low return, Government would participate in manufacturing. To ensure that in the long run the country would benefit most from industrialisation, foreign capital would only be invested in joint venture with local capital and, to induce rapid industrialisation, the tax holiday varying from two to five years, depending upon the size of the capital invested,

was granted to pioneer companies, both local and foreign joint ventures. The latest position of pioneer companies in Malaysia is as follows:

There are 118 pioneer factories today in production. One hundred of them in Malaya, eight in Sabah and ten in Sarawak. There are fifteen pioneer factories under construction, ten in Malaya, three in Sabah and two in Sarawak. And there are 49 applications which have been approved in principle, 48 in Malaya and one in Sarawak.

Sir, these figures only deal with pioneer companies. But we also have many factories set up in Malaysia outside, or shall we say, non-pioneer companies set up since we started the industrialisation programme.

Sir, as I have said, we decided that industrialisation should be undertaken by private enterprise. Fully conscious of the fact that profit is the incentive, we have adopted this method, so that industrialisation can be rapid. In paragraph 29 of the Minister of Finance's speech, he said "manufacturing industry in the States of Malaya recorded an increase of 23% in terms of net value of output between 1963 and 1964. The corresponding increase between 1962 and 1963 was of the order of 20%. It is true that foreign investors do not come here because they love us, but because they want to make profit. But without their participation we would not have launched our industrial programme so quickly. It is true in terms of employment that manufacturing is capital intensive, relatively speaking, but we must not forget that we must march with the time and be competitive with imported goods that are sold cheaper in Malaysia than in the countries of production. Hon'ble Members will remember that before the war our timber logs were sawn into planks by hand—this was labour intensive. But today the same logs are no more sawn by hand but are sawn in sawmills with machines which are, comparatively speaking between these two methods, capital intensive. Now, why do we do so? It is because unless timber is sawn with machines today, it will be too costly, too expensive and

will not be able to compete; our consumers will complain; and we will not have an export market. So, Sir, it is necessary in industrialisation that we must use the most modern method and be competitive not only in our home market but also in the export market.

Although it is true that we would like to see more labour employed, we must face the fact that we have to be competitive to survive. It is, of course, preferable to use as much local raw materials as possible, and this has been our policy. That is why we have employed a firm from America, a firm of industrial consultants, to do a feasibility survey on what industries can be set up using our local raw materials. This will benefit the country and not the American investors as suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Dato Kramat. Sir, the Government had commissioned this firm to undertake a survey of industrial potentialities of Malaysia and to identify the development of specific industries under the supervision of a top level Government Directing Committee, which has always kept in mind the factor of encouraging the establishment of labour intensive industries, where possible, using the maximum of local raw materials. However, it is not always possible to set up factories using local raw materials. We must, and I am glad many Members in this House have suggested that we should establish assembly plants to assemble the more complex manufactured goods like motor cars, trucks, scooters, television sets, transistors and others. Now, a factory doing pure assembly work will not qualify for pioneer status. But all the same, we must encourage the setting up of such factories, because it gives our local people an opportunity to learn new skills and not only that, because of these assembly plants, it creates a demand in volume for the manufacture of component parts. This is what we call our policy of backward integration, that is to say, first, you assemble the motor car and then if you have got sufficient volume of the particular part then that part can be manufactured locally. This multiplying effect is very essential and hurries the rate of industrial development. It is

true initially that foreign investors benefit from the tax holiday under pioneer status, but we must not forget that manufacturing industries, because of their large capital investment, are going to stay here even after the tax holiday.

When that happens, and when the tax holiday is over, the Government will be collecting 40 per cent of their profits, and we have already begun to collect this 40 per cent of income tax on pioneer industries whose tax holidays are now over. But during the tax free period, foreign capital has contributed to this country by way of giving employment to our people and training them in new skills, and one must not forget that during the tax free period profits also accrue to the local shareholders in these joint ventures, and they in turn would have to pay income tax first on the dividends to the Government.

The Honourable Member for Batu has questioned the wisdom of giving pioneer status to factories, and he even suggested that a commission of inquiry should be set up to review the whole question of pioneer status. He insists that Government participation in manufacturing is essential, otherwise industrialisation will only benefit foreign capitalist. Sir, I have explained why we introduced the Pioneer Industries Ordinance,—it was to attract people, both local and foreign, not only foreign, to invest in manufacturing. I have explained that but for the introduction of pioneer status we would not have had so good a start in our industrial development programme. Although it is true that manufacturing is still a small component in the Gross National Product, but the fact that there has been a rate of growth of around 20 per cent per annum in the last few years indicates that it is a promising and growing sector in our economy.

The phobia of foreigners draining away our resources is ever present in the mind of the Hon'ble Member for Batu. But let me repeat that even in socialist countries, they have begun to realise that they must invite foreign participation to speed up their

industrial development. It is not that Government will not participate in manufacturing. As I have said, our policy is that we will participate only under certain conditions. In fact, we have already participated in the National Cannery to manufacture canned pineapples for export. We believe in selectivity, not in the "blunderbuss" approach.

The Honourable Member for Batu opposes protective duties because he claims that it leads to monopoly, exploitation of the market and, ultimately, economic colonisation—these, Sir, are his exact words. Sir, I am surprised that the Honourable Member should oppose protective duties, a method recognised by GATT, or the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff and used by all manufacturing countries in the world, including the socialist and even the communist countries to protect their factories. Is the Honourable Member, therefore, suggesting that we should allow goods manufactured by countries under planned economy and which receive export subsidies to be imported into Malaysia duty free, so that they can destroy our factories, put them out of business and throw thousands of our workers out of employment? On the one hand, the Honourable Member for Batu preaches that we should not allow foreigners to exploit us through capital participation, but on the other he indirectly preaches that our factories should be subverted by imports of duty-free foreign manufactured goods. Yet, he has the audacity, Sir, to demand that a commission of enquiry be set up to review the whole of the question of pioneer status and protection. I would suggest that a commission of enquiry should instead be set up to investigate the intentions of the Honourable Member. But, in all seriousness, Sir, a team of Government economists has already been reviewing the Pioneer Industries Ordinance and, from the minutes of the meetings that I have read, there are indications that new incentives will be injected into the Ordinance so as, to borrow a term from the Honourable Member for

Sarawak, Mr Ong Kee Hui, to "harmonise" industrialisation, so that it will induce faster and greater growth in industries. In paragraph 33 of the Minister of Finance's Speech, he has indicated the possible new changes.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir has said that many of the factories in Petaling Jaya only pack imported products and that Malays are only given the dirtiest and the heaviest jobs. My only advice for such wilful distortion of facts is to ask the Honourable Member to visit every factory in Petaling Jaya to disprove his own statement. He will see for himself that the factories do manufacture, and also do pack their manufactured products. He will also find the number of Malays who are employed in these factories, are employed in all grades, ranging from the worker to the foreman, shift manager, engineer, accountant, secretary, director, and even Chairman of the Board of Directors. Sir, in this Honourable House sits a person who, I am sure, the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir will not dispute, is a Malay, who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of one of the largest factories in Malaysia. Surely, the Honourable Member does not classify that job as the dirtiest and the heaviest job?

The Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir also charged that the factories in Petaling Jaya only open their doors to workers in towns but close them to rural people. This, Sir, is completely untrue. I do know myself that many Malay youths from the kampongs, as far away as Kelantan, are employed in these factories. Surely, the Honourable Member is not unaware of the steady migration of people of both sexes from Kelantan to the South and in that new State south of the border, there have been complaints that they have to set up raids to raid certain hotels as a result of this migration from Kelantan.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-maksudkan itu ia-lah di-buka kepada pemuda² yang di-luar bandar ka-semua sa-kali. Ada pun pekerja²

yang datang dari Kelantan itu, dia kebetulan—happened, kerana dia orang itu semua skilled labourer—itu sahaja. Kita hendak orang yang unskilled punya—ini terpaksa factory itu menerima, kerana orang ini skilled.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I have been told that the young people in Kelantan are very skilled (*Laughter*). This migration of people from Kelantan must show that there is something wrong in their economic set-up but quite contrary to the adverse views on industrialisation held by the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir. The Honourable Member for Bachok, also of the P.M.I.P. has supported our industrial development programme a hundred percent. He spoke gloriously about our proposals to set up F.I.D.A. and he certainly complimented the Government on our proposals of duty draw-back and protection duties. Sir, this conflict of views on policy within the P.M.I.P. is not surprising, if one looks at the way the Government runs the State. If they cannot agree on matters of principle, how do they expect to govern the country?

Sir, the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir has also stated that the marketing of rural produce is not handled by Government because of the M.C.A., who, he equates with the middleman. He has created a picture that all middlemen are members of the M.C.A. and that all M.C.A. members are middlemen, who suck the blood of the rural people. Sir, this is dangerous communal politics, especially when the Honourable Member is silent on the existence of P.M.I.P. members who are middlemen in Kelantan, who handle the marketing of fish caught by the poor Malay fishermen. The Alliance Government and the M.C.A. do not condone the acts of middlemen of all races who exploit the poor rural people. That is why, Sir, we have set up the FAMA, the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority, to find ways and means to see that the rural producers get a fair price for their labour.

The Honourable Member for Bachok has asked why is it that rubber

is sold on f.o.b. terms and not on c.i.f. Is that correct?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bertanya begitu—saya kata tidak bolehkah sa-kali kita menjual dengan jalan c.i.f. Bukan saya kata "why not?" Don't twist my statement!

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I have always thought that the people in Kelantan are good at twisting, Sir. But whatever it is, the position today is this: rubber is traded internally inside the country on a f.o.b. price, i.e., the producer sells his rubber to the rubber dealer on f.o.b. price; the dealer sells it to the packer also on f.o.b. price; the packer sells to the exporter also on f.o.b. price; but when the exporter sells his rubber outside Malaysia to foreign countries, it is usually done on the c.i.f. basis—it is already being done on the c.i.f. basis. The Honourable Member quoted paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Minister of Finance's speech, and he asked that if natural rubber, which used to be consumed at the rate of 70% in 1954, and today it has dropped to 44.9% in 1964, therefore, why should we replant rubber and why should we open up new land for rubber. Is that correct?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ya.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am glad that he admits. Sir, I hope he had looked at it more carefully. Now, in 1954, the total world consumption of rubber was 2.52 million tons and natural rubber consumed was 1.78 million. Therefore, it formed 70% of the total amount of rubber consumed; but, in 1964, the total world consumption of rubber was 4.94 million tons and natural rubber amounted to 2.22 million tons—hence the percentage of 44.9%. Sir, you would have noticed that the volume of natural rubber produced in 1964 has steadily increased from 1.78 to 2.22 million tons in 1964, and he would also have noticed that the world consumption of rubber, both natural and synthetic, has increased from 2.52 million in 1954 to 4.94 million tons to 1964. Now, this is because the natural rubber producers could not produce all the rubber required for world consumption. In a

way, it is fortunate that there was this synthetic rubber to fill the gap. That is why the policy—the thinking here is different from coffee or other raw produce—is that natural rubber should step up its production to meet the world demand, because however good synthetic rubber is today, manufacturers must still use natural rubber in many essential purposes, particularly in heavy duty tyres. That is why, we are confident that the more rubber we produce, every pound of that can be sold, and in the present economics in Malaya, or in Malaysia, there is no other crop that can produce so much in terms of value per acre per annum as rubber. It is still economical to produce rubber at today's price or even at a lower price in the future and that, Sir, is one of our problems in diversification of agriculture in this country.

Sir, on this question of industrialisation, therefore, I hope the House is convinced, that our Pioneer Industries Ordinance is beneficial and, in fact, the Government feels more incentives should be added, so that there would be a greater speed of industrial development in this country and it might interest the Honourable Members of this House, what manufactured products we already export. Sir, these are the products that we already export:

milk powder and infant feeds, marine fish, canned tuna, frozen tuna, fish sausages, fish meat and fish powder; pineapple juice in cans, pineapple (canned); tapioca flour and tapioca pearl; margarine; quick frozen fruits; sawn logs; veneer and plywood; woodchips (sawn); crude fertilizers; pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics, tablets and patent medicines; cotton wool and gauze dressings, bandages, surgical dressings; soap, abrasive soaps, synthetic detergents, leather articles, woodwork, wall slabs, cotton fabrics, cotton dyed and cleaned; synthetic fabrics; asbestos cement sheets, metal windows, clay materials, and furniture.

These are already being exported as manufactured goods in this country.

So now I come to other Honourable Members, who have made several points. The one raised by the Honourable Member from Seberang Utara is that we should plant raw materials first, before we establish a factory. Sir, as I explained just now, this is not

always possible and it is industrialisation backwards that can help the planting of raw materials not yet available in this country. Sugar being one of them and the Honourable Member has asked why sugar-cane has not yet been planted. I can inform this House that we have had feasibility surveys made by Australian sugar experts and experts from Taiwan, and these reports are now being studied by the Ministry of Agriculture and the other Ministries interested.

Both the Honourable Members for Temerloh and Raub, have asked, stating that although the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme is in Pahang, and it is probably the largest Electric Power Station in the country, why the rest of the State of Pahang has not benefited from it. Sir, in our development plans for 1966/70 the Bentong Hydro-Electric Scheme has been included and by 1970 Bentong will have a Hydro-Electric Station which will be inter-connected with the Cameron Hydro-Electric Scheme through the Central network. Investigations are also in hand to ascertain the feasibility of extending the Board's central network from Bentong via Mentakab to Kuantan in 1970/75. Investigations are also being made to establish a Hydro-Electric Station at Raub which will also be inter-connected with the Board's central network.

Sir, now I come to the paper factory commented upon by the Honourable Member from Kapar. I want to state very clearly that this Company is a co-operative society which, as the Honourable Member states, is now open to Malays and non-Malays co-operative societies, and they have signed a contract with the Japanese Company under the turnkey system for \$14.318 million to start a paper mill, producing 30 tons of paper per day out of *padi* straw. They have come to the Government to ask the Government for pioneer status and also to guarantee the sum of \$12.7 million, so that there could be deferred payment on machinery installed. Sir, this application was sent to my Ministry in 1960. At that time they applied for the manufacture of urea and paper

pulp. Subsequently, they agreed to only manufacture paper pulp. On the 13th of June, 1962, their application was referred to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet decided that before anything should be done we should invite experts from Canada on a Colombo Plan basis to do a feasibility survey on the paper and pulp industry in Malaya, and if the report is favourable, then Government would give top priority for the approval of pioneer status to this Co-operative Society. On the 9th of August, 1963, these Colombo Plan experts made their report. Sir, these are all the reports available on the feasibility survey of paper made by different bodies, but this Canadian report had this to say, that in 1963—at the time of report—the country—that is the States of Malaya—consumed 94,000 tons of paper and paper board, but they felt that in the long term interest of the country we should establish softwood plantations, that is to say our forests should be cleared and planted with pine trees. But on the short term they felt that a further detailed feasibility survey should be done on the Lahat Tiang proposal to use *padi* straw as the raw material. Since then there were about 14 companies, or 14 applications, for pioneer status. Most of them wanted to make paper out of waste-paper and imported pulp. Another wanted to make paper pulp out of rubber wood. Another wanted to have an integrated timber pulp and paper mill that is to say they wanted to extract timber from the forest, plant the forest with pine, and then wait for 20 years, or so, to produce the pulp and paper. But all these 14 applications were frozen because of Government's undertaking to this Malay Co-operative Society. In the meantime we had talked with MIDFL, the Malayan Industrial Financial Development Ltd, to find whether or not they would be interested to help this paper project. MIDFL contacted the World Bank and in 1964, when I attended the World Bank Conference at Tokyo in the company of the Minister of Finance, I had the opportunity to discuss this project with the leading Heads of Department of the World

Bank, and it was then decided that the MIDFL, the World Bank, and a Canadian Paper Company, would between themselves pay for a feasibility survey to come to Malaya to study the whole question of paper and pulp, because this a basic industry, a very essential industry in this country, and at the same time they were also told to study the feasibility of this Malay Co-operative Society's proposal. When they came down here, they studied all these reports, but they would not touch the *padi* straw project because, according to them, this is an old-fashioned method which has been tried in many countries and would not be competitive—it is feasible but it would not be competitive. The World Bank, IFC, MIDFL and Canadian company were only interested if we could give them a huge tract of land about 50,000 acres of timber, where they can extract the timber, replant with pine, experiments of which have already been proved successful, and then produce pulp and paper out of the planted pine in years to come.

Also, when I was in Japan at that time, I met and discussed the question of paper making out of rubber wood by another paper factory in Japan. This company's experts came down in 1964 to study the feasibility of producing paper and pulp out of rubber wood, and, on my instructions, also studied the Lahat Tiang project, and we told them that they could not get any pioneer status, unless it were possible for the project for the Co-operative could be married to this rubber wood project.

Sir, they have come up with a report in 1965, where they find that it would only be feasible if they produce, or if they set up a factory that could produce 70 tons of paper pulp a day, using both rubber wood and *padi* straw, but the capital for this would amount to \$69 million.

Sir, at the middle of this year the Government employed an American firm of industrial consultants. We took the opportunity to hand over all these feasibility surveys, all these reports, to this American company to study once

again to ensure and to recommend to Government what would be the most feasible type of factory that should be set up in this country where paper and pulp is concerned. So far, Sir, the indications are that if this Co-operative company proceeds with making paper out of paper pulp, because of the low pulp content of padi straw, because of the difficulty and the high cost involved in collecting the padi straw, and also because of the smallness of the project—30 tons a day, equivalent to 9,000 tons a year, whereas the country's consumption today is 94,000 tons—it might not be competitive. That is why, Sir, Government has gone to this extent of checking and double checking to find out what would be the most competitive type of paper industry that should be set up by the Co-operative.

However, Sir, if the Honourable Member from Kapar, who is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is convinced, if he is convinced that he can make \$200 profit per ton of paper made out of padi straw, and is not prepared to accept Government advice, the Government is quite happy to allow them to set up the factory at the earliest possible moment. We would give them the pioneer status and would hold back the pioneer status to other companies. We are quite happy to give them the pioneer status. They are perfectly at will to set up the factory even tomorrow, if they are convinced about it. But, if that factory fails, they must not hold Government responsible. They should not come back and say that we have not given them the advice. Sir, that is the position. Today, we do not think, under present conditions, making pulp and paper out of padi straw is competitive. We are looking into other sources, possibly rubber wood, or even possibly this big project of using timber, exploit timber first then replant with pine trees, and if the co-operative societies want to take that over, I am perfectly happy to recommend it to them. Therefore, Sir, I leave this House and the people of this country to judge whether or not I have stabbed the *bumiputeras* behind their backs.

Sir, many Honourable Members, especially those of the backbenchers, have made some useful suggestion on how I should improve the industrial development programme and also some criticisms, which no doubt will be noted, and I am sure this debate has been useful in that we, on the Government side, will be too happy to receive any constructive criticism.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to join the Honourable the Prime Minister and my other colleagues in replying to some of the comments and criticisms made by the Honourable Members, particularly the Members of the Opposition. Unfortunately, Sir, there is only one Member of the Opposition (*Laughter*) and I should say that he is a friendly Member of the Opposition.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh stated that the Alliance Government's policies were becoming more and more dictatorial; the Alliance Government is suppressing and crushing the Opposition. Sir, this is an old tune which has been played again and again in this House. Everyone knows, the people of this country know, the Alliance Government, as the Prime Minister stated this morning, believes in democracy—and we have upheld our democratic constitution strictly. Indeed, if there is any criticism at all against us, it is because we have been too liberal. Opposition parties have complete freedom to say anything against the Government, to criticise the Government, and indeed the Opposition Members have made full use of this freedom.

Sir, we take pride in the fact that since we achieved independence, the last eight years, we have been able to make democracy work in this part of the world, and I must say that this cannot be said of some of the newly independent countries. Now, the Honourable Member in his speech says that he still draws inspiration from the leadership in the Government of the country south of the Causeway. I hope, Sir, he would realise what it would be like to be a

Member of an Opposition party under that Government; and as the Hon'ble the Prime Minister said this morning, those who think highly of Singapore, and the life in Singapore, can go and live in Singapore and we would not miss them. Sir, we have never interfered in the work of the Opposition. We believe in loyal Opposition and so long as they uphold the Constitution as we do, all Members of the Opposition should have no fear. I suggest to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, it is no good turning the old record again and again. We here stand by what we do. We allow the people to judge our actions, but we trust that the Members of the Opposition should not blame the Government for their own ineffectiveness. We in the Alliance believe in democracy and will continue to uphold the principle of democracy, so long as we remain in power. As the Prime Minister said this morning, we built this Parliament House as a symbol of our democracy and as a symbol of our belief in parliamentary democracy.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong stated that he chose in 1959 to go into Opposition to the Alliance Party, because he wanted to prepare for what he calls "just such a moment of truth" that will come to the Alliance and the people must look for the dynamic and positive leadership. Now, Sir, we knew the Honourable Member for Tanjong left the Alliance, because he had differences with the sincere and loyal leaders of the M.C.A. and with the majority of the members of the M.C.A. The Honourable Member talked of his great concern for the problem of unity of purpose in our multi-racial society. We on this side of the House have stated that we sincerely and strongly believe in the unity of our people, in welding together our people of various racial origins into one united nation. But we have also said, being practical men, that this process must necessarily take time. We cannot be theoretical, or idealistic, as the Honourable Member for Tanjong is. We must be realistic and face facts as they exist today. The Honourable Member for Tanjong wants all the

people of this country of various racial origins to accept themselves as equal members of our national community and think, plan, and act as Malaysians. The Honourable Member should know that our people, under the colonial rule, have lived under different communities, have lived as different communities, were allowed and even encouraged to follow their respective ways of life. Under those circumstances, it is not possible, Sir, and let us not blind ourselves to the real fact that we cannot, all of us, in a matter of few years think ourselves as Malaysians, and completely forget that we belong to different racial origins. Our people must be given time to adjust themselves to sink their differences. Our people must be given time to foster their spirit of goodwill, understanding, and friendship with one another. It is not possible for us to think of ourselves as one national community, when there are still differences, inequalities and economic imbalances. These problems must be solved and adjustments must be made so that our people of various races would feel that they have a rightful place in our country. This is what the Alliance Government is doing and has been doing. We laid down the framework in our Constitution and within that framework we have worked in harmony and friendship towards the ultimate goal of a real national unity. This goal must be achieved and will be achieved if all our people, particularly leaders, do sincerely work together towards this end and completely refrain from making use of communal issues, in order to gain political power, or to obtain a few extra seats in the election. If we all do this, and I ask Members of the Opposition if they sincerely believe in this and not merely talking as political slogans, then we will be able to reach this goal much more quickly. We, in the Alliance Government, are not in a habit of shouting slogans, empty slogans, but we are practical and sincere people, who always carry out what we believe is in the true interest of our people. Our record is open for everyone to see. People can judge us,

history can judge us, whether what we have done and are doing the right thing. Our main desire and concern is to serve the people, to make this a happy and united country. We have been in power for over 10 years, but we have used that power solely to serve our country, and we have not sought power mainly for the sake of personal glory, or personal importance. We place the welfare of our people and the interest of our country above everything else. We place the peace, harmony, and the goodwill of our people above our own personal desires. We draw inspirations from no one but from our hearts and from our sincere desire to serve our country and our people.

Now, Sir, I come to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. Again, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar sang the old record that we have not helped the poor and only make the rich richer. Sir, the Honourable Member is not qualified to speak for the "*have-nots*", particularly those in the rural areas. The Honourable Member in his speech said that we have not provided electricity for the rural areas. But, Sir, electricity in the rural areas is not an item of great priority in the kampongs, or the villages. There are other things of far more importance, and far more necessary, which we have provided and are continuing to provide for the "*have-nots*" in the kampongs and the villages. They are schools, health facilities, prayer houses, roads and such amenities of life. We have also helped the "*have-nots*", as I had already said, to increase their incomes, so that they will be able to live a decent life of a civilised society. The Honourable Member talks about electricity supplies—just because Taiwan have vast rural electricity supplies we should also have. I say, Sir, it is our intention to provide electricity supply to the kampongs and the villages. We have done so in a number of cases and we will continue to do so. But we know the needs of the villages, because most of us, indeed all of us, have lived in the villages; we were brought up in the villages. Our Second Five-Year Plan was prepared by the people themselves, by their elected representa-

tives. They told us what they wanted and we merely carried out their wishes and their desires. This is how we work and how we implement our development programme. It is not our policy to impose town life into rural areas, or to impose a foreign way of life into our society. Our policy is to improve the existing social life so that our people will enjoy the amenities of life which they desire.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar has a lot to say about the Budget and I have no doubt my colleague the Minister of Finance will give him an adequate reply. The Honourable Member spoke that at the height of the Emergency, we held our heads with pride. What does he mean by that? At the height of the Emergency, we were under British rule. We were a colonial territory. Does the Honourable Member mean that we held our heads with pride, when we were a subjected people, and now that we are an independent and sovereign nation we do not hold our heads with pride? He talked of us, of our country, being a nation of dejected beggars. Sir, these are very strong words which are completely unjustifiable. As everyone knows, despite the fact that we have to shoulder the burden of increasing defence and security expenditure and the burden of carrying out an ambitious development programme, our economy is still strong. We are still held in high respect by the financial and banking world. Of course, as a developing nation, and because we have to shoulder these burdens of defence and development, we naturally have to seek aid from outside. As the Prime Minister said, which country in the world does not have to ask for aid—not even a rich country such as the United States of America. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member is fond of using strong words, fond of using slogans, empty slogans, which for the last two years we have heard so much and have become sick of them. We on this side of the House, in the Alliance Government, do not believe in words or in slogans. We believe in results, and we believe in achievements.

We have produced results in our development programme. We have shown to the people that in time of national emergency, we are prepared to defend the country. We are held in high respect by nations of the world, particularly the Afro-Asian nations, because we do things with dignity, because we always have our national pride. The Alliance Government, as I said, stands by its records for the world to see. Of course, we do not expect appreciation from the Opposition members. But we know that the people of this country respect us and have confidence in us. We know that countries of the world also hold us in high esteem; and these are our main concern, Sir, and we shall continue to serve our country and our people in the way that we think best.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu, when speaking on the expenditure on Defence, spoke about the wasteful expenditure on defence. I am afraid, Sir, it is difficult to understand the logic of the speeches of the Honourable Member for Batu and of his colleague, the Member of Dato Kramat from the Socialist Front. They are against us allowing our friends in the Commonwealth to assist us in the defence of our country, and they are against increasing the defence expenditure. Sir, how else can we look for the defence and security of our country? With Malaysia, we have a bigger area and a longer coast line to defend; and we are at present the subject of aggression by a bigger and stronger neighbour. Surely, it is the duty of this Government to take appropriate and adequate measures to defend our country. We have to expand our Armed Forces—our army, our navy; we have to station on the Borneo territories as well as in the Peninsula to defend our independence and our sovereignty. We have to have ships to patrol our coasts; we have to have our Air Force to transport our men and to provide supplies. It is true, because of confrontation, our defence expenditure has to be increased at an accelerated rate. But even in normal peace time, we have to have enough men to help maintain law and order and to defend our country in case of

invasion. We have to have ships to patrol our coast line, as I have said, and we have to have an air force. There are inevitable commitments of an independent sovereign nation. In an uncertain and disturbed world in which we live, we have to maintain a certain amount of defence force, if we value our freedom, our independence and our sovereignty. It is the policy of this Government not to embark on huge defence expenditure or unnecessary expansion of our forces. We only aim to have a sufficient force to protect our shores and our coast line and our boundaries. We intend to have a highly trained force, mobile, and assisted and supported by large reserve of trained men in our volunteer service and also in our call-up reserve.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has remarked that one way of cutting down defence expenditure is to have a large reserve of volunteer men—that is what we are doing. As Honourable Members are aware, we have the Territorial Army, Local Defence Corps, the size of which is kept under constant review from time to time. We also intend to expand the training of our call-up boys so that we have a large reserve of men available for active service when we require.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu, as usual, is inclined to support his theory of socialism, and he is very often out of step with current events. He alleges that the Alliance Government refuses to use the Budget and all the administrative power we have to re-distribute wealth of the country in such a way as the peasants, the workers, the farmers can get a decent living. Of course, Sir, it is not possible for the distribution of wealth to be effected in the ordinary recurrent Budget. The re-distribution of wealth is carried out in our Development Budget. In our development programme in the past five years, and also in the next five years, we give priority to the "have-nots"—the poor and the underprivileged—in the kampongs and villages and in the towns. In the past five years, we have provided these people with amenities of life such as

roads, water supply, medical services and so on, and also we have helped them to increase their income. In our Development Budget for the next five years, we intend to continue with this policy, to extend our programme for assisting the "have-nots". Our policy, and the right economic policy in a newly independent country and in an under-developed country, is to level up and not level down. We must expand our economy. We must encourage the flow of capital, so that opportunities would be provided for our people to obtain employment. We tax the rich, so that with the money we help the poor to get a better standard of living and a better way of life. This is our policy, and this policy has produced results and we intend to continue with this policy whatever the Members of the Socialist Front choose to say. The people in the kampongs, in the new villages, and in the semi-urban areas know what we have done for them and what we intend to do for them, and it is for them to judge whether our policies are right or not.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab sedikit pandangan² daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Yang pertama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, telah menyebut berbagai² kesusahan dan bahaya yang di-hadapi oleh ra'ayat negeri ini, seperti kemarau, hujan, penyakit² dan macham² lagi, sa-olah² mengatakan yang Kerajaan Perikatan-lah yang menyebabkan perkara² ini berlaku. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara² ini berlaku di-atas dunia ini semenjak dunia ini di-jadikan oleh Tuhan sudah lama sa-belum Perikatan berkuasa, akan tetapi semenjak negara kita mencapai kemerdekaan dan semenjak Perikatan berkuasa, Kerajaan Perikatan telah chuba dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya memberi pertolongan kepada ra'ayat supaya keadaan hidup mereka itu dapat diperbaiki dan supaya benchana² dan musoh² dalam negeri ini dapat di-atasi. Semenjak lapan tahun yang lalu, berbagai² perubahan telah di-chapai di-seluruh negara kita ini.

Akan tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, datang-nya dari

negeri Kelantan, dan negeri Kelantan tidak ada apa² perubahan, kerana negeri Kelantan ia-lah di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan PAS, dengan sebab itu-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tidak tahu yang ada perubahan² berlaku di-negara kita ini.

Bila Ahli Yang Berhormat menyebutkan tentang ra'ayat di-kampung hanya pendapatan tidak sampai \$30 sa-bulan, ini harus berlaku di-negeri Kelantan, tetapi di-tempat² lain keadaan ra'ayat telah berubah, pendapatan² ra'ayat telah bertambah. Sa-tengah² rancangan Kerajaan telah pun mengeluarkan hasil \$300 atau \$350 sa-bulan bagi tiap² sa-orang. Di-tempat² yang lain dengan ada-nya rancangan² Kerajaan, menolong mereka itu—sama ada dengan chara menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun atau pun dengan jalan mengadakan perusahaan² kecil untuk menambah mata pencharian atau pun dengan jalan pertolongan² yang lain—pendapatan mereka telah bertambah berganda² daripada masa yang lalu. Saya mengaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa tidak semua ra'ayat di-negara kita ini telah menerima faedah daripada rancangan² Kerajaan, akan tetapi sa-bahagian besar daripada mereka itu telah menerima faedah² itu, dan Kerajaan Perikatan berazam hendak meneruskan rancangan² dan Kerajaan hendak menambah lagi ikhtiar² yang patut yang telah pun diterangkan untuk menolong ra'ayat di-kampung², di-luar bandar, untuk menambah dan membesarkan, serta meluaskan lagi mata pencharian dan pendapatan mereka itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan yang sa-macham ini, yang di-perbuat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir, sa-mata² menyebut masalah² yang di-hadapi oleh ra'ayat, dengan tidak menerangkan apa² chara-nya untuk memperbaiki atau mengatasi masalah itu, tidak-lah berguna kepada Dewan ini, kepada Kerajaan dan kepada negara kita. Kita semua tahu masalah² yang di-hadapi oleh ra'ayat tetapi Kerajaan telah menjalankan berbagai² langkah untuk mengatasi masalah² dan kesulitan itu. Kerajaan hendak mengetahui daripada pehak

Pembangking atau dalam perbincangan ini, apa pandangan pihak Pembangking di atas langkah² yang Kerajaan jalankan itu dan apa chadangan², sa-lain daripada itu, yang patut di-jalankan, akan tetapi kita tidak menerima satu pun chadangan atau shor yang berfaedah, atau shor yang bertujuan untuk memperbaiki atau shor yang constructive. Kebanyakan perchakapan dari pihak Ahli² PAS—Pembangking—sa-mata² menchachi, menidak²kan apa² perkara yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan, tetapi dia sendiri tidak tahu apa-kah yang telah di-buat-nya sendiri.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak kesemua-nya pihak Pembangking ini yang menchachi sahaja dengan tidak mengemukakan pandangan. Daripada pihak PMIP, ada memberi tiga pandangan, tetapi Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita tidak tulis tentang itu. Kita ada kemukakan yang pertama Development Brigade, yang kedua Comprehensive Diversification Policy yang kita kemukakan dan yang kita sokong berkenaan dengan FLDA. Saya rasa itu satu perkara yang besar bagi perkembangan ekonomi kita.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya dengar semua-nya ini. Ini perkara memang semua sudah ada dalam timbangan dan pandangan Kerajaan bahkan dua daripada perkara itu telah pun di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berharap dahulu pada tahun 1959, pada masa PAS telah menang pilihan raya di negeri Kelantan, kita berharap Parti PAS dapat menunjukkan pada Kerajaan Perikatan dan kepada ra'ayat negeri ini, tentang chara²-nya memperbaiki keadaan hidup ra'ayat memajukan negara kita dengan mengikut dasar² yang di-agong²kan oleh pihak Parti PAS. Akan tetapi sa-sudah lima enam tahun lama-nya, satu pun ranchangan atau kemajuan, tidak dapat di-jalankan. Ketua² PAS berchakap kosong dan keadaan di-Kelantan, makin sa-hari sa-makin bertambah burok dan jikalau tidak di-tolong oleh

Kerajaan Pusat harus ra'ayat negeri Kelantan terus menderita. Semua orang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh berchakap, boleh menchachi, tetapi kita hendak tahu apa orang² itu boleh buat. Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berchakap banyak, tetapi telah membuat jasa dan menunjukkan kebolehan-nya mentadbirkan negara ini dengan aman dan menjalankan ranchangan² kemajuan dengan mendapat pujian yang tinggi dari negeri² di-seluruh dunia.

Wakil² dari pihak Pembangking—pihak PAS tidak usahkan hendak menjadi Kerajaan, tetapi hendak menjadi Pembangking pun nampak-nya tidak tahu menjalankan kewajipan masing² (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab sedikit ucapan yang panjang lebar daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh. Dalam ucapan-nya, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh, telah mendatangkan tuduhan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan telah mengelakkan tanggongjawab-nya dalam lapangan kemajuan dan lapangan kebajikan masyarakat. Saya hairan dan saya terperanjat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendengar tuduhan yang sa-macam itu datang-nya daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat, yang sekarang ini menjadi Menteri Besar negeri Kelantan—Negeri yang di-perintah oleh Kerajaan PAS.

Ra'ayat negeri ini—Malaysia—terutama sa-kali ra'ayat di-Tanah Melayu, sentiasa faham, dalam lima tahun yang telah lalu berbagai² kemudahan² hidup dan kemajuan telah dapat di-sampaikan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan ka-kampong² di-seluruh negara kita ini, melainkan negeri Kelantan sahaja. Sebab Kerajaan Kelantan, sa-hingga baharu² ini, tidak hendak memberi kerjasama kepada Kerajaan Pusat dengan sebab itu Kerajaan Kelantan dan ra'ayat negeri Kelantan tidak dapat menerima ranchangan² kemajuan daripada Kerajaan Perikatan. Begitu jugalah ra'ayat negeri ini mengetahui bahawa semenjak 1959, Kerajaan PAS berkuasa negeri Kelantan, saya sebutkan tadi sedikit pun kemajuan tidak dapat di-sampaikan ka-kampong² dalam negeri Kelantan. Tidak ada

sadikit pun kemudahan², masjid², sekolah² ugama—tidak di-benar sahingga masjid di-Ibu Kota negeri Kelantan, di-Kota Bharu itu, umat Islam terpaksa sembahyang di-atas rumput di-tepi² tangga. Masa saya melawat baharu² ini ka-negeri Kelantan tidak berapa lama dahulu dan telah sembahyang di-masjid itu, saya berasa sedeh melihatkan keadaan yang sa-macham itu, ada berlaku di-Ibu Kota negeri PAS sendiri dan saya telah bersetuju menguntokkan wang sa-banyak \$100,000 bagi membesarkan masjid di-Kota Bharu. Oleh itu bagaimana-kah patut sa-orang Menteri Besar yang mempunyai tanggung-jawab penoh kapada ra'ayat negerinya, tidak dapat menjalankan sadikit pun ranchangan² kemajuan, boleh menudoh Kerajaan Pusat yang telah melaksanakan tanggung-jawab-nya diseluruh Tanah Melayu dan Malaysia ini? Ini-lah chara-nya kedudukan pembesar² Parti PAS, mereka itu hanya pandai berchakap tetapi tidak berjaya hendak mentadbirkan negeri atau pun menjalankan tanggung-jawab-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua Ahli Yang Berhormat itu

Tuan Hj. Hussain Rahimi bin Hj. Saman (Kota Bahru Hulu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masjid Kota Bharu itu, kira-nya kalau hendak di-buat tiga kali lagi luas daripada yang ada hari ini penoh juga manusia kerana manusia di-Kota Bharu ini ramai orang Islam yang sembahyang. Kiranya kalau macham Masjid Negara ini dudok di-Kota Bharu sa-kali pun, boleh-lah jadi tidak muat juga manusia. Bukan-lah kerana masjid kecil dan bukan-lah kerana di-Kota Bharu di-sana itu masjid tidak ada, tempat sembahyang tidak ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi kerana orang Islam ramai di-negeri Kelantan—orang Melayu—yang berugama Islam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak sa-macham di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua ramai bilangan orang itu tentu tidak menjadi masaalah kalau sa-benar²-nya Ketua PAS itu tahu mentadbirkan negeri. Parti PAS sentiasa mengagong²kan yang mereka itu hendak mendirikan ugama Islam

kita yang maha suchi hendak mentadbirkan negara mengikut dasar Islam, tetapi sa-buah masjid pun tidak dapat di-bena di-negeri Kelantan sa-lama enam tahun PAS memerintah (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam negeri Kelantan banyak masjid sa-kali pun tidak di-bena tetapi memperbaiki-banyak. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-negeri Kelantan sa-buah negeri sahaja, tidak macham Perikatan memerintah negeri yang habis seluroh Persekutuan ini. Chuma sa-buah negeri di-negeri Kelantan, tetapi banyak masjid² yang di-perbaiki dan surau² yang telah di-perbaiki, madrasah² diperbaiki sa-lama Kerajaan PAS ini memerintah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah melawat negeri Kelantan beberapa kali. Ada beratus² kampong berkehendakkan masjid dan berkehendakkan surau, jadi tidak guna-lah kita berchakap panjang. Kita semua tahu perkara ini, bukan Ahli² P.A.S. sahaja tahu negeri Kelantan, banyak orang Perikatan—saya sendiri—tahu keadaan negeri Kelantan pada masa ini. Saperti kata saya tadi, masjid Ibu Kota Negeri Kelantan tidak di-perbaiki sadikit pun. Jadi dengan sebab itu—orang² Islam terpaksa sembahyang di-atas rumput. Jadi saya telah menguntokkan wang \$100,000 dan saya telah di-beri tahu dengan wang yang sa-banyak ini dapat-lah orang² Islam di-Kota Bharu itu sembahyang dalam rumah, tidak di-atas rumput (*Tepok*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh, ada menyebutkan berkenaan dengan Surohanjaya Gaji (Salaries Commission). Kata-nya, "Commission" ini lambat menjalankan tugas, dan pekerjaannya belum lagi siap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri patut tahu, sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri Besar, bagaimana sulit-nya perkara tangga gaji dan masaalah gaji² pegawai Kerajaan. Perkara ini mustahak-lah di-siasat dan di-timbang dengan halus sa-belum di-beri apa² keputusan. Jadi Surohanjaya Gaji ini hanya-lah baharu

bekerja, dalam lima enam bulan, dan tentu-lah tidak dapat hendak menyempurnakan pekerjaan yang besar itu dalam masa yang sangat singkat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat ini ada mendatangkan pandang, berkenaan dengan Pertahanan. Kata-nya sungguh pun beliau menyokong Perbelanjaan Pertahanan dan ranchangan hendak membesar dan meluaskan lagi tentera kita, tetapi kata-nya Kerajaan tidak menghiraukan sungutan² dan rasa tidak puas hati di-kalangan tentera dan juga penderitaan mereka itu.

Saya suka sebutkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan seperti ini sangat-lah tidak patut di-perbuat dengan keadaan yang ada dalam negara kita pada masa ini. Kita sedang menghadapi dharurat, kita sedang menghadapi keadaan perang, kita patut-lah berchermat sedikit berchakap atau beruchap di atas perkara² yang boleh menyentoh keselamatan dalam negara kita ini. Saya berdukachita bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh, sa-orang Menteri Besar, yang ada mempunyai tanggung-jawab dalam hal pertahanan² dan keselamatan dalam negeri, telah membesar²kan perkara² ini ia-itu perkara yang sa-benar²-nya tidak ada asas langsung ia-itu khabar² angin yang di-sebutkan dalam surat yang di-hantarkan kepada akhbar². Jadi perchakapan yang sa-macham ini, boleh menimbulkan perasaan bimbang di-kalangan tentera² kita dan rasa tidak puas hati di-kalangan mereka itu. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah saya berharap kita tidak membuat ucapan, atas perkara yang sa-macham ini, yang boleh saya kata merosakkan keselamatan dan ketenteraman negara kita.

Saya telah terangkan melalui akhbar, bahawa Kerajaan telah pun mengambil langkah dan telah menjalankan apa juga langkah² yang patut untuk menjaga kepentingan² ahli² tentera kita dan Kerajaan telah memberi layanan yang sempurna kepada tentera² kita. Baharu² ini Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah menaikkan gaji ahli² pasukan biasa tentera kita ia-itu tiap² orang dapat sa-kurang² \$10.00 sa-bulan dan sa-tinggi²-nya \$27.50 dan sekarang kita

sedang menyemak supaya di-beri kenaikan gaji yang tetap. Bagitu jugalah kepada tentera² yang berkhidmat di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak, kita telah membuat bayaran sagu hati khas kepada mereka itu kerana di-dapati perbelanjaan sara hidup di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak ini tinggi dan Kerajaan tidak ada niat hendak menarek balek pembayaran itu. Keterangan² yang telah di-berikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-mata² tidak benar dan berupa, seperti saya katakan tadi, khabar² angin yang dusta sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan masalaah chuti sa-belum dan sa-lepas berkhidmat di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak, di-sebabkan Sabah dan Sarawak ada-lah negeri² dalam Malaysia dan bukan negeri luar Malaysia, maka mereka yang berkhidmat di-situ tidak-lah mendapat chuti khas sa-belum pergi atau pun sa-lepas balek daripada berkhidmat. Akan tetapi, bila sa-saorang perajurit itu berkehendakkan chuti untok hendak menguruskan hal² rumah-tangga-nya atau pun hal² yang lain, mereka sentiasa di-beri chuti mengikut peratoran yang tertentu. Ini-lah peratoran yang biasa kita jalankan di-kalangan tentera² kita pada masa yang lalu.

Berkenaan dengan layanan taligram, saya suka menegaskan, tidak ada halangan bagi warith² tentera kita yang bertugas di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak menghantar taligram terus kepada mereka itu. Tetapi jika sa-orang askar itu hendak mengambil chuti dengan chara belas kasehan atau compassionate leave di-atas perbelanjaan Kerajaan, maka mustahak-lah Kerajaan dan Kementerian Pertahanan di-beritahu, supaya dapat mengisahkan peristiwa itu dan memberi chuti seperti yang di-kehendaki. Peratoran supaya taligram yang sa-macham itu di-hantar melalui Kementerian Pertahanan, ia-lah supaya urusan mengisahkan sa-suatu peristiwa yang berlaku itu dan juga kelulusan hendak meminta chuti itu dapat dijalankan dengan sa-berapa segera.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh, ada juga menyebutkan bahawa gaji askar² kita berbeza dan kurang jika di-bandingkan dengan askar² negeri lain di-Commonwealth. Saya

suka menegaskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa gaji askar² kita dan juga gaji pegawai² perkhidmatan awam, ada-lah di-tentukan menurut keadaan negara kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara di-Asia yang baharu mencapai kemerdekaan dan yang sedang menuju ka-arrah kemajuan. Kita tidak-lah dapat hendak mengikut keadaan negeri² yang telah berkemajuan, seperti negeri² di-Eropah dan negeri Barat.

Askar² kita sendiri faham atas hal ini. Gaji dan juga layanan serta kelebihan² yang di-beri kepada ahli² tentera kita ada-lah adil jika kita hendak bandingkan dengan kelebihan² yang di-beri kepada pegawai² lain—pegawai² awam dan juga pegawai² polis. Kita telah menjalankan perkara ini menurut peratoran yang sempurna dan chara yang terator. Kalau kita hendak ikut keadaan negeri yang mempunyai hasil yang lebeh dan telah maju, serta mempunyai tingkatan taraf hidup yang tinggi, tentu-lah kita tidak mampu. Saya suka menegaskan, Kerajaan Perikatan ada-lah memberi layanan yang sempurna dengan chara yang di-fikirkan menasabah dan patut kepada tentera² kita yang menjalankan perkhidmatan, mempertahankan tanah ayer kita. Kita sentiasa memandang tinggi jasa² mereka itu, dan seperti saya telah sebutkan, segala kepentingan dan kesulitan mereka itu sentiasa di-perhatikan dan ahli² tentera kita sendiri faham atas hal ini dan mereka itu mempunyai ta'at setia yang tinggi dan perasaan kaseh sayang kepada bangsa dan negara kita. Mereka sedia menjalankan tugas mereka itu dengan mengorbankan tenaga dan jiwa mereka itu untuk bangsa dan negara. Layanan yang kita beri kepada tentera kita, tidak kurang, bahkan boleh di-katakan lebeh sempurna daripada layanan² yang di-beri atau pun yang di-dapati oleh tentera² di-negara² yang lain di-benua Asia ini. Apa yang patut, yang kita boleh buat untuk kepentingan tentera kita, Kerajaan telah jalankan dan akan jalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua perkara lagi yang saya suka sebutkan ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap. Saya tidak tahu,

sama ada perkara itu telah di-jawab oleh rakan saya Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan atau pun tidak, ia-itu berkenaan dengan jawatan² dalam gedong² perniagaan dan perusahaan. Kata Ahli Yang Berhormat ini, mustahak-lah jawatan² ini di-beri kepada warga-negara Malaysia. Kerajaan telah mengambil tindakan di-atas hal ini dan perkara ini di-jaga oleh satu Jawatan-kuasa Kabinet yang di-pengerusikan oleh saya sendiri. Gedong² dan estate² telah di-minta menyediakan ranchangan chara² mereka itu hendak menggunakan warga-negara di-negeri ini dalam gedong² dan estate² mereka itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Star Selatan, telah menchadangkan ia-itu patut-lah di-adakan Works Brigade untuk mengatasi soal penganggoran di-luar bandar. Kerajaan ada-lah sentiasa mengambil berat di-atas masalah mencari pekerjaan untuk pemuda² kita, baik di-bandar atau di-luar bandar, dan beberapa ranchangan² telah di-timbangan. Akan tetapi, perkara ini ada berkait dengan masalaah tanah dan saya harap dapat menjalankan perundingan lagi dengan Menteri² Besar dan Ketua² Menteri, supaya satu ranchangan yang sesuai dapat di-adakan untuk menolong pemuda² yang tidak ada pekerjaan supaya mendapat pekerjaan bagi mereka itu hendak menchari nafkah hidup.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga ada menchadangkan ia-itu patut-lah Pejabat Kerja Raya menggunakan pekerja²-nya sendiri untuk melaksanakan ranchangan². Perkara ini, yang sa-benar, telah di-jalankan di-satu dua negeri dan saya akan menjalankan siasatan bersama dengan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, dan jika perkara ini dapat di-perluaskan lagi, Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah untuk meluaskan lagi supaya dapat penduduk² di-luar bandar menerima pekerjaan² di-bawah Pejabat Kerja Raya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir itu-lah sahaja perkara² yang saya hendak sebutkan dalam menjawab pandangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan saya suka

mengucapkan berbanyak² terima kasih kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah memberi sokongan kepada butir² yang terkandung dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan atau Budget yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, Terima kasih (*Tepok*).

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditempohkan.

Sitting suspended at 6.10 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 6.30 p.m.

(*Mr Speaker in the Chair*)

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS (Motion)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, with your consent under Standing Order 90, I beg to move the following motion:

That the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2) be suspended in so far as may be necessary to enable the proceedings on the Second Reading of the Supply Bill, 1966, to be extended by one additional day till 26th November, 1965.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2) be suspended in so far as may be necessary to enable the proceedings on the Second Reading of the Supply Bill, 1966, to be extended by one additional day till 26th November, 1965.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Second Reading

The Minister of Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to a point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh. He sought clarification on the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities and asked whether the Commission would recommend the abolishment of elected Local Councils. I must confess that I am rather surprised that the Honourable Member, a lawyer of no mean calibre, has found difficulty in understanding simple and straight forward terms of reference. However, for his benefit, Sir, if it is really wanting,

the answer is, yes if the Commission should find that the continued existence of any category or categories of Local Authorities does not serve any useful purpose.

With regard to his request that I state categorically that it is not the intention of Government to do away with elected Local Authorities, in the light of what I have just said, I am afraid that I cannot give such an assurance at this juncture as any further pronouncements on the subject would prejudice the approach of the Commission to the problem in hand. Needless to say, the Commission will investigate and make whatever recommendations they consider appropriate in the best interests of Local Government development and the nation as a whole. I can, however, assure him that Government will give very careful study to the report and recommendations of the Commission when received. Thank you, Sir.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Bukit Bintang menhadangkan supaya lebih banyak tanah lagi di-buka dan di-beri untuk di-majukan oleh company² atau pun untuk orang² persaorangan dengan chara besar besaran dan juga tanah² patut-lah di-beri lebih banyak lagi kepada penduduk² di-dalam "new villages".

Berkenaan dengan *point* yang pertama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menerangkan ia-itu pada 25 haribulan Mei tahun ini, Majlis Tanah Negara telah bersetuju atas tiga perkara dalam masaalah memberi tanah kepada companies atau pun untuk *Estate Development*. Tiga perkara itu ia-lah, bahawa pengeluaran tanah kepada sharikat² ladang di-hadkan kepada kawasan yang jauh², dan tanah yang berdekatan dengan jalan di-khaskan untuk di-keluarkan kepada orang² persaorangan atau pun pekebun² kecil di-bawah ranchangan² yang di-taja; dan boleh juga di-timbangkan tanah² yang berdekatan dengan jalan di-keluarkan kepada sharikat² ladang

kira-nya di-dapati tanah itu tidak di-kehendaki oleh pekebun² kechil.

Kedua, bahawa berkenaan dengan pengeluaran tanah kepada sharikat² ladang dan pehak perusahaan sendiri, hanya permohonan bagi maksud menanam pokok² yang lain daripada getah dan tanaman² yang di-tentukan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan permohonan bagi ranchangan² perumahan sahaja hendak-lah di-timbangkan.

Sharat yang ketiga ia-lah bahawa berkenaan dengan pokok² yang belum di-ketahui kejayaan-nya, seperti tebu dan sa-bagai-nya, satu ranchangan pemandu bagi satu kawasan hendak-lah di-luluskan pada mula²-nya dan luas kawasan ini terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri dan boleh di-luaskan, jika pokok itu di-dapati berjaya. Pada masa itu juga pemohon yang berjaya hendak-lah di-minta memberi tahu, dengan perchuma, kepada Kerajaan akan hasil² perchubaaan ranchangan² pemandu itu.

Mereka yang dudok di-dalam *new villages* boleh-lah meminta tanah di-bawah "*Controlled alienation scheme*" yang telah mulai di-jalankan atau pun di-selenggarakan oleh Kerajaan Negeri semenjak tahun 1963.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Jitra Padang Terap, menhadangkan supaya chukai expot bagi kayu di-naikkan. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan pada masa ini tidak ada chukai expot dikenakan bagi kayu dan chukai dikenakan sekarang ia-lah berupa "royalty" yang mana ada-lah hasil bagi Kerajaan Negeri.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok, sa-bagaimana biasa apabila mengemukakan chadangan-nya atau pun faham-nya, merupakan kepada kita bahawa dia lagi belajar berkenaan dengan beberapa perkara dalam negeri kita ini. Dia telah menimbulkan satu soalan ia-itu kata-nya daripada beribu lombong² yang di-usahakan dalam Tanah Melayu ini, berapa-kah bilangan yang di-punyai oleh orang² Melayu. Maksud beliau tidak ada satu pun di-punyai oleh orang Melayu. Saya suka-lah menerangkan untuk

pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya dia dapat-lah hasil yang baik untuk perbahathan kemudian hari kelak ia-itu jumlah bilangan lombong yang di-punyai penoh oleh orang² Melayu ia-lah 24 lombong ia-itu di-Pahang dua, di-Kedah satu, di-Perak sa-belas, di-Selangor tujuh dan di-Johor tiga. Jumlah yang di-punyai sa-chara berkongsi dengan bangsa asing ya'ani orang Malaysia yang bukan keturunan Melayu ia-lah 16 buah lombong ia-itu 14 di-Perak, 1 di-Perlis dan 1 di-Kedah.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Seberang Utara, telah menimbulkan beberapa masaalah mengenai pukut harimau dan kehidupan petani² kita dalam negeri ini. Pertama sa-kali, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menhadangkan, patut-lah ada satu undang² untuk mengawal orang² yang hendak meminjamkan wang kepada petani² atau pun peladang². Harus juga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ingat akan satu undang² yang di-gelarkan "Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955" apabila Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyentoh masaalah peladang² di-dalam beberapa negeri di-Malaya ini. Masaalah yang pertama tadi, di-sini saya suka menerangkan ada satu undang² yang di-gelarkan "Money Lenders Ordinance No. 42/51" yang kena-mengena dengan masaalah "Money Lenders" dan "Money Lenders" di-bawah undang² itu di-kehendaki mendaftarkan diri mereka sa-bagai "Money Lenders" dan banyak "interest" yang boleh dikenakan bagi wang di-pinjamkan oleh mereka itu ia-lah jikalau ada chagaran tidak boleh lebeh daripada 12%, atau pun 18% satu tahun jikalau tidak ada chagaran.

Mengenai masaalah undang² "Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance" tahun 1955 tadi, saya suka-lah menerangkan di-sini, bahawa kita telah menerima satu laporan daripada "expert" dan laporan itu sedang di-kaji oleh kedua² Kementerian ya'ani Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua meshuarat ini tidak cukup quorum.

(Division bell rung; count taken and 26 Members present)

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah menghantar surat² kepada Kerajaan² Negeri, minta pandangan tiap² Kerajaan Negeri di-Tanah Melayu ini, atas laporan yang berkenaan tadi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga menhadangkan supaya Kerajaan membeli tanah dan kemudian di-beri kepada peladang² sakalian. Di-tingkat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan belum lagi berfikir ranchangan ini patut di-jalankan, tetapi tidak-lah saya berkata bahawa chadangan ini merupakan satu chadangan yang tidak baik. Apa yang dapat saya katakan ia-lah perkara ini akan kita timbangkan, jikalau penting sa-kali kita buat, kita akan pertimbangan perkara ini.

Perkara² yang lain, yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu telah kita ambil ingatan dan apa² tindakan yang boleh kita ambil kelak kita akan chuba usahakan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat, wakil ra'ayat bagi Seberang Perai Utara, juga membangkitkan masalah nelayan² berhubung dengan pukut harimau. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan mengenai soal penggunaan pukut tunda di-perayeran negeri ini. Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan tidak membenarkan pukut ini di-gunakan dalam kawasan kurang daripada 12 batu jauh-nya atau kurang dari 15 depa dalam ayer-nya, mana yang terjauh, dan juga tidak membenarkan daripada di-gunakan motor bot berat-nya kurang daripada 50 tan. Kebenaran berkenaan dengan perkara ini chuma di-berikan kepada mereka yang masuk dalam Sharikat² Kerjasama.

Mengenai tuduhan beliau tadi bahawa polis tidak begitu mengambil tindakan yang cukup bagi menjaga masalah ini, perkara ini telah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Jitra-Padang Terap menerangkan ia-itu Kerajaan pada masa ini tidak melateh orang yang cukup di-dalam lapangan pertanian, dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menhadangkan, patut-lah kita mengadakan Maktab² Pertanian lebel lagi—pada masa ini kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada satu sahaja. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan ia-itu Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah membesarkan Maktab tersebut supaya sa-ramai 160 orang penuntut² baharu boleh di-ambil pada tiap² tahun.

Bagitu juga Kerajaan telah pun bersetuju, pada dasar-nya, akan chadangan menubuhkan Maktab Pertanian yang kedua di-Tanah Melayu ini. Pertimbangan juga telah di-buat bagi mengadakan Maktab Pertanian yang ketiga untuk negeri² di-Malaysia Timor. Pandangan² lain yang saya rasa tidak menghendaki penjelasan² di-ketika ini, jikalau perlu akan di-ambil tindakan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan, sama ada Kementerian Tanah dan Galian atau Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, terima kaseh.

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh di-dalam perbahathan-nya mengenai laporan Kewangan, telah menyentuh ia-itu MARA patut-lah mengambil berat, bukan sahaja beri layanan yang sa-wajar-nya malahan juga perlingdangan kepada peniaga² kecil di-sakitar bandar Kuala Lumpur, kerana kalau tidak, peniaga² kecil ini, lama kelamaan akan menjadi lenyap dengan begitu sahaja oleh tekanan² dari sateengah pehak gulongan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, MARA pada masa sekarang ini telah di-ator samula tentang tugas² dan tanggungjawab-nya. Dalam ketika kita mengemukakan Rang Undang² bagi MARA itu, maka banyak-lah sudah di-beri penjelasan tentang keadaan yang akan di-ubah di-atas perjalanan MARA yang baharu itu. Maka MARA adalah bertanggung-jawab di-dalam segi perniagaan dan juga perusahaan bumiputra, maka chara MARA bertugas

pada masa sekarang ada-lah berlainan daripada yang dahulu ia-itu MARA bukan sahaja memberikan wang pinjaman kepada ahli² perniagaan bahkan ada-lah juga tanggung-jawab-nya memberi 'ilmu atau tunjok ajar dalam selok-belok perniagaan, supaya mereka ini dapat menjayakan perniagaan-nya. Ini-lah satu dari perlindungan yang sangat besar dan berfaedah.

Ada juga beberapa perkara yang di-sentuh berkenaan dengan MARA ini oleh sa-golongan daripada Ahli² PAS kita dan mereka ini telah mengemukakan beberapa sebab dan juga telah menchurigaikan akan ada-nya MARA ini nanti. Jadi ini bukan-lah boleh di-katakan satu perkara—satu tujuan mereka hendak memberikan, seperti mana yang di-nyatakan, hendak mengeritik, hendak memberi pandangan sa-chara wajar-nya, bahkan menchari jalan supaya MARA ini tidak dapat bergerak, malah di-tudoh dengan timbul-nya MARA ini sa-bagai pengkhianat kepada bangsa dan negara. Saya suka-lah hendak menyatakan ia-itu sa-bagaimana kita tegas-kan, hendak menolong ahli² perniagaan khas-nya orang² Melayu, tetapi tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-dapati di-Kelantan sana, seperti mereka yang telah dirikan Sharikat² Kerjasama, mendirikan sharikat² kilang sa-chara haram, maka perkara² yang sa-umpama ini tentu-lah tidak dapat perlindungan daripada MARA. Sakian-lah jawapan saya kepada Yang Berhormat itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Boleh saya beri penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua?

Mr Speaker: Boleh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kasih. Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu tidak-lah membantah di-atas terditi-nya MARA ini bahkan menyokong. Chuma Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu menunjukkan sebab² kelemahan MARA sahaja. Memang Parti Islam akan menyokong, tetapi dalam menyokong, kita mesti-lah sebutkan apa² kelemahan-nya itu.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah yang selalu-

nya kita terima daripada PAS. Tetapi di-Kelantan tahu-lah kita banyak, walau pun sudah di-tudoh yang dahulu-nya RIDA tidak menjalankan kerja hendak menolong orang² kita di-sana, tetapi kalau-lah saya tidak salah ingat—salah pengertian—perusahaan² orang Melayu, khas-nya mereka yang berusaha menjalankan perusahaan kain batek, sa-bahagian-nya itu banyak-lah pertolongan yang telah di-berikan oleh RIDA pada masa itu, dan begitu juga sa-bahagian daripada mereka² yang mempunyai kilang kayu—sawmill—bahagian ini juga mendapat bantuan daripada RIDA. Dan juga perusahaan batu bata di-Kelantan atau pun, kalau saya tidak salah faham—salah ingat—juga mendapat bantuan daripada RIDA. Jadi perkara² yang sa-umpama itu, menidakkan dengan sa-chara langsung, bantuan dan pertolongan daripada RIDA dan sa-bagai-nya, ini tidak-lah patut di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Jadi sekarang ini berpaling saya kepada satu perkara.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a remark made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar on rural amenities—for example, on electricity, which was raised by him on the 24th November, 1965. To the remark made by the Honourable Member for Bungsar on rural amenities, on electricity, I would like to say that the Central Government has started since 1961 to bring electricity, and also to improve electricity in the rural areas of Malaya. In the period 1961-65, the Central Government has spent about \$12 million to bring electricity to about 401 villages, benefiting some 300,000 of the rural population and also improving electricity in 54 Government new villages at a cost of \$1.3 million, benefiting some 25,000 of the rural population. In other rural areas, some 135 public licensees and other supply bodies, like the National Electricity Board, are providing such amenity. The Central Government similarly proposes to spend a substantial amount for the period of 1966-70 and, no doubt, more rural people in Malaysia will directly or indirectly benefit from electricity. Thank you, Sir.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Lee Siok Yew): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to refer to some questions put forward by the Honourable Members of this House.

The question put forward by the Member for Batu is that "in view of the demand from various quarters, Chinese and Tamil should also be made the media of instruction in secondary schools besides Malay and English". Mr Speaker, Sir, the present policy of using the official languages only as the medium of instruction in the secondary schools has been formulated in the light of the need to establish a national educational system and to ensure unity and progress for our rural society. Any departure from this policy, especially the establishment of multi-language schools at all levels as a direct result of the Honourable Member's suggestion, will run counter to such efforts. The Government, Sir, I regret to say, is not able to consider this request. However, Sir, the students are given ample opportunities to study their own languages and cultures not only from primary level but also at secondary as well as university levels. I am really surprised that the Member for Batu, who is a member of the Socialist Front, has put forward this question, because, as I know, the policy of the Socialist Front is one nation, one race and one language.

Sir, I would now like to reply to the Member for Ipoh. He protested against the education rates to be imposed on all Municipalities and local Councils and asked the Central Government to withdraw the proposal. I would like to remind the Honourable Member that the levying of educational rates by Local Authorities is in accordance with the provisions of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963, of which, the Honourable Member is aware, since this Act was approved in 1963 when he was a Member of this House. The House knows of the rapid development of education and the inevitable rapid rise in Government expenditure on education since independence. For instance, the total annual recurrent expenditure on education for 1965 is

estimated at \$320,314,815 and for 1966 at \$352,779,390, in keeping with the desire and the aspiration of the people. The policy of the Government is to continue expanding and improving the standards of education in this country. The House is aware of the present financial position of the Government and it is, therefore, necessary to raise education rates under the provisions of the Education (Amendment) Act, 1963, in order to pursue its present educational policy.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menjawab soalan daripada Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Pasir Puteh. Dalam ucapan-nya yang panjang lebar, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengshorkan supaya murid² di-sekolah² rendah di-salurkan kepada sekolah² menengah kebangsaan dan dengan ini dapat-lah bahasa kebangsaan di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa pengantaraan di-Universiti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam melaksanakan rancangan pelajaran hari ini, Kementerian Pelajaran ada-lah berpegang kepada dasar dan susunan yang di-shorkan dalam Penyata Razak dan Rahman Talib. Di-mana² kemudahan dan keadaan membenarkan, maka Kementerian saya, dengan chara beransor², menyelesaikan matlamat menjadi bahasa kebangsaan di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa pengantaraan utama termasuk dalam lapangan latihan perguruan.

Soalan yang kedua yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga minta di-ambil perhatian terhadap kedudukan lebih kurang 11 orang guru yang telah menjadi Acting Assistant Lecturers semenjak beberapa tahun dahulu supaya taraf mereka sa-bagai Penolong Pensharah di-jaminkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perlantekan Penolong² Pensharah, sa-bagaimana juga jawatan² lain, ada-lah di-buat oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam sa-lepas chalun² membuat permohonan-nya apakala 'ilan di-keluarkan, menerangkan jawatan² Penolong Pensharah yang kosong ada-lah di-jangka Pemangku² Penolong Pensharah akan membuat permohonan mereka masing² untuk timbangan Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu soalan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sebarang Utara Ahli Yang Berhormat mengshorkan supaya mata pelajaran perlembagaan di-adakan untuk mendidik murid² kerana, kata-nya, kebanyakan daripada murid² tidak ketahui langsung perkara berhubung dengan Perlembagaan. Hal-ehwal Perlembagaan ada-lah menjadi sa-bahagian daripada isi kandungan mata pelajaran civics yang di-wajibkan di-sekolah² menengah khas-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Raub terasa membawa di-tempat-nya murid² Melayu apabila mereka sampai ka-perengkat L.C.E. tidak di-beri galakan untuk memasoki ka-dalam bahagian sains, dan hanya-lah di-beri peluang untuk memasoki bahagian arts, dan bagi murid² perempuan pula dia akan hanya di-beri untuk mengambil domestic science sahaja. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkehendakkan Menteri Pelajaran menyiasat di-atas perkara ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat, di-harap akan memberi saya nanti butir² murid² yang di-katakan tidak di-beri galakan mengambil sains dan saya akan menyiasat dan membetulkan mana² sekatan yang tidak saksama, yang telah di-kenakan kapada murid² tersebut, dan mana² juga murid² di-tempat lain yang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lain mendapati kalau-nya keadaan yang sa-demikian.

Satu soalan daripada Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara yang berkata sistem pelajaran pada masa sekarang yang mempunyai beberapa media of instruction ia-itu Melayu, English, Tamil dan China. Jika tujuan Kerajaan hendak menubuhkan satu pelajaran yang berdasarkan national dan juga hendak menggalakkan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi pada tahun 1967, maka tidak logical jika English medium school di-jalankan lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penggunaan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai salah satu bahasa pengantar sekolah² ia-lah disebabkan kedudukan-nya sa-bagai bahasa rasmi negara dan nilai-nya dari segi kemajuan, pengetahuan dan perhubungan antara bangsa. Oleh sebab demikian shor Ahli Yang Berhormat supaya bahasa Inggeris di-

hapuskan sa-bagai bahasa pengantar mustahak-lah di-teliti dari segi maksud tersebut.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh bertanya mengapa banyak sekolah tidak mempunyai chukup kelengkapan. Beliau juga menerangkan bahawa banyak murid² sekolah Tamil dan China di-kawasan² luar bandar yang miskin dan memerlukan jagaan kesihatan. Jika mustahak Kerajaan hendaklah menimbangkan supaya murid² itu di-beri makan perchuma, mithal-nya, susu. Jika wang tiada Kerajaan hendaklah berhubung dengan Bangsa Bersatu yang ada peruntukan wang untuk memberi bantuan makanan. Beliau mengalu²kan tindakan Kementerian untuk mengadakan sa-mula pepereksaan darjah enam. Beliau tidak tahu mengapa pepereksaan darjah enam itu dimansokhkan dahulu. Beliau menandatangani supaya pepereksaan ini dilaksanakan pada tahun 1966 dan tidak pada tahun 1967. Beliau telah mengemukakan satu perkara ia-itu Kementerian ini ada-lah mempunyai tanggungjawab dalam menentukan yang guru² mendapat layanan sempurna. Guru² hendaklah di-beri kemudahan² saperti kemudahan perubatan dan elaun rumah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sukachita saya berkenaan soalan satu, kira-nya dapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyatakan mana sekolah²-nya itu supaya tindakan boleh di-ambil untuk memberi kelengkapan yang patut. Soalan nombor dua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini ada beberapa pertubohan sukarela yang menjalankan ranchangan bantuan makanan di-sekolah². Pertubohan² ini ada-lah bekerja sendiri. Ranchangan bantuan makanan itu ada-lah dilaksanakan di-sekolah² di-kawasan yang di-tentukan oleh Kementerian dengan tiada mengenakan bayaran kapada Kerajaan. Ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kementerian menyatukan ranchangan bantuan makanan di-bawah anjoran sa-buah pertubohan sukarela yang besar supaya ranchangan² itu boleh memberikan banyak faedah kapada kanak². Kerajaan tidak bertujuan, pada masa ini, untuk membayar belanja ranchangan saperti itu oleh kerana banyak wang yang akan

terlibat, tetapi segala bantuan akan diberikan kepada pertubuhan sukarela yang ada masa ini.

Berkenaan pepereksaan darjah enam yang telah di-mansokhkan itu ada-lah satu pepereksaan pilihan untuk menentukan bilangan ka-sekolah² menengah. Pepereksaan darjah enam yang di-chadang di-adakan sa-mula oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran itu ia-lah sa-mata² dengan tujuan hendak menjamin mutu pelajaran dan progress yang memuaskan di-sekolah² rendah.

Soalan yang keempat, Kementerian ada-lah sedar tentang perasaan tidak puas hati di-antara guru² berhubung dengan kemudahan perubatan dan elauan rumah. Perkara itu telah di-kemukakan di-dalam Majlis Bersama Kebangsaan bagi guru dan tindakan di-ambil untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu soalan lagi berbangkit daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir. Yang Berhormat itu tidak berapa puas hati. Dia berkata tidak beberapa puas hati dengan jawapan bertulis Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran di-mana Menteri itu menerangkan bahawa Kementerian-nya tidak dapat memberikan pechahan angka mengikut tahun mengenai bilangan biasiswa² yang telah di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Pusat dan beliau bertanya mengapa Kementerian ini mesti melindungi pechahan angka itu. Ada-kah kerana bimbangkan terbit tidak senang hati itu di-kalangan orang² Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak benar!

Jika di-katakan ada perbezaan oleh kerana yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada sudah membawa semua murid² berpeluang mendapat biasiswa atas dasar² pertandingan dan pemberian, ada-lah di-buat menurut bilangan biasiswa yang ada dan jasa usaha tiap² orang murid. Bukan-lah tujuan Kementerian melindungi pechahan angka menurut tahun itu, bahkan ada-lah menjadi dasar supaya angka² itu di-rahsiaikan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah jawapan daripada saya itu dan terima kaseh.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour (Enche' Lee San Choon): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to

reply to the points raised by some Honourable Members concerning the Ministry of Labour.

The Honourable Member for Batu stated in very general terms that the labour laws are antiquated. I cannot accept a general criticism of this sort though it is considered that certain aspects of our labour laws need review in the light of today's needs. Such a review, on a comprehensive basis, is being undertaken in my Ministry as a matter of priority.

He also referred to the problem of trade unions in obtaining recognition from employers. As a rule, Sir, no difficulty has been experienced by trade unions in this respect, though I am aware that some of the unions in the new sectors of the economy and in small establishments have faced this difficulty. Apparently, Sir, the present procedure regarding recognition accepted by both employers and workers' organisations is not practical enough in respect of these trade unions and their employers. The National Joint Labour Advisory Council, at a suggestion of the Ministry of Labour has discussed this matter; and my Ministry is studying its report with a view, if necessary, to enacting legislation in this regard.

The Honourable Member for Jitra-Padang Terap raised the question of employment of non-citizens in mines and plantations. This question is now being looked into and there is stricter control of the entry of non-citizens to this country on employment passes. The House may rest assured that every effort is being taken to provide priority in employment to citizens of this country where they have the necessary skills or qualifications.

The Honourable Member from Seberang Utara suggests that it must be made compulsory for employers to recruit their workers through Employment Exchanges and that a start should be made with quasi-Government bodies such as the Penang Port Commission, the Railways and the Central Electricity Board. I am to

inform this House, Sir, that all Government Departments are required to recruit certain categories of labour from the Employment Exchanges and that most statutory bodies also follow this practice. The Railways make the fullest use of our Employment Exchange service, while the Penang Port Commission and the Central Electricity Board do use the facilities offered by our Exchanges. Every effort is being made to encourage these bodies to make greater use of these facilities. Compulsion, I think, Sir, does not provide the answer to this problem. I feel that the answer rather lies in improving the service offered by the Employment Exchanges and, as I have indicated in this House a few days ago, my Ministry is now looking into this matter. A new standard occupational classification is to be drawn up and the interviewing techniques of job seekers are also being improved.

The Honourable Member from Sebrang Utara also raised the question of introducing a minimum wage law to provide for about \$3 per day. While I appreciate that in some cases the wages paid to workers may be low, the question of the introduction of a minimum wage law needs utmost careful consideration, as the position of small marginal places of employment has to be considered; and experience so far indicates that the stipulation of a minimum wage is likely to lead to this wage being also the maximum wage. This would definitely not be in the interests of workers and, I think, by and large the present system of settling wages and conditions of employment through negotiations, and the use of the Wages Council Ordinance in places where workers are not sufficiently organised to negotiate effectively, is perhaps, a better answer.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar raised the question of the adequacy of the present retail price index. The question has already been answered in some detail by the Honourable Minister of Labour this morning, and I do not think a further explanation is required.

He also raised the question that workers fail to obtain a fair share of the profit derived by the mining and planting establishments as a result of increases in prices. It must be appreciated, Sir, that while the Budget is presented annually, negotiations on terms and conditions of service normally take place every two years. The wages in the planting industry are related to some extent to the price factor of rubber, and any windfall for employers as a result of price changes should, therefore, also result in some benefit to the workers. By and large, Sir, unions in the mining and planting industry have been able to negotiate effectively for reasonable terms and conditions of employment, and I do not doubt that, if there is prosperity in this country, this prosperity will be shared by the workers as well.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya ucapkan ber-banyak terima kasih kepada beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini, yang telah membuat tegoran² yang membena dan nampak-nya tidak-lah berapa banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini yang membuat keritik², hanya satu dua sahaja keritik yang saya nampak mengeluarkan keritik² yang melulu dan membuat hentam keromo sahaja. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, saya akan chuba menjawab satu persatu kepada soalan² yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini.

Kementerian saya, ia-itu Kementerian Kesihatan, memang sentiasa menerima baik tegoran² atau pun keritik² yang bertujuan untuk mem-baiki perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan. Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sendiri pun telah menarek balek chukai crown cork itu oleh sebab nampak-nya, mengikut Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, sendiri sedar betapa penting-nya menjaga kesihatan ra'ayat ia-itu tidak guna lagi memakai old cork!

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mula²-nya suka-lah menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Selatan

yang telah meminta Kerajaan melesenkan pelachor², Yang Berhormat Menteri Kebajikan 'Am telah pun menjawab pagi ini, tetapi soal yang berkaitan dengan Kementerian Kesihatan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan katanya, "kalau pelachor² itu di-lesen, maka dapat-lah Kementerian Kesihatan ini menjaga kesihatan pelachor² itu". Tetapi walau pun pelachor² itu tidak berlesen, hari ini siapa juga—pelachor² itu—boleh juga pergi ka-rumah sakit, atau pun kepada tempat² yang khas untuk orang² sakit perempuan, ka-tempat² yang di-namakan Social Hygiene Clinic yang ada diseluruh bandar² dalam Malaysia ini. Jadi, Kementerian Kesihatan ini tidak memandang bulu, tidak memandang kelas atau peringkat manusia yang ada, siapa juga sakit apa juga—kita akan beri rawatan.

Soal yang kedua, Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan ada penderma² darah yang telah menderma sa-banyak 76 kali, 50 kali dan tidak mendapat layanan yang baik waktu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan memberi pingat² kepada mereka itu. Perkara ini, Kementerian Kesihatan sedar dan kita akan berikhtiar memperbaiki supaya perkara² itu tidak akan berlaku lagi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah berchakap panjang lebar, berkenaan dengan konon-nya banyak ra'ayat dalam negeri ini ada penyakit darah tinggi supaya Kerajaan mengadakan satu survey atau buat satu kempen bagaimana kita menjalankan kerja² menchegehah T.B. atau penyakit² lain. Penyakit darah tinggi itu, bukanlah sahaja ada dalam Malaysia ini, tetapi di-mana negeri pun dalam dunia ini ada orang yang berpenyakit darah tinggi, tidak kira sama ada orang² Melayu, atau China, atau Eropah, atau bangsa apa juga. Jadi, sunggoh pun ada banyak, saya ingat ta' berapa banyak yang mati terkejut sebab penyakit darah tinggi ini, tetapi Kerajaan tidak-lah berchadang hendak mengadakan satu kempen dengan besar²an, tetapi siapa juga yang sakit, merasa badan ta' sedap, ada Rumah Sakit, ada Pusat² Kesihatan yang boleh mereka itu pergi dan akan mendapat

layanan daripada doktor² di-situ. Kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu di-dapati mengidap penyakit darah tinggi, tentulah doktor akan menasihatkan orang yang sakit itu supaya menjaga tentang makanan dan lain² lagi.

Lagi satu, Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara itu menyebutkan, berkenaan dengan taraf Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Mengikut beliau di-Ceylon, ia itu satu jenis kerja yang di-panggil dengan *apothecary* atau pun tukang ubat telah pun mendapat lesen L.M.S. atau pun Licenciate of Medical Science, supaya dapat mereka itu membantu kerja² doktor di-rumah² sakit. Memang di-Ceylon ada, tetapi tujuan yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah supaya Pembantu² Rumah Sakit yang ada di-Malaysia ini dapat bekerja dan menolong doktor² yang kita sedar dan kita faham hari ini terlampau sebak. Kementerian Kesihatan memang sedar ia-itu boleh di-katakan sa-kurang²-nya 50% daripada orang² sakit yang di-rawati atau yang di-ubati di-dalam hospital, sama ada di-Pusat² Kesihatan, atau pun Dispensary yang Bergerak, atau yang tidak bergerak, atau pun Mobile Dispensary—50% sa-kurang²-nya daripada orang sakit ini memang di-ubati, atau pun di-pereksa dan di-beri ubat oleh Pembantu² Rumah Sakit. Saya sendiri telah melihat, dalam lawatan saya diseluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan saya dapati kebanyakan daripada Rumah² Sakit Daerah, kesemua-nya di-situ banyak Pembantu² Rumah Sakit membantu doktor² untuk memberi ubat dan memereksa orang yang sakit. Jadi, perkara itu, saya ingat tidak-lah berbangkit, sebab walau pun tidak berlesen, tidak di-panggil sebagai Assistant Medical Officer, atau L.M.S. atau lain² title, tetapi mereka itu memang hari ini sedang membuat kerja² yang di-kehendaki oleh Yang Berhormat itu.

Lagi satu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu meminta supaya Kerajaan mengadakan latehan Pembantu² Rumah Sakit dengan lebeh banyak lagi. Ini Kementerian Kesihatan telah pun mengambil langkah dan pada tahun hadapan, kita akan mengadakan satu Crash Training

Programme ia-itu satu Ranchangan Kilat—Ranchangan Latehan Kilat—yang kita telah pun mengambil 110 orang Pembantu Rumah Sakit dan mereka itu akan mula berlatih pada tahun 1966.

Pada masa ini—tahun ini—hanya 56 orang, dan tahun 64 hanya 41 orang, tetapi tahun hadapan—tahun 1966 sa-ramai 110 orang akan diambil

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Untuk penjelasan. Saya takut pehak Kementerian kita terlupa menjawab apa yang di-tanya oleh Ahli dari Seberang Prai Utara tadi, kerana benda itu memang mendapat perhatian daripada semua gulongan—bukan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang bertanya itu sahaja—ia-itu berkenaan dengan orang penyakit darah tinggi tadi, maksud dia pertolongan atau pun satu² langkah yang di-harap oleh ra'ayat daripada Kerajaan itu, ia-lah memberi grant, atau pun pertolongan supaya mereka itu mengadakan association, kerana banyak negeri sekarang ini sudah ada association yang di-namakan H.B.P.A. High Blood Pressure Association, kerana kebanyakan orang² yang kena blood pressure ini ia-lah orang² yang berfikir banyak, macham Menteri² dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Jadi, perkara ini kebanyakan berlaku di-India. Jadi, pehak di-sini pun hendak tahu sama ada Kerajaan berchadang juga hendak memberi bantuan supaya di-adakan association yang sa-macham itu.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mana² Kementerian pun, dalam Kerajaan Perikatan ini memang pada hari ini menggalakkan apa juga persatuan, atau pertubuhan untuk membaiki ra'ayat. Kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat itu hendak mengambil daya utama, atau initiative mengadakan satu association darah tinggi, elok di-jalankan, buatlah kalau Yang Berhormat itu ambil initiative, kemudian datang-lah berjumpa dengan pehak Kementerian ini, kita akan berhubung dan berunding supaya apa langkah yang baik kita akan buat. Kalau tujuan itu baik, kita memang sokong.

Ada lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu sendiri dan daripada Pasir Puteh, nampak-nya Ahli² Yang Berhormat kedua² ini membangkang dan menentang dengan hebat-nya berkenaan dengan ranchangan peranchang keluarga family planning. Jadi, saya suka memberitahu kepada Yang Berhormat² ia-itu family planning, atau peranchang keluarga ini, bukan berma'ana menjarangkan anak atau ta' beri beranak. Kalau Yang Berhormat itu ta' ada anak pun boleh pergi berjumpa kepada Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Keluarga ini supaya bagaimana hendak mendapat anak, seperti orang yang mandol—yang ta' dapat anak itu—macham mana hendak dapat anak. Peranchang Keluarga berma'ana itu, bukan sa-mata² menahan ta' beri beranak, tetapi kalau ta' ada anak pun, boleh mendapat nasihat daripada badan ini. Juga badan ini menasihatkan—bukan sahaja menjarangkan anak—tetapi akan menasihatkan ibu² yang kesihatan-nya terganggu atau pun yang terlalu miskin, tetapi dapat banyak anak. Ini-lah nasihat² yang akan di-beri oleh Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Keluarga ini. Jadi, saya berharap perkara ini tidak di-paksakan atau di-jalankan seluruh Tanah Melayu ini kepada tiap² family—tidak, kepada family² yang berkehendakkan, yang di-pandang mustahak sahaja akan di-beri nasihat.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya, bagi pehak PAS ini telah terlibat dalam perkara ini, bukan berma'ana PAS ini menentang, tetapi oleh kerana penerangan berkenaan Family Planning ini, sudah di-bacha dalam surat akhbar itu—saya minta ma'af—Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan ini terpaksa menyebut perkataan dari segi hygiene itu dengan paksa. Ia-itu mengatakan bila Family Planning ini di-jalankan—bila tindakan² itu di-buat kepada orang² perempuan—terutama isteri² wife kita—dia orang itu will not be satisfied, husband ini. Jadi sebab itu-lah, maka timbul perkara² ini yang menjadi bantahan dan tegoran.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini, saya ta' tahu-lah. Barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat ini telah biasa berkenaan dengan puas atau tidak puas

Mr Speaker: Elok-nya ta' usah dipanjangkan lagi perbathatan yang macham itu. Itu bukan perlu bagi perbathatan ini.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Jadi, saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu faham apa yang saya maksudkan tadi berkenaan Rancangan Keluarga atau Family Planning ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya sa-saorang itu—ini sa-bagai mithalan—dia ada dua atau tiga orang anak, kemudian dia pergi kepada Jawatan-kuasa Family Planning atau Rancangan Keluarga ini, minta nasehat supaya menjarangkan beranak, saya fikir jawatan-kuasa ini tidak beri nasehat kerana dia ada chuma dua orang anak, saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat, mithal-nya, mendapat berpendapatan yang lumayan—yang banyak—mempunyai dua anak, kalau pergi kepada doktor, doktor ta' beri nasehat—dia ta' mahu beri! (*Ketawa*). Jadi memang tujuan ini ada-lah tujuan baik, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu faham—tujuan-nya baik. Ia-itu orang yang miskin, banyak anak atau kesihatan-nya terganggu, terpaksa-lah kita bagi nasehat supaya menjarangkan anak. Kapada orang yang ta' ada anak pula kita nasehatkan bagaimana hendak menjadikan anak!

Akhir sa-kali, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan Hilir—saya nampak kesemua Kementerian telah menjawab tuduhan² atau kechaman yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan Hilir itu, tetapi sayang sadikit, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada di-sini—nampak-nya dia selalu hit and run—hit and run—pukul lari! Jadi walau bagaimana pun, kewajipan saya terpaksa saya kena jawab satu persatu tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang saya maksudkan tadi—hentam dengan melulu atau hentam keromo sahaja—oleh sebab saya berpendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah pun mengatakan yang Kerajaan Perikatan hari

ini tidak mengambil berat sama sa-kali kapada penduduk² yang tinggal di-luar bandar, atas kesihatan mereka itu. Dan Yang Berhormat itu berkata Anggaran Perbelanjaan atau pun butir²-nya sa-banyak \$600,000 sahaja di-untukkan bagi menchegeh penyakit malaria di-luar bandar, dan \$6 juta di-untukkan bagi menchegeh malaria di-dalam bandar. Jadi, saya suka memberi tahu kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu—saya ta' tahu-lah di-mana dia dapat angka² ini. Tetapi Kerajaan membelanjakan, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu lihat, perbelanjaan dalam Budget ini ia-itu tahun 1966, dia sendiri akan dapat lihat ia-itu \$5,250,000 akan di-untukkan bukan kapada bandar, tetapi kapada Ketua² Pegawai Perubatan Negeri. Tahun sudah sa-banyak \$5,050,000 sahaja, ia-itu lebih 200,000 ringgit pada tahun 1966. Wang ini akan di-bahagi²kan kapada Majlis² Tempatan untuk menjalankan kerja menchegeh atau menghapuskan penyakit malaria atau penyakit demam kura. Kita dapati hari ini report² yang di-buat oleh pegawai² atau pakar² daripada Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia—WHO—Saya bacha

"The country-wide malaria survey started 'in April 1965 and has covered, so far, the States of Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, Perak and Kelantan.' Tempat Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan Hilir sendiri, efforts are concentrated on vector studies, training of personnel and the country-wide survey on vector distribution. The WHO Sanitary Engineer is assisting the project in the evaluation of all existing malaria control schemes in relation to their values and the anti-malaria programme of the country."

Ini ma'ana-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pegawai² atau pakar² daripada WHO ini ia-itu Dr Efiy daripada Egypt dan lain² dan Mr Ocampo, ia-itu Sanitary Engineer dan beberapa orang lagi, telah pun menjalankan satu pilot project—ia-itu perchubaaan di-negeri² yang saya katakan tadi. Wang ini tidak termasuk dalam perbelanjaan \$5 juta. Wang ini kita adakan satu peruntukan khas sa-banyak \$68,000 untuk membuat survey ka-tempat² ini. Mereka pergi ka-tempat² ini, mengambil darah, pereksa dan lain² lagi. Dan apabila selesai baharu-lah mereka itu membuat satu laporan, dan

Kerajaan memang melancarkan rancangan menghapuskan malaria diseluruh negara, ia-itu sa-baik² sahaja persediaan pentadbiran dan teknik, di-selesaikan oleh pakar² yang saya sebut tadi—daripada WHO. Jadi, Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Kelantan Hilir ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah menyebut ada-nya perbezaan di-dalam perkhidmatan perubatan, di-antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, dan juga di-dalam perbelanjaan mengenai kerja² menchegeh malaria di-antara dua kawasan ini.

Beliau juga mengatakan ada banyak kejadian penyakit² saperti malaria dan cheret-beret di-kawasan luar bandar, dan penduduk² luar bandar tidak mendapat bekalan ayer yang baik. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Kesihatan sedar akan ada-nya perbezaan di-dalam bahagian perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan di-negeri ini. Untuk membaiki keadaan ini, Kementerian saya telah melancarkan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Luar Bandar dan sekarang ini sudah pun ada bukti² menunjukkan kemajuan yang memuaskan. Mithal-nya, banyak tempat² yang dahulu-nya yang ada, sadikit atau tidak ada langsung, perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan, sekarang ini sudah mempunyai sama ada Pusat Kesihatan Besar, Pusat Kesihatan Kechil atau pun Klinik² Bidan. Di-Kelantan sahaja Klinik Bidan yang besar sa-banyak empat buah. Klinik Kechil—Sub-head Centres sa-banyak 9 buah dan Klinik Bidan sa-banyak 43 buah. Ini semuanya bukan-lah di-buat oleh penjajah, tetapi dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar peringkat yang kedua. Jadi ini dengan sendiri-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan Hilir itu sengaja buat ta' tahu—sengaja menuduh yang Kerajaan Perikatan ini tidak mengambil berat sama sa-kali atas penduduk² di-luar bandar. Beberapa kejadian yang baharu² ini berlaku di-Kelantan ia-itu apabila—kita sedang membuka dengan rasminya Pusat² Kesihatan

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak tahu, ada Menteri Muda hendak berchakap lagi lepas ini atau tidak?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila siap sahaja Pusat² Kesihatan Kechil, Pusat² Kesihatan Besar, Klinik² Bidan—apabila Kementerian Kesihatan membuka dengan rasmi, ada pula orang PAS membuka dengan chara gelap. Dia hendak pereksa bidan sa-hingga ada yang sampai bawa kamahkamah. Jadi ini menunjukkan mereka tahu yang tempat itu tempat baharu di-bena. Kalau tidak, macham mana mereka tahu dalam gelap itu menchari bidan? Perkara ini berlaku! Jadi itu-lah saya katakan, kalau na' buat tegoran dan keritik biar-lah keritik² yang membena. Dalam kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri, saya rasa, saya boleh bagi—saya ta' tahu apa-kah nama kampong²-nya—kalau hendak tahu, saya ada di-sini bilangan nama² kampong yang telah di-dirikan Klinik² Bidan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini harus ma'alum, Kementerian saya sedang melancarkan satu rancangan—menghapuskan malaria diseluruh negara. Baharu² ini pula Kementerian ini telah memperolehi perkhidmatan sa-orang jurutera ke-bersehan ia-itu Sanitary Engineer dan sa-orang Sanitarian daripada Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia untuk membantu dalam kerja menyediakan rancangan kebersehan dalam kawasan² luar bandar. Sanitary Engineer dan Sanitarian ini, telah pun pergi ka-kampong², telah melawat banyak negeri² di-utara Tanah Melayu, menyiasat bagaimana hendak mengadakan kemudahan perbekalan ayer kapada orang kampong. Ini ada-lah satu sebab yang banyak orang kampong, yang kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, sakit cheret-beret. Dan saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kelantan itu mengambil chontoh, belajar daripada negeri² yang sedang menjalankan sekarang saperti di-Pulau Pinang, Kedah, ia-itu Kerajaan Negeri memberi bantuan sa-banyak \$150.00 kapada penduduk² di-kampong, untuk memasang paip sa-bagai pinjaman. Kemudian wang itu akan di-bayar balek sa-chara beransor² sa-lama dua tahun—terpulang-lah keadaan pen-dapatan si-peminta itu. \$150.00 itu

harga pasangan paip—perbelanjaan memasang paip. Kalau sa-ratus, sa-ratus ringgit-lah. Kalau \$50.00, lima puluh ringgit-lah. Tetapi ta' boleh lebeh daripada \$150. Ini telah pun di-jalankan di-Negeri Pulau Pinang dan saya ingat ada juga satu tempat dalam negeri Kedah. Jadi sa-lain daripada itu *engineer* kebersihan atau *sanitary engineer* ini sedang menyiasat supaya mengorek perigi² dalam kampung, bagaimana chara mengeluarkan ayer yang berseih supaya dapat di-gunakan dalam kampung².

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian ini juga baharu² ini telah pun mengadakan beberapa orang pegawai baharu untuk Rancangan Pelajaran Kesihatan. Pehak WHO telah pun memberi bekalan² sa-bagai *projector*, perkakas² chap mengechap dan lain² lagi, dan dengan ini kami berharap akan dapat bekerja dan menghantarkan pegawai² itu ka-kampung² untuk memberi penerangan betapa mustahak-nya kesihatan², orang² yang tinggal dalam kampung. Kerana hari ini kita dapati ia-lah oleh sebab barangkali orang² kampung yang tinggal terpenchil—jauh daripada pekan atau bandar—tidak begitu faham di atas kebersihan dan lain² lagi. Jadi ini ada-lah satu chara yang dapat kita meninggikan lagi kesihatan penduduk² yang tinggal di-luar bandar. Ini termasuk juga-lah akan melanchar, bukan sahaja

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minta ma'af. Sa-panjang jawapan itu tidak menepati apa yang pehak PAS hendak tahu, ia itu di-Kelantan—Bachok—di-kawasan saya sendiri dan Tumpat, kawasan ini di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai kawasan cholera dan Kota Bahru itu juga di-shaki (*suspect*). Itu yang kita tanya, apa-kah tindakan Kementerian ini, bukan mencheritakan pipe ayer begitu bagini, itu Kementerian Luar Bandar boleh buat. Saya hendak tahu tindakan Kementerian Kesihatan tentang dua kawasan ini yang maseh di-anggap dengan rasminya, dari segi kesihatan, sa-bagai

kawasan cholera. Itu yang tidak di-jawab-nya. Dia cherita dengan chukup panjang, saya tunggu dengan penoh minat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Jadi kalau Yang Berhormat bacha buku di-sekolah darjah empat atau darjah dua, darjah tiga—ada di-ajar bagaimana hendak mengelakkan penyakit yang berjangkit macham berak, kalau

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak tindakan² *official* dari Kementerian Kesihatan khusus bagi perkara² cholera dalam dua kawasan yang *declared as Cholera area*. Apa-kah tindakan yang di-buat di-situ?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Itu-lah saya katakan tadi, ada dua orang *engineer*, ia-itu *sanitary engineer* dan *sanitarian*. Mereka ini akan menyiasat tempat² itu, bagaimana hendak menggali perigi supaya senang penduduk² itu menggunakan ayer yang baik. Puas hati Ahli yang Berhormat?

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Dua minit pun chukup kalau dia menjawab begitu—*wasting time*. (Ketawa).

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya boleh menjawab dua minit, tetapi jangan² pula apabila saya jawab pendek, Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak faham, dia kata tidak puas. Jadi saya hendak bagi dia puas kena-lah panjang sadikit.

Saya rasa itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan² yang di-buat oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat.

Lagi satu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, dia tidak buat kechaman apa² hanya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu minta *hospital*. Itu pehak Kementerian akan menimbangkan. Sekian-lah sahaja terima kaseh.

House resumes.

Mr Speaker: Majlis meshuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 9.30 esok.

Adjourned at 8.00 p.m.