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Tuesday
4th December, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 4th December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

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

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN To' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

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

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

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).

„ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

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

„ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).

„ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).

„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).

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

„ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).

„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

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

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

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

„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

„ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

„ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).

„ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).

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

„ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk Anson).

„ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

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

„ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

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

„ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

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

„ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

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

„ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).

„ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN,
P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

- The Honourable the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
 ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
 „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
 „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
 „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
 „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
 „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
 „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
 „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
 IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY—COST AND REVENUE

1. Enche' Lim Kean Siew (*under S.O. 24*) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the cost of printing the Telephone Directory for July, 1962, and the amount of revenue derived from advertisements appearing in the Directory.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, the total cost to produce the Telephone Directory for July, 1962, was \$15,153.40. According to the terms of the agreement for producing the Directory the revenue derived from advertisements is retained by the contractor who fixes the scale of charges and makes his own arrangements for advertisements. The amount is not known.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is the Minister aware that the previous Telephone Directories were not properly done and in the case of this latest Telephone Directory the numbers on some pages are completely unreadable?

If so, does the Honourable Minister intend to do anything about it?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I shall have this matter looked into and see that the firm is told definitely that when they print these figures they have got to be very legible.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications also aware that in some cases the numbers were printed wrongly, so that it has been very embarrassing for telephone subscribers to ring up their friends and to get wrong connections?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am not aware of that, but if members of the public have their numbers wrongly put in they have only got to complain.

RIDA—SUBSIDISING OF CONTRACTORS

2. Enche' Lim Kean Siew (*under S.O. 24*) asks the Deputy Prime Minister whether the RIDA has incurred any financial loss up to 30th June, 1962, by subsidising building contractors, and, if so, how much.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer is "no" as RIDA does not subsidise building contractors.

ROYAL FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE FORCE— MALAYANISATION

3. Enche' Lim Kean Siew (*under S.O. 24*) asks the Minister of Internal Security to state the number of expatriate police officers in the Police Department, and why posts occupied by these expatriates have not been Malayanised.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, out of 649 on Merdeka Day, there are at present 37 expatriate police officers in the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force. In conformity with the present Malayanisation policy relating to the police, all these officers should retire at the end of this year. However, 32 of them have been offered extensions of service in 1962 until the end of 1964 because the number of trained and experienced Malayan Officers is not quite sufficient to fill all the various duty posts in the Police Force and because of the proposal to reorganise the Police Force in view of Malaysia.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (3rd December, 1962).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, before the debate is resumed I wish to remind the House that, in accordance with Standing Order 66 (2), a maximum period of three days is provided for the debate on the general principles of the Supply Bill. As Honourable Members are aware, the debate on the general principles began last Saturday and consequently it must be concluded before or at the end of the sitting of the House today. Further, as I wish to give Honourable Ministers an opportunity to reply on matters raised during the debate, I shall call upon them to do so at 4.30 p.m. today. Other Honourable Members wishing to speak on the general principles of the Bill may do so before I call upon Honourable Ministers to reply. In this

connection I wish to appeal to Honourable Members intending to speak, as the time of the House is limited, not to repeat matters that have already been expressed, or to voice issues that are irrelevant. I say this because I would like to see as many Members as possible being given the opportunity to speak before the debate closes. As Honourable Members will appreciate, only some Members of the House have so far participated in the debate, and I understand that there are many more Members who would like to take part in the debate. The debate will now resume.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan saya sa-malam, saya ingin menarek perhatian Dewan Yang Berhormat ini mengenai ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Besut. Pada pendapat saya beliau hanya memainkan rekod lama, tidak ada perkara yang baharu. Apa yang di-sebutkan-nya selalu—semangat Melayu, keugamaan Melayu, ugama rasmi dan lain². Jadi, dengan terang dan jelas bahawa PAS yang di-pimpin-nya itu tidak lama lagi hendak di-bubarkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai membanggakan diri ia-itu semangat Melayu tulin dan lain², saya sedikit pun tidak tertarek hati, kerana tidak ada satu bukti yang nyata yang boleh menunjukkan di-atas perbuatan beliau itu yang telah berhasil yang telah di-perjuangkan-nya beberapa lama itu. Saya perchaya PAS ini akan mendapat nasib seperti PUTERA dan PKMM.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian kepada perjuangan sa-orang yang boleh di-anggap sabagai sa-orang perjuang Kebangsaan. Waktu tahun 1953 dahulu ada sa-orang doctor yang hendak mengemukakan satu usul dalam Dewan Majlis Meshuarat Negeri Perak supaya mengharamkan pendaftaran parti siasah sachara perkauman. Ahli perjuangan itu telah menchabar kalau usul itu diluluskan bukan

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Standing Orders 36 (1), Yang Berhormat wakil Seberang Utara itu

berchakap di-atas perkara yang tidak ada kait mengait dengan perbahathan kita ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Saya fikir, Standing Order 36 (1) itu, perchakapan Yang Berhormat tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan kita ini; jadi ta' payah-lah berchakap dalam perkara itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak ambil perbandingan berkenaan dengan hal perjuangan itu kerana ia-nya tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²-kan seruan daripada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri terhadap Private Sector—Perusahaan dan Perniagaan daripada gulongan lain daripada Kerajaan. Ini ada-lah satu seruan yang sangat baik pada masa sekarang ini kerana supaya mereka mengambil berat bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan untuk menambah kema'amoran negara ini dengan berbagai² ranchangan, berbagai² perkara yang mereka boleh bekerjasama mendatangkan faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata. Ini ada-lah satu seruan yang sangat baik dan saya harap orang² yang berkenaan ini akan sambut dengan baik dan melaksanakan seruan ini.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, ada orang² yang menjalankan perusahaan dan perniagaan mereka itu sangat chemburu untuk memberi peluang, melateh dan meletakkan orang² yang tidak mengerti dalam hal lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan. Jadi, saya harap-lah dengan semangat kewarganegaraan, orang² ini tampil ka-hadapan mengurbankan tenaga mereka itu dan juga menyumbangkan sedikit sa-banyak memberi nasehat sa-sama kita untuk menikmati kema'amoran negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam perkara ahli² pertanian dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini sa-banyak satu satu perlima juta orang itu. Saya harap-lah khas-nya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama mengambil berat

dan memberikan nasehat kepada mereka ini kerana kita dapat tahu gulongan mereka² ini-lah yang pendapatan-nya paling rendah sa-kali dibandingkan dengan pekerja² lain. Dan juga Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi peluang dengan sa-luas²-nya kepada petani² ini supaya titek peloh atau nilai tenaga mereka itu dapat peng-hargaan yang sa-penoh-nya dan tidak-lah melalui orang² tengah yang sa-lama ini kita dapat tahu nikmat di-atas titek peloh orang² tani ini pergi kepada orang tengah. Saya yakin dan perchaya dengan usaha yang lebeh lagi daripada Kementerian ini dapat-lah segala hasil petani² itu mithal-nya, segala tangkapan ikan mereka itu, hasil dari pertukangan tangan mereka itu dapat di-pasarkan dengan sa-chara Sharikat Kerjasama. Dan dapat-lah mereka itu menguruskan perusahaan mengeluarkan hasil dan pasaran dengan sendiri-nya. Dengan itu terjamin-lah pendapatan mereka itu dengan memuaskan hati. Ada di-antara kalangan orang² kita yang boleh diperchaya² melalui akhbar menyatakan, Sharikat Kerjasama ini ada-lah chuma dari gulongan² orang Melayu sahaja. Di-atas pendapat ini saya nafikan kerana di-tempat saya sendiri ada sapuluh Sharikat Kerjasama orang² China yang mereka ini berusaha untuk membeli tanah dengan chara bayaran ber-ansor². Dan saya harap pehak² yang bukan Melayu akan sama² masuk Sharikat Kerjasama ini supaya dapat melaksanakan tujuan Sharikat Kerjasama dengan orang² Melayu.

Sa-perkara lagi, pada masa yang lalu ada di-sebutkan juga ia-itu mengenai harga padi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Harga padi ini sa-lepas kita merdeka sa-hingga ka-hari ini harga padi ia-lah \$15 sa-pikul, jadi tidak ada naik dan tidak ada turun. Saya berharap-lah Menteri yang berkenaan tolong kajikan sa-mula ada-kah patut di-naikkan harga padi ini atau pun di-turunkan tetapi kalau hendak turun saya perchaya sangat-lah tidak patut kerana tujuan kita hendak menaikkan mata pencharian ra'ayat jelata sa-hingga pendapatan \$300 sa-bulan dalam ranchangan kita berjalan lima tahun ini.

Jadi, kalau berpaling kepada negeri² yang lain yang memberi keutamaan

kapada ahli peladang yang Kerajaan menguntokkan bermelion² sa-tahun sa-bagai tambahan atau pun sa-bagai supplement, kalau-lah harga pasaran \$15 Kerajaan tambah \$5 jadi kan \$20 maka Sharikat Kerjasama dan kilang² mereka itu menguruskan bagi pehak Kerajaan untuk memberikan beras² kapada orang² yang berlesen. Saya suka menarek perhatian ini dan tolong-lah kajikan perkara ini sama ada perlu di-naikkan harga padi. Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu mengenai Pengangkutan dan Perusahaan dengan giat-nya untuk membolehkan wang² orang Melayu masok dalam perusahaan² pengangkutan yang di-jalankan oleh orang² yang lain. Ini ada-lah satu usaha jika di-jalankan dengan sa-baik²-nya, dengan chermat dan teliti akan mendatangkan faedah. Saya bimbang kalau di-jadikan salah guna kapada perusahaan yang sekarang ini di-jalankan oleh bangsa² lain kalau hendak memasokkan modal Melayu, nilai di-atas perusahaan itu hendak-lah di-nilaikan ikut harga yang ada sekarang ini. Ada sa-tengah²-nya di-beri nilai lebih daripada lima ratus ribu, mithal-nya manakala hendak di-bukakan kapada orang² Melayu di-sebutkan tujuh ratus ribu. Dan lagi mesti-lah ada satu undang² supaya orang Melayu boleh masok bekerja sama dengan sa-penoh-nya saperti menjadi Manager, menjadi driver, dan lain² lagi yang boleh mendatangkan faedah. Sa-lain daripada itu patut di-adakan satu chara yang lain supaya menyekat pengeluaran lesen² itu tiap² tahun sa-hingga tahun 1967.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perhati-kan Menteri Buroh baharu² ini saya dapati beliau mengadakan satu ranchangan hendak mengadakan Labour Insurance Scheme. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat baik dapat di-laksanakan dengan sa-berapa boleh kerana ini akan mendatangkan faedah kapada pekerja². Saya ingin merayu supaya peruntokan untuk Kebajikan Masharakat itu di-tambah kerana Jawatan-Kuasa² Kebajikan Masharakat daerah dapat peruntokan sangat sedikit tidak dapat di-laksanakan kerja² untuk melayan orang² yang patut di-layan, sa-tengah²-nya tidak ada kain baju, banyak orang² ini datang minta tolong

tidak dapat di-layan dengan sa-penoh-nya. Chuma kita dapat sa-tahun tujuh ribu lima ratus ringgit hendak melayan beribu² orang tidak dapat di-beri layanan yang memuaskan. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Menteri Dalam Negeri mengenai Majlis² Tempatan. Saya harap Yang Berhormat itu kaji dengan sa-halus²-nya ada-kah perlu di-teruskan Majlis Tempatan yang pada pendapat saya tidak sa-suai di-adakan lagi, patut-lah di-tukarkan bagaimana Majlis Perbandaran atau Majlis Daerah, di-bawah daripada itu patut-lah di-hapuskan tinggal sa-hingga perengkat Majlis Daerah. Sa-tengah² kita tengok di-kampung² Majlis Perbandaran itu di-jadikan Local Council. Orang²-nya ada dua ribu orang, sangat-lah susah hendak di-kajikan sa-takat daerah sahaja dapat di-jalankan, bagaimana kita di-Pulau Pinang ada Majlis Daerah di-bawah itu ada Local Council sa-bagaimana yang lain².

Kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan, saya dukachita ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal ahwal perubatan ini banyak kita dengar Yang Berhormat lain² juga berchakap, oleh itu saya tidak suka-lah hendak berchakap atas perkara yang telah di-chakapkan itu. Satu perkara yang mustahak di-kajikan ia-lah perkhidmatan Hospital Assistant, ini berapa lama pada masa orang puteh perkhidmatan itu sangat-lah di-hargaï. Hospital Assistant telah menjalankan tugas pada masa dahulu, kerana tidak ada pengambilan Hospital Assistant itu maka sebab itu-lah sa-tengah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu tergendala, kerana tidak ada orang menguruskan bagaimana di-Health Centre di-tempat² yang mesti ada sa-orang Hospital Assistant untuk memereksa orang² berubat dan lain². Hospital Assistant perkhidmatan-nya chukup luas, sa-tengah² tempat tidak ada Doctor, ada Hospital Assistant untuk menjalankan tugas melayan orang² kampung. Saya ucapkan sa-tinggi tahniah kapada Kementerian kerana telah menjalankan satu langkah yang baik dan usaha yang sangat besar untuk orang² kampung di-tempat saya untuk membasmi penyakit untut. Pada masa ini orang² kampung sudah sedar oleh kerana ada orang yang

pergi ka-kampong² di-tiap² rumah berusaha untuk menghapuskan penyakit itu. Nampak-nya pada masa sekarang sangat-lah berhasil, ini perkara yang sangat kita junjong tinggi akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarik perhatian Dewan Yang Berhormat ini di-atas sikap sa-orang yang luar daripada Dewan ini yang berani menchabar, menegor keputusan Tuan Yang di-Pertua Majlis ini. Saya ingin menyebutkan ia-itu jika satu² hukuman yang di-jatuhkan oleh Tuan Hakim Besar tidak ada siapa dalam negara ini dapat menchuba memburok²kan, jika ada orang² yang macham ini akan dida'awa. Saya harap dapat perhatian Tuan Yang di-Pertua kerana saya dapati satu kehormatan bagi Dewan Tertinggi dalam negeri ini dapat dipermainkan oleh orang luar. Saya ingin membachakan satu statement yang di-buat dalam *Straits Times* 3 Disember, 1962.

"Dr Lim said another matter, with some degree of concern to Malaysians was the rejection by the Speaker, Dato' Haji Mohd. Noah to an Opposition move to debate the Save Democracy Fund. This, I think, is a major issue because the people in this country are gravely concerned that such a matter would have been set aside by the Speaker and not made available for debate in Parliament."

Jadi ini ada-lah satu perkara yang berkaitan dengan Majlis ini, sebab kita di-sini ada-lah menghormati Tuan Yang di-Pertua apa yang di-chakapkan-nya oleh Tuan Yang di-Pertua kita terima dengan baik-nya, dan ta' patut Dr Lim Chong Eu sa-bagai sa-orang yang biasa ada dalam Majlis Meshuarat Undangan dahulu dan beliau tahu ia-itu kita ada-lah berpandukan kepada Peratoran Meshuarat kita, oleh yang demikian saya sangat berasa kesal dan patut-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua mengambil tindakan di-atas perkara ini supaya jangan berlaku lagi. Kalau kita lepaskan perkara ini, ada lain² orang lagi akan menchabar keputusan Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan kehormatan bagi Dewan Undangan yang tinggi dalam negara kita pada masa ini.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take the floor early this morning, because I have very, very

important commitments outside this House for the whole of today, and I feel Honourable Members have said all that they would like to say in the course of this debate and have raised matters which concern my portfolio and which call for my reply. If there is anything more which they wish to add, I am sure my colleagues on this side of the Bench will have appropriate answers for them.

Honourable Members of this House have taken the opportunity to debate or air their views on this Supply Bill. Many matters were brought up some of which were of public interest, but some were brought up for publicity. It is difficult for me to take on Honourable Members from the Opposition individually, and I will only confine myself to matters affecting my portfolio and will touch on them generally in answer to the matters raised by Honourable Members of the Opposition.

The Honourable Member for Telok Anson raised the question of Ministers' salaries in respect of their appointment as our representatives abroad. I had informed this House previously that these two Ministers were required to hold these two very responsible and important appointments and they had, therefore, been seconded for service abroad. This, however, does not entitle them to any extra allowances or remuneration. They are not compensated by way of increased salaries as High Commissioner in Australia or Ambassador in Washington, which would have been necessary if different individuals had been appointed to hold these appointments. Their portfolios at home have been filled or taken over by their colleagues here and no new Ministers, in fact, had been appointed to take their places. Therefore, in appointing them overseas the Government is in effect saving money and at the same time put up very worthy representatives abroad.

When the Minister of Internal Security was appointed recently to lead the Federation of Malaya delegation to the General Assembly in the United Nations this year, such action did not affect the prestige of our Ambassador in Washington. It is a normal practice in

fact, and one which is favoured by the United Nations, which, in fact, requires separate delegations to be sent to the General Assembly each year. If the Honourable Member himself who had represented Malaya at the United Nations at one time had sat up and taken notice of this, he might have found out for himself that this is the case.

Our Ambassador in Washington has other very pressing work to do and he cannot spare the time which is required of him by spending three months at a stretch at the United Nations when in actual fact his presence is required in Washington as our Ambassador. As Malaya is getting more well-known and taking a more important place in the United Nations, it is very necessary for us to send delegations to the United Nations each year composed of Ministers and other high ranking Government officials or Members of Parliament or the Senators. In fact, on the last occasion I had to go myself if I did not have to go elsewhere. So, my colleague, the Minister of the Interior had gone there in my place, and all these members of the Malayan Delegation before they went had been very well briefed by me or my colleagues so that when they went they knew exactly what to say and what to do.

There is also a question raised about Ministers going overseas. This has to be undertaken, as Honourable Members must know, from time to time in order to fulfil our obligation by attending the various conferences which Malaya has to participate in. At all these conferences it is necessary for Ministers to take with them officials in order to help them, to advise them and to be ready at all occasions—and Ministers are not expected to be well versed in matters affecting their Ministries—so that they could do justice to Malaya at all these conferences. In the same way when the Head of State or a Minister travels abroad, it is expected that he must take with him officials because he does not go there to enjoy himself or only to make friends with the “High Ups” in those countries. He is there to represent his own country and to talk on matters which are of interest to both countries.

That is why he has to take with him officials and colleagues who can be of practicable use to him. He would cut a poor figure indeed if he were to go there on his own, carrying his own bag, and try to rack his brain on subjects that are brought up for discussion with him. As Honourable Members must know, we have had in this country visitors from time to time, V.I.Ps, Heads of States, Prime Ministers, Ministers, Chief Judges, and all of those who have come here have brought with them officials of very high standing, Ministers and others so that they can be present for discussion which will bring benefit to the visiting V.I.Ps. I don't suppose the Opposition care very much about that, but I think the Honourable Members of this House and members of the public care how their Prime Minister travels in other countries.

My visit to India and Pakistan recently where I was given some animals has been questioned in this House. It was suggested that I was setting up a zoo in my own compound, but that is not so. I must inform Honourable Members of this House that when it was intended to establish a zoo in Malaya I made a personal appeal to all the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries and other friendly countries for the fauna indigenous to their respective countries and I am happy to say that my appeal has been very well responded to. So when I was in India and Pakistan recently presentations were officially made to me. But I must stress here that it is not for my personal benefit or to me in my own personal capacity either as Prime Minister or as Tunku Abdul Rahman but it was a gift made to this nation in order to help this new nation to set up a zoo for the benefit of this country.

The Honourable Member from Telok Anson touched on the question of the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaysia and said that when I visited Borneo recently I was reported to have said that with the formation of Malaysia it would be necessary to scrap our Constitution and to find another one in substitution for the present one. This

certainly was not my intention though he may have read it in that light. What I meant to say was that the old Constitution which was intended for the Federation of Malaya would give way for the new Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia, but that it must form the basis of this new Constitution goes without saying. In fact, at this moment a Working Party is sitting with the Borneo Government people to try and find out what new additions could be made to our present constitution in anticipation for the inclusion of these territories of Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore. When this has been done the matter will be brought up to this Parliament and every member will have all the opportunity to debate and discuss it to their heart's content.

On the subject of granting the Borneo territories 40 seats, it is not done on the basis of population but rather on the principle that when they join us they will have a major share in the management of this Government and of this country and it will also give them a pride of place in this new nation. Our association with Singapore, on the other hand, is not quite a complete merger and therefore Singapore cannot be granted the same representation on the basis which is given to the Borneo territories because Singapore will retain control over very important subjects, such as, labour and education. They are also having their separate administration. They will therefore require less share in the management of the affairs of this country.

Another matter which was brought up was on the subject of Parliamentary and State elections. It was asked whether it had been decided by this Government to hold these two elections simultaneously. I am not able to give an assurance to this House on this subject as this matter has not been officially considered by the Government.

Coming to the suggestion of the Honourable Member from Ipoh that expatriate judges should be retained as long as possible in order to maintain the high level of justice in this country, though I have the greatest respect for expatriate judges I would like to say

that he should entertain no qualms in the capability of our Malayan judges to maintain the high tradition of the courts in this country. In fact his suggestion indicates that he has not much faith in Malayan judges and this I consider a slur on the good name of the Malayan judges. The Honourable Member spoke so callously that he did not care whom he hurt so long as he gets the publicity which he is always after. If he were to give instances where justice has not been done in this country or where it has been misused or abused, then I can assure him that I would look into it, but to suggest that Malayan judges are incapable of carrying out the high ideals expected of judges is most inconsiderate, to say the least, and very unfair and uncalled for. The Honourable Member as a member of the Bar should have shown the high standard of public conduct expected of a member of this honourable profession. When he made this insinuation he showed how unworthy he is. Maintenance of the standard of justice in this country has never before been questioned. In fact our Constitution has taken care of that. One expatriate judge when he was about to leave the country on retirement wrote to me and I would like to quote his letter without saying who he is.

This is the letter which he wrote to me—

"I like this country and am happy to work here. That, indeed, is an understatement. After 20 years spent in the Colonial Service in such and such a country prior to my coming to Malaya, it has been like a breath of God's fresh air for me to come and live and work in a country where so many people of different races live so happily together and where racial distinction as such counts for nothing. After many years spent in such and such a country, I can assure you that this fact, in itself, has meant much to me. Again, it has been a great joy to me to work in a country where the expression 'the independence of the judiciary' really means what it says and where the decisions of the courts are not influenced, whether consciously or unconsciously, directly or indirectly, by racial complexes or by any form of persuasion or policy directive from the Executive.

"I should dearly have loved to have stayed in Malaya. But it is, of course, both obvious and natural that an independent country would require its own Judges from its own people."

I would like to tell the Honourable Member that we have many local or Malayan judges who are capable of running the judicial machinery in this country, which the people of this country expect of them. Our Constitution, as I have said, also permits appeal to the Privy Council if a person in this country feels dissatisfied with any judgment in the courts of this country. So it follows that at all levels any person who is dissatisfied can appeal to a higher court and it gives the people of this country ample opportunity to obtain justice; and so, they all know it and they all understand it. But where they feel they cannot get justice or where they feel they are dissatisfied and where they feel the process of the law is difficult for them to get redress or remedy, then Honourable Members of this House, as representatives of the people, have the right to bring the matters up to any of the Ministers or to myself. The Honourable Member for Ipoh knows it quite well, because when he wants something to be done for Ipoh or the people of Ipoh he knows where to go for it all right. He has got what he wanted too and I am happy to say that he appreciated what had been done by the Government of the Federation and most unlike him did pay us tribute for that. But, of course, he has his reservations by putting the blame on the Perak State Government for what had not been done before. However, the State Government of Perak and the Federation Government are one and the same because they both belong to the Alliance. However, I fail to understand his reason for coming here to shout about his anxiety that the standard of justice may not be maintained if the expatriate judges were to leave. But, on the other hand, if there is any reason to feel that any of the Malayan judges are not doing their work or are incapable of doing their work, we could put things right; and let us hope that Honourable Members of this House, if they have any cause to complain against the judges will go to the proper place, and not say it in this House for fear that judges' good name may be subjected to unsavoury discussion.

In talking about the Indo-China conflict, this is a matter which has taken up much of the time of this House, and I am sure during the course of the debate today many more Members will bring it up. But I have nothing more to say about it, so I might as well reply to what had been said yesterday by Honourable Members and perhaps that might save the time of this House by preventing other Members from bringing this subject up again. I know Members of the Opposition are very keen to bring this up again. I am sorry that I will not be here to answer, but my colleagues on this bench—anyone of them—will be able to take up the cudgel on my behalf.

In talking about the Indo-China conflict, the Honourable Member for Ipoh used for the first time in this Parliament the most unparliamentary expression I have heard. When I read it in the papers, I was very surprised that he had used it. He said, "Go to hell", and we all know what it means. Such an expression has never been used in this House and I am surprised that he was not called upon to withdraw such an unparliamentary remark. He said that in putting up the Save Democracy Fund we are trying to use India and India's blood for our own purposes. I do not know what it all means—it is a new thing to me—to use "somebody else's blood for our own purposes". We do not live on blood like the vampires. We live on food and good wine. (*Laughter*). In the first place he should have been, as I said just now, called to order for imputing improper motives for making unparliamentary statements. He then went on to impute an improper motive by suggesting we are purposely trying to provoke the Chinese and the Indians in this country to fight for our own purpose, that is how I read into his speech. This is something which I feel I cannot take lying down. The imputation which I read in his statement is that I and my own race, the Malays, would benefit if the Chinese and the Indians in this country were to cut one another's throat, and the occurrence on

the Indian border provides just an opportunity for this. The Honourable Member knows it, but he chooses to be ignorant of it, and the whole country is conscious of the fact that our happiness, and the happiness of the Malay people rests entirely on the peace and harmony which exist among the various races in this country. The Malay people are not ambitious nor do they ask much either of Man or God. All they want is peace—to be allowed to live in peace and in security. The little that this Government is able to do for them comes from the wealth of this country contributed by the various people living here—the Chinese, the Indians, the British and all those others who are more industrious and more business-minded than we are. If there is to be a conflict or disharmony or unrest in this country the Malays would stand to lose more. And that is exactly what I have said throughout all the campaign during the election in the East Coast where this matter was brought up in order to whip up the emotions of the people against the Alliance, against me. But I would not be deterred from saying what was in my mind. I said that it was necessary to have these other people to live in peace and in harmony with us—and later on we hope and pray that they will be as Malayan-minded as we all are. We cannot expect that this thing could happen overnight, but this is the testing time. It is hoped that with this clash on the border the Chinese Malaysians and the Indian Malaysians will not have any hard feeling against one another, just because they happen to come from those races. It is my hope and prayer that first and foremost in their minds must be the fact and the feeling and consciousness in themselves as Malaysians.

This country as we see it is inhabited by people of different races with different creeds and different ways of life, originally at least, and we have lived together for hundreds of years even before the Honourable Member and his parents came from Ceylon. It would be sheer madness on my part to try and break up this harmony and goodwill among our people for imaginary benefits which the Honourable Member implied

in his speech. Assuming that he meant that we were trying to encourage the fight between China and India, the Honourable Member ought to know that a war between these two great races in Asia would benefit nobody at all and if such a war were to flare up, it would envelope not only the whole of Asia but the whole world. In what way does he think that we stand to benefit by such a war?

The Honourable Members of the Opposition generally object to the Save Democracy Fund. They have their reasons for objecting to it. That I know, but they have no right or reason to impute motives to something which is done in the cause of humanity and in the cause of democracy. As explained in my speech the other day, this money will be used for the benefit of those who suffer. After all, what else can it be used for? Would the money collected in Malaya be sufficient to buy arms and all those things that go with war, that are used to destroy mankind? It cannot even buy one plane for India with the money we hope to collect in this country. It requires more than \$1 million to buy even one good war plane, and, as I have said, this subscription which we call the Save Democracy Fund is intended to help India in her present plight in respect of those people and refugees who have had to leave their homes because of this aggression by the Communists.

The Save Democracy Fund means what it is intended to mean to those who choose to understand what it means. It means that we are in sympathy with democratic India and in her efforts to defend her democracy but use it, as we suggested, to help the distressed people and the refugees.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh said: "Will we send our troops to fight for India?" It is not for me to say that now because there has been no declaration of war and then I can say that India has got more men and more troops at her disposal than all the population of Malaya put together. I am sure they do not need any men from us, and they will never ask us

to send troops to help them fight the Communists in India. What little help we can give in respect of the refugees and those who suffered as the result given is all that would be required of us. I would like to inform this House, and it is something which I have never mentioned before in public, and something which is only known to Members of the Cabinet, and that is at the most critical moment in Congo when the neutral Asian nations were pulling out their troops, leaving a handful of Malayan troops and a handful of other United Nations troops to face the overwhelming number of armed berserk Congolese, the mad Congolese soldiers, I appealed to the Government of India, through her Prime Minister Nehru, to send reinforcements to help the small force of United Nations troops who were faced with annihilation. Immediately on receipt of my appeal, Indian troops were despatched to the Congo and that number of troops though small had been able to reinforce and strengthen the morale of the United Nations troops and helped to contain the situation. I will never forget the spirit which prompted India to rally to our call. It is a spirit which helps to give meaning to Commonwealth comradeship and the democratic principles we uphold. (*Applause*). I have to divulge this because I think that this is the right time to mention it.

When I was in India, I gauged the situation and the danger which India faced and, naturally, my first reaction was to give India moral support; and when I found that my feeling was shared by my colleagues in the Cabinet, I responded to India's appeal by launching the Save Democracy Fund. It is a voluntary contribution by those who sympathise with India and know that her defeat would lead to disaster for democracy and for our country. If in this country the Indians support the Fund they may be prompted to do so through sentiments as people who originated from India—in fact, if this Fund had not been launched, the Indians would in any case give their support. If the Chinese support the Fund, they are prompted to do so because they know that communism is

not shared by all the Chinese and they respect democracy which we practise in Malaya. If the Malays support the Fund, they do so for the same reason. The Honourable Member has asked whether there has been any contribution from the Malays and from the Chinese. There has been some and there will be more later on. If he does not intend to contribute to it himself, it is because he does not share our views; nor has he any feeling or sentiment for India, or for what India stands for, and neither has he for Malaya. But for the Honourable Member to suggest that it was sheer hypocrisy to start a Fund like this, I say, "Shame on him." I wish I could use unparliamentary language but I do not wish to do so out of respect for this House.

I remember well the occasion when he offered to donate the increased allowance he received as a Member of Parliament to those Chinese schools which refused to accept the Government's education policy but preferred to remain Chinese in education and outlook. So, any statement which emanates from his mind does not take me by surprise.

There is also a suggestion from other Honourable Members of this House to the effect that if Malaya's concern is for the well-being of the refugees, then why do we not help the Hong Kong refugees? The situation does not bear any comparison. The refugees in Hong Kong are self-imposed—and so are those in Western Germany—because of the unhappiness and misery which they had suffered in their own country; they had to seek comfort in another land nearest to them which can give them comfort and life and which believes in freedom and democracy; in Hong Kong they are well looked after by the Hong Kong authorities; and we have not been approached for help by them. On the other hand, India's refugees have been driven out of their homes, not of their own choice or freewill but through a sudden assault made on their homeland by the enemy forces. We have given aid to refugees in Palestine, in Algeria, and we have not been slow to respond to any requests for help from friendly countries. I can mention

a few. Recently we gave some contributions to Pakistan because of flood, to Indonesia because of flood, to Iran because of earthquake, to Thailand because of flood, and to many other countries which I need not mention here.

There is also mention of what happened in China between Chiang Kai Shek and Mao Tse Tung being on the same basis as that between India and China. But I say, again, this bears no comparison—the difference in ideologies between these countries can be said to be glaring; both are warlords and both are not fighting for democracy but for their right to be the overlord of China.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, who wired to Chou En Lai, according to him, did so on his own initiative, and I have no share in it. He was pleased, of course, with a reply from his warlord—I hope he is satisfied with the reply.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it had been clarified in this House yesterday that two cables were sent—one to the Prime Minister of India and another to the Prime Minister of China. The fact that the Prime Minister of China happens to be Chou En Lai is an historical incident, and it is not due to my doing. I would like further to say that a similar telegram was also sent to the Afro-Asian Committee in Egypt from whom we have not received a reply.

The Prime Minister: His warlord sent him a reply and he should be satisfied with the reply. If Honourable Members of this House will study the views expressed by him in connection with the Peking propaganda, they will see a very close resemblance of the statement he made to this House and the communist document which we have tabled in this House complete with a map of China which includes Malaya, Burma, Siam, Vietnam, Cambodia but, I am happy to say, does not include North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei. Anyway, he was frank enough to say that he was not interested in democratic India but that

he was concerned with peace and more so in an exchange of statements with Chou En Lai.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat has suggested that we are trying to fan the flame of war; then I say that this Member of the Opposition is making charges which have no relevance at all, no foundation whatsoever, because the Federation of Malaya has always insisted on the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Since India is a victim, Malaya, of course, has insisted on peace with justice and honour to India, as otherwise such peace will not be a lasting one. The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat makes great play with the word "appease". He charges that Government does not believe in appeasement. My reply to that is that any appeasement of tyrants does not lead to genuine peace. Therefore, there is no question of appeasement because tyrants can never be appeased; it only whets their appetite the more, and tempts others to have design on smaller and weaker nations. The only motive of the communists today in offering terms to India is to confuse the people, and afford opportunity to their agents to whip up sympathy for their cause in Malaya.

The Honourable Member for Besut suggested that our stand should be neutral in international affairs and that our foreign policy should be independent, but I have always maintained in this House that Malaya's stand is on the side of democracy and it is sheer hypocrisy to suggest that when democracy is attacked we should remain silent and consider ourselves at peace with the aggressors. Small as we are, we are no cowards. We are no hypocrites. (*Applause*). In fact, today neutralism is no guarantee of one country's safety. India was neutral before she was attacked by Communist China and many other countries will soon find themselves in a similar situation and predicament. So with regard to his suggestion that we must give as much goodwill to Indonesia as we do to India, I fail to understand his point at this

particular juncture; on the other hand I can say that at no time have we considered ourselves unfriendly to Indonesia. If the Honourable Member will remember, or at least he will try to recollect, we had gone out of our way to mediate between the Dutch and Indonesia over the West Irian issue. If Indonesia did not appreciate the part we played, help given, it is not our fault, but I can tell the House here that we have done it at Indonesia's bidding and the term for a settlement was the term agreed to by Indonesia. We have also a treaty of friendship with Indonesia and it is not for us to make light of this treaty because we realise we have very close blood relation with Indonesia, and we have done nothing to provoke Indonesia at any time.

With regard to the question he raised about Kashmir, it is unrelated to the Sino-Indian border dispute. It is important to assess the different situation in accordance with varying attendant circumstances. There has never been an open quarrel between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue, and it is not for us to take sides in an issue which concerns our two friends unless our service is required by them to help settle the quarrel. On the other hand, I can assure the Honourable Member that I do not ignore the fact that there exists between the two countries bad blood over the Kashmir issue. I said, when I was in India, that Malaya was ready, when called upon, to work together with the other Commonwealth countries in order to bring about an honourable and equitable settlement of that issue particularly at this moment when both countries recognise the threat from Communist China. You will have seen a press statement issued by both Governments to the effect that renewed efforts should be made to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries on Kashmir and other related matters so as to enable the two countries to live side by side in peace and in friendship. We will offer our service if called upon to improve relationship between the two countries.

I hope and pray that the two countries in the sub-continent of Asia will be

friends again and when this happens, Malaya will be the first to welcome this friendship. Let me tell this House that it is the intention of Malaya to cultivate goodwill and friendship with all the nations of the world. Those who believe in democracy, in justice and human right. (*Applause*).

Wan Yahya bin Haji Wan Mohd. (Kemaman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan terima kasih di-atas peluang yang di-berikan kepada saya. Saya rasa ta' bagitu sedap kalau tidak mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan berhubung dengan peruntukan belanjawan pada tahun ini. Sa-lepas beberapa banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchapak dalam Majlis Yang Berhormat ini berhubung dengan soal² belanjawan terutama sekali dari pehak² pembangkang ada-lah menitek-beratkan ucapan mereka dengan menudoh yang Kerajaan ini menjalankan dasar pemerintahan negeri dengan chara yang merugikan.

Saya ingin menarek perhatian Dewan Yang Berhormat ini kepada satu chara yang telah di-jalankan oleh ahli² politik yang mengaku bahawa mereka ada-lah memperjuangkan nasib ra'ayat negeri ini kepada satu chara yang pernah kita dapati bahawa mereka ingin berkuasa di-negeri ini dengan chara memberi fahaman kepada ra'ayat menerusi pengertian di-sebalek apa yang telah di-jadikan tujuan yang sa-benar, sa-hingga ada di-antara parti² politik yang mengambil bahagian dalam mengembangkan pengaruh-nya di-kampong², mithal-nya mereka chuba memberi satu pengertian tentang harga petai dan jering ada-lah lebeh mahal harga-nya daripada jalan² raya dan lain² bahagian pula mereka chuba memberi pengertian kepada ra'ayat dengan mengatakan kalau ada-nya perhubungan jalan raya yang sihat, maka akan hilang-lah peluang untuk peraeh² atau buroh² yang mengambil upah di-merata² kampong dengan sebab ada-nya lori² taukeh atau lori² bangsa asing yang bermaharajalela mengambil peluang dalam mengambil upah di-kawasan² itu. Dengan chara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang kita tujukan dalam soal pembangunan negara ini

sudah menjadi satu pengertian yang baharu kepada ra'ayat bahawa sa-benarnya pembangunan ini tidak akan berguna kepada ra'ayat. Jadi erti-nya dalam titek pembangunan yang kita hadapi untuk ra'ayat sudah di-pusingkan pengertian-nya supaya jangan di-ertikan pembangunan itu sa-bagai sa-suatu yang baik bahkan sa-suatu yang tidak baik. Saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah theory ini terus di-amalkan dalam negeri ini, maka hilang-lah segala perkara yang baik, segala faedah yang kita chuba hendak berikan kepada ra'ayat.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama berhubung dengan satu dasar yang sudah lama, dan dahulu saya pernah berchakap dalam Dewan Yang Berhormat ini ia-itu supaya kita menggalakkan pesawah² untuk memelihara kerbau lembu dengan sa-penoh-nya. Dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyokong penoh, kerana dengan ini kita dapat membanyakkan lagi ternakan negeri kita ini. Sa-benarnya apa yang menjadi tujuan saya dalam perkara ini ia-lah kerbau lembu yang di-beri kepada pesawah² itu, belum-lah ada satu dasar, atau satu peratoran yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan, di-mana-kah ternakan itu akan di-letakkan, erti-nya padang² rumput kawasan pemeliharaan kerbau lembu itu tidak di-adakan sampai sekarang ini. Jadi binatang² ini sungguh pun di-beri kepada pesawah², dan sekarang orang² kampong maseh lagi memelihara kerbau lembu mereka dengan banyak-nya, terutama sa-kali di-pantai timur—Pahang, Kelantan dan Trengganu, tetapi binatang² ini berkeliaran dengan tidak dapat di-kawal yang sa-bahagian besar-nya pernah menjadi satu krisis bagi orang² kampong itu sendiri ia-itu terdiri dari petani² dan penternak² itu. Masing² mengatakan: penternak-lah yang patut mengasingkan dan mengasingkan kerbau lembu mereka tetapi penternak mengatakan petani-lah patut memagar tanaman mereka. Hal ini tidak kurang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kampong², terutama di-kawasan saya sendiri. Krisis ini berlanjutan sampai-lah sekarang ini

tidak dapat di-selesaikan, kerana tidak ada undang² yang tegas yang telah di-buat oleh Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama dalam menempatkan kerbau lembu ini. Saya sudah berchakap pada kali yang pertama tahun yang lepas berhubung dengan penempatan kerbau lembu, tetapi saya nampak sa-hingga hari ini belum-lah ada satu dasar yang tertentu yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan berhubung dengan perkara ini.

Sekarang saya ingin menarek perhatian berhubung dengan satu kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Buroh, kalau saya tidak salah, dalam merangka satu undang² kawalan pengemis² di-negeri ini. Saya pernah berchakap dalam perkara ini, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini belum ada apa yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Buroh dalam satu kenyataan—kalau saya silap tolong betulkan—undang² akan di-buat supaya pengemis² dalam negeri ini dapat di-kawal. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan pengemis² ini yang sa-benar-nya menyedehkan. Saya mengalu²kan kenyataan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda itu, sa-kira-nya kenyataan itu benar, dan saya ingin menarek perhatian beliau supaya undang² itu jangan-lah hendak-nya kita menyusahkan pengemis itu, tetapi sa-balek-nya kita mengawal mereka jangan ber-tempiaran di-merata kaki lima di-jalan raya sa-hingga menyusahkan orang ramai, menyusahkan pengemis itu sendiri dan memalukan negeri kita ini. Saya tidak nampak satu perbuatan dalam soal menjaga dan mengawal pengemis dengan lebeh selamat dan sempurna, kerana kita sanggup mengeluarkan wang di-bahagian lain dengan begitu banyak kalau di-bandingkan dengan apa yang menjadi tujuan saya ini sedangkan kita tidak memberi kawalan yang sempurna kepada pengemis² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa hari yang lepas kita telah meluluskan satu pindaan undang² berhubung dengan pencholekan. Sungguh pun saya patut berchakap waktu itu, tetapi apa yang sa-benar-nya bukan-lah mengenai pindaan yang telah di-luluskan itu. Saya

nampak sa-hingga hari ini walau pun undang² ini telah di-adakan, maka pencholek yang bertujuan meminta wang dengan paksa itu maseh lagi berlaku di-negeri ini. Jadi saya nampak kalau kita hendak jaga ketenteraman negara, maka mustahak-lah undang² yang sa-rupa itu di-perketatkan, dan mereka yang terbabit atau pun bersalah dalam perkara ini hendak-lah di-asingkan daripada orang salah yang lain, sebab kebanyakan mereka itu ada-lah terdiri daripada pemuda² yang rosak akhlak-nya. Jadi apa yang saya ingin menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya hukuman yang akan di-kenakan itu di-beratkan daripada hukuman yang telah ada.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya saya ingin hendak mengambil bahagian dalam perkara "Derma Menyelamatkan Demokrasi" dalam perbahathan ini, tetapi apabila Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sendiri telah menerangkan dengan panjang lebar, maka tidak-lah saya mengambil bahagian dalam bahathan ini. Untuk memberi peluang kepada sahabat² saya yang lain, sa-takat ini-lah sahaja ucapan saya.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-malam Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara waktu mengulas ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat berkenaan dengan "Derma Menyelamatkan Demokrasi" menghadapkan pertanyaan-nya kepada saya—Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak, kata-nya, bagaimana pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak—ada-kah menyokong pendapat Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat, bagaimana sikap Parti Ra'ayat dalam soal ini? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menerangkan bahawa kami 8 orang di-sini dudok sa-bagai anggota Dewan Ra'ayat dari Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya, tidak ada Parti Buroh, tidak ada Parti Ra'ayat. Jadi kalau Yang Berhormat itu hendak tanya bagaimana fikiran Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tentang "Save Democracy Fund" bukan-kah lebih baik sa-belum mengemukakan pertanyaan kepada saya dia sendiri bertanya kepada rakan²-nya macham mana sikap

MCA tentang "Save Democracy Fund" ini, dan sa-sudah dapat jawab-nya baharu-lah kemukakan pertanyaan itu kepada orang lain?

Yang Berhormat itu juga chuba memusingkan kawat yang di-bachakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat yang di-terima-nya dari Perdana Menteri Kominis China, Mr Chou En Lai. Beliau mengatakan terus² ia-itu kalau dahulu pehak Socialist Front ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Setapak bermati² mengatakan tidak ada perhubungan dengan kominis—sekarang ini sudah ada bukti-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kawat itu berpuncha dari kejadian di-sempadan India itu. Bila timbul pertemporan di-sana, kami dari Socialist Front memikirkan bahawa kalau pertemporan sempadan ini meningkat menjadi peperangan, ini adalah merupakan bukan sahaja bahaya kepada Asia tetapi bahaya kepada seluruh dunia. Socialist Front menganggap tidak ada jalan lain yang lebih baik daripada meminta supaya pehak yang terbabit dalam pertemporan sempadan ini menyelesaikan pertikaian mereka itu sa-chara damai. Dan dengan maksud itu maka Socialist Front telah menghantar kawat, bukan sahaja kepada Perdana Menteri Mr Chou En Lai, tetapi juga kepada Perdana Menteri India dan juga kepada Setia-Usaha Setia-Kawan Afro-Asia di-Mesir. Dan isi kawat itu tidak lain dan tidak bukan meminta supaya pehak yang bersangkutan menyelesaikan pertikaian sempadan itu dengan jalan damai, dan meminta supaya negara Afro-Asia menggunakan jasa baik-nya supaya kedua belah pehak ini menyelesaikan pertikaian sempadan mereka itu, bukan dengan senjata tetapi dengan perdamaian atau dengan perundingan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tanggal 10 haribulan ini mengikut berita dalam surat khabar enam kuasa Afro-Asia akan berunding di-Ceylon. Kami tidak dapat mengatakan dengan pasti, tetapi kami boleh berbangga bahawa Persidangan Afro-Asia di-Ceylon itu sedikit sa-banyak merupakan kesan dari kawat yang kami hantar itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Mr Chou En Lai menjawab kawat itu,

tetapi Perdana Menteri Nehru tidak menjawab atau Setia-Usaha Badan Setia-Kawan Afro-Asia tidak menjawab, jangan-lah pula ini di-ambil sa-bagai alasan mengatakan bahawa kami ini berhubung dengan kominis.

Kami katakan, kami telah menghantar surat kepada Nehru, dan kalau kami menghantar surat kepada Nehru kenapa tidak di-jawab kawat itu? Jangan tanya pada kami, tanya-lah pada Indian High Commissioner, kenapa tidak di-jawab kawat itu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu pandai² menudoh berhubung dengan kominis, tetapi dia lupa dengan tuduhan yang mengatakan kami berhubung dengan kominis itu dengan sendiri-nya dia menyatakan bahawa Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri-nya sendiri telah buta mata, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang yang berhubung dengan kominis selalu di-tangkap di-bawah arahan Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Kalau dari perbuatan Socialist Front menghantar kawat kepada Chou En Lai, Nehru, orang yang membuat hubungan itu ada bersama² kita di-sini, tidak di-tangkap di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan, tidak-kah itu merupakan, Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan bahawa Menteri Keselamatan itu tidak bertindak. Sa-benar-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu, saya tidak perchaya dia akan lebih pandai dari Menteri Keselamatan-nya sendiri. Menteri Keselamatan-nya sendiri, tahu apa yang di-maksudkan berhubung dengan kominis itu. Apa yang salah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan kominis, Conspire untuk menjatuhkan pemerentahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu juga menyatakan, bahawa derma yang di-anjarkan oleh Perdana Menteri itu ada-lah kerana hendak menyelamatkan democracy. Kemudian dari itu dia menyatakan pula derma itu akan di-gunakan untuk menolong orang² yang chedera, untuk menolong orang² India yang kehilangan rumah tangga, hasil dari pertemporan di-sempadan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah itu dengan sendiri-nya membuktikan nama derma itu berlawanan dengan tujuan-nya. Kalau hendak menyelamatkan orang² yang chedera, orang² yang kehilangan rumah tangga,

terus katakan derma untuk menolong orang² yang kehilangan rumah tangga, atas usaha² Welfare. Itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami tidak membantah. Kami katakan usahakan-lah, hantarkan-lah menerusi Palang Merah International. Tetapi kenapa di-namakan Save Democracy Fund, derma menyelamatkan democracy. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita mahu menyelamatkan democracy, kita tidak akan dapat menyelamatkan democracy itu dengan mengutip wang beribu² ringgit, kemudian menggunakan wang itu untuk membantu orang² luka, untuk membantu orang² yang kehilangan rumah tangga. Democracy itu hanya akan dapat di-selamatkan dengan satu jalan, dengan jalan bahawa mari kita tunjukkan kebaikan democracy itu, mari kita jadikan democracy itu satu barang yang indah mithal-nya sa-orang wanita yang jelita, kita tunjukkan democracy itu supaya orang lebih tertarik kepada democracy itu, dengan tidak payah di-selamatkan. Orang tidak mudah membuang begitu sahaja sa-orang wanita jelita, tetapi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana kita akan menyelamatkan democracy, tetapi tidak kita buktikan. Kalau democracy di-katakan pemerentahan yang disokong oleh ra'ayat dan bekerja demi kepentingan ra'ayat, tetapi soal-nya ada-kah itu sudah kita buktikan, ada-kah itu sudah kita laksanakan. Kalau kita memandang nampak bukti-nya, dan sa-kira-nya ra'ayat menyatakan kami memerlukan itu dan ini, kalau gulungan wanita di-tanah ayer kita, menuntut supaya di-beri mereka gaji yang sama dengan kaum lelaki atas kerja yang sama, pemerintah akan segera mengatakan, kita tidak ada wang, kita tidak ada peruntokan, tetapi kalau pemodal² dari luar negeri mengatakan hai Malaya, negeri-mu terancham oleh kominis, sebab itu beli-lah sa-banyak²nya peluru, senapang, kapal terbang dan lain² lagi, dengan tidak bertanya apa² lagi segera sahaja di-beli semuanya itu. Apa yang di-tuntut oleh ra'ayat, kata-nya tidak ada peruntokan. Tetapi kalau untuk membeli senjata, peluru, senapang, lekas² naik kapal terbang untuk membeli itu semua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, democracy juga menyatakan bahawa tiap² ra'ayat

harus mempunyai kebebasan, dan setiap ra'ayat itu belum di-anggap bersalah, melainkan sa-sudah mereka itu thabit kesalahan-nya. Tetapi tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² keselamatan dalam negeri membolehkan atas shak sa-mata² sa-saorang itu ditangkap, dan di-tuduh itu dan ini tidak di-bicharakan dalam Mahkamah yang terbuka. Tidak-kah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua di-samping kita hendak menyelamatkan democracy kita menodai democracy itu. Bagaimana kita akan menyelamatkan democracy, ribuan senjata, peluru, tidak akan dapat menyelamatkan democracy itu, kalau democracy itu kita nodai. Kalau tidak kita perekikkan, hanya menyuarakan sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara itu juga menyatakan bahawa sikap Kerajaan-nya di-dalam pertikaian sempadan di-India itu ia-lah kerana hendak mengelakkan pertelengkahan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan ini memang baik, memang pertelengkahan itu patut kita elakkan, tetapi bagaimana-kah pertelengkahan itu akan dapat kita elakkan kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak berusaha ka-arrah itu. Bagaimana-kah pertelengkahan itu kita dapat elakkan kalau kata² kita mendesak menyeru supaya kedua belah pihak itu berlaga. Bagaimana pertelengkahan itu akan dapat di-elakkan kalau Perdana Menteri kita dalam ucapan-nya mengatakan bodoh-lah India, kalau mahu menerima tawaran damai China itu. Bagaimana-kah kita dapat mengelakkan pertelengkahan kalau Perdana Menteri kita di-dalam ucapan-nya mengatakan:

"We in Malaya agree with communist China in this respect. We do not believe that communism and democracy can co-exist peacefully because it is contrary to the tenet of communism".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-kah pertelengkahan dapat kita elakkan kalau kita bukan berusaha untuk mengajak kedua belah pihak mencari jalan penyelesaian. Sa-balek-nya kita mengemukakan kata² yang boleh membangkitkan semangat kemarahan salah satu pihak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, co-exist atau hidup sa-chara damai itu, bukan sahaja di-terima oleh Negara² Afro-Asia, tetapi juga di-terima oleh

Amerika, England, yang menjadi guru kerajaan sekarang ini. Tidak ada satu negara dalam negeri ini yang tidak menerima co-exist. Dengan menerima co-exist ini-lah maka ada-nya Persharikatan Bangsa² Bersatu, sedang Perdana Menteri kita mengatakan tidak perchaya kepada co-exist itu. Kalau tidak perchaya hidup sa-chara damai ini, apa perlu-nya Malaya menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sa-bagaimana saya katakan kata² sahaja, tetapi tidak ada amalan, jika tidak ada amalan tidak ada-lah ma'ana-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertikaian sempadan di-antara India dengan China itu India sendiri mensifatkan belum merupakan peperangan, kalau pertikaian sempadan itu sudah menjadi peperangan, sudah tentu-lah hubungan diplomatik di-putuskan. Malah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya puji Nehru di-dalam terjadi-nya pertikaian sempadan itu, dan Persharikatan Bangsa² membawa usul meminta supaya Republic Ra'ayat China masuk ka-Anggotaan Bangsa² Bersatu, pertemporan sedang berjalan di-sempadan, bagaimana sikap India? India, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengundi menyokong supaya Republic Ra'ayat China di-masokkan ka-dalam Persharikatan Bangsa² Bersatu. Ini membuktikan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa pada India pertemporan di-sempadan itu belum merupakan peperangan jalan penyelesaian maseh ada. Kenapa kita Tuan Yang di-Pertua negara yang kecil ini, seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini sa-bagaimana kata Perdana Menteri tidak sa-banyak tentera di-India itu, bersorak² mengatakan Save Democracy. Kita tidak perchaya co-exist. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, India sa-bagaimana juga China ada-lah sa-buah negara yang besar. Saya tidak perchaya ada satu kuasa di-atas muka bumi ini yang akan dapat menjajah negeri yang sa-besar itu dengan ra'ayat yang sa-besar itu. Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk melagakan kedua² mereka itu daripada mendesak mereka itu menyelesaikan pertikaian sa-chara damai ada-lah satu langkah yang tidak bijak sa-kali. Sebab itu-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mula berlaku-nya pertemporan

itu sa-hingga sekarang ini kami dari pihak Socialist Front, tetap mendesak mengharapakan supaya kedua negara itu yang pernah terkenal sa-bagai bangsa yang menentang penjajahan berselesai. Hanya orang² yang ingin perang, War Monger, sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua ingin melihat supaya dua buah negara besar itu perang sama sendiri-nya, dan dalam peperangan itu mereka mencari kesempatan untuk menjual sa-banyak²-nya peluru, untuk menjual sa-banyak²-nya senapang supaya mereka itu lebih kaya hasil dari ra'ayat Asia berbunohan sama sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya berhubong dengan soal yang telah berlaku di-India itu mari-lah kita Kerajaan negeri ini sekarang menginsafi, penting-nya dan mustahak-nya supaya Republic Ra'ayat China itu di-terima menjadi Anggota Bangsa² Bersatu. Dengan menjadikan negeri itu Anggota Bangsa² Bersatu, dengan sendiri-nya negeri itu tundok di-bawah Undang² Bangsa² Bersatu ini. Manakala sudah menjadi ahli maka dapat-lah Bangsa² Bersatu menghantarkan kekuasaan-nya untuk menjaga supaya negeri itu dapat bertindak sasuai dengan kehendak Bangsa² Bersatu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya ta' silap, wakil kita dalam Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu pernah mengatakan bahawa dia bersetuju supaya Republic Ra'ayat Tiongkok di-terima menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu, dan amat dukachita sa-kali bila di-jalankan pengundian baharu² ini dalam Bangsa² Bersatu siapa yang menyokong supaya Republic Ra'ayat Tiongkok di-benarkan menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu. India yang pada waktu itu bertempor kerana soal sempadan dengan China mengundi menyokong kemasokan-nya. Malaya yang bersorak dalam Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu itu hanya berkechauli. Kenapa berkechauli? Kita sudah mengatakan bagus dia di-terima menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu supaya dia tidak bertindak dengan sewenang²-nya, tetapi mengapa bila mengundi kita berkechauli? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sa-kali lagi saya tegaskan bahawa ta' ada jalan yang lebih selamat, kalau kita perchaya kepada co-existence daripada menerima

negara² yang di-akuⁱ *de facto* dan *de jure*-nya menjadi anggota Bangsa² Bersatu, dan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu harus-lah menyokong sa-tiap usaha yang di-tujukan ka-arrah ini.

Sa-sudah menjawab tudohan² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka baik-lah sekarang saya masok kapada perkara yang sa-benar-nya yang hendak kita perdebatkan ia-itu ucapan atas Anggaran Belanjawan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1963. Dalam mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita telah mengambil masa hampir² dua jam. Saya mendengar ada juga tepok² menyambut ucapan itu dan banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap memuji² Menteri Kewangan kerana Anggaran Belanjawan-nya itu. Tetapi saya ingin bertanya, tepok² dan puji² ini kerana apa? Ada-kah kerana ayat akhir di-muka 5 dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan itu yang berbunyi:

"This may present something of a problem, however, for as Hon'ble Members will learn later, we are starting to run down our external reserves more rapidly than was originally anticipated."

Ada-kah tepok kerana ayat akhir ucapan Menteri Kewangan itu? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut tinjauan saya dan menurut penelitian saya dalam ucapan ini, kesimpulan-nya bagini: Dasar ekonomi negara kita ini ada-lah dasar ekonomi yang bergantung bulat² kapada kuasa² barat. Ini sa buktikan dalam cheraian dua ucapan Menteri Kewangan itu yang berbunyi:

"In accordance with my usual practice, I intend to begin this address by presenting a brief survey of economic conditions in the major industrial countries since conditions in these countries have a significant bearing on the *quantum* of our export earnings."

Ini terang dan nyata yang Menteri Kewangan kita menunjokkan yang kita ini bergantung kapada kemajuan ekonomi negara² barat. Negara² barat yang menjalankan dasar ekonomi-nya sa-chara *laissez faire* atau *liberalism*, bagaimana-kah gambaran kedudukan ekonomi barat itu? Kita lihat pada cheraian 10 Menteri Kewangan kita berkata:

"Summing up, it looks as if in almost all the industrialised countries of the free world business activity appears to have levelled off though on a fairly high plateau. This

levelling off does not necessarily mean the beginning of a recession but rather that economic growth is falling well below the rate which might have been achieved if the economic potential of the countries concerned had been fully utilised."

Dengan lain perkataan Menteri Kewangan kita mengatakan bahawa this levelling off, bukan-lah permulaan kemerusutan ekonomi kuasa barat, tetapi sa-kadarkan kejatohan kemajuan ekonomi yang mungkin dapat di-chapai sa-kira-nya unsur bahan ekonomi itu di-gunakan sa-penoh-nya. Bukan kemerusutan? Biar ta' usah saya menjawab-nya. Menteri Kewangan sendiri menjawab dalam ucapan-nya di-muka 5:

"It may well be that the plateau which has now been reached by the industrialised countries will, sooner or later, prove to be the starting point for a new upward curve"

Ini gambaran yang indah:

At the moment, no signs of such a trend are apparent. Ta' ada tanda-nya sekarang, mungkin ta' ada tanda besok, mungkin ta' ada tanda sampai hari kiamat, dan kita menggantungkan seluroh kehidupan ekonomi kita kepada maju mundur-nya ekonomi barat itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, cheraian 12 dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan ini berkata:

"In case the United Kingdom joins the European Common Market, it is clear that we should try to secure the best terms we can for those of our products which are likely to be affected. We have succeeded in securing duty-free entry for tea and it appears that tropical hard woods will also enter free. In regard to our remaining products which are affected, our best plan would probably be to negotiate a trade treaty direct with the Six, and we requested the British Government, in the course of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London to urge this course upon them."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu United Kingdom akan masok ka-dalam European Common Market demi kepentingan ekonomi-nya. Kita dudok dalam Commonwealth, kalau kepentingan Commonwealth bertentangan dengan kepentingan Pasaran Bersama Eropah ini, dan ini mungkin jadi, sebab yang menganggotai Pasaran Bersama Eropah itu bukan-lah anggota Commonwealth. Bagaimana sikap British kalau timbul pertentangan yang demikian itu?

Ada-kah dia akan berpehak kepada Commonwealth, atau kepada Pasaran Bersama Eropah?

Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, British tentu-lah mengutamakan Pasaran Bersama Eropah ini. Kalau Pasaran Bersama Eropah lebeh penting daripada Commonwealth, di-mana-kah jaminan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kedudukan kita sa-bagai anggota Commonwealth itu akan terpelihara baik? Apa kata kalau segala jaminan² yang kita tuntutan ini tidak dapat di-beri dan tidak dapat di-sempurnakan, bagaimana sikap kita? Kita meminta duty ini dan itu free. Ini bertentangan dengan kepentingan Pasaran Bersama Eropah—tidak di-benarkan. Bukan-kah ini membahayakan ekonomi kita? Bagaimana sikap kita?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa sudah-lah sampai masa-nya supaya kita meninjau keanggotaan kita dalam Commonwealth kerana lahir-nya Pasaran Bersama Eropah ini. Kalau Pasaran Bersama Eropah itu lebeh besar erti-nya dan lebeh penting kepada Inggeris, maka tidak ada faedah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita terus dudok dalam Commonwealth. Kita harus memikirkan soal keluar daripada Commonwealth kalau Pasaran Bersama Eropah lebeh penting kepada Inggeris daripada Commonwealth sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita lihat Burma. Burma tidak jadi anggota Commonwealth, tetapi Burma tidak susah, Burma hidup bahagia. Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berdasarkan dengan ada-nya Pasaran Bersama Eropah ini, keanggotaan kita dalam Commonwealth baik-lah kita tinjau sa-mula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan pada muka 31 Cheraian 62 membayangkan bertambah-nya Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pertahanan kita kerana ada-nya Malaysia. Cheraian 62 mengatakan:

"Apart from economic development, Malaysia will also entail additional defence commitments. Malaya itself has a coast line of about 1,200 miles and we are separated from the Borneo territories by something like 1,000 miles of water."

Erti-nya dari sini ka-Borneo itu kira² ada 1,000 batu jauh-nya. Di-dalam

uchapan Anggaran Belanjawan ini Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu berkata :

"Hitherto, defence expenditure has not exceeded 10 per cent of our ordinary budget and we should strive, for the reason I have given above, to keep such expenditure to this level."

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melihat akan lahir-nya Malaysia, dan melihat bagaimana jauh-nya di-antara Malaya dengan negara² di-Borneo itu dan melihat untuk menjaga dan mempertahankan daerah Malaysia itu nanti yang akan memerlukan, bukan sahaja angkatan bersenjata, angkatan darat yang kuat, tetapi lebih daripada itu; kita memerlukan angkatan² laut dan udara yang kuat. Saya rasa tidak mungkin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau benar² kita akan mempertahankan Malaysia perbelanjaan pertahanan kita akan cukup 10 per sen juga. Tentu akan bertambah.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tidak perlu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap tentang Malaysia ini, baharu² ini ada yang mengatakan bangkangan (opposition) terhadap Malaysia sekarang ini sudah habis semua sa-kali, baik di-Sarawak, baik di-Sabah, tetapi tidak di-sebut di-Brunei. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam surat khabar hari ini, saya membaca satu berita berkenaan dengan penangkapan anggota Tentera Nasional Kalimantan Utara. Anggota yang di-tangkap itu sa-ramai 10 orang.

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Malacca Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order 35 (1) mengatakan :

"Sa-saorang ahli yang hendak berchakap hendak-lah bangun di-tempat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pengerusi maka hendaklah berdiri mengarahkan ucapan-nya kepada Pengerusi. Sa-saorang ahli tidak boleh berchakap melainkan sa-telah di-panggil oleh Pengerusi."

Yang Berhormat itu mengarahkan ucapan-nya di-sabelah sini sa-olah² ada dua Tuan Pengerusi (*Ketawa*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Yang Berhormat itu memandang kapada saya. Kadang² dia memandang Yang Berhormat dari Johor Tenggara itu riuh masa dia berchakap (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi ahli Tentera Nasional Kalimantan Utara yang di-tangkap itu sepuluh orang; sembilan orang Melayu dan satu orang China. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu bukti bahawa bangkangan terhadap Malaysia itu maseh ada—jangan kata tidak ada. Tentera Nasional Kalimantan Utara itu tentu bukan sepuluh orang, mereka tentu banyak, dan kalau yang di-tangkap itu sembilan orang China dan satu orang Melayu Perikatan tentu akan mengatakan ini pengaruh komunis, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berita hari ini mengatakan sembilan orang Melayu dan satu orang Tionghua. Ini membuktikan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa gerakan ini tidak ada pengaruh komunis, tetapi mereka menentang Malaysia itu. Menentang Malaysia itu pada chara melaksanakan-nya, yang tidak memberi hak kapada ra'ayat negeri itu menentukan nasib-nya sendiri.

Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini membawa kita kapada soal bagaimana kalau bagini-lah keadaan-nya—jangan kata opposition terhadap Malaysia ini tidak ada—bagaimana chara Malaysia itu kita akan pertahankan dan akan di-pertahankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini? Pertama-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita memerlukan angkatan udara dan angkatan laut yang kuat. Ini memerlukan wang. Dan tentu tidak cukup dengan 10 peratus hasil dari negara kita ini. Kedua, kita harus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meletakkan angkatan bersenjata kita di-negeri² di-sabelah Borneo itu—menghantar pasokan tentera dari sini ka-sana. Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini timbul satu soal kalau kita menghantar tentera kita ka-negeri itu. Soal yang paling penting sa-kali ia-lah penerimaan keseluruhan ra'ayat negeri itu kapada askar kita yang di-hantar ka-sana. Kalau tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, timbul-lah tuduhan bahawa kita menghantar tentera kita menduduki negeri mereka. Dan penerimaan penuh dari ra'ayat itu hanya akan dapat bila seluruh ra'ayat negeri itu menerima Malaysia ini dengan bulat. Kita jangan kata opposition tidak ada. Besok, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam

kita mempertahankan negara Malaysia itu baharu timbul perkara yang kita *kata tidak ada opposition itu*. Atau kalau kita tidak lakukan demikian itu, kita terpaksa mengadakan angkatan bersenjata dari ra'ayat negeri itu sendiri. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mengadakan angkatan bersenjata dari ra'ayat negeri itu sendiri memerlukan masa dan kerjasama dari ra'ayat itu sendiri. Kalau ra'ayat negeri itu tidak dapat menerima Malaysia bagaimana mereka itu akan masuk dalam tentera yang kita akan tubuhkan disana. Ini perlu lagi kepada kerjasama dan sokongan penoh dari ra'ayat negeri itu terhadap Malaysia itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-itu jauh-nya negeri² itu dari negeri ini 1,000 batu. Dari sini kalau kita hendak pergi ka-Brunei menaiki kapal terbang kita memerlukan masa empat jam. Dalam tempoh empat jam itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, macham² boleh jadi, sedang negeri² itu bersempadan dengan Indonesia, bukan di-sempadankan oleh lautan tetapi di-sempadankan oleh hutan yang tidak ada garisan sempadan-nya. Kalau kita dari sini hendak ka-Brunei menaiki kapal terbang makan masa empat jam, tetapi dari bahagian Kalimantan Selatan Indonesia untuk masuk ka-bahagian utara itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak perlu makan masa empat jam, tetapi mungkin empat minit.

Saya mengatakan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan mengatakan bahawa kemungkinan Indonesia akan menyerang negeri ini—bukan itu maksud saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tetapi soal-nya sudah sampai masa-nya kalau kita benar² hendak melihat lahir-nya Malaysia, lahir-nya dengan chara yang dapat di-terima bukan sahaja oleh ra'ayat seluroh negeri ini, tetapi tidak menakutkan dan di-terima juga oleh jiran tetangga kita sekalian-nya. Maka sudah sampai masa-nya supaya dasar luar negeri kita terhadap jiran tetangga kita itu mendapat perubahan daripada yang sudah². Yang sudah², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila tersebut soal Indonesia, maka keluar-lah jawapan kita. Saya ta' perchaya orang² itu akan suka. Saya ta' perchaya Indonesia akan teri-

ma ini semua-nya, manakala kita boleh mengatakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini boleh kita fikirkan. Perkara ini boleh kita rundingkan.

Akhir-nya saya ingin menyebutkan berkenaan dengan satu hal yang membabit Kementerian Pos dan Talikom. Kalau saya tidak silap mula² dari awal bulan November, belanja menghantar surat register sudah di-naikkan daripada 30 sen menjadi 50 sen. Saya ta' tahu bagaimana chara-nya kenaikan itu di-jalankan, tetapi yang saya tahu Parlimen ini belum pernah membincangkan tentang hal ini, walau bagaimana pun saya kemukakan soal ini supaya di-pertimbangkan baik² oleh Kementerian Pos dan Talikom, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menggunakan register itu kebanyakan-nya ra'ayat² yang miskin yang mahu menghantar wang \$10-\$15. Undang² itu tidak membabitkan orang yang kaya² kerana orang yang kaya tidak menggunakan register untuk menghantar wang. Mereka ada bank draft dan entah apa lagi nama-nya, tetapi yang menggunakan register itu ia-lah ra'ayat. Kalau 30 sen bagi mereka itu susah untuk menghantar register, tetapi sekarang naik pula 50 sen, barangkali besok naik lagi, boleh jadi menghantar surat biasa naik 30 sen. Soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta supaya ditimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pos dan Talikom, kalau boleh, supaya belanja bagi menghantar register itu di-kembalikan kepada harga yang asal.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak akan mengambil masa yang panjang untuk mengalu²kan ucapan Anggaran Belanjawan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kerana perkara ini telah pun di-buat oleh rakan² dan teman² saya yang berchakap sa-belum daripada saya pada hari ini dan pada hari sa-malam. Dan juga pujian² yang telah di-beri kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan atas ucapan-nya itu dan belanjawan yang di-kemukakan-nya kepada Dewan ini, saya nampak bukan sahaja datang daripada kawan² saya, tetapi daripada lawan² juga. Saya anggap bahawa sa-makin kuat, sa-makin lantang suara

pembangkang yang mengkeritik ucapan dan belanjawan yang di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini, maka sa-makin kuat pula keyakinan dan keperchayaan saya bahawa apa yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu saya perchaya telah meliputi semua lapangan sa-hingga pehak pembangkang dalam Dewan ini memandang diri-nya dalam keadaan terjerat, kerana Menteri Kewangan telah mengadakan satu Rang Undang² Belanjawan yang chukup lengkap yang boleh memberi keuntungan dan faedah kepada semua penduduk dalam negeri ini.

Di-sini saya akan terangkan beberapa tegoran yang telah di-datangkan oleh pehak pembangkang ka-atas ucapan yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini. Saya ingin memuji kepitahan, kefasehan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh apakala beliau berchakap pada hari kelmarin, dan fikiran-nya yang di-kemukakan-nya itu, nampak-nya bukan main lagi bernas, molek, tetapi saya ingin menasihatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu, supaya bawa balek sahaja apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Pasir Puteh untuk memperbaiki pentadbiran Kerajaan-nya yang ada sekarang ini. Saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kalau menggunakan fikiran dan pandangan-nya yang luas untuk memperbaiki hal keadaan negeri Kelantan, dia akan membuat satu pahala yang besar sakurang²-nya bagi diri-nya sendiri. Saya tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, kalau ta' salah ingatan saya, ada-lah pada mula-nya menjadi Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Kelantan. Dia berasa ta' puas dudok di-situ kerana hendak memberi khidmat yang lebeh kepada Kerajaan Negeri, maka berhenti-lah dia masuk menjadi ahli Exco

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Standing Order 36 (1). Wakil dari Johor Tenggara itu berchakap dengan perkara yang ta' bersangkutan-paut dengan perbahathan ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Saya fikir perkara itu ta' bersangkutan-paut dengan perbahathan kita ini. Masa kita terlampau sedikit, teruskan-lah kepada masaalah lain.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya terpaksa membawa perkara ini terlebih jauh, kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu telah membangkitkan soal pemuda desa yang ta' ada kena-mengena dengan perbahathan Dewan ini. Pemuda desa ada-lah satu pertubohan yang tidak kena-mengena dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Waktu beliau berchakap, saya tidak menegor, kerana hendak memberi-nya chukup tali bagi mencherut leher-nya. Sekarang saya akan mencherut tali itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah berpindah dari jawatan Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Kelantan, maka dia melompat kepada Exco. Nampak-nya fikiran yang paling bijak telah membawa ilham dan dengan usaha serta kecherdasan otak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu-lah maka munchol Ranchangan Jambatan Politik Kota Bharu.

Dengan ada-nya satu jambatan ini yang telah di-buat dengan chara contract luar dan tidak melalui saluran Kerajaan yang tertentu, baharu satu jambatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia chuba hendak buat di-Kelantan yang di-pimpin oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, baharu satu jambatan hendak di-buat dengan sa-orang contract China maka nampak-nya pintu PAS sudah hendak di-buka. Itu baharu satu jambatan hendak di-buat-nya

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu tidak ada bersangkutan-paut dengan soal ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan perkara itu tidak ada bersangkutan dengan ini. Proceed!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubong dengan soal ini kena-lah saya bangkitkan perkara² sa-umpama itu kerana ada kena mengena dengan soal tudohan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam ucapan-nya kelmarin mengatakan kita membuat Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah tergopoh gapah. Di-sini kita dapat membandingkan bagaimana gopoh gapah yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, yang tidak berapa lama duduk dalam Exco jambatan politik

pun jadi, dan pintu PAS pun hendak di-buka.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun sekali lagi mengingatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu Standing Order 36 (1). Bahawa dia telah berkali² melanggar ruling daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia mengatakan bahawa contract itu di-berikan kepada sa-orang taukeh itu, amat-lah salah kerana sudah di-siarkan dalam surat khabar sa-bagai satu advertisement, sa-sudah itu 13 orang sudah masuk dalam tender itu.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Dia boleh berchakap, sebab ada bersangkut-paut.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berchadang hendak melanggar perintah daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi, berhubung dengan soal Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dia menuduh kita menjalankan dengan terburu², maka ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya mendatangkan perbandingan dengan apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan yang di-ketuai oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Tetapi sa-panjang yang kami ketahui bahawa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang Kerajaan Persekutuan jalankan pada hari ini, boleh di-katakan mendapat sambutan yang baik. Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh kelmarin, telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan soal Kelas Dewasa, lagi² diulang² dalam Dewan ini soal Kelas Dewasa. Dia mengatakan Kelas Dewasa itu di-buka untuk kepentingan politik, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali Yang Berhormat itu lupa bahawa dia sendiri dalam Negeri Kelantan telah mengadakan Muballigh dengan gaji \$15 menggunakan tok² guru entah dengan tujuan apa yang di-maksudkan ranchangan yang sa-umpama itu. Sa-panjang ranchangan Kelas Dewasa yang di-anjurkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan kita hanya bertujuan hendak membuka mata orang² yang tidak dapat peluang pada masa muda-nya, dan pada masa kechil-nya untuk mendapat latehan dan pelajaran, maka di-berikan peluang supaya dapat menengok dunia lebeh jelas, dan tidak dapat di-perdayakan oleh pemimpin² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab dengan

ayat² Quran dan hadith² nabi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir soal Kelas Dewasa itu ada-lah mendatangkan satu kebajikan yang besar pada ra'ayat negeri ini. Kerana beberapa banyak yang dahulu-nya tidak mengenal huruf, tidak dapat membacha pada hari ini dapat membuka mata-nya. Kita tidak mahu hendak membiarkan ra'ayat negeri ini di-abui mata-nya bagaimana yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan yang dikuasai oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh itu. Dalam kempen Pilehan Raya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia berkata hendak menegakkan negara Islam, hendak meninggikan U gama Islam, tetapi bila dia pegang kuasa dalam negeri Kelantan itu, pada hari ini hanya sa-banyak \$15 atau \$20 di-beri kepada guru² dan lebai² untuk menjadi muballigh. Pada hal dia sanggup membelanjakan tiga juta sa-tengah untuk membuat jambatan. Jadi, harga jambatan itu lebeh daripada harga tok guru yang hendak menyebarkan ugama Islam di-Kelantan itu. Ada satu chara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh berkenaan undang² Islam untuk menghukum orang² yang bukan Islam. Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Yang Berhormat itu sanggup hendak dudok dalam sekolah lagi untuk mengaji lebeh banyak dan mendalam dalam U gama Islam, barangkali baharu-lah dia tahu.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maksud undang² yang sama bukan-lah undang² Islam. Tetapi undang² negara yang meliputi segala²-nya undang² menchegeh ma'siat. Jadi berugama Islam atau tidak berugama Islam manakala sudah menjadi undang² di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan pusat. Lebeh tegas lagi undang² negara bagi menchegeh segala kejadian ma'siat daripada orang² Islam dan orang² yang bukan Islam.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan soal ma'siat ini-lah yang saya katakan tadi, bahawa Yang Berhormat itu maseh perlu masok sekolah belajar baik², kalau dia malu hendak berguru-kan orang Perikatan, saya shorkan dan

nasehatkan ada orang di-dalam PAS yang kelulusan daripada Masir boleh tunjok ajar kepada-nya. Ini problem undang² ma'siat itu memang satu problem yang susah, barangkali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri tahu bahawa dalam negeri Islam seperti Masir dahulu, ada satu perkara yang di-namakan undang² bagi orang² asing ia-itu orang² asing yang dudok dalam negeri Masir itu tidak dapat di-hukum dengan Undang² Masir itu ia-itu Undang² Amtiyazat atau undang² bagi orang² yang bukan Islam. Jadi ini satu penyakit yang memang besar dan kalau kita kajikan Ugama Islam kita akan dapati bahawa memang daripada keseluruhan hukum Islam ada-lah lebih mengutamakan pendidekan jiwa daripada membuat undang² ukubat, undang² membalas kepada orang yang melakukan satu² kesalahan kerana dalam pandangan Islam tidak guna di-adakan satu hukuman membalas atas satu² kesalahan itu, jika jiwa orang itu kotor, jadi sa-belum Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh meminta kita membuat satu undang² menchebag ma'siat atau menghukum perbuatan ma'siat, saya suka-lah kalau boleh sa-kurang²-nya di-kalangan pemimpin² PAS yang dudok di-dalam Dewan ini supaya membersekan diri daripada segala jenis ma'siat sa-belum undang² itu di-jalankan, ma'siat dalam Islam bukan-lah ma'siat khalwat sahaja, chakap bohong sa-besar² ma'siat, menjual ayat² Quran sa-besar² ma'siat, apa undang² hendak di-buat. Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap dalam soal ini saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat itu lain kali jangan bangkitkan soal ini dalam Dewan ini, kerana barangkali dia susah hendak memahamkan Ugama Islam itu sendiri. Walau pun dia hendak membela, hendak mempertahankan, ada lain² point lagi yang boleh di-buat, dan ada lagi banyak ucapan Yang Berhormat itu yang hendak saya jawab, tapi saya tinggalkan kepada lain² kawan saya yang barangkali hendak menjawab-nya.

Di-sini berpaling pula kepada ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Selatan ada satu perkara yang di-sebutkan-nya dalam ucapan-nya kelmarin ia-itu menyebutkan pembahagian tanah

di-negeri Masir. Kata-nya negeri Masir sekarang orang² tidak dapat itu dan ini, dan tidak di-benarkan memiliki lebih daripada 200 ekar tanah, dan policy ini mengikut kata-nya patut-lah di-ikut oleh Kerajaan negeri ini dengan di-rampas semua Estate² dan tidak di-benarkan sa-saorang mempunyai lebih daripada 200 ekar tanah. Ini satu lagi kita dengar chadang merampas dan di-bagi²kan kepada orang² miskin, dan sa-saorang itu jangan di-benarkan memilik lebih daripada 200 ekar. Tetapi satu perkara yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak mahu cheritakan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu berapa hasil tanah dalam negeri Masir hari ini, berapa hasil yang di-keluarkan oleh tanah² dalam negeri Masir hari ini sa-telah ranchangan itu di-jalankan. Hasil pertanian dalam negeri Masir sa-telah berjalan pengambil dan perampasan tanah² dalam negeri itu, kalau dapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberi tahu Dewan ini berapa kesan yang telah berlaku dalam pengeluaran tanah di-Masir pada hari ini sa-telah di-jalankan ranchangan pembahagian, tanah² itu barangkali Dewan ini suka hendak mengetahui daripada beliau. Tetapi apa yang kita tahu bahawa hasil-nya telah merusut sa-telah ranchangan membahagi²kan tanah itu di-jalankan.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya ingin hendak menyebutkan ia-lah tentang ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat. Ucapan-nya yang sa-benar telah di-jawab dengan panjang lebar oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri tadi, barangkali tidak perlu hendak di-tambah bagi orang yang mengerti, bagi orang yang mahu mengambil fahaman, tidak payah-lah saya panjangkan ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Tetapi ada satu perkara yang saya suka hendak sebutkan berkenaan dengan ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu khas-nya berkenaan dengan taligram yang di-terima dari Chou En Lai yang dia nampak-nya membawa ka-dalam Dewan ini dengan membaca dengan muka yang merah, dengan sombong, dengan chukop bersemangat sa-olah² dada-nya dibakar oleh Chou En Lai. Di-sini saya sudah banyak kali mengatakan yang Socialist Front ini ada berbau Komunis, wal hal Ahli Yang Berhormat dari

Setapak bertanya, bau itu bau apa? Bau minyak atar-kah, bau minyak sapi-kah atau bau minyak wangi? Jadi soal bau ini tidak-lah menjadi soal lagi, bahkan sudah di-terangkan bukan sahaja bau tetapi juga warna-nya. Di-sini saya berasa hairan dan saya mendesak Kerajaan supaya sentiasa mengawasi anasir² subversive yang ada dalam negeri ini, kerana berhubung dengan Komunis. Maka ini menjadi satu tanda yang besar bagaimana Socialist Front menghubungkan diri-nya dengan Komunis China, dan saya pun ingin hendak mendengar dari Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat, bagaimana dia berhubung dengan Chou En Lai, ada-kah dia berhubung dengan jalan biasa atau dengan melalui Chin Peng dengan kawan² di-sempadan Siam.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I think the Honourable Member should ask the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications how the telegram was sent, not our Party (*Laughter*).

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Your party is responsible. Saya mengambil penjelasan dan penerangan yang perkara ini berjalan biasa—shukur alham dulillah, kalau berjalan dengan Chin Peng dalam hutan itu, saya fikir Kerajaan wajib mengambil perhatian.

Saya suka hendak mengambil perhatian yang ringkas ia-itu berkenaan remark atau pun ucapan dari Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Telok Anson. Beliau telah menyentuh lagi tentang soal pelajaran dan layanan yang di-beri kepada pelajaran China. Di-sini saya ta' mahu bertegang urat dengan manusia sa-macam ini, sebab ta' ada guna. Dia ta' ada modal lain—ini-lah modal-nya. Dia datang ka-Dewan ini dengan modal ini juga, saya yakin dan percha-ya bahawa modal ini yang mereka gunakan hari² akhir-nya akan habis, dan sudah pun hendak habis. Satu sahaja yang saya hendak ingatkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ini, saya hendak memberi ingatan dan amaran ia-itu kalau hendak menyebutkan tentang dasar pelajaran dalam negeri ini, chuba pergi berpusing keliling ka-negeri² jiran, tengok dan pandang layanan yang di-beri kepada pelajaran

China. Kalau ta' chukop ongkos, saya akan pakat dengan kawan² saya di-sini supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu melawat negeri jiran kita supaya dia tengok dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri, dengar dengan telinga-nya dan fikir dengan otak-nya yang ada di-dalam kepala-nya ia-itu apa keadaan pelajaran China dan layanan terhadap orang² China, di-negeri² itu. Sa-telah melihat itu semua-nya dan dia ta' insaf juga, maka Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang-lah bukan menchari kebenaran dan bukan menchari ketenteraman dalam negeri ini, tetapi dia ada mempunyai tujuan yang jahat ia-itu hendak menchinakan negeri ini. Kita bukan anti-China, atau anti-kechinaan, atau anti-India dan ka-Indianan, atau anti-Inggeris, tetapi kita pantang menengok di-dalam dan di-luar Dewan ini, sa-barang chubaan hendak memalingkan negeri ini berchorak luar. Kita tidak redza segala apa yang ada pada kita, chita² dan hasrat kita di-permain²kan. Dari itu saya ingin memberi amaran kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Telok Anson dan juga kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (10)—it shall be out of order to use treasonable words, seditious words and words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation. Mr Speaker, Sir, under this Standing Order, I say it will cause a racial conflict if the Honourable Member, who obviously has not much inside, is allowed to go on saying that Chinese are trying to “Chinanise” Malaya. I would ask you, Mr Speaker, Sir, to rule him out as such a statement would create a conflict between different races.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Saya suka hendak mengingatkan tuan pada Per-atoran Meshuarat 36 (10) (c) yang mengatakan: “perkataan² yang harus menaikkan perasaan bersakit² hati atau bermusoh²an di-antara satu kaum dengan satu kaum dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.” Saya harap jangan berchakap perkataan² yang saperti itu. Please proceed.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak

menudoh orang China dalam negeri ini hendak menchinakan negeri ini, tetapi apa yang saya nyatakan ia-itu bayangan daripada sa-tengah orang yang tidak jujur kepada negeri ini, dan bukan sahaja kepada orang yang hendak menchinakan bahkan kepada orang yang hendak menginggeriskan negeri ini, kerana negeri ini bukan negeri Inggeris. Itu yang saya chakapkan dan saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu belajar Bahasa Melayu sadikit. Jadi, di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, on a point of clarification, I do not intend to learn Malay!

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Bahasa Melayu tidak rugi hilang manusia macham ini (*Tepok*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubong dengan soal Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, dia telah menyatakan pendirian-nya ia-itu dia tidak berniat dan berazam hendak mempelajari Bahasa Melayu. Jadi, di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan sampai-lah masanya—akan sampai-lah masanya bahawa Yang Berhormat itu “no place in this country—tidak ada tempat untuk-nya dalam negeri ini”. Ini amaran saya kepada dia (*Ketawa*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (4)—

“It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the House.”

My complaint, Sir, is that if one Honourable Member of the House is permitted to warn another member, then it would amount to insulting language. Many have tried to warn me to leave this country, including the Prime Minister. I am still here and I am still waiting for them to push me out of this country.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: I think it is quite in order.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu bila dia berchakap, kita diam, dan bila kita menjawab menerangkan kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya, dia marah, di-charilah Standing Order dan menggunakan kebijaksanaan undang²-nya untuk hen-

dak menahan orang lain menjelaskan kebenaran. Jadi, di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar-lah saya tinggalkan dia.

Sekarang saya berbalek kepada ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Setapak. Di-dalam ucapan-nya tadi dia beria² benar menudoh Kerajaan Persekutuan, konon-nya, tidak perchaya dasar co-existence sebab Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri menchadangkan “Save Democracy Fund”. Berulang² (repeat) dari satu masa ka-satu masa co-existence—co-existence—co-existence. Berulang² menudoh kita tidak mahu co-existence. Ta' apa-lah, saya fikir benar²-lah Yang Berhormat dari Setapak itu betul² sa-orang penganut dasar dan fahaman co-existence. Tiba² dalam nafas itu juga dia berchakap berkenaan dengan peruntukan Kementerian Pertahanan, dia minta supaya peruntukan pertahanan itu dilipatgandakan, di-besar dan di-banyakkan lagi. Jadi, kalau sudah perchaya kepada co-existence ta' payah-lah kita membesarkan tentera, membanyakkan senjata dan menguatkan pertahanan kita. Kalau berperang dan duduk dibawah pokok co-existence itu sembah-lah pokok co-existence itu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ia-itu chadangan-nya mengadakan “Save Democracy Fund” itu tidak berlawanan dengan dasar co-existence itu. Dan kita sa-bagaimana yang di-jelaskan dengan terang tadi ia-itu kita memang suka melihat dunia ini aman dan damai, dan bukan sahaja kita suka melihat dunia ini aman, damai dan tenteram, tetapi dalam polisi Kerajaan Perikatan dalam negeri ini yang mengandongi berbagai bangsa, keturunan dan ugama, kita telah mengamalkan satu dasar yang boleh membawa semua kaum ini dudok dalam aman, damai dan tenteram, ia-itu satu keadaan yang tidak boleh ada dalam satu negeri, yang orang-nya daripada satu keturunan dan satu ugama. Adakah lebeh besar daripada itu bokti yang boleh kita tunjukkan kepada dunia, yang kita ini benar² mengamalkan dasar co-existence dan mengamalkan dasar mahukan aman dan damai dalam dunia ini?

Tetapi, yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang menimbulkan kemarahan Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada pehak Socialist Front berkenaan dengan "Save Democracy Fund" ialah sebab mereka ini tidak mahu selamatkan (save) democracy, mereka ini mahu demokrasi terancham dan digantikan dengan satu chara pemerintahan, barangkali kominis dan sabagai-nya.

Ini-lah yang saya dapat sebutkan berkenaan dengan Save Democracy Fund dan ini berulang² kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tadi mengatakan ta' kan-lah boleh China mena'lok India sebab dia ramai penduduk-nya. Soal-nya bukan soal China hendak mena'lok India atau hendak mena'lok siapa, soal yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ia-lah hendak memberi bantuan wang dan rasa sempati kita kepada ra'ayat sa-buah negeri yang telah di-cherobohi itu, itu soal yang ada di-hadapan kita. Ada-kah tujuan Yang Berhormat dari Socialist Front dan PPP tidak bersetuju yang kita hendak menolong orang² susah? Kalau dia orang tidak bersetuju kita hendak menolong orang² dalam kesusahan dan kemalangan, tolong chakapkan kepada kita, biar kita tahu dalam Dewan ini dan ra'ayat seluruh-nya mengetahui. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak ahli² Socialist Front ini bukan tidak mahu kita menolong orang² dalam kemalangan—orang² yang susah tetapi apa yang mereka ta' mahu ia-lah supaya Democracy itu di-selamatkan pada hal itu-lah yang menjadi pegangan kita.

Lagi satu perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tadi ia-itu berkenaan dengan Malaysia, kata-nya ra'ayat² di-daerah² Borneo sana maseh ada yang menentang Malaysia. Saya sendiri baharu balek daripada Sarawak dan memang ada orang² yang menentang ranchangan Malaysia tetapi hanya sa-gelintir manusia yang di-pengarohi oleh anasir² Komunis. Untuk hendak menolok perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak telah mengatakan bahawa baharu² ini ada 9 orang telah kena tangkap di-Sarawak,

kerana mengangkat senjata menentang Malaysia. Delapan orang dari 9 orang itu kata-nya ia-lah orang Melayu, dan kebangkitan ini menurut Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tidak boleh di-katakan di-pengarohi oleh Komunis, sebab ada 8 orang Melayu. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang benar bahawa bilangan besar orang Melayu bukan Komunis, tetapi perkataan Melayu itu bukan menjadi satu jaminan yang boleh melindungi dan mendindingkan sa-saorang itu daripada Communism. Sebab ketua dalam parti Komunis Malaya, Chin Peng ada sa-orang Melayu nama-nya Rashid bin Ahmad barangkali kawan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Setapak juga. Mengatakan orang yang menentang Malaysia itu bukan komunis kerana orang yang kena tangkap itu bukan orang China, maka ini satu tuduhan yang sangat burok. Nampak-nya oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ini orang² asalkan China, komunis-lah. Semua orang China yang ada dalam Dewan ini dan di-luar Dewan ini tentu merasa marah dengan tuduhan wakil Setapak tadi (*Tepok*). Jadi, saya harap-lah wakil dari Setapak itu minta chermat sedikit mengeluarkan kata² supaya jangan menyakitkan hati kawan²-nya orang China dalam Socialist Front. Kalau orang² China dalam Alliance ini memang-lah merasa sakit hati tetapi sa-kurang²-nya jangan-lah menyakitkan hati kawan²-nya dalam Socialist Front (*Ketawa*). Jangan tuan² tidak sedar, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menganggap bahawa tiap² gambar China itu komunis (*Ketawa*). Ini-lah dia yang di-chakapkan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, if he will allow me. Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the Member for Johore Tenggara is deliberately twisting what my Honourable friend the Member for Setapak was saying. What the Honourable Member for Setapak was saying just now was that, because of the fact that the majority of those people concerned were Malays, the Government did not accuse them of being communists. The question of accusing Chinese of being communists is entirely the work of the Government—and my

Honourable friend the Member for Setapak has never on any occasion said that. It is entirely an allegation made against him. It is an actual fact that Government all along has been using these tactics. Whenever Chinese are being arrested, they will say that they are communists, but on the other hand, in a case like this, they will never mention that the people concerned are communists. And now I am glad that the Honourable Member is more or less reprimanding the Government for running down the Chinese, because if there is any evidence of alleging that anybody who is being arrested, any Chinese who is being arrested being a communist, it is entirely the work of the Government. Our friend has made it very clear and it has proved to the whole world

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Member making a speech? (*Laughter*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: (*To Enche' Tan Phock Kin*). Your explanation is too long.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, malang-nya kawan kita ini, dia tidak berapa mahir dalam Bahasa Melayu yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Setapak tadi. Kerajaan tidak menudoh orang² yang membawa senjata itu menentang Malaysia; kalau tidak mengerti chakap Melayu, chakap-lah (*Ketawa*), tetapi don't try to twist. (*Ketawa*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ada satu minit lagi.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali saya mengambil masa panjang Dewan ini sungguh pun masa maseh ada satu minit lagi tetapi untuk memberi peluang kepada rakan² yang lain maka terpaksa saya rentikan ucapan saya ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan ucapan dasar ini. Selalu-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua boleh menggantungkan meshuarat ini pada jam 1 maka

boleh-lah saya berchakap sa-belah petang ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Masa sudah pukul satu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua boleh menggantungkan meshuarat, tetapi saya telah mula berchakap dan saya akan menyambong-nya pada petang ini.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Saya sudah beri tahu lebeh dahulu ia-itu pada pukul 4.30 petang ini saya akan beri peluang kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri² sahaja untuk menjawab hujah² yang telah di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang akan mengambil masa lebeh dari dua jam. Saya tidak dapat membenarkan Yang Berhormat beruchap pada petang ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta Tuan Yang di-Pertua menyatakan Standing Order yang mana yang boleh mengganggu saya daripada meneruskan ucapan saya petang ini. Apa yang telah di-buat ia-lah satu statement—Standing Rules and Orders

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Order! Order! The time now is one o'clock. The meeting is adjourned to 4.30 p.m. this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(*Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair*)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, pagi tadi saya telah menyatakan kepada Ahli² yang Berhormat ia-itu mengikut Standing Order 66 (2) tidak lebeh daripada tiga hari membahathkan asas² 'am berkenaan dengan dasar Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan dalam Rang Undang² Anggaran Belanjawan ini.

Pada pukul 4.30 petang ini, saya hendak memberi peluang kepada Menteri² yang berkenaan menjawab atas hujah² dan memberi penerangan yang akan mengambil masa yang panjang; hal ini ada-lah biasa berjalan sa-lama

lebih kurang tiga tahun dan tidak ada apa² kesusahan bagi kerjasama di-atas Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Saya dapati ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak mengambil peluang berchakap, tetapi dengan sebab di-fikirkan masa-nya suntok sa-bagaimana yang saya memberitahu Ahli² Yang Berhormat pada pagi tadi, Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya juga berkuasa menyekat atau menahan Ahli² Yang Berhormat membahathkan dasar² am Rang Undang² ini, tetapi saya ingatkan bahawa saya berkuasa memanggil sa-saorang Yang Berhormat itu berdiri mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat. Jadi saya fikir suka-lah saya beri Menteri² masa untuk menjawab perkara² yang telah di-keluarkan di-dalam perbahathan itu. Sungguh bagitu, jika ada sa-orang atau dua lagi yang hendak berchakap, boleh-lah; tetapi saya berharap perchakapan itu biar-lah sa-bberapa pendek-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang² belanjawan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang. Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu ada mencheritakan beberapa perkara di-dalam soal kedudukan kewangan. Perkara yang nyata daripada kedudukan ini ia-lah bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa ini telah memustahakkan diri-nya menambah chukai atas beberapa barang² saperti rokok, minyak dan sa-bagai-nya; dan juga di-dalam keadaan ini telah dinyatakan bahawa keuntongan negara berjumlah lebih kurang sa-ribu satu ratus juta. Perbelanjaan membayar hutang kerana bunga pada tahun ini ada-lah mencapai 12.3 per cent daripada Anggaran Belanjawan. Kedudukan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah satu kedudukan yang menurut Menteri Kewangan yang patut di-berikan pertimbangan yang halus supaya jangan kita merasa bahawa kedudukan kewangan kita amat elok. Kita di-dalam sidang Dewan kali ini hendak menggunakan chukai dan lain²-nya bertenangan dengan pendapatan mereka itu. Dengan bertambah chukai tembakau dan minyak kereta maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah mustahak-nya menurut pandangan saya. Perkhidmatan yang di-lakukan di-dalam perbelanjaan, dan satu daripada perkara yang

patut di-timbangkan ia-lah di-isi rangka perbelanjaan yang telah dan akan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini. Membuat anggaran belanjawan ada-lah satu perkara yang membolehkan anggaran belanjawan itu berjalan dengan baik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam kedudukan Kerajaan sekarang ini, kita mengetahui daripada ucapan² Yang Berhormat sama ada di-pehak sana atau sini, hatta daripada Menteri², ada-lah satu perkara yang di-ketahui dan di-aku² bahawa Persekutuan ini di-dalam beberapa lapangan ada-lah kekurangan kaki-tangan bagi menjalankan ranchangan². Kita telah mendengar kesulitan² ini di-aku², maka saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendapati bahawa salagi tidak di-tugaskan pada kali ini oleh tiap² Kementerian daripada Dewan yang bertuah ini bahawa semua kekurangan² itu di-isi sa-hingga sampai kepada taraf Establishment perjawatan itu sendiri. Saya dapati usul ini akan di-luluskan dan perkara itu hendak-lah di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan pada masa ini juga. Apabila dasar perchukiaan di-fikirkan, kita tertanya kenapakah kepada pehak pembangkang hanya minta perkhidmatan penambahan. tidak pernah mahu menunjukkan bagaimana menambah wang pada Kerajaan. Yang sa-benar-nya ini sa-mata² melemparkan perkataan, dan pehak pembangkang telah berkali² mengatakan dalam Dewan ini, perchukiaan hendak-lah di-lakukan lebih berat kepada pehak yang lebih tinggi pendapatan-nya. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam structure atau bentuk perchukiaan Persekutuan itu dengan naik-nya chukai rokok dan minyak, hampir semua terkena chukai dan sudah terpaksa-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan menambahkan tinggi ceiling bagi chukai pendapatan di-dalam negeri ini.

Saya fikir pemikiran ka-araf ini patut-lah di-jalankan dengan chermat oleh Kerajaan supaya jangan hanya 45 peratus kepada sa-saorang atau 55 peratus kepada sa-suatu gudang di-jadikan asas bahkan boleh di-lebihkan daripada itu. Mengurangkan perhatian kepada staff hanya akan menjadi anggaran belanja ini satu anggaran yang mempunyai anggaran, tetapi tidak mempunyai daya. Saya ingin, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, menunjukkan mithal bagi kekurangan yang ada dalam staffing dalam Kementerian², umpamanya Kementerian Pelajaran ia-itu sa-buah Kementerian yang berkembang kapada tuntutan dan sa-buah Kementerian yang meminta tambahan, tetapi sa-buah Kementerian yang sentiasa kurang anggota²-nya bagi menjalankan tugas. Kita tahu dalam appendix C telah nyata kekurangan kaki-tangan² bagi melaksanakan kerja² dan appendix C itu menyatakan bahawa bertambah sesuai dengan perkembangan Kerajaan negeri ini.

Saya hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kenapa-kah Menteri Kewangan memandang soal pelajaran ini satu soal yang tidak begitu berat sa-hingga dia mengeluarkan perkataan yang berbunyi:

"It is my firm intention to ensure that this end is assured and for 1963 we have therefore allotted to the Ministry of Education no more than the absolute minimum required to meet essential commitments."

Nyata bahawa apa yang di-kehendaki oleh Menteri Kewangan ia-lah perkhidmatan pelajaran ini hendak-lah di-check perkembangan perjalanan-nya. Banyak orang memandang bahawa pelajaran ini bukan satu investment productive, tetapi dalam perkembangan sa-sabuah negara tidak boleh dipandang demikian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berubah berchakap kapada Kementerian Kesihatan. Apabila saya lihat staff yang ada di-beri dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini, maka nyata tambahan anggaran sangat sedikit—saya akan menyatakan satu persatu apabila meshuarat dalam Jawatan-Kuasa kelak. Boleh di-fahamkan bahawa kedua² Kementerian ini, termasuk Kementerian Kebajikan Masharakat, tidak membawa kapada penambahan hasil bagi negeri ini, tetapi Kerajaan lupa bahawa dengan ada-nya kedua² Kementerian ini-lah dengan chara tidak langsung penghidupan ra'ayat negeri ini akan bertambah lebih baik.

Satu daripada perkara yang patut di-hormati ia-lah apa yang di-jalankan bagi membenters tax evasion dalam negeri ini. Pelarian daripada membayar chukai, menurut Menteri Kewangan,

telah dapat di-kawal dan saya bagi pehak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu bersama² dengan Kerajaan menguchapkan terima kasih kapada pegawai² yang telah menjalankan tugas mereka itu. Kita tidak mahu ada orang yang dapat melarikan diri daripada terkena chukai, atau daripada membayar chukai sa-banyak yang sa-mesti-nya dalam negeri ini. Dalam memperkatakan hal chukai ini, ada satu masaalah yang hendak saya minta supaya di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan dalam Dewan ini. Masaalah-nya ia-lah berkechuali daripada chukai pendapatan. Kita telah melebarkan jala chukai pendapatan dalam sidang² kita yang telah lalu, dan kita telah melebarkan kehendak² berchukai, tetapi apabila baharu² ini chukai berkenaan dengan mempunyai rumah telah di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan dan chukai itu telah menyebabkan, menurut Menteri Kewangan, tujuh ratus ribu ringgit kekurangan perbelanjaan pendapatan, maka yakin-lah saya bahawa perkara mengenakan chukai maseh boleh dikenakan sa-mula. Bagi maksud² itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan supaya Kerajaan menimbangkan perkechualian chukai kechil kerana menanggung orang tua. Menurut hak dan ugama yang ada dalam kebudayaan kita negeri ini, orang² tua mesti di-tanggung oleh anak-nya, atau pun saudara mara-nya. Maka saya berkehendakkan supaya Kerajaan membebaskan atau memberi perkechualian bagi tanggungan orang tua ini supaya tiap² sa-orang yang mempunyai bapa yang tidak menjalankan pekerjaan, yang telah tua dan tidak berharta, hendaklah di-beri *relief* yang menasabah. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendaklah di-timbangkan sebab ini ada-lah satu chara hidup bagi kita di-negeri ini yang mesti di-aku² oleh Kerajaan negeri ini sendiri. Bentok Income Tax yang ada pada masa ini, nampak-nya tidak mahu mengendahkan keadaan ini, kerana kita telah mengikut ka-barat dan ka-baratan-lah chara hidup kita pula.

Sa-telah memperkatakan keadaan kewangan ini ada dua tiga perkara dasar yang terpaksa saya sebutkan dalam Dewan ini. Membentok sa-buah Kerajaan dan menjalankan-nya atas

dasar² yang tertentu ada-lah kewajiban pehak yang berkenaan. Pada masa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah membulatkan ta'at setia ra'ayat negeri ini kepada negeri ini. Saya di-sini suka menyatakan kekesalan yang tidak kechil atas apa yang telah berlaku daripada sa-orang Yang Berhormat Menteri dari Kerajaan ini yang menchadangkan supaya di-adakan satu Dewan Chandra Bose di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ini merupakan satu perkara yang menunjukkan pechah keta'atan dan menunjukkan tanda malu yang dahulu ada pada dia sendiri. Keadaan saperti ini di-biarkan berlaku apa-tah lagi saperti sa-orang Yang Berhormat Menteri itu mendudoki di-bangku Kerajaan yang mempunyai dasar yang tertentu dalam masaalah Kerajaan dalam negeri ini. Soal ini berkepanjangan ia-itu timbul di-dalam satu rupa yang baharu apabila MIC membuat keputusan bahawa dia juga mahu supaya bahasa Tamil di-jadikan Bahasa Rasmi. Saya hairan kenapa kawan² saya di-sabelah sana tidak mahu menyebutkan perkara ini, barangkali "kena mata di-pichingkan dan kena perut di-kempeskan". Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan yang saperti ini ada-lah menodai Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang berharap dengan tegas supaya terbentok satu bangsa yang berpegangan asas Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah di-tetapkan dalam negeri ini. Kita telah dapat melihat dalam Dewan ini, oleh kerana kurang tegas Kerajaan, beberapa perkataan yang di-lapadzkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, yang bukan sahaja berlawanan dengan semangat bahasa dalam negeri ini, tetapi berlawanan dengan kenyataan yang di-tegaskan dalam Perlembagaan itu. Kita telah melihat keberanian orang menentang Bahasa Kebangsaan, ia-itu Yang Berhormat² dari Ipoh dan Telok Anson dan MIC. Alang-kah ramai mereka ini menunjokkan belang-nya dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah puncha undang² yang akan membolehkan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu membuat satu ketegasan dalam hal ini.

Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara telah mengatakan ini ada-lah satu chabaran kapada Kerajaan, bagitu juga kenyataan dari Tuan Syed Nasir yang di-keluarkan pada hari ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada Ahli Yang Berhormat perchaya ia-itu Kerajaan akan menerima chabaran ini. Perchaya atau tidak perchaya tidak-lah menjadi soal kapada saya. Tetapi, saya menuntut supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada hari ini mengambil langkah yang tegas supaya terjamin kedudukan Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam negeri ini.

Apabila saya lihat di-dalam Order Paper yang di-kemukakan (Pada Permulaan Urusan Meshuarat) ada sa-buah Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan bernama "Rang Undang² Bahasa Kebangsaan". Tetapi, apabila saya dengar Setia-Usaha Majlis ini mengemukakan-nya, tahu-lah saya bahawa Rang Undang² itu ia-lah Rang Undang² script Bahasa Kebangsaan. Maka yang mustahak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan hanya Rang Undang² Script Bahasa Kebangsaan, tetapi satu Rang Undang² yang menjamin kehormatan Bahasa Kebangsaan yang chukup sempurna bagi mengawal kehormatan-nya dari segala segi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak akan dapat di-jayakan chita² Bahasa Kebangsaan di-negeri ini, melainkan mempunyai Rang Undang² yang tertentu. Lagi berapa tahun sahaja hal ini hendak di-laksanakan. Maka saya suka supaya di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan bahawa ranchangan hendak-lah di-buat. Tidak-lah chukup dengan mengatakan bahawa kami telah mengadakan Minggu dan Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tetapi, hendak-lah di-buat bahawa pada tahun ini sa-tengah² jabatan hendak-lah di-jalankan dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan pada tahun akan datang semua jabatan hendak-lah di-jalankan dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, sa-hingga sampai-lah kapada Mahkamah. Saya maseh ingat ia-itu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman telah memberi kenyataan dalam Dewan ini dahulu bahawa Bahasa Kebangsaan itu akan berjalan sadikit demi sadikit. Maka perkataan yang di-kemukakan

oleh Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, itu patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kehakiman memikirkan sama ada dia berkesanggupan membuat apa yang di-katakan-nya atau tidak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendaulatkan Bahasa Kebangsaan tidak-lah boleh di-pisahkan daripada mendaulatkan pelajaran kebangsaan dalam negeri ini. Kerajaan telah membuat saloran pelajaran dengan ada-nya sekolah kebangsaan. Saya ada Penyata Aminuddin Baki ia-itu Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Menyemak Keputusan Pepereksaan Masok Sekolah Menengah bagi sekolah kebangsaan, yang konon-nya di-katakan sulit. Ada-lah di-sebutkan dengan jelas bahawa dalam tahun 1958 hingga 1960 peratus peruntukan kepada sekolah kebangsaan daripada jumlah 18 juta itu ada-lah 35.8 peratus sahaja berbanding dengan 56 peratus yang telah di-belanjakan untuk sekolah Inggeris. Amat-lah mustahak bagi Kementerian Pelajaran menyemak dasar peruntukan pembinaan dan pembangunan tiap² tahun supaya kehendak sekolah kebangsaan dapat di-penuhi.

Tidak-lah kita ketahuī apa yang berlaku sa-sudah itu, tetapi pandangan yang saperti ini ada-lah baik walau pun Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak puas hati tentang layanan yang telah berlaku dalam tahun 1958-60, sebab orang membuat Penyata ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah orang yang tahu isi, dasar dan rahsia dalam Kementerian, maka mereka itu membuat satu kenyataan yang demikian. Sa-telah menyatakan kedudukan ini maka Jawatan-Kuasa itu telah menyebutkan dengan ikhlas: saya minta supaya Kerajaan memandang dengan halus soal pelajaran kebangsaan ini. Dalam muka 33 (b) kata-nya: Kementerian Pelajaran hendak-lah menempatkan chukup bilangan guru di-sekolah kebangsaan mengikut kadar perjawatan tiap² sekolah. Saya perchaya hal ini akan di-ambil berat oleh Kementerian. Tetapi kedaulatan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu hanya dapat di-penuhi sa-kira-nya ini di-lakukan dengan tidak menunggu waktu dan berlengah² lagi. Di-dalam cheraian (e), Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkata lah jawatan kuasa ini dengan tegas: Tinggikan nilai sekolah kebang-

saan dengan memberi segala keutamaan supaya ibu-bapa mahu memilih pelajaran yang berbahasa penghantar bahasa Melayu. Peluang bekerja bagi mereka yang berkelulusan dalam bahasa Melayu hendak-lah di-perluaskan. Saya setuju dengan Penyata ini, dan ini-lah jiwa menghormati Bahasa Kebangsaan yang mesti di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan pada masa ini. Boleh-lah Kerajaan menyatakan bahawa perkara ini akan di-buat, tetapi jangan-lah lupa bahawa Penyata ini baharu di-keluarkan.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Sir, on a point of information. May I know who stated that the MIC wants Tamil to be on the same status as the National Language?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, agak-nya Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada di-sini—ta' payah saya jawab. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah kedudukan perkara ini yang mesti-lah di-fikirkan oleh Kerajaan dan di-isikan supaya jangan-lah semua perkara di-serahkan kepada "penyiasatan", dan apabila di-siasat tidak di-jalankan.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh, during his intervention in the debate, touched on the arrest and detention of persons without trial which, according to him, "is a denial of democratic right." I have no doubt that the Honourable Member for Ipoh is referring to the arrest and detention of persons without trial as provided under the Internal Security Act. I must, therefore, explain that the object of the Internal Security Act is to provide for the internal security of the Federation, preventive detention, the prevention of subversion, the suppression of organised violence against persons and property in specified areas of the Federation, and for matters incidental thereto. Now, whatever action taken, under the Internal Security Act, is carried out in the national interests with the sole purpose of safeguarding democracy in this country. A person is detained for

what, it is considered, he may reasonably be expected to do—and not for what he has proved beyond doubt to have done. He is detained because he represents a risk to the security of the country. The Government will not spare any effort to ensure that democratic practices will be maintained, so that the Federation shall remain a democratic country. Here, I would like to assure the House again that the power of the Government to order the detention of any person has never been abused. On the arrest and detention of a person, every effort is made to achieve his release as soon as he is no longer a risk to the security of the country.

In previous debates in this House, references have already been made to the fact that legislation which permits preventive detention exists in other countries, such as India and Singapore where indeed the grounds for detention are more extensive than those provided in this country. The use of preventive detention is solely designed for those who may wish to destroy democracy and to demonstrate their disloyalty to this country. It would, therefore, be surprising that anyone claiming to uphold the democratic right of a loyal citizen should want to question the Government's right in its efforts to safeguard the security of the Federation against those who are seeking to achieve by subversive means the overthrow of democracy in this country.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh has also attacked my colleague, the Minister of Justice, by alleging that the Minister has recently said that the highest figures for crime were those in respect of Ipoh. According to him, Kuala Lumpur was first, Penang second, and Ipoh third. He has alleged that this information is in accordance with Government's statistics. The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat also cited crime figures which were supplied to him by my Ministry. According to crime figures covering the three States in which the major towns were mentioned—for the year 1961—my calculation of crime figures covering murder, attempted murder, voluntarily causing hurt, gang robbery, robbery, and extortion indicates that

Perak has the distinguished honour of taking the lead, followed by Selangor as a good second, and Penang third in the order of priority. (*Laughter*). I have not the figures of crime committed within the confines of the major towns of Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, and George Town, but if the figures covering the three States are a good indication, then my colleague the Minister of Justice has made a reasonably good deduction.

Sir, I do not wish to belabour you with figures, but as far as the Government is concerned, it is not denied that there has been an increase in crime, according to the figures we have for 1960, 1961 and the first half of 1962 in the Federation generally. I am glad to say that we have at no stage adopted a complacent attitude and measures have been taken and are being taken to suppress these crimes. In this direction, we have introduced and tightened up where necessary legislation which will check the increase in crime; and we will not hesitate to introduce further appropriate legislation, if and when circumstances warrant. I am well aware that the Police have done and are doing all they possibly can to curb this menace. They have increased their beats and patrol coverage in areas where there are secret society elements. They have carried out raids on known secret society and gang hide-outs. They have increased their surveillance on known bad characters, Police supervisees and restricted persons, and have improved their network of collecting and collating information. It is regrettable, however, to note that the major section of the populace has not as yet begun to play their full part expected of them in assisting the authorities in the suppression of these crimes. This House will agree with me that without the co-operation of the public it will be extremely difficult for the Police to carry out their task in suppressing crime. I am glad, however, to note that the co-operation of the public has reasonably improved. However, if we are to stamp out this menace, then I would appeal to the public to give full co-operation to the Police Force. (*Portion of speech expunged*).

Now, Sir, another Member of the Socialist Front—no doubt, their spokesman on foreign affairs—the Honourable Member for Setapak gave us a dissertation on co-existence. He said that all countries subscribe to the principle of co-existence. Sir, the word “co-existence” has been so abused by the iron curtain countries that co-existence now has the meaning given to it by the iron curtain countries. The iron curtain countries’ idea of co-existence is, “You co-exist according to our principle; we have the right to subvert you, so that you must conform to our idea of co-existence.” In other words, it means “You can only co-exist if you are communists like ourselves.”

Let us take the case of communist China. At the Bandung Conference that country subscribed to the *Pancha Sila*, and one of the tenets of *Pancha Sila* is peaceful co-existence. Communist China has no greater friend than India. In fact, at every session of the United Nations, the former Minister for Defence never tired of championing the cause of communist China—but what has happened to India? The Chinese idea of co-existence is that, “I have the right to seize your territory; you must capitulate; then we co-exist.” (*Laughter*). That is co-existence according to the communists’ concept.

Here, in Malaya, we have had 12 years of communists fighting against us. Now, we are in the midst of communist subversion. Yet the Honourable Member for Setapak here accused the Prime Minister and said that we should co-exist with the communists. If the Honourable Member would like to co-exist with the communists, let him go to the place where he can co-exist with them. I am sure that the majority of the people in this country, so long as the communists continue their present practice, their present concept of co-existence, will not co-exist with them. To us co-existence means, “Let us live in peace; let us compete with one another; and if you think your system is superior to ours, let the people decide,” but not to go and subvert democracy and at the same time talk of co-existence.

We have many instances of the communists speaking of co-existence but at the same time subverting the very principle of peaceful co-existence. The word “co-existence” has now been so much abused that many democratic countries do not prefer to use that word any more. It would be better that we choose words that convey their true meanings. If the Honourable Member for Setapak, and the Honourable Member for Tanjong too, if they really have the interests of peaceful co-existence at heart, then instead of supporting Chou En Lai they should advise Chou En Lai to withdraw from Indian territory to demonstrate that communist China has no intention of subverting countries which like to adopt their own form of government. If those Honourable Members were to do this, they would at least demonstrate that they really wanted peace—peace with justice and not peace at any price. It is easy to have peace, if you want peace at any price. It is easy to say to India, “If you want peace at any price, give up your territory to communist China. Why quarrel over that small piece of land? China likes co-existence, you surrender that territory and co-exist.”

I am most surprised at the behaviour of an Honourable Member of the Socialist Front in this very Parliament, where it is agreed that any resolution passed by the majority is the law of the country. Though I do not expect Members of the Socialist Front to agree with the policies of the Government, or with the laws of the country but, at least, when once a law is passed, then no matter what political party a Member of Parliament belongs to he must obey that law. However, I am most surprised that in this House a Member should read a telegram from the Prime Minister of a country which this country does not recognise. That is contrary to Parliamentary democracy. I would like to say that in a parliamentary democracy, the Opposition is often referred to as “the loyal Opposition”; though that does not mean that it must be loyal to the Government in power, but it does mean that it must be loyal to the laws passed by Parliament; and as

at the moment the Alliance Government does not recognise communist China, so he should not have the audacity to read the telegram from Chou En Lai in this House. Thank you. (*Applause*).

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would only wish to reply to the criticisms and comments made by Honourable Members in this debate on the Budget on a number of matters affecting rural development, defence and some of the spheres of Government activities.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat has criticised the Government Rural Development Plan as being an eye-wash, and he repeated what his colleague, the Member for Tanjong, said on the debate of the Development Estimates—that it was a plan for poverty. It is obvious, Sir, that the great success of the Government Rural Development Plan has worried the Members of the Socialist Front. The less fortunate people in the kampongs and in the new villages have now realised the benefits they are getting from the Alliance Government's Rural Development Plan. They have realised that the Government is in earnest in providing them with the amenities of life in order to help them to improve their standard of living. Now, one has only to go to the kampongs and new villages to see how much these people appreciate what the Government is doing, and as a result they are asking for more and more amenities.

On the Government land development schemes, which both the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat and the Honourable Member for Tanjong have criticised as being plans for poverty, they are really a boon to the landless. The statements made by these two Honourable Members are not the feelings of the kampong people in their own areas, because at the moment in Penang we have a waiting list of over a thousand applicants who have been impatiently demanding that they be given an opportunity to become settlers in the Federal Land Development Authority schemes, as they have heard

from the 300 Penang farmers who have already settled very happily on land development schemes throughout the Federation. They have heard that these schemes are worth-while, and these settlers have now informed their friends that they should apply for these schemes too.

Now, Sir, the policy of the Alliance Government is to give land to the landless, to give them a pride of ownership. The accusation that most of the settlers are in need is quite untrue and unfounded. Under the old pre-Merdeka system before a person can own land he has to save a tremendous amount of money to be able to pay for premium, for survey fees, for fertilizer and also for building a house. But since Merdeka the landless can go into a Federal Land Development Authority scheme as potential owners and obtain land, etc., straightaway. The settlers are not in debt as the Government is advancing them the payments to become potential owners, so that they can enjoy with pride the fruits and the gains of becoming land-owners immediately without having to wait for so many years. In fact, our system is really a hire purchase system of giving an opportunity to the poorest of the poor to own land which under normal conditions he would not be able to own. In fact, no other country provides such an opportunity as is offered by the Alliance Government. (*Applause*).

Now, Sir, in addition to these credit facilities as potential land owners, settlers in Government land development schemes are given the added advantages of having access roads, educational facilities for their children, health services, community centres, co-operative stores, bus services, water supplies, processing and marketing facilities. Now, Sir, I have been to almost all these land schemes, and I have found on the whole that the settlers are very satisfied. However, there have been one or two cases where the settlers have been stirred up by outside political elements and they generally come from the Opposition Parties. As a result of this outside influence, the settlers have shown an

attitude of indiscipline and lack of co-operation towards the Manager. But on the whole, the settlers are happy having obtained new homes, a new way of life, a life pregnant with possibilities of higher and better standard of living. It is also true that settlers can definitely obtain an income of at least \$10 a day. The policy is to give each holder an economic holding of approximately ten acres. Now, seven to ten acres of rubber or oil palm can produce a net income of \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year. However, Sir, such incomes are not automatic and they need energy, hard work and enthusiasm by the settlers concerned.

Now, Sir, visitors come from overseas and we do have them almost every other day. From many countries visitors have come here especially to inquire into this Federal land system of land settlement. They have examined the system in detail and have praised it at considerable length and they have returned to their own countries with a view to adopting the same system. We have also heard from experts on economic planning from many countries who have nothing but praise for what we are doing. It is, therefore, not possible for these land schemes to be as bad as Honourable Members of the Opposition allege them to be when, in fact, so many countries are so keen, after critical examination, to adopt similar schemes as were originated by the Alliance Government.

Now, Sir, I consider it most unfair for the Opposition Members to make allegations of corruption in the F.L.D.A. It is not fair for Members of this House, especially for the Honourable Member for Tanjong, to make vague allegations hinting corruption without their being substantiated by evidence. These allegations are unfair to the officers concerned who are unable to defend themselves in this House and who, in fact, are now doing extremely good work and are doing their best in the services of our country. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member for Ipoh, Sir, again made the allegation that the rural development plan is meant for one group of people, that is the

Malays. Once again, Sir, I must say that this statement is untrue and cannot be substantiated by facts. People in the New Villages have not been denied the benefits of the rural development as alleged by the Honourable Member. Government funds have been given each year by the Ministry of the Interior, and the State Governments have given money by way of grants to aid Local Councils, and considerable development has taken place in many New Villages. Recently, however, a decision was taken to include a special page in the Red Book for New Villages and Local Council areas in order to bring these New Villages closer into the administrative machinery; and by doing so it will be possible to enhance the work of rural development in these areas.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan stated that the Ministry of Works has completed two-third of the work in the Five-Year Plan. I am very grateful, Sir, for the compliment he has paid to this Ministry, and I think it is not only in the Ministry of Works but also it is in many other Ministries that work has been well up to schedule, and this reflects well on the efficiency of the machinery of Government as set up by the Alliance Government. That is why we are able to carry out our development programme with the success that I have already stated.

In addition, Sir, officers of the Government in all departments have worked well, and I can assure this House that all officers have worked well without being given any commission for what they have done. They have worked loyally, faithfully and sincerely for the interest of our country and I think all of us must be very grateful to them for the way they have served our country.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan terhadap pembangunan Ranchangan Luar Bandar yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan bahawa sa-tengah² Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu di-jalankan

dengan terburu², dengan sebab itu banyak wang Kerajaan terbuang sahaja. Saya suka menerangkan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini ada-lah berjalan dengan terator, lichin dan sempurna seperti yang dikatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Selatan, akan tetapi ranchangan² yang baik ini ada-lah di-dapati dalam 10 buah negeri sahaja, melainkan negeri Kelantan. (*Hear! Hear!*) Saya tidak dapat bertanggung jawab berkenaan dengan ranchangan² negeri Kelantan, kerana Kerajaan negeri Kelantan tidak memberi kerjasama, dan juga tidak memberi pandangan yang sempurna daripada dasar Kerajaan Perikatan terhadap Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Jikalau ada ranchangan² di-negeri Kelantan di-jalankan dengan tidak sempurna, maka tanggung jawab bagi menjaga dan memerhatikan ranchangan² ini ia-lah Kerajaan Kelantan sendiri (*Hear! Hear!*).

Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-lah di-jalankan menerusi Kerajaan Negeri dan di-bawah kawalan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri yang di-pengerusikan oleh Menteri Besar, dan juga di-bawah jagaan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Jajahan dan wakil ra'ayat yang menjadi ahli-nya. Dari itu, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh mendapati Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-kawasan-nya tidak berjalan dengan sempurna, maka menjadi tanggung jawab bagi diri-nya sendiri bagi membetulkan perjalanan ranchangan itu. (*Tepok*). Begitu juga berkenaan dengan perjalanan kelas dewasa di-negeri Kelantan. Kerajaan Kelantan tidak memberi pengakuan kepada kelas dewasa, dan saya tahu ada menjalankan langkah hendak merosakkan perjalanan kelas dewasa yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan mengadakan kelas dewasa ada-lah sa-mata² bagi memberi peluang kepada ra'ayat² di-kampong supaya tahu membaca dan menulis, tetapi Kerajaan PAS tidak menerima dan tidak memberi akuan kepada kelas dewasa itu. Sungguh pun

bagitu oleh sebab Kerajaan Perikatan memikirkan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri Kelantan telah chuba juga dengan sa-berapa daya upaya bagi menjalankan kelas dewasa itu walau pun tidak mendapat kerjasama dari Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan.

Berkenaan tuduhan bahawa guru² Kelas Dewasa di-negeri Kedah di-kehendaki mengajar tiga buah kelas, saya suka hendak menerangkan bahawa daripada jumlah 1,861 orang guru sekolah kebangsaan dan sekolah jenis kebangsaan yang mengajar di-Kelas Dewasa, hanya 9 orang sahaja yang di-kehendaki mengajar tiga buah kelas. Dalam negeri Kedah hanya sa-orang yang di-kehendaki mengajar tiga buah kelas. Jadi, saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah tuduhan² yang di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu tidak benar menurut keterangan² yang saya beri ini.

Yang Berhormat itu ada juga mendatangkan tuduhan bahawa usaha² Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan per-usahaan kechil di-kampong² tidak mendatangkan hasil. Saya suka menyatakan di-sini bahawa di-negeri² di-sabelah Pantai Barat dan juga negeri² lain yang di-bawah tadbiran Kerajaan Perikatan beberapa banyak perusahaan² kechil seperti perusahaan membuat tali sabut, arang, barang² daripada rotan, memberi pasaran kepada barang² seperti getah dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah berjalan dengan memberi puas hati. Barangkali, perusahaan² kechil itu di-kawasan Yang Berhormat itu sendiri tidak berjalan dengan sempurna. Perkara itu sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi bukan-lah tanggung jawab saya. Perkara itu tanggung jawab PAS dan tanggung jawab Yang Berhormat itu sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan perusahaan bata di-negeri Kelantan menurut janji yang saya buat dahulu, saya di-beritahu pertolongan telah pun di-beri oleh pehak RIDA, dan orang yang menjalankan perusahaan itu ada-lah puas hati di-atas pertolongan yang telah diberikan itu.

Berkenaan dengan perjalanan RIDA, saya suka terangkan bahawa RIDA ada-lah di-bawah Kementerian Pem-

bangunan Luar Bandar, dan sa-bagi Menteri, saya sendiri bertanggung jawab atas pekerjaan yang di-perbuat oleh RIDA. Maka bertanggung jawab bagi saya menentukan dasar bagi RIDA hendak menjalankan dasar yang di-tentukan oleh Kementerian, dan menurut "directive" itu RIDA bolehlah menjalankan beberapa ranchangan² yang di-kehendaki, dan saya berpuas hati di-atas perjalanan yang di-buat oleh kaki-tangan RIDA yang ada sekarang ini, dan sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, pekerjaan² RIDA di-sapuluh buah negeri, sa-lain daripada negeri Kelantan, ada-lah memuaskan hati.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berpaling kepada Kementerian Pertahanan. Ada beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat berchakap di-atas Kementerian ini. Yang pertama, Yang Berhormat dari Raub. Beliau bertanya ia-itu ada-kah askar² darat, laut dan udara itu berhak mendapat Provident Fund. Ahli² tentera ada mempunyai undang² mereka itu yang di-namakan "Federation Army Retired Pension and Gratuity and other Grants (Regulation) 1962". Mereka ada-lah menerima pension, gratuity dan sa-bagai-nya menurut undang² ini. Itu-lah sebab-nya mereka tidak termasuk dalam Undang² Provident Fund.

Berkenaan dengan kenaikan pangkat pegawai² dan ahli² tentera yang lain, perkara itu ada-lah di-jalankan menurut peratoran yang tertentu, ia-itu ada beberapa Juma'ah (Board) bagi menentukan kenaikan pangkat pegawai dan juga ahli² tentera dari satu masa ka-satu masa, dan kenaikan pangkat itu menurut kelayakan, kebolehan dan kelulusan tiap² sa-orang pegawai dan juga ahli² tentera itu. Perkara itu, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, ada-lah berjalan menurut peratoran yang berkenaan.

Yang Berhormat dari Setapak ada mendatangkan pandangan ia-itu per-untukan pertahanan yang ada sekarang

ia-itu \$92 juta tidak menchukupi jika di-tubuhkan Malaysia. Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan, 1963 ini tidak-lah termasuk ranchangan bagi mem-besar dan meluaskan tentera kita kerana Malaysia. Sunggoh pun ran-changan telah sedia, tetapi pehak Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan bagai-mana chara hendak mendapatkan wang untok hendak menjalankan ranchangan itu, dan saya perchaya tidak berapa lama lagi saya terpaksa membentangkan dalam Dewan ini kehendak Kementerian Pertahanan bagi membesar dan meluas-kan tentera² darat, laut dan udara bagi Malaysia, sebab banyak kawasan negara bertambah luas, dan tentu-lah kita berkehendakkan kapal² terbang dan perang yang banyak dan bagitu juga berkehendakkan tentera² darat yang lebeh ramai lagi.

Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan dan Rang Undang² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang telah di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini bagi Bachaan Kali Yang Pertama. Saya suka menerangkan bahawa "The National Language Bill" itu ia-lah bagi menj-alankan satu usul yang telah di-terima oleh Dewan ini bagi menentukan script, sama ada Bahasa Kebangsaan itu hendak di-tulis dengan tulisan Rumi atau tulisan Jawi. Berkenaan dengan perlaksanaan Bahasa Ke-bangsaan, pehak Kerajaan telah mel-antek satu Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-pengerusikan oleh saya sendiri bagi menjaga, memerhati dan hendak menj-alankan ranchangan untok melaksana-kan Dasar Kerajaan hendak menjadi-kan bahasa Melayu Bahasa Rasmi dalam tahun 1967. Dan pehak Jawatan-Kuasa itu telah berunding dengan Kerajaan² Negeri, dan Kerajaan² Negeri telah pun menubuhkan Jawatan-Kuasa di-negeri masing². Jadi, saya perchaya dengan ada-nya Jawatan-Kuasa ini dan dengan kerja-sama yang akan di-beri oleh pehak Kerajaan² Negeri dapat-lah ranchangan untok melaksanakan bahasa Melayu di-jadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan yang sa-benar di-jalankan dengan sempurna.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir, itu-lah sahaja perkara yang saya suka

hendak beri jawapan kepada Dewan ini. Dan pada akhir-nya, saya suka menguchapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah memberi sokongan kepada Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan yang sedang berjalan dengan lichen, sempurna dan yang memberi faedah kepada penduduk dalam negara ini (*Tepok*).

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That notwithstanding the provisions of S.O. 12 (1) the House shall not adjourn this day until the proceedings of the Second Reading of the Supply Bill have been completed.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of S.O. 12 (1) the House shall not adjourn this day until the proceedings of the Second Reading of the Supply Bill have been completed.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh who claims he is not a capitalist because he owns the most expensive car in Malaya, has been particularly generous in paying me and my Ministry a compliment. May I thank him for his "very great appreciation of the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry and his staff for the very quick and very efficient service which they have rendered in the way of giving information whenever it is asked." May I also assure him that we shall not rest on our laurels but will continue to maintain and indeed improve our present standard of service to all—whether they be citizens or foreigners, Alliance or Opposition.

I am also grateful to him for paying my Ministry another compliment by referring to it as a responsible Ministry.

Being a responsible Ministry we always take heed of whatever is referred to us. I have here a transcript of the Honourable Member's speech and with your permission, Sir, may I quote part of it dealing with cement factories—

"In Tasek we"—meaning the PPP—"have approved cement factory sites, and this matter is of vital concern to the Federal Ministry, I know. Tasek is a site suitable for cement factories but we approved it on certain conditions that those factories should be of a type plans of which we got from Germany which guarantee that the fall-out, or to use a common term 'the smoke coming out', will not be so great as Rawang to cause danger to health and discomfort to the surrounding areas. So far so good. Now, what has the State Government done? Very clearly I think the Ministry may know it and if it does not know it, if it makes an enquiry I am sure it can get the information that the State of Perak is going to approve a site near Chemor for a cement factory without any conditions—in other words, they say, 'Go there, put up what you like outside the Municipal area.' Now I ask the Ministry, 'Is that fair, is that not trying to sabotage the Tasek Industrial Estate if you are going to approve cement factories three miles outside the Municipal area?' I say that is clear sabotage. I do not think the Federal Ministry will approve of such a thing."

He further goes on to ask, "What is going to be the net result? The factory that got approval to build in Tasek will turn round and say 'Go to hell'. We can get land from the State outside the Municipal area with no conditions and we can put up a factory for \$10,000 and why should we spend \$4 million to put up a factory in your area? Is that the way the State Government is trying to help this country?"

Mr Speaker, Sir, I made an immediate enquiry and I have here with me a copy of the letter written by the Collector of Land Revenue, Kinta, to the Director of the cement factory referred to by the Honourable Member and the letter is dated 4th September, 1962. Contrary to what the Honourable Member has charged the Perak State Government has imposed certain terms and conditions on the cement factory, and if I may be permitted, Sir, I will read this letter. "The conditions are:

1. To incorporate in the cement plant precipitation equipment to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer (Health), Kinta.

2. To take such measures for the protection of health of the employees as may be required by the Medical Officer (Health), Kinta.
3. (a) That all processes be enclosed in dust-proof casings.
- (b) That sufficient and adequate de-dusting units be positioned at all change-over points.
- (c) That an electrical precipitation plant be positioned between the kiln and the chimney.
- (d) That the plant be designed so that not less than 80 milligrams of dust per cubic meter is emitted from the chimney.
- (e) That at no time (allowing for minor breakdown) will the emissions of dust exceed 150 milligrams per cubic meter.
- (f) That before permission to build is granted, detailed plans of the factory and the manufacturing processes, including machinery and plants specifications, will be vetted by an independent firm of cement consultants and industrial hygiene experts."

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is obvious the Government of the State of Perak is innocent. However, the Honourable Member for Ipoh has made grave and serious charges. He has charged that the State Government has wilfully, through gross negligence, approved a very dangerous industry without any conditions. He has also charged the State Government of sabotage.

The terms and conditions imposed by the State Government on the cement factory near Chemor are the same as those imposed by the Ipoh Municipality on the cement factory in Tasek. They are the same terms and conditions because these terms and conditions were supplied to the State Government by the last Chairman of the Ipoh Town Council who drafted the terms and conditions for the cement factory in Tasek. Incidentally, Sir, I have shown this letter to the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Member for Menglembu and they agree that the terms and conditions are the same.

May I request you, Sir, to order the Honourable Member to withdraw these charges on this point.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Are you willing to withdraw your statement?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: If I know under what Standing Order I am asked to withdraw it, I will consider it.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: (To Dr Lim Swee Aun): Under what Standing Order?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Under the Standing Order that every Member should substantiate his statement.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: If I am asked to substantiate it, and if a proper inquiry is held, I will substantiate it. In Rome do as the Romans do.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: If I may stand up and clarify, Sir?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Yes.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you very much. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry was good enough to show me his document yesterday on which I made certain contacts of my own and got in touch with the Municipal Council of Ipoh and I will confirm that the conditions read out are similar to the conditions imposed on Tasek. Under those circumstances, being a Member of Parliament, although there is no Standing Order to compel me to do so, I would concede that my statement went further than it should have been and I confirm that the information which I received with regard to the conditions not being enforced on this new cement factory is wrong and I will withdraw it voluntarily. With regard to my allegation of sabotage, it still stands, and my speech makes it clear that the sabotage is in relation to the distance. But it is regrettable that the Honourable Minister has not taken the trouble to find out who the partners of the cement factory are, and I assure him he will get a shock when he finds out who they are.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Honourable Member for Ipoh for willingly withdrawing the charge that the Perak State Government did not impose conditions on the factory.

Coming now to the Honourable Member for Telok Anson, the Honourable Member has charged that the Alliance Government in adopting

the Rahman Talib Report has rejected the Razak Report on education. He claims that the Government has broken faith with the people by not making Chinese an official language and not making Chinese a compulsory subject in the schools. Both inside and outside.....

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I did not say that the Razak Report destroys Chinese education. I quoted the minutes of a meeting at Malacca—the memorandum says so, but I did not.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member both inside and outside of this House has always tried to present himself in the image of the one and only champion of the Chinese language.....

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Thank you.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: He further charges that the Government in adopting the Rahman Talib Report had forced the Chinese secondary schools to convert to National Type secondary schools which, he says, is contrary to the Razak Report. He has even charged that the Malayan Chinese Association had sold the Chinese on the Chinese language issue. But, what are the facts? I have here the Razak Report on Education published in 1956. Who are the signatories? Here, on page 28, it shows "Too Joon Hing (Assistant Minister for Education)" as one of them—and at that time, incidentally, Mr Too Joon Hing was the Secretary-General of the MCA.

Sir, in paragraph 10 of the Razak Report it says:

"We have also, as required by our terms of reference, taken as a guiding principle the intention to make Malay the national language of the country . . ."

By agreeing to this, he has committed the MCA and the whole of the Chinese community in Malaya to accepting Malay as the national language. If he is the true champion of the Chinese language and sincerely wanted to fight to make Chinese one of the official languages, it was in 1956, before we gained our independence on 31st August, 1957, that he should have

done so and not now—five years later.

In 1956 when the MCA was still bargaining with UMNO for terms and conditions for independence, he was then the Assistant Minister for Education and Secretary-General of the MCA, and also member of the Razak Committee, and he had the opportunity and might have succeeded. Did he then champion the Chinese language? Look through the whole of this Report (Razak Report) and no one will find any signs of his present courage. (*Laughter*). Has he even suggested that the Chinese language should be one of the official languages? Has he even suggested that the Chinese language should be one of the compulsory subjects in the schools? The answer is a very definite "No".

As long ago as 1956, one year before Merdeka, Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister for Education, sold the Chinese on the Chinese language issue. (*Laughter*) (*Applause*). In paragraph 12 the Razak Report says:

"We believe further that the ultimate objective of educational policy in this country must be to bring together the children of all races under a national system in which the national language—that is Malay—is the main medium of instruction."

Sir, as long ago as 1956, Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister for Education, committed the MCA and all the Chinese in Malaya to the acceptance.....

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of Order—Standing Order 36: "No member shall refer to any other member by name."

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am referring to Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister for Education, who sold the Chinese in 1956 on the Chinese language question.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification. I am quite astounded to hear the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry say that any person who accepted the Razak Report had sold the Chinese. So, in saying that, apparently the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry is in disagreement with the text of the Report. Could he clarify?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is no clarification. As I said just now, the Honourable Member for Telok Anson both inside this House and outside this House has charged that the MCA sold the Chinese, and, if I may say so, if the MCA did sell the Chinese on the education policy, then the man responsible was Mr Too Joon Hing, who did it in 1956.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: You have changed your point.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, as long ago as 1956, Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister of Education, committed the MCA and the whole of the Chinese community to the acceptance of a national educational system. This is made clear in paragraph 153 of the Report, sub-paragraph (i), which reads:

"(i) The establishment of one type of national secondary school open to all races by competitive selection and with a common syllabus, . . ."

What is more, Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister of Education, and now champion of the Chinese language, in 1956, when he agreed to paragraph 12 of the Razak Report, committed the Chinese and the MCA in that he agreed to a national education system with Malay as the main medium of instruction. If there is any one who sold the Chinese on the language issue, he is no other than Mr Too Joon Hing, Assistant Minister for Education.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): If you read the rest of the paragraph you will know.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Honourable Member for Telok Anson, if he can still claim to be honourable and a gentleman, has the audacity to charge the Government of breaking faith with the people by adopting the Rahman Talib Report which, in fact, puts into practice the policy laid down in 1956 by the Razak Report of which the Honourable Member was a willing and conscientious signatory.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: What happened in 1957-1959?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As long ago as 1956, Mr Too Joon Hing, in the capacity of Assistant Minister for Education, had accepted and willingly

collaborated on behalf of the Chinese in Malaya that: (1) Chinese shall not be an official language; (2) Chinese shall not be a compulsory subject in schools, with the national language as the main medium of instruction

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

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Don't mention an Honourable Member by name. According to Standing Order 36 (5), "No member shall refer to any other member by name." You can use the words, "ex-Assistant Minister for Education".

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Well then—the then Assistant Minister of Education in 1956 sold the Chinese, and as a result he weakened the once very strong MCA. Like the rat that is the first to desert a sinking ship, the Honourable Member abandoned the MCA in 1959 much to our relief. Now that the MCA has been reorganised last year and is gaining strength with every day that goes by, he tries to belittle it by trying to present himself to the world as the only saviour of the Chinese. It is unfortunate that there are people, who do not know the facts, who will be taken in by the smoothness of his forked tongue. I compliment him on his oratory.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (6): "No member shall impute improper motives to any other member."

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There is no imputation of improper motives. I am complimenting him, Sir (*Laughter*) on his oratory, on his ability to convince the crowd that black is white.

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (4)—insulting language. (*Laughter*).

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, does it mean that congratulating him is insulting him?

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Please proceed.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Dr Goebbels of Hitler Germany can smile in his grave to find in the Honourable Member for Telok Anson a replica. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Too Joon Hing: Mr Speaker, Sir, I request that you ask the Honourable Minister to withdraw that remark. It is insulting—Standing Order 36 (4) says, "It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the House." By referring to Dr Goebbels, that is insulting. (*Laughter*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Order, order. Yes, I think that is insulting.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I said that Dr Goebbels is smiling

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: That is more or less insulting.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is to be expected that in the coming elections of 1963 and 1964 this bogey of the Chinese language and Chinese education will be revived by the Honourable Member for Telok Anson to stir up support for him and his party, but I would like to appeal to all to look at this very important issue objectively and to give the present system of education, formulated with the consent of the Honourable Member for Telok Anson, and put into effect by the present Government, a fair trial with a spirit of give and take. We shall be able to judge the effects of this system of education in the next few years. (*Applause*).

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh (*Laughter*) has seen fit to make certain observations concerning matters which are the concern of my Ministry, and I welcome this opportunity of putting before this House certain facts from which it will be apparent that the Honourable Member's observations do not accurately represent the situation.

First of all, it is not true to say that there are many resignations from the Judicial and Legal Service. In the last two years there have been only two resignations, one by a Magistrate and another by a Federal Counsel. This is not at all unusual as, after some experience of Government legal work, some officers desire to set up in private practice. There is no evidence to suggest that this is because their sala-

ries were inadequate, as indeed such salaries compare favourably with average earnings at the Bar, though naturally a small minority of distinguished practitioners enjoy a remuneration far superior to those in any appointment in Government service.

I take great exception to the Honourable Member's suggestion that judicial officers' salaries have to be revised upwards, in order to maintain their impartiality. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my confidence in the integrity of our present judicial officers and my gratitude for their faithful and loyal services. The House is already aware that since the beginning of this year salaries of the Judges of Appeal and the High Court Judges have been raised, and the Government has already created one Superscale appointment for the President of the Sessions Court and is actively considering providing further Superscale appointments for Presidents. It will be borne in mind, however, that the salary scales of legal and judicial officers other than Judges, can only be considered in the general context of other professional Government officers.

On the subject of Malayanisation, I would observe that there are at present four expatriate Judges and two legal officers. The Honourable Members have since agreed that it is desirable that all appointments should be Malayanised as soon as possible. But owing to the present shortage of senior experienced legal officers, the Government has accepted the services of expatriate officers until such time as Malayan officers are available. This process is proceeding smoothly and there is not the slightest ground for suggesting that any sudden changes are contemplated in this well-established policy.

The Honourable Member is not unacquainted with the law and is well aware that, in the vast majority of cases, no purpose is served by giving detailed grounds of judgments. Any copy of the current Malayan Law Journal will show that judgments are fully reported where, in the opinion of the learned editor and of the appropriate Bar Committees, such judgments will be of value to the profession. No

one is in a better position to decide whether or not a case merits a lengthy judgment than the learned Judge who has heard the case.

It has always been and will continue to be the policy of the Government to encourage the use of the National language in all spheres of activity and this includes the Courts. At the same time the Government and its legal advisers are fully aware of the difficulties involved in this matter and will be guided by the interests of justice in pursuing this policy.

My Ministry is only too well aware that the buildings and furniture of certain Courts require improvement. And the House may rest assured that this is a matter to which sanction is constantly being given. Provision has been made available for furnishings for the year and a similar provision for 1963 has been entered in the Estimates.

So far as funds allow, adequate law books are made available, and I am glad to say that all Sessions Courts are provided with the Malayan Law Journal and an increasing number of legal text books. It is the Government's intention further to extend this and similar supplies in the future.

In conclusion, Sir, I refer to the Honourable Member's indignation concerning my remarks about the crimes situation in Ipoh. I do not think that he is asserting that Ipoh enjoys a better reputation than other centres of population of similar size. An examination of the Court's records for the most serious crimes shows, for example, 184 criminal cases in the Sessions Court in Ipoh, 187 in the Penang Sessions Court for 1961. The corresponding figures for 1962 are: 155 in Ipoh and 177 in Penang. When it is borne in mind that the latest census figures show 338,755 in respect of the population for Penang and 221,947 for Ipoh, it will be clear that my remarks about the greater prevalence of crimes in Ipoh are not without foundation.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya menjawab beberapa perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan

oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam masa perbahathan Rang Undang² Perbekalan, saya suka mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah membuat pandangan dengan tujuan kebaikan kita bersama, dan juga ada pula yang menyatakan sempati-nya dengan Kementerian saya di-atas apa yang di-katakan kekurangan tambahan bagi Kementerian Pelajaran pada tahun yang akan datang. Jika begitu, saya harap kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang menyatakan sempati-nya itu kepada Kementerian saya tidak mendesak untuk mengadakan ini dan itu, kerana wang yang di-peruntukkan bagi satu² Kementerian itu ada-lah terhadap dan demikian juga berhad-nya hasil pendapatan negara. Bagaimana pun, saya suka mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang telah menyatakan bahawa jika perlu wang tambahan untuk Kementerian saya akan di-timbangkan pada tahun hadapan apabila sampai masa-nya nanti.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya akan mengambil peluang ini untuk menjawab beberapa soalan yang telah di-timbulkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini.

Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh telah membangkitkan soal bayaran masok pepereksaan masok Sekolah Menengah (M.S.S.E.E.) dan buku² bagi murid² sekolah. Untuk menjawab-nya suka-lah saya menyatakan seperti berikut:

Bayaran Masok Pepereksaan M.S.S.E.E.

Ketiadaan ramai kanak² Melayu memasoki Pepereksaan M.S.S.E.E.—bukan-lah sa-mata² di-sebabkan tidak mampu membayar \$3 bayaran masok pepereksaan. Ada beberapa hal yang lain lagi menyebabkan kekurangan itu yang mana satu daripada-nya kurang mengerti dan faham-nya ibu bapa akan peluang² yang ada bagi murid² Sekolah Kebangsaan melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-sekolah² menengah dan yang tinggi lagi menerusi bahasa kebangsaan. Juga kurang tahu-nya mereka tentang peluang² bekerja yang ada bagi mereka yang berpelajaran Sekolah Kebangsaan.

Pekah Kementerian saya perchaya dengan tahu-nya ibu bapa akan peluang²

ini maka bilangan murid² Sekolah Kebangsaan memasoki peperiksaan itu akan bertambah. Pihak Kementerian saya sedang menjalankan satu "Gerakan Obor" bagi menyebarkan penerangan² ini dan dengan chara itu memberitahu dan menarek minat perhatian ibu bapa dan murid².

Berkenaan dengan bantuan buku kepada kanak²

Saya suka menyatakan memang-lah dasar Kementerian saya memberi sa-berapa bantuan yang boleh kepada kanak² yang bergeliga otak-nya tetapi tidak mampu. Pada masa ini memang ada bantuan² yang di-anggarkan di-tambah bagi tahun 1963. Tambahan itu ada-lah saperti berikut:

Federal Minor Scholarship sa-banyak \$40,000 lebeh daripada tahun 1962 (\$950,000) jadi jumlah peruntukan tahun 1963 ia-lah \$990,000. Pre-University Scholarship sa-banyak \$70,000 lebeh daripada tahun 1962 (\$380,000) jadi jumlah peruntukan tahun 1963 ia-lah \$450,000. Buku² bagi Sekolah Kebangsaan di-tambah sa-banyak \$130,000 dan pada tahun 1962 (\$800,000) jadi jumlah peruntukan bagi tahun 1963 ia-lah \$930,000.

Bantuan wang² ini yang khas bagi kanak² Melayu tegas merupakan bantuan² termasuk buku, bagi kanak² yang bergeliga otak-nya.

Yang Berhormat dari Besut telah menarek perhatian Dewan ini tentang pelajaran dan didekan akhlak. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menyatakan bahawa Kementerian saya juga berasa mustahak-nya di-atas didekan akhlak di-sekolah. Pada masa ini Kementerian saya sedang mengkaji semua Sukatan² Pelajaran Sekolah sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Sukatan Pelajaran (1955) (General Syllabus Committee). Ada-lah di-harapkan tugas yang sa-suai akan di-beri kepada pendidekan akhlak, dan dengan chara yang demikian darjah akhlak pemuda² akan dapat di-tinggikan lagi.

Berkenaan dengan perlaksanaan Penyata Aminuddin Baki. Saya suka menegaskan beberapa shor Jawatan-Kuasa itu sedang di-laksanakan, dan

juga Kementerian saya akan melaksanakan shor² yang lain lagi bila shor itu di-dapati sa-suai dan mungkin di-laksanakan.

Yang Berhormat dari Pontian Selatan membangkitkan berkenaan dengan pelajaran ugama. Saya suka menyatakan bahawa segala langkah dan usaha telah di-jalankan bagi menjamin pelajaran ugama.

Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh menyatakan bahawa peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$7 untok guru² sekolah ugama tidak cukup. Di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat itu pada Bab 16 Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Menyemak Sa-mula Dasar Pelajaran, 1960, di-mana dalam Perenggan 294 dan 295 ada terkandung pendapat Jawatan-Kuasa itu bahawa sa-nya bayaran \$7 sa-tahun bagi tiap² sa-orang murid ada-lah menasabah dan mencukupi, dan ini lebeh kurang 50 peratus daripada perbelanjaan bagi mengadakan guru².

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Raub. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Raub berasa kesal di-atas kekurangan anak² Melayu di-atas pelajaran dan menhadangkan supaya sharat² bagi mereka untok memasoki darjah² pelajaran tinggi di-kendorkan. Bagi menjawab-nya, saya suka-lah menyatakan bahawa Kementerian saya sedar akan masalaah sedikit-nya bilangan pemuda² Melayu yang berkelayakan untok mengambil tawaran² biasiswa Kerajaan. Melonggarkan sharat² kelayakan memasoki per-sekolahan tinggi bukan-lah pada hemat saya, chara yang baik mengatasi masalaah ini, bahkan bagi memasoki University² luar negeri tidak mungkin pertimbangan demikian di-berikan kepada kita. Chara mengatasi kekurangan ini ia-lah memperbaiki lagi darjah pelajaran pemuda² Melayu dan memperbaiki serta menambah lagi kesempatan dan kemudahan² belajar bagi mereka pada tingkatan Sekolah Rendah dan Sekolah Menengah. Keberchayaan ini sedang di-laksanakan oleh Kementerian saya dan kami yakin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-suatu masa nanti tidak-lah lagi berkekurangan yang di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu akan dapat di-atasi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jekebu-Jempol, Ahli Yang Berhormat ini hendak tahu bagaimana-kah dasar Kerajaan tentang membolehkan anak² yang ada di-dalam Sekolah² Pelajaran Lanjutan atau pun Secondary Continuation School yang dahulu-nya terkenal dengan nama Post Primary School dimasuki semula di-darjah² Academic. Untuk menjawab-nya, suka-lah saya menyatakan bahawa perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang sudah ada dasar-nya. Anak² yang bergeliga otak dan baik kemajuan-nya dan memenohi syarat² yang tertentu mereka itu di-beri pertimbangan untuk memasoki semula darjah Academic. Jika ada sa-suatu soalan sa-macam ini timbul maka Guru² Besar sekolah di-mana anak² itu belajar akan menghantar sokongan² mereka itu kepada Kementerian Pelajaran melalui Ketua² Pegawai Pelajaran untuk di-pertimbangkan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok juga telah membangkitkan soal kandungan Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Aminuddin Baki. Beliau telah membangkitkan beberapa perkara dan untuk menjawab-nya suka-lah saya menyatakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu adalah peruntukan wang bagi Sekolah² Kebangsaan telah pun di-baiki semenjak tahun 1961. Dan telah menjadi dasar Kementerian saya mengutamakan kepada kehendak² bangunan Sekolah Kebangsaan. Bagi mengawal hal ini, satu Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Kementerian yang di-Pengerusi oleh saya sendiri telah di-tubuhkan dan apa yang berlaku di-masa yang sudah² tidak dapat berlaku lagi, akan tetapi pada masa ini dengan ada-nya Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Kementerian Pelajaran ini segala² yang berkaitan dengan kemajuan atau pun semangat baharu kepada Sekolah² Kebangsaan ada-lah di-usahakan.

Berkenaan dengan Perjawatan Sekolah Kebangsaan saya suka-lah menyatakan perkara ini sedang di-uruskan dan kekurangan sedang di-baiki.

The Honourable Member for Port Dickson raised the question of the functions of Boards of Managers/Governors. Mr Speaker, Sir, my Minis-

try fully appreciates the concern of the Honourable Member over the manner in which the Boards of Managers or Governors perform their functions. I must explain that these Boards have also executive powers and it is in performing these executive functions that some Boards at times exceed the bound. My Ministry is at present investigating and considering ways and means to bring about smoother management of school affairs by these Boards. It is my intention to issue a directive defining the powers of the Boards as empowered to me under the Education Act, 1961.

In regard to the question of the appropriation of a prayer room for children of other races mentioned by the Honourable Member when he spoke on the allocation of a Mosque for the University of Malaya, I would like to mention here, Sir, that this is a matter for the University of Malaya authorities. In keeping with the University's non-alignment to any religion, the Mosque was built as a project not associated with the University except in name and a portion of the land on which the Mosque is being built.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in regard to the question raised by the Honourable Member for Teluk Anson, I do not think it is now necessary for me to give a reply to him as my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry has dealt at length with the question raised by him, and I think he must be fully satisfied with it. (*Laughter*).

In regard to the resolution of the Kwang Tung Association in respect of Higher Education, I would like to state that the Ministry of Education is most aware of the need to expand Higher Education so as to enable producing the qualified persons. This is a subject under the most active discussion and planning by my Ministry.

In regard to the equal treatment of all languages, I might add to what my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry has said. Does the Honourable Member consider it a policy of extermination

when the Government provides, amongst others:

- (a) Chinese as a medium of instruction in primary schools;
- (b) Chinese as a subject of instruction when 15 or more parents so wish to be instructed to their children;
- (c) the establishment of a Department of Chinese Studies in the University of Malaya?

I for one can never agree that this is a policy of extermination of the Chinese language and literature as alleged by the Honourable Member.

The Honourable Member also raised the question of Chinese for Chinese pupils—criticised for not being made compulsory in contrast to Malay. Now, Sir, Malay is made compulsory not because it is the mother tongue of the Malays, but because it is the National Language—the language of our Malayan nation. Chinese cannot be made compulsory because of its non-national language status. But the Government, to honour its pledge, provides the teaching of Chinese to pupils whose parents require them to learn this language. It is therefore up to the parents to make use of this opportunity.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who again raised the question of Chinese education and the Rahman Talib Report, the criticism by the Honourable Member against the Rahman Talib Report is one that has been often raised in this House and has already been answered and explained on various occasions by my predecessor, and I do not intend to repeat the answer that has been given in the past but would merely emphasise that it is the belief of the Government that the Rahman Talib Report faithfully adhered to the policy laid down in the Razak Committee's Report and that its recommendations were solely aimed at implementing faithfully, both in the spirit and in the letter, the policies advocated by the Razak Committee.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan also did make mention of the

Aminuddin Report. I would like to state to this House that the Aminuddin Report—and Honourable Members in this House may be interested to know that the Aminuddin Report was submitted by a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education—was interested in raising the standard of education in National Primary schools. A number of the recommendations in the Report have been implemented already and a brief summary of the Report was issued to the press. Before criticising this summary of the Report, the Honourable Member might perhaps have made a thorough study of the Report rather than rely on what little he can gather from outside sources.

Another point raised by the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan is the introduction of post-primary schools, or secondary continuation schools. He said that this was bunkum and was an attempt to hoodwink the public. The Honourable Member is entitled to say what he feels about it, but I will say this—that the introduction of post-primary or secondary continuation schools is intended not only to raise the school-leaving age but also to give the children training which they can make use of on leaving school. However, the post-primary school programme must at present be considered in relation to the teachers who can be trained on a part-time basis to teach in these classes. At present only limited instruction on practical subjects is given, but with the output of technical teachers from the new Technical Teachers' Training College starting from 1964, this problem would have been in a way solved.

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan also raised the question of the promotion of teachers and the recommendations made in the Razak Report in regard to this matter. The policy which is enunciated in the Razak Report is followed by the Ministry, and a number of heads of secondary schools, who are normal trained teachers, have been confirmed in their posts as headmasters. The case referred to by the Honourable Member was different. The post was

advertised in 1961 and the filling of the post is a matter for competition on normal lines, when the claims of all who applied, whether they are at present serving as heads of schools or not, must be considered.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor—he is not here—raised the question of Kuen Cheng Girls' School and Sun Ming School. In reply to the Honourable Member, I would like to point out that of the existing 39 classrooms, and not all are fully utilised as such, are considered adequate for the present enrolment of 1,592 children, which is already considerably in excess of the total enrolment considered desirable for one session. Any specialist room could, if necessary, be made available through conversion of these rooms and I might add here also that three of the classrooms are at the moment being utilised for kindergarten classes.

In regard to the Soon Ming School, I would like to say that this school is housed in an association's building—upstairs. The facilities provided by this school are most inadequate. The position in regard to pupils is as follows:

Senior II	...	...	16
Senior III	...	...	19
Senior IV	...	...	10
Senior V	...	...	26
Senior VI	...	...	19

Enrolment for 1963—that is new enrolment—is 15. It is most uneconomical to send these children there. It will also not be to the interest of the education of these children if they are sent to a school with insufficient facilities as the Soon Ming School, which is housed in one storey of an association's building. The Chief Education Officer, therefore, proposes to close the school in 1964, unless adequate facilities are forthcoming and the enrolment increases. It is therefore in the interests of the 15 pupils who have enrolled in 1963 to deploy them to larger and better equipped schools of which there are a number in the town, including one belonging to the same clan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have dealt with most if not all the questions raised by Honourable Members of this House, and I thank you for the opportunity given me to reply. (*Applause*).

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak memberi penjelasan atas sa-tengah² perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam perbahathan Dewan ini. Pertama, saya suka hendak menumpukan pandangan saya kepada rayuan yang di-buat oleh wakil daripada Telok Anson yang mengatakan bahawa salah satu sebab yang doktor² itu berhenti daripada perkhidmatannya ia-lah kerana di-kehendaki doktor² itu lulus dalam bahasa Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-hadapan saya ini ada bilangan² atau pun angka doktor² yang berhenti dari semenjak tahun 1959 hingga tahun 1962, dan juga sebab²-nya. Saya telah selideki, maka saya dapati tidak ada sa-orang pun yang berhenti itu di-sebabkan mereka tidak mahu belajar atau pun tidak lulus dalam bahasa Melayu. Ini, adalah menunjukkan bahawa pegawai² yang berkhidmat dalam pejabat Kerajaan itu ada-lah menchintaï bahasa Kebangsaan negeri ini lebeh daripada yang di-rasai oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Telok Anson itu sendiri, dan satu perkara lagi, saya suka hendak menjelaskan bahawa syarat bagi tiap² pegawai tetap yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-kehendaki lulus dalam bahasa Melayu. Ini ada-lah satu syarat yang telah berjalan beberapa lama. Pegawai² dagang yang datang dari sa-berang laut pun di-kehendaki juga lulus dalam bahasa Melayu, dan jikalau pegawai² dagang yang datang dari sa-berang laut boleh mempelajari bahasa Melayu, saya tidak nampak kenapa pegawai² yang lahir di-negeri ini, besar di-negeri ini dan yang mendapat didekan di-negeri ini tidak boleh, atau pun tidak suka belajar bahasa Melayu. Yang sa-benarnya tuduhan ini ada-lah impian dari Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Telok Anson sa-mata².

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut

bertanya, apa-kah tindakan atau kawalan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bagi kegunaan ubat² yang bisa atau yang di-gelar ubat keras, atau ubat yang membunuh. Saya suka menjelaskan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kawalan atas ubat beracun dan bisa—kalau perkataan wakil dari Besut “ubat keras”—ada terkawal dalam undang² Kerajaan seperti: Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and Poisons Ordinance dan juga Legal Notification No. 254 tahun 1961.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Muar Utara meminta supaya Kementerian Kesihatan memberi perhatian yang sepatut-nya berkenaan dengan bekalan ubat dan ubat chuchok kepada dispensary dan juga di-klinik². Saya suka memberi pengakuan bahawa hal ini akan di-jalankan dan sedang pun di-jalankan pada masa sekarang.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Jelevu bertanya berkenaan dengan dasar pembelaan terhadap mayat² orang Islam. Di-atas perkara ini mustahak tidak-nya di-adakan pemeriksaan dan pembelaan bagi mayat² orang Islam itu ada-lah terpulang pada jabatan polis yang memberikan tugas kepada doktor² rumah sakit dan mereka hanya-lah menjalankan tugas yang di-beri kepada-nya, tetapi atas perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya beri akuan bahawa saya akan menjalankan penyiasatan.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Pasir Puteh dan juga dari Besut menudoh bahawa Kementerian Kesihatan tidak mengadakan ranchangan yang tertentu untuk memperelokkan perkhidmatan kesihatan. Saya suka hendak memberi jaminan bahawa tuduhan itu tidak berasas, kerana saya tahu bahawa ranchangan yang terator terutama-nya kepada kawasan² luar bandar sedang di-laksanakan melalui Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh telah mendatangkan beberapa shor yang saya akan mengambil ingatan dan akan chuba melaksanakan-nya. Wakil dari Temerloh juga meminta supaya orang² yang mengidap penyakit batok kering yang di-beri layanan perubatan, hendak-lah di-beri pertim-

bangkan berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan tanggungan² mereka. Saya suka hendak menjelaskan bahawa Kementerian Kesihatan tidak ada peruntukan atas hal itu, tetapi kita sentiasa berhubung rapat dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat dan juga pertubuhan menchegegah batok kering dalam negeri ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara mengeshorkan supaya mengambil Pembantu² Rumah Sakit atau pun Hospital Assistant di-banyakkan lagi, kerana gulongan atau pun pegawai² ini sangat besar faedah-nya dalam ranchangan kesihatan luar bandar. Yang sa-benar-nya ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sedang mendapat perhatian yang sa-penoh-nya daripada Kementerian Kesihatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya satakak itu-lah yang patut saya jawab, kerana perkara² yang lain itu akan di-bawa ka-dalam meshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa yang mana maseh ada lagi masanya apabila di-bentangkan hal² atas perkara ini mengikut Kementerian masing².

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The sitting is now suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 6.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 7.05 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Speaker, Sir, I want very briefly to reply to a few questions which for the purpose of the debate have landed on the Ministry of the Interior.

In the first place, I would like to deal with the two questions raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, who was a little over anxious to know whether or not town council elections would be held as promised next year. The answer is that the Government has not announced anything to the contrary, and it might be a relief to his anxiety if I say that at the moment there is nothing contrary intended. Secondly, he wanted to know when the elections in regard to the Local Councils of Temoh and Bidor would

be held. This question is now a matter between the State and the Election Commission, and in this connection I have found out that the State authority has approached the Election Commission to proceed with the re-elections; and when preparations are ready, I believe, the re-elections of these two Local Councils will be announced.

A number of Honourable Members have touched on the question of kissing in films, including the Honourable Member for Port Dickson who is also concerned over the question of shooting. As far as films are concerned, it might well serve a useful purpose if the House will take note that all films shown in the Federation are censored by the Film Censor and films which are subjects of appeal by the distributors are viewed by the Film Censorship Appeal Board in the Federation. Honourable Members can, therefore, rest assured that films are carefully scrutinised before release for general screening in the Federation.

A number of Honourable Members also raised the question of the three-digit lotteries, especially the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor who, I might say, is a bit late in this matter, as he has not taken the trouble until and after the voice of the people in the Local Councils has been heard. Sir, in the Conference of Chairmen of Local Councils—of Alliance controlled Local Councils and leaders of Local Councils which are non-Alliance controlled—there was a resolution adopted asking the Government to ban these three-digit lotteries that are now being operated by the respective Turf Clubs. The Government is actively considering this resolution and, perhaps, before long Honourable Members and the general public would know what the decision of the Government would be.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara has raised the question of the banning of dancing or performances that are flavoured with yellow culture. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not know exactly what is meant by yellow culture, but nevertheless I presume he means dancing and performances that are not favoured by the general public in accordance with the normal code

of morals. As far as performances are concerned, Sir, there is uniform legislation throughout the Federation, but the licensing authority lies with the respective States and local authorities, and it is a matter of opinion when applications are made for licences as to whether or not the local authority concerned should permit such performances—and here, of course, we believe in the maximum local autonomy for the local authorities, and we leave the question of allowing performances and dances to their discretion.

The Honourable Member for Muar Utara also raised the question of the banning of books of a similar category. Surely, Sir, the House has noted from time to time that the Government has never hesitated to ban books which it considers to be offensive either morally, or by way of security, in the public interest. The Government will not hesitate to ban books of this nature.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat in his usual antics stated that according to his information about crimes he understood that there was not a house in Circular Road that had not been burgled, or in respect of which there had not been attempted burglary. As far as the houses that were burgled are concerned, I believe that where reports have been made to the Police the record would show the action taken or would be taken. With regard to attempted burglaries, I do not know where his source of information or understanding is, but surely if he has his “understanding”, he should co-operate with the Police instead of merely using it for parliamentary record; and if he is not willing to let the Police know, then his actions or inaction must speak for themselves.

Mr Speaker, Sir, he then went on to say that he understood that one Assistant Minister's house was burgled while he was playing *mahjong* at three o'clock in the morning. In his usual characteristic manner, by which the House is sometimes amused, he could not say how true it was and yet he made the statement saying that he

stood to be corrected. In doing so, it might well be his intention to extract a statement in this House in favour of the burglar. I can assure him that his effort will be in vain. The house was burgled—true enough; only so much of it was true. It was not at three o'clock in the morning and no *mahjong* was being played. His understanding of this part as stated by him is false. The burglary was reported to the Police and I believe that action is being taken. I might add that the Police was extremely prompt in attending to the matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what is significant is that the Honourable Member has nakedly exposed himself as having a high degree of ability to understand false facts and then unashamedly relating them to this House. This is rather unfortunate, but being a member of the Socialist Front it is understandable. At the same time it is utterly clear that the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat possesses a source of information in the understanding of burglaries and attempted burglaries in Circular Road, including an incident where he was confronted by the wife of a foreign ex-emissary about which need I say more?

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations, which was raised by the Honourable Member for Setapak. The question of Chinese representation has been before the General Assembly of the United Nations since 1951. It was only at the last session of the General Assembly that a full debate on this issue took place for the first time. At all previous General Assembly meetings, a substantial discussion of the issue was prevented by means of a simple procedural resolution by which the General Assembly decided not to consider at the particular session any proposals to exclude the representatives of Nationalist China or to seat the representatives of Communist China. At this year's General Assembly the Soviet Union tabled a resolution calling on the General Assembly to restore the

lawful rights of Communist China. This called for the removal of Chiang Kai Shek's representatives from the United Nations organs and to be replaced by the representatives of Communist China. It is the policy, Mr Speaker, Sir, of the Federation Government that neither Nationalist China nor Communist China represent China as a whole, and in continuance of this policy we do not recognise either China. We were, however, prepared to support the admission of Communist China into the United Nations if some provision was made for Formosa to continue to be a member of the United Nations as a separate State. No one can deny that the Communist regime in Peking, while having an effective control of Communist China, has no control over Formosa. So how can we support the replacement of Nationalist China by Communist China? While we agree to the Communist China's representation in the United Nations, we cannot agree to Formosa being expelled. Malaya has, however, made it clear at the United Nations that we are in favour of the admission of Communist China, because we believe any major international arrangements for the preservation of peace and security of the whole world would not be effective if China was not a party to it. Mr Speaker, Sir, when the resolution was put to the vote, the Federation delegation abstained because of the reasons I have given. It is my hope that this question of Chinese representation will be solved in the near future in a fair and just manner.

Sir, coming to the Honourable Member for Bachok who raised the question of the National language and that the Malayan Indian Congress had asked for Tamil to be one of the official languages, I must deny that statement of his here and I must say that at no time had the Malayan Indian Congress said that Tamil should be on a par with the Malay language. We have agreed with the policy of the Alliance Government to have Malay as the sole National language of this country; and for the information of the Honourable Member and this House, I would like to reiterate here that we

stand by the policy of the Alliance Government. (*Applause*) Sir, I wish also to state that the Malayan Indian Congress in pursuance of the Alliance policy to promote the National language has, through its Branches, held National language contests, held other concerts, etc., in the National language, thereby promoting the National language. We have at the last session of the Malayan Indian Congress asked that qualified National language teachers be posted to Indian schools. That shows, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Bachok is very much ignorant of what is going on.

Sir, coming to the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh who mentioned regarding the strike at Kelantan, this is a case where a dispute has been going on for four months as a result of both parties standing firm on their respective claims. Efforts by officers of my Ministry and others have yielded no fruit. Nevertheless, officers of my Ministry are continuing to look into the matter to see if a mutually acceptable solution can be found.

Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Kemaman on the proposed Government Bill for the control of beggars and vagrants, I wish to say that in the Federation today there are in operation a number of pre-war Enactments governing vagrants and decrepits. By modifications of these laws, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare has been charged with the responsibility for their implementation. These laws are, however, out of date and inadequate to deal effectively with the problems of beggars and vagrants. It has been found necessary to amend and consolidate the different Enactments, and the proposed Government Bill intends to do exactly this. The draft of the Bill has been prepared and is now being studied by the Legal Department. It will be introduced in Parliament as soon as it is ready.

The Bill, briefly, plans to enable the control of beggars and vagrants to be tackled on a Federation wide basis. Able-bodied vagrants offending the law would be sent to the Vagrants Ward to be established and the aged and decrepits would be sent to the

existing Old Persons Home. It is fully appreciated that begging and vagrancy arise out of social and economic circumstances and a solution to this lies in developing a system of rehabilitative measures designed to create a sense of self-respect and economic independence in the individuals. Offenders will certainly not be treated punitively. Vocational training and other activities will be introduced with the ultimate objective of rehabilitating these beggars and vagrants to become useful and responsible citizens rather than a burden to the community. Every individual sent to these Homes would be required to undergo training suitable to his ability and on discharge would be assisted to obtain suitable employment. Thank you. (*Applause*).

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun menjawab tuduhan Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh yang menyatakan Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali Pejabat Kenderaan Raya hendak menyekat teksi, khas-nya yang berjentera diesel konon-nya. Saya suka menerangkan walau pun Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada di-sini tetapi untuk pengetahuan orang ramai ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan ada-lah Kerajaan yang 'adil tidak sama sa-kali hendak menyekat apa juga enjen yang digunakan oleh teksi atau kereta pakai. Sa-balek-nya, Yang Berhormat itu telah pun di-beritahu dengan chukup jelas oleh Pesuruhjaya Kenderaan Raya, dan perkara itu telah pun di-selesaikan sa-waktu Pesuruhjaya itu melawat Ipoh, sungguh pun tidak dapat berjumpa dengan Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, tetapi telah di-jelaskan kepada abangnya ia-itu Yang Berhormat dari Menglembu berkenaan dengan perkara itu tidak ada sa-buah kereta yang ditahan. Beliau juga mengatakan tidak ada surat perkelilingan (circular) dikeluarkan. Saya suka membachakan di-sini circular atau pun penerangan daripada Kementerian saya yang telah di-siarkan dalam surat khabar *Malay Mail* bertarikh 8-10-62 yang berbunyi demikian:

"The Ministry of Transport is concerned, in the interests of road safety, over the increasing number of motor cars whose original petrol engines have been replaced by

diesel engines of insufficient power. Recent tests by the Road Transport Department have shown that where the replacement engine is of a much lower horsepower rating than the original engine, particularly in those cases of large American cars whose original petrol engines of 24 horsepower rating and above have been replaced by 16 horsepower diesel engines, such cars are dangerously underpowered and lack sufficient acceleration powers. Such cars are therefore a potential danger to all road users because their drivers will not be able to accelerate to take themselves out of danger should the occasion require it.

Furthermore, the overworked diesel engines tend to emit excessive smoke which itself is an offence under the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958.

Although the number of cars whose petrol engines have been replaced by underpowered diesel engines is still small at present, it is essential in the interests of road safety to bring the problem under control before it gets out of hand. The Road Transport Department will not therefore licence such underpowered vehicles and vehicle owners who contemplate replacing their present petrol engines with diesel engines are advised to consult the Road Transport Department before they proceed with such replacements."

Siaran daripada Kementerian Pengangkutan ini telah pun di-masokkan dalam semua surat khabar baik dalam bahasa Melayu mahu pun bahasa Inggeris. Selain daripada itu, ada rayuan yang telah sampai kepada kami berkenaan dengan kereta yang berkenaan lebeh kurang 50 buah, dan tiap² permohonan itu hendak minta tempoh. Pejabat Kenderaan Raya ada-lah menimbang-kan dengan sa-'adil²-nya. Sa-kira-nya sa-saorang itu hendak tukar daripada enjen kecil kepada enjen besar supaya mengikut kemahuan Kerajaan, maka di-beri tempoh sa-hingga 6 bulan sa-lewat²-nya. Saya berpendapat Kerajaan Perikatan memang chukup menimbang-rasa kepada orang yang membawa teksi dan kereta pakai. Jadi, segala tuduhan itu tentu-lah tidak benar. Beliau juga meminta mengadakan satu statement berkenaan dengan horsepower yang sama di-antara kereta yang memakai minyak benzene dengan kereta yang memakai minyak diesel. Saya suka menerangkan kebanyakan kereta² yang di-tukar kepada enjen diesel saperti Vauxhall, Ford Zephyr, Zodiac dan Holden, maka enjen diesel yang di-luluskan oleh Pejabat Kenderaan Raya itu ia-lah enjen diesel B.M.C. 2.2 litre atau Mercedes O.M.

636 atau pun enjen Perkins 449. Jadi, ini-lah yang banyak berjalan sekarang; mereka tidak kena tahan. Saya per-chaya semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat bersetuju dengan saya ia-itu kalau kereta Amerika yang besar itu yang pakai 27 horsepower di-tukar kepada 12-13 horsepower dengan minyak diesel tentu-lah tidak sama kuat tarekan-nya sa-bagaimana nasihat (technical advice) yang di-beri mengikut peraturan international.

Yang kedua, beliau merayu berkenaan dengan bas dalam bandar apabila di-suroh masuk 4 batu ka-dalam tidak mahu sebab rugi. Beliau itu sa-orang loyar tentu-lah ia tahu bahawa Pejabat Kenderaan Raya bukan di-bawah Kerajaan Negeri atau Town Council, Ipoh. Sa-kira-nya ada bas yang tidak mahu bekerjasama, saya minta bukan sahaja Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tetapi semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat, tolong beritahu kepada Pesuruhjaya Pejabat Kenderaan Raya, kami boleh berunding dengan kampeni bas supaya bas di-situ boleh di-benarkan menambah 4-5 batu lagi perjalanan-nya walau pun mereka tidak begitu untung di-bandingkan dengan jalan yang di-lalui oleh bas itu.

Sekarang saya hendak menjawab pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Raub. Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan saya menengkeng. Yang sa-benar-nya, suara saya ini terlampau garau. Sekarang ini walau pun saya berchakap perlahan, tetapi garau juga. Yang Berhormat itu dengan sa-orang tua telah berjumpa saya. Saya telah berchakap dengan orang tua itu yang boleh di-katakan saya berchakap halus juga, tetapi orang tua kurang dengar, jadi saya berchakap kuat sedikit, barangkali itu-lah sebab-nya Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan saya menengkeng. Saya minta ma'af. Saya tidak berhak menengkeng—jauh sa-kali kepada Yang Berhormat itu.

Yang kedua, beliau berkata orang ramai selalu tahan kereta-nya. Saya tanya apa jenis kereta yang dia pakai, kata-nya, Opel Rekord. Biasa-nya, kereta Mercedes yang selalu orang ramai menahan. Jadi, di-tempat yang selalu menahan kereta pakai itu menun-jukkan di-situ banyak "teksi sapu".

Yang Berhormat itu mengeshorkan supaya teksi itu menggunakan station-wagon. Chadangan beliau ini elok, tetapi kita takut mereka mengangkat barang pula. Walau bagaimana pun, saya akan timbang dan fikirkan apa² tanda yang elok untuk hendak membezakan di-antara kereta teksi dengan kereta pakai. Bukan kereta beliau itu sahaja yang kena tahan, tetapi kereta saya yang ada bendera itu pun kena tahan. Apa hendak buat. Saya harap Yang Berhormat itu bersabar. Kami akan ikhtiarkan.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Jitra-Padang Terap itu saya sudah sampaikan kepada Jabatan Keretapi. Yang sa-benar-nya, pehak Jabatan Keretapi telah mengambil tindakan ia-itu akan di-buka semua sekali bilek menunggu di-seluruh negeri ini untuk penompang² yang kebanyakan-nya di-Kelas Satu dan Dua. Berkenaan dengan pandangan Yang Berhormat ia-itu penompang² diperhentian Kuala Lumpur ini ramai. Yang sa-benar-nya, memang ada disediakan bangku dan lain² di-tempat Kelas Tiga itu, tetapi kalau mereka itu suka bentang tikar, kami tidak dapat buat² apa. Meski pun begitu, kami akan chuba memberi kesenangan sa-berapa yang boleh kepada mereka.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya ia-itu daripada bila bilek menunggu itu di-buka? Sa-tahu saya sa-lama ini ditutup.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sudah dua hari perintah di-keluarkan (*Ketawa*). Saya suka terangkan ia-itu bilek itu memang di-buka macham biasa, tetapi orang yang tidak bertanggung jawab yang menggunakan bilek itu telah buat bermacham² perkara, itu sebab keluar perintah ditutup. Walau pun begitu, kami akan buka bilek itu sa-kurang²-nya lagi sa-tengah jam sa-belum keretapi itu sampai. Saya harap mereka yang menggunakan bilek itu tolong jaga ke-bersehan, dan jangan salah gunakan tempat menunggu keretapi itu.

Maka, sa-lain dari itu Yang Berhormat dari Jelevu-Jempol ini berkehen-

dakkan saya menjawab dengan tegas-nya, apa-kah hendak di-buat kepada kompeni² bas yang ada mempunyai banyak taxi² ini. Yang sa-benar-nya semenjak beliau berchakap pada waktu lampau saya telah pun perentahkan Pesuruhjaya Pengangkutan berunding berkenaan dengan perkara ini dan banyak sa-tengah² bas kompeni terutama di-utara dalam negeri Kedah telah pun menyerahkan taxi-nya kepada sharikat² orang Melayu yang telah pun di-benampama di-Baling, Sharikat Bas Kompeni telah menyerahkan 13 buah taxi kepada sharikat pembawa kereta orang² Melayu. Dan saya perchaya di-Sungai Patani sa-bagaimana telah ditunjukan ini di-Seremban, insha'allah saya akan minta Pesuruhjaya ini menjemput dan berunding di-atas perkara ini. Kerana dasar Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini, mana² permit yang telah di-keluarkan terutama sekali bas², kami bagi pehak Kerajaan yang bertanggung jawab tidak boleh merampas atau mengambil balek. Jadi, kami kena-lah jalankan rundingan dahulu kemudian dengan chara² mana boleh menguntongkan pehak² orang yang mempunyai taxi itu dan kepada orang² yang berkehendakkan taxi² itu ia-itu sa-bagaimana di-sebelah utara dapat di-rundingkan dan saya perchaya sa-belah selatan saperti di-Seremban dapat-lah di-rundingkan nanti.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelevu-Jempol): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak di-jalankan rundingan itu kalau dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat memberi tahu saya berapa banyak lesen² taxi telah di-pulangkan balek.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya minta tempoh dahulu. Saya tidak ada kenyataan-nya sekarang ini tetapi saya akan berhubung dengan Yang Berhormat itu, terima kaseh.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara berchakap berkenaan dengan modal² yang di-buka kepada orang Melayu ramai 10 peratus itu, selalu-nya barangkali modal² orang yang punya bas ini di-naikkan dengan berlebehan² kerana goodwill atau lain²-nya. Tetapi saya memberi akuan-lah di-sini bahawa Kementerian saya akan menyiasat perkara ini dan kira-nya berpatutan dan dapat untung

yang baik maka di-situ-lah kami akan nasehatkan orang Melayu memasuki modal 10 peratus bukan sahaja memasuki modal-nya tetapi mereka akan dapat menjadi pengarah²-nya. Dengan sebab mereka ada modal mereka boleh mengarahkan dasar² yang baharu yang mana daripada kerani, manager, mek-nik dan pembawa bas-nya boleh kita dapat majukan soal ini. Sa-lagi kita tidak mempunyai modal, pengarah² kompeni bas itu tidak boleh mengikut perkara itu tentu-lah susah kita hendak menjalankan dasar kita. Mudah²an daripada modal² orang Melayu dan dengan kerjasama daripada modal itu-lah kita akan dapat memajukan per-niagaan pengangkutan ini. Saya fikir lain²-nya saya tidak dapat hendak menjawab-nya tetapi saya akan ambil ingatan semua sa-kali.

Chuma satu sahaja sa-belum saya berhenti saya hendak beri bayangan atau menerangkan dengan lebih jelas berkenaan dengan wakil dari Tanjong; dia tidak ada di-sini, kata-nya dengan ada-nya Malaysia apa-lah guna-nya kita hendak buat Pengkalan Kapal Terbang Antara Bangsa—International Airport di-Kuala Lumpur ini yang memakan belanja \$22 juta itu dengan ada Pengkalan Kapal Terbang kita di-Singapura. Saya suka-lah menerangkan di-sini dengan sebab ada-nya Malaysia, dengan sebab Kuala Lumpur ini akan menjadi Ibu Kota dengan penduduk-nya lebih daripada 300,000 orang dan dengan kesebukan keadaan bandar-nya serta dengan ada-nya perhubungan perdagangan dunia di-sini maka telah di-fikirkan oleh Kerajaan dan telah memutuskan dasar mengadakan sa-buah Pengkalan Kapal Terbang mengikut peratoran² panjang-nya dan keadaan-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-tentukan oleh Pertubohan Penerbangan Antara Bangsa².

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka juga terangkan di-sini bahawa Pengkalan Kapal Terbang ini chuma hanya ada enam ribu kaki lebih sahaja dan tidak boleh di-panjangkan lagi kerana di-sekeliling-nya ada dengan gunung². Jadi kalau hendak di-betulkan atau hendak memanjangkan lagi akan memakan belanja \$22 juta, ini membazir sahaja dan juga ia-nya berhampiran dengan bandar. Yang ketiga-nya kita

ini menghadapi dharurat kenderaan, dharurat di-dalam negeri atau defence. Jadi, saya suka menyatakan sedikit di-sini bahawa Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita waktu hendak balek dari Singapura tempoh hari dengan naik Viscount, apabila hydraulic brake-nya tidak makan dia tidak berani hendak turun di-sini kerana padang-nya tidak panjang, terpaksa dia balek ka-Singapura kerana di-Singapura padang-nya 9,000 kaki kapal terbang boleh turun melayang perlahan². Maka, mustahak-lah daripada segi yang di-alami oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dengan sahabat saya juga Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ini telah selamat turun dengan sebab ada-nya panjang kawasan kapal terbang di-Singapura itu dapat melancar dengan selamat-nya. Dengan ini saya harap pihak Pembangkang faham dan tahu bahawa dasar Kerajaan Perikatan bukan dasar hendak membazirkan benda² ini tetapi hendak mengadakan satu Pengkalan Kapal Terbang yang mengikut peratoran Bangsa² Bersatu sa-bagaimana kita juga menjadi sa-buah negeri menanda tangani di-dalam soal Penerbangan International itu.

Dan sa-lain daripada itu juga sung-goh pun perkara ini tidak ada kena mengena dengan perbahathan ini, kerana Yang Berhormat wakil Kota Tinggi telah pun menjawab kepada wakil Pasir Puteh tetapi saya suka hendak menerangkan lagi bahawa Pertubohan Pemuda Desa ini tidak ada kena mengena dengan UMNO. Pertubohan Pemuda Desa ada mempunyai Undang²-nya sendiri yang tidak perkauman, yang tidak berpolitik yang tidak memilih ugama. Maka, saya berharap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat itu dan sini saya boleh-lah hadiahkan sa-buah buku Undang²-nya supaya dapat di-bachakan dan insa'allah dapat di-jalankan oleh pihak Pertubohan Pemuda Desa seluroh Tanah Melayu ini, terima kaseh. (*Tepok*).

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, when winding up for the Government in previous Budget debates, I always expressed satisfaction at the fact that the bulk of the speeches dealt with everything except finance. I stated that

this clearly implied that the House was satisfied with the financial policies and management of the Government as otherwise they would have something to say about them. In this debate, however, Opposition speakers, particularly those of the Socialist Front and the People's Progressive Party, have really excelled themselves.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh expressed dissatisfaction with the additional petrol and tobacco import duties on the ground that even cigarettes were a necessity and the additional tax would hit the poor. In the same breath he asked for more pay for officers of the Judicial and Legal Service. I take it that even he realises that we are facing financial difficulties. Yet he asked for greater expenditure without any increase of revenue. I wonder how he expects the Government to achieve this impossible task. He himself did not offer a single constructive suggestion as a way out of these difficulties. All he said was that we should increase revenue in other ways but he did not specify the exact methods. I have no doubt that if at this session the Government had proposed to increase other taxes instead, the Honourable Member would have criticised them too on the same or other grounds. It appears to be typical of Opposition Members to criticise the Government for everything they do or do not do, without, however, offering any constructive alternative. The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan asked for a much larger allocation for the Ministry of Education, but apart from suggesting a higher maximum rate on personal incomes he did not tell the House how the extra expenditure was to be financed. I shall deal later with the points raised by this particular Honourable Member. All I wish to say in the meantime is that Honourable Members of the Opposition do not appear to realise, or perhaps it would be more correct to say they do not wish to realise, that you cannot increase expenditure without increasing taxation as well. If they advocate one without advocating the other, they should not expect the Government to

take them seriously. I have a feeling that even they do not take themselves seriously and the speeches made by them are intended to catch votes rather than designed to be a worthwhile contribution to our financial and economic problems.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor alleges that the Government has failed in its duty by not stopping illegal lotteries. That clearly shows he is against gambling. In the next breath, he suggests that the Government should subsidise the losses of the "mushroom" insurance companies. As Honourable Members are aware, he has taken a very close interest in this particular racket and he knows as well as any of us that basically this business was nothing more than gambling on human lives, and very often the people insured were not related at all to those who insured them, and yet he solemnly proposes that the Government should try to make up for the losses of those who indulged in this most disgusting form of gambling. I must say I marvel at his powers of reasoning. That probably explains why so often he is on one side of the House and I am on the other.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong put up what will probably go down as the star performance of an inglorious career. He was against the P.A.Y.E. system of income tax collection on the ground that it hits the poor, when every government in the world which has introduced it has done so for the express purpose of making it easier for those in the fixed income groups to pay their taxes to the government. He criticises it on the ground that wage and salary earners would, as a result, pay their tax earlier than the propertied class as their deductions would begin in January, instead of later on. He forgets that though they might begin in January, they do not end until December of that year, whereas normally taxes are paid round about the middle of the year. The graphs done by the Department of Inland Revenue indicate that the main flow of income tax revenue occurs in the

middle months of the year and, hitherto, when you pay your tax, you pay in full. Now these taxpayers in the fixed income group will be allowed to spread their payments over a whole year and thus what they lose on the swings they gain on the roundabouts, apart from the fact that it is far less painful to pay in 12 monthly instalments than it is to pay in one large lump sum, especially when you are not flush with cash.

He also suggested that there should be a differentiation in the tax treatment of earned and unearned income. I might point out to him that there is already such a differentiation. The Government announced a new relief known as earned income relief during the 1960 Budget session of Parliament and this relief has been effective since assessment year 1961. It gives relief of one-tenth of the earned income up to a maximum allowance of \$1,000.

He further suggested a new relief which, according to him, would achieve a double effect in that, apart from the relief to taxpayers, it would result in receipts being demanded from medical practitioners by their patients. This was to take the form of a relief for medical expenses. He stated that the latter effect, that is the effect of patients asking for receipts from their doctors, would make it more difficult for this class of professional men and women to evade tax. Earlier in his speech, the Honourable Member alleged that in giving exemption to owners who occupied their own homes, the Government was making the rich richer without helping the poor. I shall deal with this charge in due course, but meanwhile I wonder if he realises that the relief for medical expenses proposed by him would have precisely this effect, for the simple reason that that section of the population which pays the highest rates of tax would be the one which also pays out the largest amount in medical fees and would, therefore, stand to gain most from a concession of this kind. To be fair to him, he did suggest a ceiling to this form of relief. Even with a ceiling, however, such a relief would benefit the well-to-do

classes more, because, as Honourable Members are already aware, there is free medical treatment in Government hospitals for all those who cannot afford to pay for the cost of such treatment and for members of the Public Service.

This sort of muddled thinking is an indication of the mental process of the Honourable Member in question. It shows that he is inherently incapable of being consistent, even in the course of one speech. Even his basic ideas contradict one another. It shows that his proposals are often ill-considered and the House should, therefore, be able to judge for itself how much value it can place on any suggestions emanating from him.

The Government is constantly reviewing concessions for new and additional types of relief. If it were to accept all the proposals made, there would be very little income tax left. Obviously, there is a limit to what can be allowed.

As regards receipts may I draw attention to the Income Tax Act of 1960 which makes it compulsory for doctors and other professional and businessmen to issue receipts to their patients, clients or customers and keep copies of those receipts for inspection by the Income Tax Department. This system is in operation and on-the-spot inspections have already been made by the Department.

The Honourable Member criticised the exemption of owner-occupied property on the ground that it gives more relief to the rich than to those with smaller incomes. It is quite true that when new reliefs are granted the bigger taxpayer usually benefits more in terms of dollars than the smaller taxpayer. When reliefs are reduced or tax rates increased there is also a correspondingly greater effect on the bigger taxpayer.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong then stated that the maximum personal rate in the Federation should be raised to that prevailing in Singapore which is 55 per cent.

He stated that the maximum rate for personal incomes in the Federation

was 40 per cent and this is really his prize contribution to the debate. As Honourable Members are aware, the maximum rate here is 45 per cent, not 40 per cent, but the Honourable Member who, I believe, is an accountant, and as such presumably has to prepare income tax returns on behalf of his clients in the course of his professional duties, does not even know this simple elementary fact (*Laughter*). As an accountant, he should have this fact at his fingertips. He should be able to get this figure right even in his sleep and yet he could not even quote a figure like this correctly. I might remind him that when he spoke I asked my Personal Assistant to take down a record of his speech. Notes of his speech were also made by the Comptroller-General of Income Tax and by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury. The figure of 40 per cent also appears in the transcript of his actual speech made by the Parliamentary Secretary. There are, therefore, four separate records of his speech and they all show that he used the figure of 40 per cent instead of 45 per cent, and I hope that when the transcript of his speech comes before him, he will be honest enough to let it remain although I can appreciate his anxiety to erase a mistake which would stand as a lasting monument to his palpable inefficiency.

He also spoke on the M.I.D.F.L. What he said in the speech which is the subject of my reply is merely a repetition of what he said on the same subject during the earlier debate on the Development Estimates and I shall, therefore, not bother to repeat the answer I gave then.

Similarly, he spoke at some length on the \$5 million loan made by the Employees Provident Fund to the Hotel Merlin. He has raised the subject previously at an adjournment speech and I gave a full reply then and I do not think the House will wish me to waste its time by giving the same answer again. He contradicts himself again in this part of his speech. He stated that I openly admitted that this loan constituted a breach of the law, presumably the Trustee Ordinance, while later on he stated that I told the

House that everything was in order. I hope that, unlike him, I shall never be guilty of saying two exactly opposite things in the course of a short speech. I have, however, taken the trouble to check on my speech again and I find that in the first sentence of my reply I made it quite clear that the Board of the Fund was solely responsible for the investment of funds in accordance with the provisions of the E.P.F. Ordinance. I then went on to give a recital of the facts without venturing an opinion as to the soundness of the loan one way or the other.

The speech of the Honourable Member for Tanjong was not so much a speech as a denunciation based on half truths, passion, misrepresentation of facts, and worst of all, incorrect facts and figures themselves. The other Opposition speakers were admittedly less venomous but equally futile. Even speaking on behalf of the Government, I think it is a pity that Budget speeches in this House made by members of the Opposition parties would really be more appropriate for a debate on the King's speech. Certainly anyone hearing them, who did not know what the debate was about, would have the impression that he was listening to a debate on the King's speech. If the Opposition really want to convince the people of this country that they could be relied upon to form a satisfactory alternative Government, they must certainly give more convincing evidence of their ability to formulate coherent policies on finance and economics. They have lamentably failed to do so, and not only this House but the country is poorer as a result.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat stated that Socialist Front members had suggested the need for direct trade negotiations with East European countries a year ago. While we do not prohibit trade with, and in particular sales of rubber to Communist countries, it is also well to bear in mind that such countries regard trade as a political and not as an economic weapon. In other words, they are prepared to use such a weapon in the most uneconomic way if by doing so, they can further their political ends.

They would rather take a loss if by doing so they could achieve their political ends than engage in lucrative trade if by doing so they would lose politically. Honourable Members will appreciate that trading partners who have this outlook are not easy to deal with unless one is prepared to toe the Communist line. It is, however, understandable that Socialist Front members should advocate this approach.

The same Honourable Member also gives it as his opinion that F.L.D.A. schemes based on rubber will be unprofitable if the price were to fall below 70 cents per lb. Preliminary calculations made by World Bank officials indicate that if current palm oil prices were to drop 15%, the return on the capital employed would be equivalent to 50-cent rubber. This seems to show that 70-cent rubber might still be more profitable than many other agricultural crops.

The Honourable Member for Sebrang Selatan suggested that the maximum rate on personal incomes should be raised. Unlike his financial and economics expert, the Honourable Member for Tanjong, the Honourable Member for Sebrang Selatan at least got his percentage right, namely 45%. The Honourable Member for Sebrang Selatan, however, fails to realise, or perhaps in this instance too he does not wish to realise, though I pointed it out before, that if you want a really substantial yield from income tax you must lower the base. A high ceiling brings in very little money in the aggregate because a few people paying a lot of tax contribute in the aggregate only a small proportion of the total yield.

The Honourable Member also quoted the example of a certain country as a model for us to follow. Malaya has one of the highest living standards in Asia and Africa, and I think it will be more helpful if the countries which are held up as examples for us to follow are those which are more prosperous than us and not those which are less prosperous than us.

He criticised the allocations to various Ministries on the ground that they were

made by me personally. It is a pity that after three years in Parliament he has still to learn that our Cabinet is based on the principle of collective responsibility. This Budget is not my personal budget nor is it the budget of the Minister of Finance; it is the budget of the Federal Government, or if you want to be more specific, the Alliance Government, and it is a budget for which the Cabinet as a whole accepts responsibility. There is, therefore, no question of one Minister being favoured at the expense of another because this Budget was approved by the Cabinet as a whole. There is a very simple answer to the question of the reduced additional allocation to the Ministry of Education as compared with that for last year. As I stated in my speech last year, and I repeated it again this year, the Ministry of Education assured me last year that the unusually large additional allocation required for 1962 was only a temporary bulge and they, in fact, gave an undertaking that in future years, allocations required would be a greatly reduced scale.

It is a favourite tactic of Communist propaganda to tell deliberate lies, to disregard facts which are unpalatable and to present as a truth something which is the exact opposite. I do not wish to imply by this that Honourable Members of the Socialist Front are Communists but the tactics employed by them against the Government are similar. We in the Government are prepared to believe that this is a pure coincidence, bearing in mind the axiom that great minds think alike.

The Honourable Member for Setapak seems to think that it is quite wrong to have substantial trading connections with the Western countries. He forgets two things. In the first place, the bulk of our exports consists of rubber and tin and we have to export them to other countries simply because we cannot consume our entire output ourselves. Secondly, we sell our rubber and tin to every country which wishes to buy them, including Communist countries. I cannot, therefore, quite understand what it is that irks Socialist Front Members so much. Are

they suggesting that we should not trade at all with the countries of the West and confine our trade only to the countries of the Communist bloc? This is apparently what they want us to do because otherwise their observations on this subject do not make any sense. In such case, do they suggest that it is in the interests of Malaya to be wholly dependent on the Communist bloc for its prosperity? It is significant that, although China needs rubber, and perhaps increasing quantities of it with every year that passes, she has not bought a single ton from Malaya since November, 1961, though she bought a small quantity from us a week ago. This is a graphic illustration of the point that I made earlier that, in so far as the Communist countries are concerned, trade is subordinated to political considerations, which are paramount. The Honourable Member even chose to deride our membership of the Commonwealth merely on the ground that Britain has chosen to join the E.E.C. If I may say so, this is an unbalanced view and we on this side of the House feel that on the whole it is more advantageous to be in the Commonwealth than outside it. He also doubts the value of Malaysia on the ground that its establishment would add to our defence commitments. That will be so, but I venture to suggest that even with Malaysia it might still be possible to keep defence expenditure to not more than 10 per cent of the Malaysian budget. It should be borne in mind that 10 per cent of the Malaysian budget would clearly be more than 10 per cent of the Malayan budget for 1963, and therefore there would be room for a further increase in defence expenditure without an increase in percentage. Be that as it may, I am sure every sensible person in Malaya will agree that, on balance, the advantages of Malaysia are so overwhelming, political, economic and social, that they should more than compensate for the comparatively minor disadvantages which this association is likely to entail for us.

I now turn to more pleasant things. I wish to thank the speakers who

participated in this debate with the object of making a constructive contribution to it. The Government appreciates their support and will study the suggestions put forward with care and sympathy. In particular, my Honourable friend, the Member for Raub asked if the E.P.F. could lend money to co-operative housing societies. I am happy to inform him that such societies can borrow money from the Fund and, in fact, the Fund has in the past granted loans to a number of such societies. The main requirement for such a loan is that the society in question should be able to offer adequate security and so long as the loan is also one which can fulfil the requirements of the Trustee Ordinance, there is no reason why it cannot be done.

My Honourable friend, the Member for Muar Dalam expressed concern in regard to the amount of money remitted overseas and urged the Government to control remittances of Malayan currency to foreign countries. As Honourable Members are aware, remittances to foreign countries, other than the Schedule Territories, are in fact subject to exchange control. Direct remittances to China are subject to very strict control and have declined from an amount of over \$15 million in 1951 to a little over \$2½ million in 1961, though indirect remittances through Hong Kong are naturally possible. Even if remittances to Sterling Area countries were subject to exchange control, a considerable amount would still be remitted for the maintenance of the families of the persons making the remittances.

Although information on the volume of remittances to India is limited at present, it is not considered that the volume of family remittances, mainly to India and China, is so large as to justify the imposition of exchange control which, to be effective, would have to apply to all Sterling Area countries. The present absence of exchange control is one of the factors which makes Malaya so attractive to investors in the Sterling Area countries. Up to the end of October, 1962, of the called-up foreign capital in pioneer

companies totalling \$36,530,148 no less than \$26,492,000 came from Sterling Area countries. These figures exclude the large amounts invested in Malaya by sterling rubber and tin companies. Steps are being taken by Bank Negara in conjunction with the commercial banks to improve the statistics relating to remittances abroad. It will, however, be seen that the short answer is that Malaya gains more than she loses by not adopting at present too restrictive

a policy on foreign remittances. (Applause).

Question, put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, the Committee stage on the Bill will commence tomorrow. The House is adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 8.15 p.m.