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20th December, 1963

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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KUALA LUMPUR
1964

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 20th December, 1963

The House met at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor Bahru Timor).

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

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

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

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

" the Minister of 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 Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

" 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 of Sarawak Affairs, TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG (Sarawak).

" 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, DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jerai).

" the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak), ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

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

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

" ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).

" ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai 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 BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).

" TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

" ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).

" CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

" O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).

" ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).

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

" ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

" DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

" ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).

" PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).

" ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

" ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).

" ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

" ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).

" ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

" ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

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

" ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).

" ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (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 (Melaka Selatan).

" ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

" ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).

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

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

The Honourable TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
„ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
„ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
„ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
„ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
„ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
„ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
„ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
„ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
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„ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
„ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
„ 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).
„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
„ ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
„ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
„ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
„ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
„ 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., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
„ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
„ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
„ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
„ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
„ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
„ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
„ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
„ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
„ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
„ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
„ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
„ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
„ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
„ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
„ 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 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 Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
„ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
„ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
„ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
„ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
„ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).

The Honourable ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
„ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
„ ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
„ ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
„ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
„ ENCHE' NGUI AH KUI, A.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
„ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
„ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
„ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
„ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
„ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Derogatory Remarks by Mr Alex Josey on the Malays

1. Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara) asks the Minister of External Affairs to state what is the official stand of the Government on the defamatory remarks of Mr Alex Josey on the Malays, in the Australian Magazine "The Bulletin".

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government considers that the remark made by Alex Josey is uncalled for. However, as Mr Alex Josey has made an unreserved apology of what he wrote to the local Press and to the *Bulletin*, and as this Government upholds the freedom of the Press, the Government considers that no further action is necessary in this matter.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Although the Deputy Prime Minister has stated that those remarks are uncalled for, but we would still like to know from the Government whether it feels highly pleased by those remarks, or it takes very strong objections to them?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have said, Sir, that we consider the remarks uncalled for, but as we uphold the freedom of the Press and as he has made all those unreserved apologies, we say let the matter stand as it is.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Perhaps the Deputy Prime Minister is not very conversant with the meaning of this word. A remark, when you say it is uncalled for, may be out of place; but what I want the Government to state categorically is whether it considers those remarks complimentary or derogatory to the people of this country—just that.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have said in very simple language that his remarks are uncalled for. Members of the Opposition too make objectionable and sometimes uncomplimentary remarks against the Government, but we do not take any action.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: We make uncomplimentary remarks about the Government, but we do not make uncomplimentary remarks about the people of this country, which are two different things. So since Mr Alex Josey has slandered the Malays of this country, we would still like to know whether the Government is pleased with those remarks, considers them very flattering or derogatory—that is all.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, Standing Order 23 (1) (*c*) says that a question shall not contain any argument, inference or opinion. He is looking for an opinion.

Mr Speaker: That supplementary question is out of order.

2. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of External Affairs to state whether the Government will take steps to deport Mr Alex Josey from Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I have already replied to Question No. 1. The Government considers that no further action is necessary in this matter.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: At least will the Government consider giving a warning to Mr Alex Josey that in future he should refrain from making remarks of this nature—remarks which are calculated to bring the inhabitants of this country into ridicule in the eyes of the world and especially in the eyes of the white world.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I consider that Mr Alex Josey has had enough warnings by the people of this country through the Press and he has made an unreserved apology. I think he now really regretted what he said.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am not interested in the warnings by the people. I am now questioning the Government whether the Government will give a warning to Mr Alex Josey or not. So I want an answer to that question: will the Government give a warning to Mr Alex Josey?

Mr Speaker: The Government has already replied to that question.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I want an answer to that.

Mr Speaker: He has already replied to that question to my mind.

3. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman asks the Minister of the Interior to state, in view of the unfavourable reaction of the Malays in this country towards the article in "The Bulletin" written by journalist Alex Josey, whether he intends to deprive him of his citizenship and to order him to remain out of Malaysia permanently.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Alex Josey tidak mempunyai kera'ayatan negeri ini. Jadi atas soal bahagian dua dalam soalan ini, Kerajaan telah pun memikirkan, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-beritahu oleh Kerajaan tadi tidak-lah munasabah hendak di-paksa dia keluar daripada negeri ini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Even the Prime Minister has said that he considers Mr Alex Josey useful. Are we to understand that the Government headed by the UMNO Party is willing to swallow insults to people who constitute the vast majority of its membership?

Mr Speaker: That has nothing to do with this question before the House?

SEKOLAH[2] MENENGAH KEBANGSAAN—BILANGAN DAN TEMPAT[2]

4. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah) bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran berapa bilangan dan di-mana Sekolah[2] Menengah Kebangsaan (Bahasa pengantar-nya Melayu) yang telah di-dirikan dalam negeri ini.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, 10 buah Sekolah[2] Menengah Kebangsaan yang telah di-bena ada-lah saperti berikut:

4 di-Selangor,
1 di-Melaka,
2 di-Johor, dan
3 di-Kedah.

Sa-lain daripada itu, pembenaan 13 buah Sekolah[2] Menengah Kebangsaan akan siap tidak berapa lama lagi, dan di-harap akan dapat di-gunakan pada tahun hadapan:

2 daripada sekolah[2] itu ia-lah di-Selangor,
1 di-Negri Sembilan,
2 di-Johor,
2 di-Pahang,
1 di-Trengganu,
1 di-Perlis,
1 di-Kedah,
1 di-Pulau Pinang, dan
2 di-Perak.

SEKOLAH[2] LANJUTAN MENJADI SEKOLAH[2] MENENGAH KEBANGSAAN

5. Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjadikan Sekolah[2] Lanjutan itu Sekolah[2] Menengah Kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak berchadang untok menjadikan Sekolah[2] Lanjutan kapada Sekolah[2] Menengah Kebangsaan. Apa yang akan jadi pada pelajaran Sekolah[2] Lanjutan ada-lah sekarang ini di-bawah kajian Kerajaan.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (19th December, 1963).

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyambong uchapan saya sa-malam di-mana saya telah menarek perhatian atas uchapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan waktu mengemukakan usul-nya di-Dewan ini berhubong dengan perusahaan pembangunan dalam bahagian letrik. Saya ada-lah mengalu[2]kan di-atas langkah yang di-ambil oleh Lembaga Letrik Pusat yang akan meluaskan perusahaan-nya bagi membekalkan api letrik di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Satu perkara yang menurut pendapat saya yang wajib di-buat oleh jabatan ini ia-lah untok memberi penerangan yang sempurna kapada pendudok[2] di-kawasan luar bandar tentang betapa bahaya-nya dawai letrik, dan di-beri kawalan serta tunjok ajar di-samping berikhtiar tentang bagaimana hendak menchegah ketika di-timpa kemalangan. Orang[2] kampong tidak bagitu mendalami mengetahui gejala[2] tentang bahaya letrik ini.

Gemar saya memberi satu chontoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa sa-orang peladang di-kawasan saya telah maut di-sebabkan akibat-nya dawai letrik ini. Peladang ini waktu berjalan dia membawa satu batang buloh, buloh itu terlekat dengan satu dawai, kemudian dengan serta-merta orang yang membawa buloh itu maut. Hal ini ada-lah menchemaskan bagi pehak keluarga si-mati itu dan perkara ini telah di-kemukakan rayuan kapada Lembaga Letrik Pusat supaya dapat kira-nya di-beri sadikit peruntokan sagu hati bagi mereka, tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan yang di-beri mengatakan tidak dapat di-beri apa[2] sagu hati. Ini juga saya mengharapkan supaya jabatan ini dapat mengkaji, sebab Lembaga Letrik Pusat ini ia-lah satu perusahaan yang berupa perniagaan, maka sayugia di-beri satu peruntokan kapada sa-orang manusia yang telah mati di-sebabkan kemalangan dawai letrik dengan chara mengejut itu.

Sa-lanjut-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian dalam usaha Kerajaan hendak menolong orang[2] Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan, khas-nya dalam lapangan kontrek sangat-lah di-alu[2]kan. Satu pengumuman telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan yang mana akan menolong kontrekter[2] Melayu dari kelas rendah hingga ka-kelas tinggi serta

mengeluarkan butir[2] untok di-beri kerjasama oleh RIDA. Saya nampak di-dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya, Parit dan Tali Ayer, usaha ini memang boleh di-buat oleh orang[2] Melayu, tambahan pula mereka—contractors ini akan di-beri kursus, tetapi saya suka menarek perhatian Kerajaan supaya Kerajaan dapat memikirkan dan menimbangkan ia-itu di-tambah satu lagi kontrek yang di-khaskan dalam lapangan membuat "Pakaian Sa-ragam—Uniform" yang di-gunakan oleh kaki-tangan Kerajaan dan masak makanan dalam Tin dan jamuan negara, khas-nya di-beri kapada wanita[2]. Sebab-nya, saya memandang penghargaan kepandaian ilmu wanita[2] kita pada hari ini yang sentiasa di-beri latehan oleh Kerajaan, malahan pula Kerajaan akan dapat berbagai[2] kemudahan daripada kontrek ini kira-nya di-beri kapada wanita[2] kita.

Saya nampak pada masa yang akan datang pehak RIDA akan mendirikan sa-buah bangunan kira-nya kontrek berhubong dengan membuat pakaian ini di-beri kapada wanita[2] kita, maka saya perchaya di-situ-lah salah sa-buah peringkat akan di-khaskan, kerana menjahit dan membuat pakaian sa-ragam yang di-minta oleh Kerajaan kapada kontrek yang di-beri kapada wanita[2] itu.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah mengalu[2]kan dalam pengumuman Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-itu bertambah-nya peruntokan dalam bidang pelajaran. Saya hanya menyentoh dalam masaalah pembenaan sekolah[2] sahaja, sama ada sekolah rendah, atau pun sekolah menengah. Melihat banyak lagi bangunan sekolah[2] yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat, maka ada-lah di-harap supaya Kerajaan memandang bangunan[2] itu sama ada sekolah rendah, atau menengah, tambahan pula luas-nya negara baharu kita saperti Sarawak dan Sabah, tidak termasok Singapura, beberapa banyak bangunan[2] baharu dan chantek[2] yang di-tambah-nya di-dalam ranchangan Kerajaan untok di-laksanakan dengan menelan belanja yang banyak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi mengatasi masaalah ini, gemar saya menarek perhatian Kerajaan supaya mengkaji sa-mula pembenaan bangunan sekolah[2] ia-itu dengan di-dirikan bangunan[2] kayu dan batu dengan harga yang lebeh murah sa-bagaimana yang di-buat sekarang ini. Bangunan[2] itu, saya nampak di-buat daripada batu dan besi, benaan[2] yang di-jalankan sekarang ini banyak mengimport barang[2] daripada luar negeri, alat[2] daripada luar negeri, kadang[2] tergendala bangunan[2] itu, sebab barang yang di-minta daripada luar negeri itu lambat sampai ka-negeri kita. Sa-kira-nya dari benaan itu dapat daripada kayu dan batu dalam tanah ayer kita ini akan mudah dan dapat di-ambil daripada tempatan dan bangunan itu saya berpendapat boleh tahan 40 atau 50 tahun. Kita akan melipatgandakan bangunan baharu dan menolong harapan ra'ayat yang menunggu dan yang mengalami bangunan yang burok. Apa yang patut kita amalkan sekarang kepentingan umum hendak-lah menjadi pegangan. Kesederhanaan bangunan-nya tidak menjadi persoalan, tetapi kelengkapan dan isi-nya yang utama. Dengan lain[2] perkataan, menurut himah saya tidak mengapa belanja mendirikan-nya dengan murah, tetapi sederhana dan dapat di-adakan di-merata Malaysia yang mustahak dapat di-rasa oleh ra'ayat sakalian. Sa-kian-lah sahaja. Terima kaseh.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, we are meeting in this new Chamber for the first time as a Malaysian Parliament, and for that reason alone it is a significant meeting. However, Sir, this meeting comes at a time when Malaysia is facing an international crisis; it comes at a time when we are asking the young men of this country to rally to the call of national defence; and this meeting also comes at a time to make this, perhaps, the last but one meeting before the general elections in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go into some details on this general debate on the Budget, in the course of which I will have to refer to the Manifestoes published by the Alliance Party, one in 1955 and the other in 1959, to try to justify some of the comments which I will be making; before I do that Mr Speaker, Sir, may I refer to the speech by the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat, the major portion with which I am in full agreement.

The Honourable Member, the second last speaker yesterday from the Government side, referred to the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat as a man without honour and as a man who should resign his seat before he switched sides. Mr Speaker, Sir, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. Who is without honour in this House? Who should resign his seat? It is the Alliance Party itself, if the argument of that Member is considered of any merit, because it is the Alliance Party itself that has fostered and encouraged the switching of sides, of political parties. It is the Alliance itself who welcomed with open arms the dishonourable man, according to one Member who spoke yesterday evening, a dishonourable man from the P.M.I.P. It is the Alliance itself who welcomed another dishonourable man, the Member for Bruas, if that argument is considered of any merit whatsoever. It is the Alliance itself a dishonourable party, according to that Member who engineered the switching of sides in the Trengganu State Government. Therefore, a statement of that nature deserves the greatest condemnation from this House, because it is on political beliefs and political theories that men exist as politicians; and if they change their beliefs and theories for good and sufficient reasons, then they are entitled to switch to any side that they think is a proper side to switch to. It is my hope that in this Malaysian Parliament, let us not think that we are the same small family we were and that we could make ridiculous statements. We have with us other representatives of other parts of Malaysia, who will laugh at some of the statements made by Members of this House, and we must conduct ourselves with a greater sense of dignity than some Members did in the past.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat in speaking yesterday made a very shocking statement, which very few of us knew and which I think is true and which I accept as true. If it is not true, I have no doubt that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister will categorically say that it is untrue at the proper time in this House. The statement was that in 1959 at an Alliance top level meeting the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister suggested that the Constitution of this country should be suspended and that elections should not be held—that is the substance of what the Honourable Member for Kuala Langat told us. If that is true, it is certainly shocking, it certainly comes as a blow to democratic institutions and the proposed practice of democracy in this country. Therefore, it is in the interest of the people, in the interest of the Malaysian Parliament, that an answer should be given to that statement; if it is true—an explanation for it; if it is untrue, it should be categorically denied. Sir, if it is true, then I have this warning to give to the Government of the day. Do not try to use the Indonesian crisis, either now or in the future, as a blanket or as a cover, or curtain, to suspend the Constitution of this country, and to forestall or abolish elections temporarily in this land, because there is a feeling that this Government, if it feels that it is not going to get the control which it hopes to get in the coming elections in this country, may use the international crisis as a cloak to suspend the Constitution of this land. I do hope that we can have a categorical statement that there is no such intention in the mind of the Government in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Malaysia has come into being, and it will serve no purpose in discussing either the merits or demerits of Malaysia as such. As a consequence of Malaysia there is a confrontation, there is an international crisis, and there is a call-up. As far as my Party is concerned, I would only like to reiterate that our stand remains the same—that we are opposed to the manner in which Malaysia was brought into being, and there can be no shifting of our opinion on that point, and we still say—we did say always—that the manner in which Malaysia came into being could lead to nothing else except to the brink of war, and that is what has happened in this country today. Condemnation for that must rest on the Alliance Party, because it was their

manner of bringing in Malaysia. It was so obvious that that manner of bringing in Malaysia would lead to serious international implications, would lead to upheaval, and perhaps total war.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have heard in this House that the Alliance has brought to this country peace, unity and prosperity. Now, is that true? Where are we leading to? Does the Alliance realise that in this country today there is no peace, no peace in the sense that the aftermath of Malaysia has brought disturbing circumstances to the minds of the people. Does this Government realise that by its actions, it has put in jeopardy the lives of the young men, and young women, and volunteers of this country? Does the Alliance realise that by its actions, defence expenditure has to be increased to such a level that this country is now facing a deficit Budget?

Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the Alliance Manifesto of 1955 on which so much has been said, and I refer to page 18 of the Manifesto, the question of Budget was discussed and categorical statements made; on page 18 of the Alliance Manifesto, at paragraph 3, speaking of a balanced Burget, this is what the Alliance Party said for the purpose of winning an election:

"Since the commencement of the Emergency in 1958, His Majesty's Government has spent vast sums of money for maintaining overseas troops in Malaya to fight the Emergency, in addition to financial grants to the country. This country has also received contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and from the Colombo Plan. Since the Emergency the Federation has never been able to balance its budget, and a balanced budget is a most essential feature of a country's economy, the aim of the Alliance, therefore, is to adopt a policy of redeployment of available resources in order to produce a balanced budget. Important methods of achieving this aim are to make better use of existing finance by greater efficiency in Government Departments, reducing redundant expatriate officers on abolition terms, and greater emphasis on those Departments which are revenue producing."

Mr Speaker, Sir, a feature of Alliance rule, not only at this level but at State levels, is one of deficit budgets becoming larger and larger—one has only to look at the State budget of Perak, which is a shocking disgrace; and one has to look at the Federal Budget this year put before us. Where, then, is the Alliance Party's promise to produce balanced budgets as far as possible?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance in increasing some small taxes gave as an excuse or reason to bring in uniformity with Singapore. Mr Speaker, Sir, nobody is going to be fooled by that reason—that cannot be a legitimate reason. It is obviously clear that wherever the Alliance could find an excuse for increasing taxes it had done so; it has done so in this Budget. But the Alliance was not prepared just before an election to increase taxation as it would have liked to do to supplement its Budget deficit. Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst that may be understandable, one thing is quite clear. The people of Malaya must be warned—and I am sure they will warn themselves—that they are not to be hoodwinked by this Budget. They are not going to believe—and they will not believe—that the country which is facing a Budget of this nature is not going to increase taxation to meet the deficit. And I would like to take this opportunity to tell the people of Malaya, of Malaysia in fact, that they are not to be hoodwinked by this bogus Budget which has been put before us, because it is quite clear—unless the Government can give an assurance that it is not going to increase taxation if it is returned to power—that it has to increase taxation, and that it will increase taxation. This is nothing more, nothing less, than the usual election Budget, and the speech of the Honourable Minister in his closing words makes it quite clear that this was an election speech, an election Budget, which I hope to destroy in a few moments.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there was an exhibition of lack of knowledge of the Alliance Manifesto by the Honourable the Minister of Finance on the question of the Employees Provident Fund—and may I refer to page 8 of the Manifesto of 1955? Mr Speaker, Sir, referring to Labour, this is what the Alliance said with regard to the Employees Provident Fund. Its promise was "to review the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance

with a view to enabling workers to benefit from their savings immediately in case of genuine need." Mr Speaker, Sir, the Employees Provident Fund, while it is a useful organisation, is causing more hardships to workers than benefits to workers, because you will find hundreds and hundreds—I should say thousands—of workers who are unemployed, who cannot find employment, who almost have to beg on the streets of Malaya. They have money in the Employees Provident Fund, but they are unable to get out one single cent for their very existence. The Alliance promised in 1955 to review the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance with one view in mind—to enable withdrawals immediately, withdrawals in case of genuine need. Has that been done? Has the Alliance Party gone anywhere near reviewing, with that view, the Employees Provident Fund? The answer clearly is "No". Then, how can the Honourable Minister of Finance turned round and say, at Question Time: "I do not remember the Alliance making such a promise". That promise was made and it is fresh in the minds of the people, because that promise made was never looked into or never even thought of, despite the yearly protests by the Opposition in this House on this very subject. Can there be any greater condemnation? Can there be any greater example of lack of interest in the working masses of this nation by a Government elected to power? Mr Speaker, Sir, it is no use saying, "We are looking at other avenues of welfare methods to assist labour in this matter." Mr Speaker, Sir, we are interested in the promise which was made, but which was not kept.

Mr Speaker, Sir, internal security is another point of very great importance, in fact more important now than before, because internal security covers the whole of the Malaysian territories. And here, Mr Speaker, Sir, I refer to page 8 of the Manifesto of 1955. Speaking on the emergency—again an election promise—it says: "To end the emergency as soon as possible by offering a general amnesty and, if that fails, to mobilise all our resources and seek all foreign aid to increase the vigour and intensity of the fight against the terrorists; to ask Britain and the United States for greater financial help to prosecute the war", and now the important part "to review the Emergency Regulations with a view to repealing those Regulations which have been found by experience to be not in the interests of the people." Mr Speaker, Sir, what is it that the Alliance was talking about—talking about repealing the Emergency Regulations which have been found by experience to be not in the interests of the people? The Emergency Regulations were revoked, but it was replaced by the Internal Security Act—the same Regulations under a different name, in fact more savage in its implications and more savage in its regulations than the Emergency Regulations themselves.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Internal Security Act, as the Opposition predicted before the formation of Malaysia, has been used ruthlessly, without mercy and cruelly, against the Malaysian territories. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance stands condemned for using, without any sense of proportion, the Internal Security Act against Malaysians, and the Minister of Internal Security will have to answer for it, if not in this House at general election time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I recall that the Members of the P.M.I.P. were very happy that the Internal Security Act was passed. They said: "We must deal with these people who are disloyal to this country. We are not satisfied with the loyalty of large sections of immigrant races in this land." I was equally glad to hear yesterday that the Honourable Member for Bachok stood up and said: "Oh, the Internal Security Act is very dangerous; if not properly used it can be misused." I am glad that the P.M.I.P. now has come round to think as we did think when the Internal Security Act was put before this House—perhaps, probably, those who think they will not be touched by this ruthless legislation, when they are touched by it then they start feeling.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the arrests of politicians in the Malaysian territories is a clear case of victimisation. It is a

clear case of victimisation because, as predicted, the formation of Malaysia brought with it the ruthless application of the Internal Security Act in various parts of the Malaysian territory. The people of Malaya must realise one thing—that the Opposition does not say that every arrest under the Internal Security Act is not justified. But the Opposition says this: that every arrest under the Internal Security Act is inhuman, for this one good reason—that the Internal Security Act of Malaya gives no protection to the individual as against the State. Internal Security Acts exist in India, they exist, I think, in England; but all these democratic countries have a clause, a provision, in the Act itself. It gives to the citizen the right to challenge his detention without trial in a court of law properly constituted. This Government removed that clause from the Internal Security Act; it removed the right to challenge in a court of law the detention of a person. Mr Speaker, Sir, we speak of the United Nations, we speak of the principles of democracy and freedom, and we speak of suppression and oppression in the communists bloc. Is this not suppression and oppression if you removed the one safeguard which every democratic nation has given to its citizens in emergency laws? Are we not then paying lip service? Are we not then, if I may use a common term, bogus democrats when we speak of democracy and at the same time we deny the very roots of democracy to the citizens of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to say here and now that whatever our Government may do, however much you may use the Internal Security Act, however often you may threaten to use the Internal Security Act, those of us who constitute and conduct a democratic, peaceful, constitutional struggle for the betterment of the people of Malaysia, will not be deterred from continuing to do so? Those of us who raise issues, which the Government may not like, are not bothered, nor do we care. So long as our cause is just, so long as our method is right, we will continue, and the more the Government uses the Internal Security Act, the more support we will get from the people of this nation, because no people, be they communal-minded to support communal organisations or otherwise, nobody is going to like a suppressive or oppressive form of Government. And it is becoming quite clear that there was, there is and there will be, in future, more suppressive methods used by this Government. Otherwise what is the explanation? Has the Government got a single, solitary, good explanation for this incident where three members of the P.M.I.P. were arrested under the Internal Security Act? Two of them have been released in double quick time. What is the explanation for that? The rumour goes around that as soon as they started praying continuously for two days, samebody got frightened that they might end up in Tanjong Rambutan and they ordered their release immediately. Is that the reason? Is that rumour which is going round the country true? Because of the fear that out of praying they may lose their senses, somebody ordered that they be released immediately—is that a proper reason? If not, what is the reason? Why were they arrested in the first place? If they were men who were liable, and properly arrested, under the Internal Security Act, then will the Honourable Minister of Internal Security be able to tell us why they were released in such quick time? How is it that within a short time they ceased to be a security threat to this nation? Was it an improper arrest or were there some other circumstances not justified, which demanded their release or, in the first place, their detention?

Mr Speaker, Sir, under the Internal Security Act, again, the method of trial, or rather the method of enquiry, is so blatantly offensive that lawyers in this country are refusing to appear before these Enquiry Boards. I know of many lawyers who say, "It is useless. Even if my client pays me, it will, in fact, be a swindle of my client, because I know I can do not a single thing for that man. In fact, I will not be given the right even to look at the witness, I will not be given the right even to read what the witness has said." If you give a

man the right to be represented by a qualified man, then that right must be a useful right. If it is going to be a right without any use, then it is, in fact, a denial of a right and a violation of the Constitution of this country itself. We were promised that enquiry officers would be qualified men, men qualified in the law. We are now told that there are difficulties in getting sufficient men to sit as enquiry officers, the result being that there are delays, that there are sometimes men not qualified, who sit as presiding officers. The other day in this House one Honourable Minister said that the word of a Minister is the word of the Government—good enough. But if we take the previous examples, it is not good enough, because words given in this House, assurances given in this House, have not been remembered and have not been carried out in a number of cases. The Honourable Prime Minister the other day said, "In the case of corruption, bring it to me; we will investigate; but the Opposition will only come to me when they want some favours." It is quite true that we have approached the Honourable Prime Minister—not only the Honourable Prime Minister but also the other Ministers—and I would say that we have always been received courteously and we have been shown consideration when we approached them. But it is wrong to say that we approach them only when we want favours. The Honourable Prime Minister said subsequently that I did lodge a complaint of a possible corruption in the State of Perak. He added that I did not go back because I was, perhaps, satisfied with what he had done. Exactly, I was very satisfied because the chief man I complained against was removed from the State of Perak and I was glad to hear that it was the Prime Minister who did it. For the first time, I was very glad and I was very happy that at least my complaint was not unjustified. Sir, therefore, the Chief Administrator of the State was removed and for the first time, I know, he was removed as a result of that complaint.

Mr Speaker, Sir, since I have come to the subject of corruption, I shall now deal with it. The Alliance promised in its manifestoes to take a strong stand against corruption. We have heard of cases prosecuted in Courts—a road tester, a clerk in a Government Department, a policeman for accepting one dollar, a member of the public for offering one dollar because he rode his bicycle without a light. What about the big fry, the big fry, in this country? I know of Police reports made more than once against Ministers of this Government. I know of Police investigations into such reports. I know that they could be charged under section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance for trying to influence other Government officers. I know of wives of Ministers who indulge in business, where the Ministers have influenced others to get licences. I know of wives who have signed cheques on behalf of companies where those Ministers have influenced the issue of licences to the companies. Why then has the Attorney-General not taken action when action is clearly warranted under section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance? Will this Government dare to order a preliminary enquiry into the allegations of corrupt practices which I make now and which I have made before? You will not dare to, because you know that if you order such an enquiry, you will come out badly in that enquiry; you know that if such an enquiry is held, there will be a mass of evidence which would destroy the integrity of this Government. But if you are honourable men, take the lesson of Singapore, where the Prime Minister of that land had the courage, when an allegation was made, to hold an enquiry to see who was right and who was wrong and to punish the wrong—and say "good show" to the right. Will this Government have those guts to do what the Prime Minister of Singapore has done on more than one occasion? You will not have them, because you know that the blackness, the darkness, the screen, will be removed from the false show of honesty at all levels in this country. How dare the Government say that honest, good, Government has brought benefits to the people of this nation? What happened to those reports? I know that some investigation papers are still

lying in the Attorney-General's office with no action taken for more than months and months. I am not talking of any allegations which I have made in this House or outside this House, but I am talking of allegations and reports which have been made by other persons who are not politicians, but who are businessmen who are interested in what has happened in these various affairs. What happened to the case of a ten thousand dollars cheque? If the Attorney-General is anywhere around here, he will know what I am referring to. What has happened to it? Why has no action been taken on that matter? These are matters which the Government must answer. I make it very clear that I am not branding the whole of the Government as corrupt—I will be the last person to do so—but I am branding those against whom reports have been made and against whom action can and should be taken under section 8. Will the Anti-Corruption Department, in view of the reports they have received, recommend to this House through the Attorney-General that an enquiry of this House should be held? Will the Government accept that challenge which I throw out and which I know the people of this country will throw out?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance also promised that in the health section, they would improve the standard of services. Whilst it is true that rural health services have been attended to to a degree, it is regrettable for me to have to stand up and say that in the major towns of the Federation there has been no appreciable increase of medical services. In fact, the situation in towns like Ipoh—and Kuala Lumpur, I understand—is disgraceful. One has only to go to the Ipoh General Hospital to realise the situation. People cannot get admission; people who are admitted are put on the five-foot way; people who want to go to the best ward—second class "A" or "B", I do not know—have to go into third class, because there is no place. Has there been any appreciable action since 1955 from this Government on those health services? Clearly, there has not been, because the situation far from remaining the same has become worse. We do not blame the administrative staff or the medical staff of the Hospital, because they are very accommodating. If there is no place they can do nothing; if there is place, they are willing to admit patients. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of great importance, and I say that money should be deployed towards the erection of new hospitals or additional space in existing hospitals in the towns of the Federation.

On the question of out-door patients, again there are not sufficient convenience and facilities for these out-patients. Recently, many of us received a letter from the Honourable Member for Setapak—he is under detention—saying that when he went to the hospital he was told, "Bring a bottle; if you do not bring a bottle we cannot give you medicine." He wrote a letter to the Ministry, copy to all of us, saying how rude, how ridiculous, how stupid the hospital staff was, when he was sent there under police escort for medical treatment. If that could happen to a man, who was taken there by the police, then what can happen to an ordinary farmer, or labourer, or clerk, who goes to the hospital for out-door treatment. That is a complaint from a Member of this House, and it is a complaint, I say, which is amply justified and which bears out the daily occurrence in hospitals of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on road transport—the policy of this Government is special privileges in respect of licences. My Party has attacked special privileges for all its unfair and unjust implications. Now, however, on the question of road transport, it has become more terrifying. It has become more terrifying for this reason. The Honourable Minister of Transport has sent out a legal notification, I think, saying that from a certain date Malay operators of taxis cannot employ non-Malays to drive these vehicles. In the first place, we are against that directive, but in the second place let us concede for a moment that that directive may be in keeping with the Alliance policy. If it is, how does the Alliance expect hundreds—it knows there are hundreds—of non-Malays

who were employed by Malays to find other employment at such short notice? In Muar—the Members for Muar will realise it—there were, I think, about 25 to 30 taxi operators, Malays, summoned to court together with their drivers, who are non-Malays, for violating this legal notification. In Kedah, Alor Star side, similarly a large number of operators were summoned to court together with their drivers for violating this specific notification.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I pose one question to the Honourable Minister of Transport: what do you want these people to do, how do you expect them to find alternative employment without any notice? I know he will say that the legal notification came out. Is the Minister prepared, in view of the fact, I know, that he is not going to change the legal notification, is the Minister prepared to give this people six months, or one year within which to find alternative employment? Is the Minister prepared in the case of these non-Malay drivers, who have been employed for quite a long long time on very good relationship with the Malay operators, to consider these as a special case for granting taxi licences, although they are not Malays. Is the Honourable Minister prepared to call these people together and find a solution as between the Malay operators and non-Malay drivers? Would the Minister be prepared to give special condition to these particular cases—a special endorsement, perhaps, to allow them to operate? Would the Minister enquire from these Malay operators whether they are being swindled, or whether they are satisfied with the manner in which their employees are working? Surely, a solution must be found. It is no use passing a law which is going to create hardship unless you can find a solution. These are not criminal offences. These are offences of an economic nature. You want to protect economy. You do not protect it by throwing people out of employment, creating hatred, bitterness, ill-feeling between racial groups in this country. It is a matter of very grave importance and it is a matter which must be looked into without delay, because the tendency to prosecute in these cases is becoming more and more pronounced.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance referred to State Governments on the question of land alienation and the importance of land in the economy of this country. I fully agree with those comments. Can the Federation Government do something to expedite the distribution of land, or the alienation of land, at State level? I appreciate that this is a matter under State control, but the Federation Government cannot just say, "We would like the State to do this, we would like the State to do that", when it is so clear that the State Governments are incompetent. They have proved themselves incompetent in this matter from 1955 onwards, and in fact from before that time. There has been no improvement on the question of the speed of issue of documents dealing with applications for land—applications lie there for years and years and nobody seems to know where an application is any more when you go to the Land Office to ask for it. Would it not be better if the Federation Government took over land by some process? Could there be some control over Land Offices direct, so that matters could be expedited? As a result of delay, what you will find is illegal housing going up all over the country, because people cannot just wait—they have got to build or they do not build. Even in the case of Municipal applications for land, they approve in principle and it takes years before you get formal approval, legal approval, to the land. If that is the conduct in regard to local authorities, then one can imagine what is going to happen when a man applies for a T.O.L.—and there can be no use saying that we would like the State authorities to deal nicely with this matter, because we know that they are incapable of doing it. I do suggest that some strong steps are necessary.

On the question of land alienation, I think Perak is a good example of unfair distribution, or perhaps corrupt distribution—I say "corrupt distribution". I do not say "corrupt practice". Mr Speaker, Sir, one has only to look

in the areas of Parit, one has only to look in the areas of Taiping, one has only to look in the areas surrounding new villages—Ayer Tawar—to realise the upheaval now caused under land distribution which is so great that in some cases they have stopped temporarily the distribution, pending the consideration or protests made by large sections of applicants.

Mr Speaker: Land is a State matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: It was mentioned by the Honourable Mover that land is important with regard to the economy of the country.

Mr Speaker: Do not make it too long. Land is a State matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I will be very short. I have only this to say—that unless something is done to see that there is proper, reasonable and just distribution of land, then the whole scheme of land alienation will fail

Mr Speaker, Sir, I come to rural development. Under rural development, as I said before, I say the plan of the Alliance Government is a plan without objective. You put in roads, you put in lights, you put in a well for them to draw water, you put in a community hall, perhaps you put in a television set later for propaganda purposes of the Government, and that is about all rural development has done. The young men from the kampongs and villages use the roads to come out to the towns. When they come out to the towns, they find that is journey's end for them. You give them facilities of modern livelihood with no objective of employment, with the ultimate result that today unemployment in Malaya has reached sky-high as other speakers have said. Now, what is the Government doing about unemployment? Has the Government succeeded, according to its Manifesto, to give full employment or anywhere near full employment? The answer clearly is, "No". What is the Ministry of Labour doing? What are the other Ministries interested in employment doing in this country? Is there any scheme, is there any tangible scheme, to solve unemployment in this country? If there is, we have not heard about it from this Government. You will find increase not only amongst the Chinese, the Indians but increase amongst the Malays in unemployment. Where formerly you would not find Malay beggars in the towns of Malaya, today you find them in the towns of Malaya. That is, perhaps, a brilliant achievement of the UMNO in this country—where before you would not find them, today you find them. Mr Speaker, Sir, that, I suppose, is what the Honourable Minister of Finance has said, "No Government could have done better".

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of education, which has been a burning issue and which is still a burning issue and will be a burning issue, the policy of my Party has been clear; from its very commencement we have asked for equal treatment for all vernacular schools. The Alliance policy is dynamically opposite to that. They are carrying on with their policy—they may do so. But as the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry will know, the fatal results in Taiping should indicate to him whether the people, large sections of people, support that policy, or do not support that policy; and the results in the large towns of Malaya should also indicate to the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry that it is time the M.C.A., as a partner—I hope an equal partner—of the Alliance, should take steps to see to it. On this important point, it is of interest to note that the Alliance Party's partner, the M.C.A. and the Youth Sections have demanded from this Government, by resolutions at their meetings, the appointment of a Chinese as Assistant Minister of Education. They have sent those resolutions to the Government and we are still waiting. Is it an election stunt merely to ask for it, or is it the honest intention of a partner of the ruling party to ask for this? If they have asked for it, have they got a reply saying—if I may use a common term—"Go to hell."? I do not know.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance is against multi-lingualism—that is their

policy. Again, a partner of the Alliance, the M.C.A., has sent in resolutions asking that multi-lingualism be recognised at local council levels. There must be confused thinking between the partners of the Alliance. Or is it a case, like some other parties, trying to hoodwink one section with one party, hoodwink another section with another party?

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said at the commencement, the Honourable Mover of the Motion said that the slight increase or adjustment in some items of taxation or Customs duties was to bring in uniformity with Singapore. Now, is there any reason why we must bring our taxation in uniformity with Singapore? I tried to find out—I cannot. I am not anywhere near qualified to be an economist, or speak on economics. But I say this: if you want to follow Singapore, why do you not follow Singapore in its other objectives as well? Why do you not follow Singapore in its policy of multi-lingualism which it has given to the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians of Singapore? Why do you not follow Singapore in its policy of accepting graduates of Nanyang University for consideration into the services of that State? Why do you not follow Singapore in its trade union movement and its policy towards this movement? Why do you not follow Singapore in so many of the things which we, as an Opposition, ask from this Government for the people of this country? Why do you follow Singapore only when it suits you to fill the pockets of your Treasury? Why do you use Singapore as a cloak when it suits you, but when it does not suit you, you do not follow Singapore?

In this House, according to the newspapers, we can look forward to a hand-to-hand battle between the Honourable Member for Johore Tenggara and the Prime Minister of Singapore, because he has promised in the newspapers that when the Prime Minister of Singapore comes here, there may even be a hand-to-hand battle. Now, is that the type of parliamentary democracy that the Alliance of Malaya . . . . . .

Mr Speaker: What has that got to do with this debate? (*Laughter*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am speaking under Parliament and parliamentary democracy, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: We are here debating on the second reading of this Bill. Will you confine your observations to the general principles of the Bill, please?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes, Sir. I am speaking under Parliament and the money spent for Parliament, Sir. I will cut it very short, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: Proceed.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Anyway, Sir, I have finished with that subject. (*Laughter*).

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister, at the commencement of this meeting in this House, made a lengthy statement on confrontation, followed subsequently by a statement on sabotage attempts by or sabotage organisations of Indonesia in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to say only this: that the call-up in this country has been answered. It has been answered and it is being answered by everybody who is affected by the law. Mr Speaker, Sir, some years back there was registration, and large sums of money were spent on that registration, I take it. Nothing came of it. It was money wasted. Now, let us hope that this call-up will not be money wasted. Let us hope that tomorrow if Indonesia says, "Big brother, let us shake hands", the whole thing about registration will not be forgotten, and all the money spent on it will again not be wasted. Now, if you call-up, if you register people, then the natural consequence of that is to give training; and it is hoped that training will be carried out, so that the registration of these people will not be just abortive.

Now, Mr Speaker, I have been asked, as representative of the people in my constitutency, to ask a question here. We are all asked to go and fight, if necessary. We are all citizens

of this country and we are ready to defend this country although we disagree with the manner in which Malaysia came into being. The question my electorate has asked me is this: "Well, we are going to die, perhaps, together with our Malay brothers. What are you going to do about this? We will die together and we live together, but can we live equally together?" My answer to them was, "Well, year in and year out, meeting in and meeting out, I have been consistently asking the Government to give you equal rights with your Malay brothers in this country." Then they said to me, "Go back again and tell the Prime Minister and his Cabinet that, before he answered you and said that he was not satisfied with our loyalty; now we have proved our loyalty. Tell him now to give us equal rights in business, in schools, in employment, in trade, in commerce and in constitutional issues." Now, I am telling that to this House and I am giving that message which the people have asked me to give to this House; and I do hope that the Government of this country, if they demand undivided loyalty, will have the courage, in return for that undivided loyalty, in return for that loyalty to King and the country, will give back to every citizen of this land equality in every matter constitutional in this country.

The Honourable Minister of Finance was following Singapore on the question of taxation. Why can't the Minister of Finance recommend to his Party to follow Singapore on the question of special rights? Singapore has no special rights written in its Constitution. It has no special rights in respect of very special things like religion and other matters, but Singapore administratively does what is right to the people of Singapore—that is what I have been advocating to this House. Do not annoy people by fouling the Constitution of this country. Administrative action is what every country does to assist, not the racial groups, but the people who need assistance in the field of commerce and industry. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the hope of young men and the young women of this country and the citizens of this country that confrontation, which brought with it the necessity for national service and the ability to prove their loyalty if indeed such proof could be demanded, would be an eye-opener to this Government to give equality to the people of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand, and if my detective agency is any good, that the Election nomination day in this country would be 7th of March. I do not know whether my information is correct. Now, if it is so, then it is an important matter. There was an attempt to have snap elections in this country somewhere in January. Now, as a result of certain protests, the elections could not be held. A certain top-level official of the Alliance came down to Ipoh and held a meeting with the M.C.A. top-officials in Perak. It was disclosed at that meeting that this opportunity would be the best one to hold the General Election for two reasons: firstly, to defeat the Socialist Front in Penang on the issue of Indonesia and confrontation; secondly to muster Indian votes in this country by playing up the China/India issue. These two issues, the Alliance thinks, can sway enough votes to them. Secondly, there was no talk of capturing back Ipoh (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, further, the M.C.A. was asked to collect $200,000 within twenty days for the General Election—as usual, a little bird whispered this information to us. A press release was given, and I understand that a terrific enquiry is going on in Perak M.C.A. as to how this information was brought out. Be that as it may, it is my request to the Government that if you have an election in this country, have it according to democratic principles as stated by the Honourable Prime Minister of this country, have it with a reasonable time for campaigning and have nomination day and election day or polling day with sufficient time left.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also—I am speaking under Elections—suggested that both the State and Parliamentary Elections would be held at once and

the same time. Whilst as a political party, we make no comment on it—it does not affect us either way except that we may save some money—but one important thing is this that there must be ample notification, ample time, for electors in this country to know what to do. You cannot suddenly give them the ballot papers and say, "Go and vote." If it is the intention to hold both these elections together, as indeed it is, then it is time that the Governments or the Departments concerned should start distributing literature on how voting will be carried out. It is time that electors be informed how they will have to vote on polling day; and if elections are to be held in Malaysia as we are informed, then we suggest that it is already time, past time, that such action should be taken.

Mr Speaker, Sir, welfare services are services largely set out under Welfare Fund. It is a disturbing factor to note the large sums of welfare money collected from the people of this country, who buy welfare tickets at one dollar per ticket, many hoping to get $375,000 and equally many buying it because it is a welfare lottery ticket and their money will be put to good use. Mr Speaker, Sir, I remember that years back it was the practice to issue for public consumption account statements, showing where money has been given, to what organisations donations have been sent out, and the whys and wherefores the money has been spent. I have not seen any such statement recently. I wonder, why? Is it because this Government does not want the public to know where welfare money has been going to? Is it because the Government does not want the public to know that money has been going to projects which strictly do not come under welfare definitions? Is it because this Government is spending welfare money not by any organised procedure? You find Ministers going from one State to another and saying off the bat, "Here, $50,000 for you"; then to another State, "Here, $20,000 for you", and then to a third State, "Here $10,000 for you." With what authority do they say this? I know they are in power and they will get it confirmed later. But is that the way to administer public funds? I hope we can get an assurance, and indeed it would be very interesting to know if we are given details of where welfare money has been going to within the last three or four years.

Mr Speaker, Sir, welfare in this country is a matter which should command high priorities from the Government of this land. You will find welfare homes in dilapidated conditions; you will find decrepit old people without a place to go to; and yet you will find that no welfare homes of any significance to talk of have been set up in recent years in this country. Then, what is the use of calling it a welfare section or a welfare organisation, when most of the monies on welfare are going to projects which strictly do not come under welfare objects?

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of citizenship, I would like to say this. Let us hope that there will be no attempt to victimise either politicians or citizens of this country by threatening to revoke their citizenship. It is becoming a tendency as we sought to do today in this House by a question, "Are you going to revoke the citizenship of Alex Josey?" In the first place, he is not a citizen, and second to that it indicates to what extent people are prepared to go under the guise of being democrats in this House. Take the case of Alex Josey: he has made a statement which is, of course, objectionable. Is that a ground on which somebody can say, "Revoke his citizenship?"

Mr Speaker: Under Standing Orders, once a question has been replied to in this House, it cannot be made a subject of debate, or statement to that effect. I think there is a provision in the Standing Orders.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am obliged, Mr Speaker, Sir. I will come in another way (*Laughter*)—under the freedom of press. May I say this: if a pressman commits an error, or an oversight, or even a deliberate statement, which may insult anybody, is that a ground, if we are true democrats of

the freedom of the press, is it a ground to say, "Revoke So-and-So's citizenship? I say that it is not, and it indicates how easily this power of revocation of citizenship can be abused, if not properly controlled.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of Chinese school teachers, you will find—and here I think the Honourable Minister of Education will be interested to investigate—that certificates for teaching are without rhyme or reason, at least no reasons are assigned or given to the teacher, are revoked. It is true that he has a right of appeal, but his appeal comes to the Minister, and that is the end of the matter. He is not even told why he is not suitable to teach. He only gets a letter saying, "Your teacher's certificate or teacher's licence is hereby cancelled." I ask the Minister of Education to see to it that at least a directive be sent round to the effect that if any Inspector of Schools is going to send out letters saying, "Your teacher's certificate is hereby cancelled", then he must assign the reasons so that the man will know why—a communist?—is that he cannot teach in the school; otherwise you are going to get a situation where people will go to court, although the law specifically states that they have no remedy on this; you will find a situation that courts will be flooded by applications, and it is not the intention, I am sure of the Minister of Health or the Minister of Education, to force people at least for purposes of protest to take these matters farther than they should be taken.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now I come to a general principle of the Alliance's boast of harmony in this country—of unity, harmony and peace. Sir, let the world at large not run away with the idea that there is unity, that there is harmoney, and that there is peace in this country. Let not the rest of the world think that Malaya is a land of paradise, where everybody is so happy and so satisfied. The fact that there have been no industrial unrests up to a scale which can be considered of any seriousness, the fact that there have been no civil disturbances or commotion, the fact that everybody smiles at each other, does not mean that there is unity, that there is harmony and there is happiness.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is common knowledge to everybody that nobody in this country—and when I say nobody, I mean nobody who is not a politician—will be prepared to say one word of resentment against this Government, or in fact any Government that may come into power in this country, because of the existence of security laws, which can be abused and misused. One has only to visit some of the towns, villages and kampongs, and ask the people, "Are you happy, are you satisfied?"; if they find that there is a Government official—and I used the term "Government official" to cover so many officials—they will answer, "Oh! Yes, we are happy." But if you go and analyse that with them, they will say, "What are we going to do? We have to say that we are happy; otherwise, we will be locked up, we will be victimised."

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, let this Government not run away with that—that it has achieved unity, it has achieved harmony, it has achieved peace. It has achieved nothing of the sort. It has remained a communal organisation; it has divided the three communities of this country. That is what it has succeeded in doing—to divide further the three major races of this land. That is all it has succeeded on the political front in doing.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have passed a Bill which says that religion should not be used to influence the voters of the land. That is a proper law to pass. I say this—that communal organisations in this country such as the M.C.A., M.I.C., and UMNO should realise that if they play communal politics, they are playing with fire. The M.I.C. should realise that if they are going to say to the Indians, "Indians vote for Indians only", they are playing with fire; similarly, with the M.C.A. The time will come to Malaya when communal organisations of a political nature will be wiped off the face of this earth. The time is not far off. If this Opposition cannot do that, others will come in and do that. Whoever does it will do a service to this nation.

Mr Speaker: Under what item are you talking now?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Elections, Sir (*Laughter*). Mr Speaker, Sir, we have entered a new era in elections, a new era because Malaysia is vitally interested in what happens in elections in this country. And I say this—that in the forthcoming elections, it will be the duty of all political parties here to see that these elections are properly conducted. We have had experience, Mr Speaker, Sir, in past elections of people who tried to prod their way around near police stations. What is the Ministry under which this matter comes doing about it? Reports after reports had been made, but no action was taken. I hope, Sir, there will not be a repetition of this, because if there is, we will not stand for it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, may I sum up my whole observations by saying this: that my Party reiterates the demand, on behalf of the large sections of the people of this country, for equal rights in all matters in return for their equal obligations. We demand a new outlook on the solving of the economic problems of this country. We demand that this Government put down—from the highest down to the lowest level—corruption which is rife in this country, which is a cancer in this country. We demand that this Government give the Chinese and Indian languages an equal standing, as Singapore has done, for the people of our nation. We demand and say to this Government that in return for the loyalty of the people these are musts, which the people must have; and we also demand from this Government that it does not victimise the people of this country by using the Internal Security Act.

Che' Ajibah binti Abol (Sarawak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan undang[2] mengenaï kewangan yang telah di-uchapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan adalah di-alu[2]kan, terutama sa-kali wang yang di-keluarkan untok mempertahankan confrontasi Indonesia, kerana di-sini-lah letak-nya keamanan dan kema'amoran tanah ayer kita, walau pun segala[2]nya itu telah berjalan dengan lanchar-nya, tetapi kalau tanah ayer kita terancham, maka semua-nya itu akan rosak binasa juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sangat hairan mendengar uchapan[2] yang telah di-uchapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat kelmarin di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini berkenaan dengan confrontasi Indonesia itu. Dalam uchapan-nya itu mengatakan yang confrontasi Indonesia ini ada-lah di-sebabkan Malaysia, terutama sa-kali negeri[2] di-wilayah Borneo saperti Sarawak dan Sabah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita tahu bahawa dengan perchantuman Malaysia ini ada-lah membawa Sabah dan Sarawak ka-tingkat kemerdekaan yang belum lagi masa-nya untok di-beri oleh Kerajaan British. (*Tepok*). Jadi, dengan Malaysia juga Sarawak dan Sabah akan menjadi satu bangsa yang besar, luas dan kuat, sebab itu-lah ketika Malaysia ini di-istiharkan dahulu, maka ra'ayat[2] Sabah dan Sarawak menyambut Malaysia ini dengan keshukoran dan kegembiraan. (*Tepok*). Jadi nampak-nya apa yang telah di-katakan oleh Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat kedua[2] wakil dari pehak Pembangkang itu, maka sama-lah juga perbuatan-nya itu dengan Sukarno di-Indonesia ia-itu tidak menyetujuï akan kemerdekaan Sarawak dan Sabah, dan mereka lebeh suka supaya Sarawak dan Sabah dalam kongkongan belenggu British sa-lama[2]-nya, sa-bagai bukti-nya dengan perlawanan[2] di-sempadan Sabah dan di-Sarawak. Yang sa-benar-nya kejadian ini ada-lah sa-mata[2] dari pehak gurila[2] Indonesia, dan dengan di-sokong oleh subversive Komunis di-Sarawak.

Bagi kita yang chintakan kemerdekaan, ke'adilan dan keamanan tanah ayer kita, maka kita mesti mempertahankan tanah ayer kita walau apa pun yang terjadi kapada kita sama ada dengan tenaga, harta benda hatta dengan titisan darah yang akhir. (*Tepok*). Jadi, dengan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertahanan terhadap tanah ayer kita hendak-lah di-perluaskan lagi, terutama sa-kali pertahanan di-sempadan Sabah dan Sarawak, kerana ra'ayat[2] yang tidak berdosa di-sana

telah terkorban dan telah terancham dari samsing[2] dari gurila[2] Indonesia itu. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan ia-itu dalam Standing Order ini hanya-lah boleh bangun, jangan sebutkan "Dato' Yang di-Pertua" pada masa itu juga. Saya tahu ada sebabnya yang di-sebutkan itu!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Lain kali saya ta' sebut "Dato' Yang di-Pertua".

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan kuat-nya Rang Undang[2] Perbekalan tahun 1964 ini. Saya, bagi pehak pengundi[2] saya, suka mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi[2] terima kaseh dan tahniah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kerana kejayaan-nya membentangkan satu perbelanjawan yang sa-tentang.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dan Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat sakalian tentu-lah bersetuju dengan saya bahawa kita sakalian ada-lah berasa sangat bangga dan sombong, kerana mempunyai sa-orang Menteri Kewangan yang sangat bijak dan pintar.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran berchakap di-atas muka 47, babak 103 di-mana chukai arak telah pun di-naikkan; babak 104, di-muka itu juga chukai brandy telah di-naikkan; babak 105, gin telah juga di-naikkan. Gin telah naik, jadi saya suka hendak bertanya kapada Dato' Yang di-Pertua . . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Chukai cherut naik kenapa ta' sebutkan!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Cherut saya akan berchakap kemudian.

Saya mengambil peluang di-sini hendak bertanya, apa-kah pendirian PAS dengan naik-nya chukai daripada arak sampai ka-gin? Barangkali telah di-rasok oleh shaitan! Nampak-nya mereka belum lagi berchakap di-atas perkara ini.

Babak 108—cherut: Saya minta Dato' Yang di-Pertua ta' usah susah hati tentang perkara cherut ini, kerana saya tahu Dato' ia-lah salah sa-orang daripada-nya yang kena chukai atas cherut ini. Kerajaan Perikatan kita tidak mengira warna kulit, bangsa dan ugama, tetapi kita ada-lah memandang dari segi bangsa dan negara untok kutipan hasil negara. Jadi, saya berharap-lah supaya Dato' Yang di-Pertua bersabar-lah di-atas langkah Kerajaan Perikatan ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya yang singkat ini, di-Tenggara Asia ini ta' ada sa-buah negeri pun yang boleh berdiri, atau pun bertanding di-atas apa perkara pun dengan negara kita Malaysia. (*Tepok*). Sama ada perkara yang berthabit dengan keamanan, ke'adilan, atau pun berthabit dengan wanita[2] kita yang chantek[2]. (*Ketawa*). Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sebab saya berchakap bagini, kerana baharu[2] ini di-Sabah sa-orang wanita di-sana telah dapat menggondol menjadi "Wanita Chantek Miss Malaysia". Jadi, dengan ada-nya Malaysia, di-sana kita ada perempuan chantek, di-sini kita akan berasa kuat, berani kita akan menegakkan Malaysia baharu dengan tenaga baharu; orang chantek dan kuat bertenaga.

Dengan kebenaran Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka membawa Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat sakalian untok meninjau dengan sa-chara ringkas-nya di-sakitar negeri kita. Sa-sunggoh-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kita rasa gembira di-atas kejayaan[2] yang kita telah buat dengan bermacham[2] project untok faedah ra'ayat jelata. Kita boleh tengok University kita tersergam di-sana, college[2], rumah[2] sakit, jalan[2] raya, mesjid[2] dan sa-ribu satu macham perkara lagi yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dalam satu tempoh yang sangat singkat. Saya berpendapat, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara[2] yang sa-macham ini ta' dapat di-jalankan oleh pehak penjajah dahulu dalam tempoh sa-ratus tahun lebeh, tetapi kita dengan duit itu juga, duit yang kita dapat kutip sa-chara hasil, dapat kita menjayakan ranchangan[2] yang besar[2] untok faedah negara dan ra'ayat jelata.

Satu chontoh yang saya hendak kemukakan kapada Dato' Yang di-Pertua ia-lah betapa bijak-nya Kerajaan kita menjalankan pemerentahan.

Chontoh yang kechil sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan wabak ta'un. Wabak ta'un ini satu penyakit yang kita sangat mendo'akan kapada Tuhan agar jauh daripada pantai di-negara kita ini. Kata orang Perak: "Kalau kena dada, ta' mengapa; kalau kena mata buta, terus mati." Ini dahshat betul penyakit ini, tetapi dengan kebijakan Menteri Kesihatan penyakit ini dapat kita kelolakan dengan sa-kejap masa dan angka kematian pun sangat sadikit, saya rasa 10-20 orang sahaja. Tetapi kalau sakira-nya penyakit ini hinggap di-negeri[2] yang berjiran dengan kita saya rasa penyakit ini akan menyapu berpuloh[2] hatta ratusan ribu jiwa ra'ayat akan terkorban. Saya dan pengundi[2] saya mengambil peluang di-sini menguchapkan sa-tinggi[2] tahniah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri di-atas kepintaran dan kebijakan beliau menchegah atau pun mengawal penyakit ini dalam masa yang sangat singkat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak menyentoh chakap yang lantang di-keluarkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat—dia tidak ada di-sini pun saya hendak sentoh, kalau di-belakang dia saya buboh nanti, kalau dia ada di-sini lebeh baik. Saya di-sini ada bawa ubat, ubat untok membaiki dia berchakap yang lebeh baik dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini. Saya anggapkan ada-lah perchakapan beliau sa-malam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu chakapan yang biadab, kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu . . . .

Mr Speaker: Kalimah biadab tidak boleh pakai—*unparliamentary language.*

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Chakapan orang yang tidak bertanggong-jawab. Bekas Menteri ini kita semua kenal, kita panggil dia Menteri ajaib. Apa-kah rahsiah ajaib itu Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat? Barangkali Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat tidak tahu. Saya tahu. Apabila dia pakai bunga orchid di-pocket bajunya semua dia boleh buat, dia pegang dua biji telor ayam keluar, kata-nya. Yang saya tahu dia menyimpan dua biji telor, bukan telor ayam.

Mr Speaker: Tolong jaga sadikit kehormatan Majlis ini.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: Saya akan berhentikan tuan berchakap jika tidak menjaga kehormatan Majlis ini.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan perbelanjaan berjuta[2] ringgit untok membaiki nasib nelayan[2] dan juga membuat kolam ikan kerana dengan tujuan atau pun niat hendak mendatangkan baka[2] ikan yang baik. Di-atas kerja Menteri ajaib ini saya dapati apabila dia letak tangan ajaib dalam kolam semua ikan timbul. Jadi ini-lah chara dia mentadbirkan kerja-nya masa dia dalam tempoh memegang jawatan sa-bagai Menteri Kerajaan dahulu. Saya dengar juga desas-desus daripada Jema'ah Menteri mengatakan apa-kah ubat Menteri ini pakai, kerana apa chakap-nya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dengar, dan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sayang kapada beliau.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berjuta ringgit telah di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan kerana menempatkan sa-mula bekas Pasokan Kawalan (S.C.) sa-lepas tamat dharurat dahulu. Kapada beliau tertanggong-lah tanggong-jawab ini, dia telah jalankan dan dia mengaku kapada Kerajaan menjalankan perkara itu dengan baik dan terator. Saya dengar sa-malam beliau telah menyatakan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu pokok getah kurus dan baja hilang. Saya bersetuju dengan chakap dia itu dalam masa dia mengawal perkara[2] itu. Oleh sebab itu pokok[2] getah yang telah di-tanam oleh Pasokan Kawalan itu kurus. Saya teringat di-sini satu cherita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pelandok dan bangau hendak menyeberang sungai kerana hendak makan buah. Jadi kedua[2] pelandok dan bangau naik atas kerak nasi. Apabila sampai tengah sungai oleh sebab harus kuat kerak itu hanchor, jadi bangau pun terbang, tinggal-lah pelandok. Bagitu-lah S.C. membawa nasib mereka itu masing[2] sampai hari ini. Oleh sebab itu, saya dapati . . . .

Mr Speaker: Saya suka ingatkan apa kena-mengena fasal itu dengan bahathan Budget ini.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tanggong-jawab bekas Menteri itu masa dahulu berkenaan dengan dasar kewangan . . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan di-bahathkan atas pekerjaan dia yang dahulu itu, itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan perkara yang di-bahathkan di-hadapan Majlis ini. Kalau hendak menjawab atas hujah dia itu saya benarkan. Nampak-nya tuan membahathkan apa yang di-buat-nya dahulu dan atas peribadi dia. Itu tidak ada kena-mengena dalam perbahathan ini. Tolong jaga sadikit supaya jangan hilang masa.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Sa-malam dia menudoh dengan lantang dalam Dewan ini, jadi saya mengambil peluang menjawab sadikit sa-banyak . . .

Mr Speaker: Dia menudoh kapada Kerajaan, dia tidak menudoh atas sa-saorang. Itu ada lain, jaga sadikit!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Jadi perkara ini sudah pun kita tahu semua dan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sudah tahu dan ma'alum di-atas duit sudah banyak hilang dengan tidak tentu arah. Jadi perkara itu tidak boleh di-biarkan, jadi dia di-cheraikan dengan thalak tiga. Itu sebab dia keluar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu tudohan yang sangat berat yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat samalam terhadap Kerajaan ia-lah berkenaan dengan ketepikan pilehan raya. Ini satu tudohan yang berat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan perkara ini telah di-chakapkan juga oleh Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh. Saya rasa orang[2] yang bertanggong-jawab tidak akan sanggup mengeluarkan chakap ini, kerana mereka tahu sangat ada-lah Kerajaan Perikatan berdasarkan demokrasi berparlimen. Apa sebab kita hendak ketepikan pilehan raya? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada sebab, kerana sekarang kita sudah mempunyai ahli dari Singapura 12, Sabah 16, dan Sarawak 21, jumlah-nya 49. Kita chuma berkehendakkan 39 lagi kerusi dalam pilehan raya untok menubohkan Kerajaan. Kapada Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh saya hendak menyatakan ambillah semua negeri—kita beri *walk-over* kadapa dia. Kita ambil negeri[2] Perak dan Selangor sudah chukup untok menubohkan Kerajaan. Jadi tudohan Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat dan Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh ada-lah tudohan yang tidak bertanggong-jawab.

Kapada rakan[2] kita dari Singapura Sarawak dan Sabah saya bagi pehak Kerajaan menguchapkan banyak terima kaseh, kerana bersempati atau pun mahu bekerja dengan kita untok faedah ra'ayat jelata.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka meminta kebenaran daripada Dato' Yang di-Pertua berchakap pada muka 29 di-atas Rang Undang[2] ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan pertahanan. Dengan izin Dato' Yang di-Pertua saya suka membachakan ia-itu babak 60 yang mengatakan: "The largest increase is on the Estimates for the Ministry of Defence, which have risen by $64 million or 69% over the 1963 budget provision." Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu[2]kan kelebehan perbelanjaan di-atas pertahanan ini, kerana di-Dewan yang lama, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, maseh ingat saya uchapkan apabila kita hapuskan Undang[2] Dharurat, atau pun Kerajaan Perikatan dapat dengan jaya-nya menghapuskan dharurat, saya telah menyatakan dan memberi ingatan yang tegas kapada Kerajaan, sunggoh pun kita dapat hapuskan pengganas[2] di-dalam hutan, tetapi di-kalangan kita, anggota[2] subversive dan hard-core bandits, atau agent communist, maseh ada bertaboran di-kalangan kita; barangkali juga saya telah menyatakan di-dalam Parlimen ini pun ada agent communist. Hari ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyatakan ada-lah chakap saya itu hampir[2] betul. Jadi, di-sini dengan perbelanjaan yang bagini, saya sa-kali lagi meminta Kerajaan kita—saya telah menyatakan berchorak democracy, tetapi kadang[2] itu tersangat lembut. Kita sudah pun mempelajari kesalahan[2] besar yang kita buat di-dalam peperangan dunia yang kedua dahulu di-mana kita sudah tahu ada-lah Fifth Columnist terdiri daripada K.M.M. umpama-nya sudah ada dengan kita lama sa-belum peperangan itu meletus—mesti-lah ingati bersunggoh[2] di-atas kedudokan Fifth Columnist,

atau pun agent communist atau pun Sukarno, yang ada di-kalangan kita ini. Dengan ada-nya perbelanjaan yang sademikian itu, kalau ta' chukup, saya shorkan dan saya rasa banyak orang lagi akan menyokong Kerajaan dengan bersunggoh[2] supaya pertahanan kita di-kuatkan daripada sa-genap segi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, confrontasi ini daripada Sukarno, atau pun Indonesia, sangat[2] kita kesalkan, tetapi saya telah nyatakan juga di-dalam Dewan yang lama, confrontasi ini satu perkara yang ta' dapat kita elakkan. Berbaik kita macham mana sa-kali pun dengan Sukarno, dia mesti kachau kita satu hari. Saya dukachita-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-atas kegelisahan daripada saudara[2] kita dari Sarawak dan Sabah, kerana di-serangi oleh anggota daripada Sukarno. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kapada tuan[2] itu, jangan-lah rasa risau, dan jangan-lah rasa takut. Kita ada-lah masaalah tuan[2] itu masaalah Kerajaan Perikatan; masaalah[2] kesusahan[2] tuan[2] itu, kesusuhan kita juga. Kita bersama[2]-lah menjaga supaya satu hari kelak, kita dapat mengatasi perkara ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah Sukarno tidak serang Sarawak atau Sabah sekarang, Sukarno akan memesong serangan itu terus kapada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan sa-kira-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini hapus, tuan[2] akan merasai satu hari kelak. Itu satu perkara sudah mesti. Jadi, ada-lah masaalah tuan[2] sakalian daripada Sarawak dan Sabah ini ada-lah masaalah kita. Kesusahan tuan[2], kesusahan kita. Kita akan bersama[2] dengan tuan[2]. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sudah tua, tetapi kalau di-kehendaki tenaga saya, saya boleh-lah membantu, sunggoh pun saya tua, saya boleh menembak terus, siang dan malam pun saya boleh menembak terus, sa-rupa juga. Jadi, ta' usah-lah ragu[2] kalau hendak tenaga saya, nyatakan-lah kapada Kerajaan, saya boleh pergi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, menyentoh di-atas perkara kerahan tenaga manusia, dan chakap[2] daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, khas-nya berkenaan dengan perkara ini, ia-itu kerahan tenaga manusia ini, saya sukalah menyatakan dan saya menyatakan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh di-atas sambutan hangat yang di-beri oleh pemuda[2] dan pemudi[2] kita, tetapi ini satu perkara yang di-jalankan mengikut undang[2]. Ini kerahan tenaga, sudah perkara mesti; kalau ta' buat, saya rasa tentu salah. Jadi, satu da'awaan daripada wakil Ipoh menyatakan oleh sebab bangsa asing datang ramai menyambut hal ini dan mereka itu akan di-beri, patut-lah, mesti-lah, kata dia, di-beri pertimbangan yang dalam supaya sambutan mereka itu ya'ani daripada pehak[2] orang[2] bukan Melayu di-timbangkan supaya apa[2] perkara di-dalam negeri ini pun di-beri sama rata, sama rasa. Ini-lah satu perkara yang di-ulang[2]kan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh—ta' ada lain lagi. Jadi, kalau keluar sadikit di-sini, saya tahu Dato' sangat chekap dan pintar di-atas perkara ini, dia ta' boleh keluar, dia chuba hendak bawa, chuba macham[2] hendak menghasut orang[2] Melayu kapada orang[2] bangsa asing, tetapi dia pusing sana, dia putar-belitkan itu. Di-sini, mesti-lah kita mendalami orang[2] Melayu ia-itu anak[2] watan negara ini yang tinggal kebelakang di-atas segala hal dan perkara, sebab itu-lah di-jaga. Sa-balek-nya, kalau-lah orang[2] bangsa asing, saperti orang[2] India, atau pun orang[2] China ketinggalan di-atas apa perkara sa-kali pun, tentu-lah Kerajaan yang bertanggongjawab saperti Kerajaan Perikatan tentu-lah mengambil perhatian di-atas kedudokan mereka itu dengan satu tujuan ia-itu segala orang[2], segala bangsa ini di-bawa berjalan bersama[2] dengan satu niat, satu tujuan supaya mereka itu dapat hidup sama rata dan sama rasa—tidak lain daripada itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan yang lama dahulu berkenaan dengan kerahan tenaga manusia ini, P.P.P. telah pun menyatakan yang mereka itu bersetuju dengan chara itu ia-itu jangan-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu berchakap demikian sahaja dalam Dewan yang lama, bahkan apabila balek ka-Ipoh, atau pun ka-Perak, hendak-lah chuba mendaftarkan orang[2]-nya di-dalam kerahan tenaga manusia ini. Saya dapati, barangkali

kalau saya ta' silap, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, apa pun belum di-buat-nya, bahkan di-dalam rumah-nya ada di-simpan dua tiga ekor kera, apa hendak di-buat-nya saya pun tidak tahu.

Jadi, ini-lah saya dapati apa yang di-chakapkan di-sini ta' di-buat-nya, atau pun ta' di-jalankan-nya di-luar, dia pandai berchakap di-dalam Dewan ini sahaja untok memanching undi—tidak lain dan tidak bukan . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan hujah yang di-keluarkan itu, yang ada di-dalam Majlis ini janganlah di-tujukan kapada peribadi sa-saorang itu. Tolong-lah tujukan kapada hujah itu juga, hujah yang di-keluarkan itu, jawab dengan hujah itu juga, peribadi ta' ada kena-mengena dalam perkara ini.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Terima kaseh, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, nasihat Dato' itu saya ingati.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentoh di-atas kedudokan Socialist Front. Socialist Front ini pun satu parti yang berdasarkan sama rata, sama rasa, satu[2] orang itu berchakap terlampau pandai, jadi orang kalau berchakap terlampau pandai, saya rasa ta' ada besar faedah-nya sangat kapada bangsa dan negara. Socialist Front, saya harap Socialist Front ini bukan-lah Front di-dalam masa kita kesenangan, aman dan ma'amur sahaja, bahkan di-dalam kesusahan, di-dalam negara kita terancham ini, jangan pula jadi socialist behind. Apabila ada perkara berkenaan dengan negara, dia jadi behind. Kalau senang, dia jadi front, ini kita tidak mahu. Kita hendak-lah tengok betul di-dalam masa ini-lah, masa chabaran untok tiap[2] orang itu ingat untok faedah bangsa dan negara.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, da'awaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat mengatakan Malaysia ini pun menjadi bubor oleh sebab perjalanan-nya tidak baik di-jalankan oleh pehak Perikatan. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menyatakan kapada Dewan yang lama di-atas kakhuatiran saya di-atas pendirian sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah pehak Pembangkang ini. Dalam satu Parlimen berdasarkan chorak demokrasi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati kita adalah berhak memberi fikiran kita di-atas apa[2] segi pun dalam masa aman dan damai. Dalam masa negara kita ini di-ancham—*national crisis*—hendak-lah tiap[2] anggota kita bersatu padu menghadap musoh. Tetapi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat-lah susah menyatakan dalam Dewan ini kerana kita ada orang[2] yang menjadi ejen kapada musoh kita yang ketat itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini suka memberi amaran yang keras kapada tiap[2] ahli Pembangkang. Kita hendak-lah bersatu padu dan saya hendak menyatakan dengan tegas-nya kapada Kerajaan, barang siapa berchakap atau menyokong Kerajaan Sukarno dan Subandrio hendak-lah Kerajaan tidak ragu[2] lagi menyimpan mereka itu—di-simpan sa-belah—sa-kurang[2]-nya untok sementara waktu. Demokrasi boleh berchakap tetapi perchakapan itu ada batasan dan ada masa-nya bukan sa-tiap masa. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak membachakan di-sini, dengan izin Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu keluaran *Straits Times,* December 13, tahun 1963, "Eleven hungry Indonesians held in Penang". Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal-ehwal pertahanan, ilmu pengetahuan saya sangat-lah rendah; sunggoh pun bagitu, suka-lah saya bagi ingat kapada Kerajaan supaya memberi perhatian di-atas perkara ini dengan segala teliti kerana saya takuti dan berpura[2] mengatakan "eleven hungry Indonesians" ini barangkali mereka itu boleh di-katakan trojan horse atau sa-bagai-nya. Saya tidak hendak panjangkan lagi perkara ini sebab kita ada pakar[2] di-atas hal-ehwal negeri ini yang hendak-lah di-perhatikan dengan betul-nya.

Saya suka-lah mengingatkan kapada Kerajaan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dan saya juga telah menyatakan kapada Dewan ini dahulu berkenaan dengan hal-ehwal jiran kita Indonesia. Saya telah menyatakan, kita mesti-lah keluarkan *bomb for bomb,* jangan kita pedulikan kerana saya lansong tidak perchaya lagi pendirian Indonesia dan Kerajaan Indonesia—jadi tidak-lah berma'ana saya di-sini, kita hendak

mengistiharkan peperangan—tidak kurang pada itu; tetapi kita akan chubalah umpama-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, penangkap[2] ikan kita di-seksa atau di-samun, dan saya harap kapada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu Menteri Sharikat Kerajasama memperhatikan perkara ini sama ada boleh tiap[2] perahu nelayan yang besar[2] itu di-lengkapkan dengan perluru[2] saperti yang di-katakan oleh sahabat saya tadi bahkan hendak-lah di-ajar atau di-lateh nelayan[2] ini memegang senjata dan chara[2] menembak, kerana apabila mereka itu di-serang, mereka juga boleh menyerang balek—*bomb for bomb*.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-atas perkara konfrantasi, saya teringat chakap[2] Sir Winston Churchill pada masa peperangan yang lampau, menyatakan peperangan itu tertumpu kapada bekalan makanan. Mana[2] kuasa yang banyak menyimpan makanan dan lama tahan, negara itu-lah akan menang; betul sunggoh chakap Sir Winston Churchill, kerana America dan England mempunyai kelengkapan makanan yang banyak mereka akhir-nya menang. Oleh itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil peluang di-sini meminta kapada Kerajaan supaya mana[2] bendang yang belum di-buka lagi di-Perak, Trans Irrigation Scheme maseh banyak lagi belum di-selenggarakan, keluarkan belanja beberapa banyak sa-kali pun kerana kita barangkali hendak bergadoh dengan Indonesia ini berpanjang[2]an. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hairan dan sangat khuatir di-atas pendirian sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah pehak Pembangkang kita, kerana pada sa'at genting ini mereka sangat memuji[2] pendirian Kerajaan Soekarno. Ini amat-lah di-kesalkan dan saya telah beri amaran kapada Kerajaan supaya memperhatikan perkara ini sunggoh[2]. Sebab saya tahu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, negara itu telah bengkrap dengan segala jurusan-nya dan saya harap kita dapat mempertahankan dan lama-kelamaan; Insha' Allah Tuhan di-sabelah kita dan kemenangan kita akan chapai sa-belah kita.

Saya ingat satu perkara lagi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri saya dan di-negeri[2] lain, raja[2] daripada Sumatra telah lari, sa-tengah-nya telah kena bunoh di-sana oleh Soekarno dan kawan[2]-nya. Saya perchaya negara itu ia-lah negara mereka, dan saya perchaya . . . .

Mr Speaker: Order! order! Saya boleh benarkan Yang Berhormat membahathkan dasar konfrantasi sahaja. Sebab itu ada-lah kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Perdana Menteri. Tetapi saya tidak benarkan kalau Yang Berhormat hendak membahathkan apa yang di-buat oleh Indonesia dahulu[2] itu; itu tidak boleh di-bahathkan—ta' ada kena-mengena dengan confrontation hari ini. Tolong-lah jaga sadikit tentang perbahathan ini; kalau terlebeh sadikit, saya akan tahan.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Terima kaseh, Dato' Yang di-Pertua. Saya hanya hendak berchakap sadikit lagi sahaja di-atas perkara ini. Jadi, saya perchaya Sumatra itu sa-benar-nya, dan di-atas segala bukti-nya yang negara kita sendiri, saya dengan izin Dato' Yang di-Pertua suka menerangkan di-sini ia-itu 5 atau 6 bulan dahulu, sa-belum Seokarno melancharkan konfrantasi, saya terima surat daripada—datok saya, datok saya dudok di-sana; dia memberitahu saya kata-nya 4 hari dia baharu dapat makan nasi sa-kali, itu pun berchampor dengan ubi dan pisang. Chukup sedeh saya mendengar berita itu dan saya tidak tahu apa telah terjadi kapada datok saya itu. Jadi saya harap, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak boleh berchakap panjang bila memikirkan di-atas penderitaan saudara[2] kita semua di-sana. Saya harap-lah dengan bijaksana Dato' Yang di-Pertua dan Tunku sendiri, tengok-lah nasib orang[2] kita di-sana, entah-lah datok saya itu barangkali sudah mati saya pun tidak tahu.

Saya sendiri berasa hiba apabila mendengar cherita datok saya itu. Saya ta' boleh berchakap lagi; saya ingat kalau boleh, malam ini, saya hendak pergi ka-Indonesia. Sakian-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Lim Huan Boon (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on this first Malaysian Budget. Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance closed his speech with the

words, "No Government could have done better." I doubt if the Honourable Minister truthfully believes what he says, and I doubt if the rest of the Government truthfully believes or agrees with what the Honourable Minister has said. On our side of the House, I feel certain that this idle boast of the Honourable Minister will not go unchallenged.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we in the Barisan, together with our friends in the Socialist Front, confidently say this: give us the chance, and we will show the people that not only could we have done better but also definitely we would have done better.

Let us ask what has the Alliance Government to show for the last six years of office? Run through its record and we see a superficial and outward show of so-called "progress". In actual fact there is nothing but a long list of incompetence.

The Honourable Minister claims that the Government has narrowed the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots" in our society. Mr Speaker, Sir, we know there are a number of very rich capitalists in the country. But there are also thousands and thousands who are unemployed and what is more, there are rural workers who earn only fifty cents a day as revealed by Professor Ungku Aziz in his lectures. And all this is because the Government has been so busy trying to create a new Malay capitalist class that it has completely forgotten and neglected to solve the basic problems of rural poverty in our country. The root causes of rural poverty are still there—low production, exploitation and Government neglect. The rural dwellers still subsist on a low level of nutrition. The infant mortality rate is still high and life expectation still low. How, it may be asked, has the Government narrowed the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots"?

Mr Speaker, Sir, today 85 per cent of the people in the country live in rural areas. They are exploited by exorbitant rents, high interess and low wages. They form a sharp contrast to the rich capitalists who live thousands of miles away.

The real cause of the people's poverty in Malaya, of course, lies in the economic system, which has created a big gap between the incomes of rural and urban dewellers. There is also the gap between these two groups on the one hand and a small group of capitalists on the other; and between the local population on the one hand and foreign capitalists on the other. How has the Government closed this gap?

Sir, the Government boasts of its pioneer industries, but all that these industries have been able to provide is 2,200 jobs in 1962 and 1,000 jobs in 1963. The unemployment problem is still mounting. Official figures report that unemployed number is 73,000 on September 30th, 1963. But the actual figures must be many times this, and every year literally thousands and thousands of young men and women enter the labour market. How has the Government helped to reduce, to say nothing of solving, the mounting unemployment problem in the country? Every time, the Government advertises certain vacancies, thousands turn up to apply for the job. Can the Alliance be proud of this?

Sir, if we go through the basic economy of our country, we will find that it is controlled by foreign interests. Thus British firms control 75 per cent of all rubber estates and 60 per cent of all tin mining interests in the country. Most of the big banks are foreign agency houses. Rubber and tin earnings in Malaya go out of the country to allow foreign capitalists to re-invest in other parts of Asia and Africa.

Sir, it is clear that our economy is, in fact, controlled by foreign capitalists of other countries, especially the United Kingdom and the United States. And because of our economic dependence on these countries, we have, in fact, become an economic satellite of the United Kingdom and United States. Can the Federal Government be proud of this?

Sir, the record of the Alliance is indeed a sorry one. The sad truth is that the Government has neglected the basic interests of the people, especially

the interests of the workers, farmers and fishermen. In being subservient to foreign powers, the Alliance Government merely serves the economic interests of foreign countries. Even in our budget estimates, we have to base our calculations entirely on the trade fluctuation in the United States, the United Kingdom and other industrialised countries. We produce more and more rubber every year—from 750,000 tons in 1962 to 770,000 tons in 1963 and an estimated 800,000 tons in 1964.

But, although we produce more and more, yet out income becomes less and less. The price of rubber keeps falling, but the price of imported manufactured products keeps rising every month and every year. The net result is that Malaya faces a most unfavourable balance in its external trade year after year. The money keeps flowing out of the country, and even the Minister of Commerce and Industry had to talk of taking drastic steps to stop this unfavourable trade balance in the early part of the year. Is this something that the Government can be proud of?

Sir, there is nothing to boast about in all this. In fact, it shows that the economy of the land is slowly going down the drain. There is definitely not much joy in such a budget and our economy can never become a healthy one if we remain entirely dependent on the United States, the United Kingdom and other industrialised countries. We urge the Government to re-orientate the economy of the country. We must be self-sufficient.

Sir, a deficit in development has been reduced from the "actual" figure of $682 million to a "realistic" figure of $541 million, and the House is told that this has to be made good from borrowing and delving into the reserves.

Much of this deficit comes from the fact that we are spending heavily and rather unnecessarily on arms expansion. We ask, is this wise? We have already overspent on defence this year, and there is another substantial increase in arms expenditure for 1964.

Where is the country heading for? Why do we prepare for war? However much we increase our troops, they will not be sufficient. All the extra expenditure on arms expansion could profitably be directed to rural development and the expansion of the co-operative marketing and other processes to help the rural farmers. All the millions and millions to be spent on arms expansion will only benefit the arms industries in the United Kingdom and the United States. How does this help our people?

Indeed, Sir, the increase of arms expansion only gives excuses for the colonialists to lengthen their stay in our country. Already more and more foreign troops are occupying our country and more and more British Officers are coming into our country to run our military and naval forces. Why do we have to increase expenditure on so-called defence in order to allow British forces to extend their occupation over our country?

We ask that these foreign troops be withdrawn immediately. They will only drag our country down.

Sir, the solution to the existing differences between our country and Indonesia does not lie in increased expanditure on arms expansion. The solution lies in our adopting a correct non-aligned neutralist foreign policy and in our getting rid of all foreign interference and troops in our country's affairs.

Sir, Malaysia has been formed, but it has little support outside the countries of the Western bloc. Even Algeria questions the credentials of Malaysia in the United Nations. Mr Thaver and Dato' Ong Yoke Lin have openly admitted that most of the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries do not support Malaysia.

The Government would like us to believe that Malaysia is not neo-colonialism. But it is clear to the world that the British are the most concerned about the defence of Malaysia today . . . . .

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman (Sungei Patani): Mr Speaker, Sir, on

a point of order—Standing Order 35 (1), which says:

"A member desiring to speak shall rise in his place and if called upon shall stand and address his observations to the Chair."

He is not addressing the Chair, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Lim Huan Boon: Thank you, Mr Speaker, Sir. Gurkha troops and "V" jets are flown to Singapore from the United Kingdom. Now the British War Minister, Mr Thorneycroft, is also going to fly down to Borneo to inspect British troops, presumably on his own and not to be accompanied by even our own Defence Minister. This alone shows the British vested interests in Malaysia.

Sir, today confrontation has brought havoc to the economy of Singapore. I represent the Barisan in Singapore and I can assure the House that the damage to the economy of Singapore is much worse than what the Peoples' Action Party Government has cared to reveal. There is great loss of trade and business and already thousands and thousands have lost their jobs and their means of livelihood. If confrontation continues, practically every person in Singapore will become directly or indirectly affected. Saying that Indonesia suffers 10 times or 100 times more will not help us. Neither will labelling Indonesia as "blunderland", "plunderland", and "hungerland" be any consolation to us.

I have no wish to repeat what my colleagues in Singapore have already said in the Singapore Legislative Assembly. Suffice it to say that at least 20 per cent of Singapore's total trade is lost. If we add the loss of undeclared trade which many traders estimate is more than the officially declared trade, the loss will come to nearly one-half of the total trade of Singapore. Here let me refer to certain remarks of the Peoples' Action Party in Singapore.

We have advocated in the Singapore Legislative Assembly that the Central Government be persuaded to get rid of foreign interference and negotiate with the Indonesian Government to resolve all existing differences to our mutual benefit, and so help to bring stability, peace and prosperity to South-East Asia. Instead we have been accused by the Peoples' Action Party of following a "line of treason and treachery".

Let me say this on behalf of the Barisan: Our loyalty to our country and our people is second to none. It is because we are loyal to our country and our people that we advocate a line which will solve all the differences between our country and Indonesia, and so bring peace and prosperity in South-East Asia. Those, who advocate a line that increases tension and war, are not loyal to our people, because war does not serve the interests of the people. War serves only the interests of foreign arms industries and imperialists. Therefore, those who advocate a line of tension and war are the ones who are disloyal to our country and our people, and they are the ones who are following a line of treason and treachery to the people of the country.

Sir, the fact that Malaysia has been imposed on the people does not mean that we cannot continue to oppose its present form constitutionally, because we are a constitutional party—just as the people in the respective areas opposed the West Indies Federation, the Central African Federation, and the South Arabian Federation. The powers-that-be must realise that the people have genuine grievances in the injustice and inequalities that have been imposed on them. Who does not know that the people of Singapore are second-class citizens in Malaysia, that Singapore has disproportional representation and has to pay through the nose in order to be controlled without being given adequate influence in the Central Parliament? No amount of propaganda by the Peoples' Action Party will cover the truth that the people of Singapore have not been given genuine self-determination.

However much the Honourable Prime Minister may claim to the contrary, the undeniable fact is that Malaysia has not been formed on the free will of the people!

The Honourable Prime Minister said that the people of Singapore must accept present hardships . . . .

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Order, order, the time is up. The meeting is suspended till 4.30 this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): I beg to move the following motion under the provisions of Standing Orders 12 (1) and 14 (2). The motion reads as follows:

That the House shall proceed with the consideration of Item 2 on the Order Paper at 6.30 p.m. and that the House shall not adjourn this day until after the conclusion of the proceedings thereon.

The purpose of this motion, Sir, is to complete the proceedings on the Third Supplementary Development Estimates for 1963. I believe that the remaining matters to be disposed of under this particular item of business are of a fairly non-controversial nature and there should, therefore, be no difficulty in taking them this evening. A further reason why Government would like to dispose of this particular item of business is that it is desirable for technical reasons that these estimates should be approved by this House before the end of this year.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House shall proceed with the consideration of Item 2 on the Order Paper at 6.30 p.m. and that the House shall not adjourn this day until after the conclusion of the proceedings thereon.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1964

Mr Speaker: The debate on the second reading of the Supply Bill will resume.

Enche' Lim Huan Boon (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister said that the people of Singapore must accept their present hardships, because they are in Malaysia of their own free will. I have already explained that this is not true. The people of Singapore have been forced into Malaysia. At no time have the people of Singapore been given the right to say "No" to Malaysia. Not even in the Ngo Dinh Diem type of elections held recently have the pro-Malaysia parties altogether been able to get more than 55 per cent of the votes. We must emphasise that practically every single one of our party leaders and practically every party cadre and potential election candidate have been jailed since February. Practically all the leading trade unionists are in jail. In addition, there are two doctors, journalists, university students and others totalling more than 120 who are still in jail. There has not been the slightest disturbance of the peace to justify their detention without trial. Three rural organisations and two hawkers unions as well as seven of the largest trade unions have been banned so that thousands are without their organisations. Mr Speaker, Sir, ten publications, including political journals of both the Universities, have been banned. Our printers have been pressured not to print our party organs. Material that we post is taken from post boxes and destroyed, although there is no legal right to do this. We cannot get permission to hold open air rallies, or to hold processions. Even newspapers have been pressured not to publish our statements. That is the state of democracy in our island. Therefore, after all this, when I hear anyone talk of the free will of the people of Singapore, it sounds like a joke in my ears.

Sir, today Singapore is a vassal state in Malaysia. I have already referred to our second class citizenship. If the people of Singapore wanted to have the common Malaysian citizenship, we would have to fulfill the same citizenship qualifications just like foreigners. Our Singapore citizenship papers will be stamped "Singapore"

as though we suffered from some infectious disease. The law provides that special restrictions can be imposed on the travel and employment of Singapore citizens outside our little island. Our vote is worth one quarter that of the rural voter and one half that of the urban voter of the Federation, and nearly one-tenth that of the voter in the Borneo territories.

The farce that is called autonomy in education is given its true meaning when the Vice-Chancellor of the Singapore University is sacked and the Chairman of the University Council has to crawl up to the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to promise his co-operation in future. The people know its true meaning when police beat up students and molest women students in Nanyang University—and even today they lay seige to it and intimidate its governing bodies.

Sir, what is our trade union autonomy worth, when the leaders of the unions are in jail, when seven of the largest unions are banned, when peaceful protest strikes, now declared legal by the Courts, can be broken up by police? These are facts that speak more loudly than the most powerful blasts of government propaganda. Singapore is in Malaysia because of the armed superiority of the British in Singapore as against our unarmed and peaceful opposition. Not a single act of violence has been committed by us throughout our struggle against Malaysia.

Sir, let me repeat: the Barisan has always wanted union between our territories, based on brotherhood, equality and freedom. We are constant in this. In the days before Malaysia, Lim Chin Siong wrote to the Tunku offering his hand in friendship for an association based on goodwill and peace. Uufortunately, the Government replied by putting him in jail without trial. But this does not alter the fact that Lim Chin Siong is still the leader of the working people of Singapore. Just as there can be no peace in Federation today, if the Tunku is excluded from its affairs, so there can be no decision in Singapore until Lim Chin Siong and other political detainees are freed. Sir, let me quote:

"The left wing in this country seeks to bring about changes by peaceful and constitutional methods. Socialism cannot come till the majority of the people want it . . . There can be no harmony, no development and no progress for our nation so long as the left wing is excluded from the arena of constitutional politics by police repression. Only with the free and unhampered participation of the progressive forces can the constructive energies of our people be released."

These words I have read were in the New Year message of Lim Chin Siong, and one month later he was arrested and to this day he has not been given a trial. I repeat once again that we have been entirely peaceful in spite of arrests and brutality in the face of provocations beyond the limits of normal human restraint. There can be no talk of national unity until our leaders in jail are released. Our rights to peaceful and constitutional political action has to be recognised and this is the immediate aim of our political struggle.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya dudok, saya suka menguchapkan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh di-atas kesudian yang telah Tuan Yang di-Pertua berikan kapada saya hingga dapat mengemukakan buah fikiran saya untok pertimbangan Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping itu, saya suka minta ma'af kapada Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat jika uchapan saya sama ada melanggar Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat atau menyinggong perasaan Menteri yang berkenaan, kerana sa-benar-nya dalam lapangan politik saya maseh hijau lagi. Oleh sebab itu-lah saya mengalu[2]kan segala tunjokan yang bernilai dari Ahli[2] politik yang lebeh berpengalaman, sekian terima kaseh.

Enche' Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, sitting here for several days has made me very cold. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to participate in this debate to warm me up. I have heard a lot of criticisms and suggestions made by Honourable Member from the Opposition Parties in this House regarding the alleged

corruption of the Alliance Government, the education policy, the economy of this country, the formation of Malaysia and so on. But in the sensible and responsible acts of the Alliance Government I cannot see any signs of corruption, and the accusations which are made by members of the Opposition is just a propaganda to mislead the people because of wanting to win their favour and finally to win the coming general elections.

Mr Speaker, Sir, not more than 50 or 60 per cent of the pupils we have now the primary schools are expected to go to secondary schools. But even for the 60 per cent of our students who go to secondary schools, where are we going to find jobs for them in the Government Departments in the present circumstances. This will make the pupils more frustrated than the case would be if they had stopped their studies in the primary level due to their weakness.

Regarding the siting of industries, it is not easy, Sir, as this young country being disturbed by internal and external troubles which are so well-known as a national disaster to Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard some Honourable Members from the opposite side in this House mention that the formation of Malaysia created all these national troubles. But I do not agree with them in this respect. I cannot find anybody who can tell me what would our neighbours in Indonesia do to us even if Malaysia was not formed. Indonesia had sent some of their men to Sarawak, which is now a part of Malaysia, to make a survey of our State. This was not a geographical survey, but a military survey to conquer our peaceful State as it is now very clearly witnessed by their aggressive acts in Sarawak. Many Indonesians pretended to be craftsmen, labourers and the like so that they could have a thorough survey of our State. Indonesian confrontation has caused great damage to our economic development, but not the formation of Malaysia as some Opposition Parties have said. We in a small and poor country like Sarawak cannot stand on our own feet to exist and defend ourselves; so we accepted the concept of Malaysia to make a stronger nation in order to enable us to defend our country from external and internal troubles.

Sir, I feel that the estimates before us are acceptable. It is not the Alliance's duty alone to defend and keep this country out of communist and Indonesians grip. It is the duty of all loyal people to get rid of communism from this country. Again it is our duty—that is the duty of all of us here who call ourselves loyal citizens—to see that there is no subversive organisation or Indonesian agent in our country; it is not only that of the Alliance's duty to defend the 10 million Malaysians as the formation of Malaysia was the major and the democratic demand, of our democratic country. We cannot make progress in the field of education and in our economy if Malaysians just depend on the Government to do everything, especially against the riots carried out by our own people who have been wrongly led by unknown leaders. So I appeal to this House to take stronger measures to get rid of communism from our country, especially from our State of Sarawak where Chinese communist organisation is found to be very highly organised. I also want preventive measures to be taken to protect Sarawakians from Indonesian attack.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, as a member from Sarawak, I was somewhat carried away by the concluding part of the speech of the Honourable Finance Minister, particularly by his reference to the progress made, as he said, from a position where there were insufficient places for school children who were prepared to pay to a position of providing free primary education for all, to the Alliance Government's intention to institute a "crash" programme for technical training for primary school-leavers to fit them for the business of earning their livelihood in their adult years, and to the Government's firm intention of instituting an insurance programme or scheme which would have the effect of looking after the families of breadwinners who should fall ill. That, Sir,

was a very fine picture. Then, I realise that the Honourable Finance Minister did not include us, the people of Sarawak and Sabah, in the picture at all, although he began his speech by stating that he was presenting the Malaysian Budget. I think, as a representative of the people of Sarawak, I would be failing in my duty if I do not call on the Government to state in categorical terms whether the measures which had been stated by the Honourable Finance Minister would be introduced to the Borneo States at the same time. If the Government is unable to do so, then, I think, one can only draw the conclusion that either the Borneo States are not to be treated as equals or that it was put up merely as propaganda for the coming general elections.

Sir, the people of Sarawak may be termed as backward, but we do know what is good or what is bad for us. We do not wish to be bluffed by anyone. All we want is equality and fair treatment, and we refused to be second class citizens.

Sir, at the last meeting of the Council Negeri, Sarawak, the status of Sarawak within Malaysia was being described as a young bride getting married polygamously to a husband with plurality of wives, the husband having the propensity of bestowing favours on some wives to the exclusion of others. Sir, I think it might be appropriate to describe the entry of Sarawak into Malaysia as a mistress who was formerly kept by Britain and who, because of political expediency, had handed her over to Malaya, but nevertheless as former master had to look in and even have effective control.

As the Budget shows, Sir, the Alliance Government is doing no more than stepping into the shoes of the British colonial government in so far as the Borneo States are concerned. The colonial officials and expatriate officers are still heads of departments and by virtue of their position, they wield great executive powers and have a large say over matters concerning policies. It is true that the departments which come under Federal subjects are responsible to Federal Ministers, but we do know that Ministers are bound to rely on heads of departments. So, Sir, these officers will have virtually a full say, or are sole arbiters, of things that come their way. In the British colonial days, Sir, one could at least take one's complaint to the Chief Secretary, who was in Kuching, or, in the last resort, to the Colonial Governor, who was across the river. But nowadays, one has to go 700-odd miles to have a hearing by the Minister in charge. Sir, I must point out that there is a great danger of the efficiency of Government administration in Sarawak being lowered. In fact I have already experienced that matters have not been attended to as promptly as one would expect. It would be a sad day, Sir, for us all to have the colonial set-up removed only to find it being replaced by inefficient bureaucracy in spite of the increasing cost of Government administration.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the people of Sarawak do not wish, and are not content, to play the role of a mistress nor as a second class citizen. All we ask for is this: Let us have the opportunity of making progress as free people do. In Sarawak today, Sir, between 70 and 80 per cent of the people are still illiterate. There is no free primary education. There are not enough places for school children even though you have the money to pay for it. In the primary schools, the grant-in-aid, as stated in the Budget, is only for part of the capital expenditure and for the difference in teachers' salaries and the school fees received. The other part of the capital expenditure, for example the cost of land, the cost of school buildings, equipment and furniture, are still to be found either by the local authorities or by the voluntary education agencies. The local authorities naturally get their funds from the ratepayers and the voluntary educational agencies get the necessary money by public subscriptions—both sources of income, therefore, come from the public. Sir, it is well and good that the public is prepared to pay, but the point, Mr Speaker, Sir,

that I wish to make is, if the Alliance Government really takes us in as an equal partner and is sincere to free us from the control of the grip of colonialism, why cannot there be a "crash" programme to, in the words of the Honourable Finance Minister, which I quote: " . . . assure a place in school for every child of schoolgoing age, whatever the cost may be, and even if we had to use attap sheds as classrooms." The question I want to pose here is, why is there not a sense of urgency as the Honourable Finance Minister had made out for the case for Malaya?

Sir, there is a large sum budgeted for the internal security and defence. The reason given for this is that it is necessary because of the Indonesian confrontation and internal subversion. Sir, if you will allow me, at this stage, I wish to explain about my Party, the Sarawak United People's Party's stand in this connection. Our Party represents a non-communal and nationalistic force fighting for the elimination of colonialism and for the attainment of self-government and independence, for Sarawak. We held the view that the way by which the British and Malaya intended to bring about Malaysia and the transfer of the sovereignty of a colony to an independent State, was to deprive the people of Sarawak the right of self-determination and would be contrary to the spirit of the nine cardinal principles of the white Rajas which we all, including the British, had agreed to uphold. We, therefore, opposed Malaysia.

Sir, nevertheless, our Party in its constitution has pledged to fight for our goal by constitutional means. The transfer of sovereignty by the British in the fashion, though objectionable, was nevertheless constitutionally valid. That being so, Sir, we, in view of our pledge, have to accept the fact of the transfer and of the establishment of Malaysia. However, our Party will continue to fight for our rights and constitutional safeguards for Sarawak at all times.

Sir, I have been told when I came to Kuala Lumpur for the opening of the Parliament House that, according to the Press reports and the Government handout, my Party was backing the C.C.O., the so-called Clandestine Communist Organisation. Sir, I would like to state here that my Party did not and will not condone any clandestine or subversive activities. I have, in fact, made it clear of my Party's stand in this respect by statements to that effect every time when we are called upon or challenged to do so. As a nationalist movement, there are bound to be persons of differing views in our midst and some may have given up hope of constitutional struggle and in desparation have become extremists. For this our Party cannot be called to account. After all, even among the UMNO Members, as the Honourable Prime Minister has told us, there were persons who were disloyal and prepared to join forces with outside elements to overthrow the Government by force and by foul means.

Sir, this leads me to the question of Indonesian policy of confrontation. I would say this, that in so far as the Indonesian Government's call for the right of self-determination to be accorded to the people of Sarawak is concerned, we have to accept it as a right principle. We cannot, however, agree to the same principle being used as a pretext for aggression or for violation of our territorial integrity. I have, in fact, declared that we would fight against any force which violates the territorial integrity of Sarawak.

Sir, large sums have been budgeted to be expended on prisons. It appears, therefore, that more and more people will be deprived of their liberties in the territories of Sarawak and Sabah. As a matter of principle and as democrats, which I hope we are all here, I am against arbitrary arrests and suppression of any kind whether it be red or white. It is only in totalitarian countries that arbitrary arrests and detentions without trial in a properly constituted court of law are practised. If in an emergency these undemocratic processes are to be resorted to, it should be clearly made to understand by everybody that they are only

exceptions to the rule; and they must not remain as a permanent feature.

In Sarawak, Sir, I am sorry to say that there is an unhealthy atmosphere. People are afraid of criticising the authorities for fear of being branded as subversives. Informers are everywhere and more are likely to be employed with the increase of over 90 per cent of expenditure for constabulary for 1964. Even now people have somehow developed the habit of looking over the shoulders before they speak. It is, therefore, a refreshing experience for me to see in this House, Members speaking out freely without fear and according to their conscience. Perhaps, the light of democracy, although now fairly weak, has not been extinguished. Many nationalists in Sarawak were detained by the British and many of those detained were not given adequate opportunity to answer charges made against them. Sir, I can quote instances of detainees being told only in the very vaguest of terms of what they were supposed to be they were given no chance of meeting their charges or of making explanations. I think it is high time that all the cases of detainees detained by the British be now reviewed.

Sir, in a multi-racial society which we are in, I think it is the primary duty of the Government to do acts which will instil in our people a sense of belonging and of unity. In other words, it should endeavour to eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly, on racial lines. Therefore, Sir, I would call on the Alliance Government to take heed, and also to pay more attention, to the administration of the services in the Borneo States with a view to improving efficiency and to the maintenance of the principles of democracy and not to assume the role of a colonial master.

Enche' Peter Lo Su Yin (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so, I am sure I join thousands and thousands of taxpayers in Malaya and Singapore in welcoming what has been appropriately described as a "painless Budget". That it is a painless Budget, there is no doubt; that the Honourable Minister of Finance has been able to achieve it, is not only a tribute to himself but is a tribute to the Alliance Government as well (*Applause*).

Sir, I have heard speeches after speeches of the Opposition Members criticising the Budget with imputations of improper motives to the effect that it was a piece of electioneering stunt. But they have not said how and why it was an electioneering stunt; nor have they suggested constructive methods whereby the Budget could be improved. The fact that they admit that it is a painless Budget shows that it is a good Budget and that we have a bouyant economy, a healthy economy and indeed an economy that will sustain in spite of the Indonesian policy of confrontation. So much has been spoken of the Indonesian policy of confrontation, I do not think I need dwell on that question as I believe some of my colleagues will later on speak on it. However, as I see it, the criticism that is being directed against the "painless Budget" by the Opposition Members is that too much money has been allocated to the matter of arming the country against Indonesia and that little or no money has been allowed for the development of the country. Well, frankly I am unable to follow the logic of their argument. In one breath what they are saying is that we ought not to arm ourselves but that we ought to develop our country as much as possible; in another breath they appear to agree that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country must remain inviolate and inviolable. That it is very desirable and essential that we should develop ourselves as much as possible, there is no doubt at all; but is it suggested that we should leave our country unarmed in the face of Indonesian aggression? Some of the speakers make one wonder whether they really understand what is going on in Sabah and in Sarawak. People are dying there. They are suffering, they are living in fear, and here we have suggestions that we ought not to arm ourselves and that we ought to make use of every penny we have for

the development of the country. I have no quarrel with any members at all where development is concerned, but they have not provided any alternative as to how this country could best defend itself. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will not, as I have said just now, dwell any further on the question of confrontation.

The Budget suggests that there will be no immediate changes to be made to the rates of tax on income in the state of Sabah. This is most reassuring and I am indeed heartened to hear that the Honourable Minister of Finance has no intention of changing the present rates of tax otherwise than in the spirit of the Inter-Governmental Report, which is that any increase in the rates of tax shall only be made in graduated stages over a reasonably long period. I am, however, less cheerful to hear from the speech of the Honourable Minister concerned that changes in Customs tariffs will shortly be made and brought into force in order to harmonise these with Malayan and Singapore tariffs. I regret to say that if it is the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to bring the rates of tariff in Sabah immediately into line with Malaya, we in Sabah must view the proposed action with considerable concern; because, although it is desirable in the interest of uniformity that the duty rates should be common in the Malaysian territories, conditions in Sabah would seem to warrant different treatment. In Sabah, the cost of living is notoriously high—so high in fact that the State must be one of the most expensive places to live in this part of the world just now. The consequence of any increase in the rates of tariff must mean a further increase in the cost of living there. So, while I agree that there should be uniformity of tariffs, I hope that the Minister will see it fit to introduce changes as slowly as possible having regard to the circumstances of the place.

With regard to income tax, we had only had an increase last year. We feel, therefore, that the introduction of any increase in the scale of tax in Sabah can only be justified on the basis of the I.G.C. Report. This, I am happy to note and as I have said, the Government apparently recognises.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with the birth of our new nation, we realise that we in Sabah have heavier responsibilities to shoulder. All the same we look forward to the Central Government providing better amenities of life to the people of the State. We have heard from the Honourable Minister concerned that reliefs in the way of house ownership will be introduced shortly in Malaya. We hope the same reliefs will be extended to the people in Sabah so that they also can enjoy this privilege, which will have the effect at the same time of encouraging the people there to build their own houses, which, incidentally, are in great shortage at the present time.

Reference was made yesterday by the Honourable Member from Kuala Langat to a statement which our Chief Minister was alleged to have made in the Press, to the effect that Sabah would prefer to have British expatriates rather than Malayans working in the territory. I have read excerpts of the speech in the newspapers, but I understand that since then there has been a denial by the Chief Minister himself that he did say what he was alleged to have said by the Honourable Member and that he was in fact quoted out of context. However, I am desired by the delegation to say that since the Chief Minister will be coming very shortly to attend the present session, it is best that we wait until his arrival when, I have no doubt, he will clarify the position to the satisfaction of those Honourable Members who have raised the matter.

Enche' Mohamed Dun bin Banir (Sabah): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri hendak berchakap sadikit oleh sebab saya juga telah lama berada di-Dewan yang mulia ini merasakan seram sejok badan saya dan untok memanaskan badan saya maka suka hendak memberikan sa-patah dua kata Dato' Yang di-Pertua, atas chadangan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan itu maka bagi pehak saya sangat²-lah menyokong penoh, oleh sebab ada-lah

perkara itu kapada semua ra'ayat bukan sahaja kapada pehak Kerajaan Perikatan, tetapi kapada semua ra'ayat pendudok[2] Malaysia. Jadi, dari itu bagi pehak saya sangat[2]-lah menyokong penoh. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kemarin juga saya telah mendengar daripada perkataan[2] dari pehak parti[2] pembangkang yang mengatakan ia-itu berkenaan dengan tuntutan Philippines dengan Sabah. Maka di-atas perkara ini saya suka menerangkan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini saya dan rakan[2] saya juga sedang berada di-sini sa-bagai wakil daripada pehak Sabah menerangkan di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini dengan tegas-nya atas tuntutan Philippines yang tidak berasas sama sa-kali, sebab Sabah itu ada-lah kepunyaan mutlak kami sendiri anak asli Sabah (*Tepok*). Kerana itu-lah saya suka menegaskan sebab ada juga dari pehak parti pembangkang ini mengatakan bagi pehak Kerajaan Malaysia atau pun Yang Teramat Mulia Ketua Menteri tidak melayankan atau pun menerima perjanjian[2] yang di-adakan di-antara Indonesia, tetapi saya perchaya perkara perjanjian itu bukan-nya Kerajaan Malaysia yang tidak melayankan dengan baik, tetapi ada-lah Kerajaan Philippines sendiri atau pun President Macapagal sa-bagai kanak[2] yang kechil tidak mempunyai fikiran yang waras sebab-nya atas tuntutan mereka itu tidak ada sama sa-kali berasas, kerana pulau[2] Sabah itu bukan-lah di-mileki oleh Philippines, itu ada-lah di-mileki oleh bumi putera Sabah, dalil-nya menunjokkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam Pilehan Raya yang telah di-adakan baharu[2] ini, maka di-dapati 100 peratus bagi ra'ayat Sabah menyokong penoh berkenaan dengan perchantuman Malaysia (*Tepok*).

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kali lagi saya telah dengar juga bagi pehak Pembangkang berkenaan dengan belanjawan yang telah di-chadangkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan, kata-nya perbelanjaan ini telah di-chadangkan boleh jadi sa-bagai senjata bagi party Perikatan untok mengadakan pilehan raya yang akan datang. Tetapi saya sangat hairan atas perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab perkara ini bukan-lah sebab tujuan-nya kapada party Perikatan tetapi berkehendakkan kapada seluroh ra'ayat Malaysia ini. Dari itu-lah saya sangat[2] hairan atas desakan[2] daripada pehak party Pembangkan itu. Oleh sebab mustahil pula kalau-lah hujan itu jatoh sa-tempat sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka-lah hendak menerangkan sadikit lagi ia-itu berkenaan dengan konfrantasi Indonesia. Sebab saya juga telah dengar, Tuan Pengerusi, dari pehak Pembangkang mengatakan kita hendak-lah berunding atau pun membawa perkara ini kapada pehak Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, atas perkara ini saya fikir tidak akan berjaya sebab telah juga bagi pehak wakil U Thant baharu[2] ini melawat di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak telah tepat mendapati kami di-Sabah 100 peratus yang sukakan Malaysia, bagitu juga Sarawak kalau tidak silap saya boleh jadi 75 peratus yang berkehendakkan Malaysia. Sebab-nya kami bagi pehak pulau yang kechil[2] tidak-lah dapat berdiri tegap di-atas kaki kami sendiri kalau-lah kami tidak ada rakan[2] kami atau kawan[2] kami yang hendak menjadi abang kapada kami untok memimpin kami. Sebab-nya, kami memang-lah jauh terpenchil daripada saudara[2] kami di-Malaya ini. Kami, Tuan Pengerusi, di-sabelah Sabah atau pun Sarawak baharu sahaja mempelajari serba sadikit dalam hal siasah maka siasah kami di-Sabah dan Sarawak sangat muda atau pun mentah. Jadi dari itu, Tuan Pengerusi, atas kata[2] daripada Yang Berhormat party Pembangkang itu mengatakan perkara ini hendak-lah di-bawa kapada Bangsa[2] Bersatu untok menguruskan sa-chara bertolak ansor, saya perchaya, Tuan Pengerusi atas perkara ini kita tidak dapat lakukan sa-demikian itu. Sebab-nya, kita telah pun berjumpa dengan President Soekarno dan rakan[2]-nya; orang menganggap President Soekarno itu, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagai sa-orang pemimpin yang besar tetapi bagi pehak saya dia ada-lah sa-orang yang bodoh dan sa-bagai sa-orang budak kechil sahaja. Jadi dari itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap-lah atas chadangan Menteri Kewangan ini untok menambah perbelanjaan[2] dan menambahkan

tentera[2] yang bersenjata untok mempertahankan untong nasib Sabah dan Sarawak di-luluskan. Dan bagi pehak kami Sabah dan Sarawak sedia memberi dan sentiasa ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bagi sama ada harta benda dan jiwa raga kami sendiri untok mempertahankan tanah ayer kami (*Tepok*), sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bangun hendak menyokong Rang Undang[2] Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1964 yang mana saya rasa sangat wajar-nya. Dan kita perhatikan sunggoh pun perbelanjaan bagi tahun hadapan ini akan melebehi daripada pendapatan akan tetapi kalau kita fikirkan mustahak-nya perkara[2] yang patut kita jalankan untok kebaikan kita dan ra'ayat semua, maka tidak dapat tidak perbelanjaan yang lebeh itu ada-lah perkara yang patut di-perbuat.

Pagi kelmarin saya sendiri sangat teperanjat apabila mendengar satu suara yang mula-nya saya fikirkan suara Radio Kalimantan Utara tetapi kemudian-nya baharu-lah saya sedar yang suara itu ada-lah datang-nya dari Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Langat. Sebab saya mengatakan pada mula-nya macham Radio Kalimatan Utara, kerana hujah[2] dan kata[2] dia yang memburokkan Kerajaan Perikatan dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah hampir sama dan bunyi tone atau pun bunyi isi kandongan perchakapan-nya itu. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah saya terkejut mengatakan dalam Dewan ini pula ada Radio Kalimantan Utara. Sa-bagai-mana yang telah di-katakan-nya semalam; sa-belum saya berchakap atas perkara[2] yang lain suka saya hendak menyentoh sadikit sa-banyak tentang apa yang telah di-katakan-nya, "the country in a mess". Di-sini saya sendiri naik bodoh macham mana-kah dia mengatakan negeri ini dalam keadaan kelamkabut, saya tidak faham semua sa-kali. Kalau benar-lah keadaan negeri ini kelamkabut saya perchaya-lah tentu orang[2] tidak datang ka-negeri ini dengan bagitu banyak. Dan tidak juga datang ka-negeri ini membuat perusahaan dan perniagaan membawa modal yang banyak, kalau betul[2] negeri ini kelamkabut. Jadi di-sini-lah saya hairan macham mana-kah dia mengatakan yang keadaan negeri ini "in a mess", dan tidak pula di-terangkan apa-kah yang di-katakan "in a mess" itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu di-katakan, "the Alliance have no mandate from the people to form Malaysia". Ini pun satu perkara barangkali juga dia tidak chukup membacha constitution. Kerana di-dalam constitution itu ada tersebut yang sa-sabuah Kerajaan itu boleh meminda constitution itu kalau bilangan-nya ia-lah dua pertiga. Dan hujah dia mengatakan tidak ada mandate, macham mana-kah dia berfahaman sa-macham itu. Walhal kita di-sini bilangan-nya ada-lah 2/3 majority sa-bagaiman yang di-kehendakki oleh Perlembagaan. Jadi, di-sini kalau-lah hujah itu di-terima, bilangan kita yang bagitu banyak, tentu-lah kita ada mandate daripada ra'ayat jelata. Jadi, kata[2] yang dia mengatakan bahawa kita tidak ada mandate, berma'na-lah ini semua sa-kali ta' dapat kita terima, dan ini ada-lah sa-mata[2] kata[2] yang suka dia sahaja hendak keluarkan.

Juga dia mengatakan: "The Five-Year Plan is only a propaganda". Ini pun satu perkara yang menghairankan saya. Macham mana ia boleh mengatakan: "The Five-Year Plan is a propaganda", walhal Kerajaan telah menjalankan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama dan Yang Kedua, dan kemajuan yang telah di-dapati daripada Ranchangan Lima Tahun ini telah pun nyata dan bukti-nya bukan sahaja kapada kita yang ada di-dalam negeri ini yang nampak, bahkan orang[2] yang datang daripada luar[2] negeri, lebeh[2] lagi orang[2] yang pernah datang ka-negeri ini sa-belum Kerajaan Perikatan berkuasa, dan apabila sa-telah kita berkuasa, mereka datang pula dan memerhatikan, dengan membedzakan di-antara dua masa itu yang mana di-dapati ada-lah sangat berlainan, jauh bedza-nya. Ini berma'na yang mereka itu memuji tentang kemajuan yang di-chapai oleh negeri ini ada-lah sangat banyak. Di-sini satu hujah

yang ia mengatakan: "The Five-Year Plan is a propaganda" ada-lah sa-mata[2] tidak benar sama sa-kali.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benarkan saya membacha dalam akhbar ini yang ia ada mengatakan di-sini:

"The responsibility for the present crisis is not ours, but that of the Government."

Itu barangkali benar, atau pun macham mana boleh di-letakan tentang tanggong-jawab itu, atau pun sebab[2] itu kapada Kerajaan, akan tetapi kalau-lah ia sa-bagai sa-orang warga negara yang ta'at setia, walau pun sa-kali ini, perkara ini, kesilapan itu di-atas Kerajaan, rasa saya untok memikul segala kesilapan itu, bukan sahaja kapada sa-belah pehak Kerajaan tetapi juga kapada ra'ayat jelata seluroh-nya yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini. Jadi, di-sini perkataan ini bukan-lah satu perkataan yang bagitu cherdek untok di-keluarkan. Ia juga telah mengatakan:

"Is it not more sensible to adopt a more realistic policy in regard to Indonesia?"

Di-sini pun ia tidak pula menerangkan bagaimana-kah policy yang patut di-jalankan untok hendak mengatasi keadaan yang bagini burok, dan ia mengatakan: "My earnest hope is that the Government will", ia menyambong lagi:

"I am not suggesting that the Government go on bended knees to plead forgiveness, but it should not adopt so arrogant an attitude."

Saya rasa, dia mengatakan yang Kerajaan ini berkelakuan bongkak, hanya orang yang tidak mempunyai perasaan yang betul[2] berperi kemanusiaan, rasa saya, boleh-lah mengatakan yang Kerajaan ini berkelakuan bongkak, tetapi apa yang kita telah perhatikan ia-itu Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku sendiri telah membuat perkara[2] yang bagitu punya susah, bersusah payah, hampir[2] sudah hendak berlutut kapada President Sukarno, ia pergi ka-Jepun, pergi ka-Philipina dan bermacham[2] perkara yang di-perbuat oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku. Dalam pada itu pun ia mengatakan yang Kerajaan dan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku itu ada-lah bongkak. Ini saya rasa, sahaja[2]-lah hendak di-perkatakan, walau pun perkara itu tidak benar dan perkara ini ada-lah sa-rupa juga bunyi-nya ia-itu tone yang di-perbuat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong. Kalau saya bacha perkataan-nya pun sa-rupa juga, satu macham dia punya tone. Jadi, di-sini rasa saya, mereka ini sudah mempunyai satu fahaman yang betul[2] hendak memburokan sahaja, bukan-lah tujuan-nya yang ikhlas, itu tidak ada sama sa-kali.

Saya suka juga menyentoh sadikit di-atas apa yang di-uchapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh pada pagi tadi yang mana kata-nya Perikatan telah membuat akuan yang kita akan memberi ke'adilan, keamanan dan kema'amoran, dan ini semua-nya telah pun tidak berjaya, kalau tidak silap pendengaran saya, tetapi saya berasa hairan, kalau dia mengatakan tidak berjaya, bagaimana-kah keadaan pada hari ini bagitu punya senang kita ka-sana ka-mari, membuat perusahaan dan sa-bagai-nya dengan keadaan yang bagini aman. Pada masa kita menerima kemerdekaan dahulu, kita tahu bahawa keadaan negeri ini sangat merbahaya, orang[2] yang hendak pergi membuat kerja di-mana[2] tempat di-kampong[2], di-ladang[2] dan sa-bagai-nya mereka itu berperasaan takut, kerana pengganas pada masa itu maseh berkuasa, bermaharajalela dan sa-bagai-nya. Pada masa itu, walau pun kita hendak berusaha benar[2] untok hendak menchari kehidupan kita, tetapi dalam keadaan yang sa-macham itu, ta' dapat-lah kita bersunggoh[2] hendak membuat perusahaan kita. Sa-telah kita merdeka, Kerajaan Perikatan berkuasa maka keadaan-nya sudah berubah. Dharurat telah tamat, dan kita telah balek sa-mula kapada keadaan yang bagini baik dan aman melainkan keadaan confrontasi sahaja-lah yang sudah merupakan keadaan yang sudah balek muram sadikit, tetapi sa-belum daripada confrontasi ini, keadaan di-Tanah Melayu ini semua-nya rasa senang dan lega, apa juga perkara yang hendak di-buat, tidak ada orang yang berasa takut dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, ini bukan-lah satu perkara yang bagitu punya besar, yang tidak ada satu parti pun yang boleh membuat-nya, walau pun pada masa penjajah dahulu berada di-dalam

negeri ini yang mana mereka juga berusaha dengan bersunggoh[2] untok hendak menamatkan dharurat, tetapi tidak bagitu berjaya dan sa-telah kita merdeka, dengan kebijaksanaan Kerajaan Perikatan, maka dharurat telah pun dapat di-tamatkan.

Jadi di-sini pun tidak nampak kebaikan dan kepujian daripada mereka atau pun Ahli dari Ipoh. Jadi apa yang di-katakan itu ada-lah sa-mata[2] untok hendak keluar dengan sewenang[2]. Itu terpulang-lah kapada dia dan sa-siapa juga, tetapi bagi kita betul[2] telah menjalankan akuan kita kapada ra'ayat yang kita hendak memberi keamanan dalam negeri ini. Dan daripada akuan kita memberi ke'adilan kapada orang dalam negeri ini, maka terchapai-lah keamanan itu, dan bukti yang kita memberi ke'adilan ia-lah ahli[2] yang datang daripada gulongan kaum kechil pun dapat dudok dalam Dewan ini. Ini-lah satu bukti yang kita menjalankan ke'adilan dan kema'amoran. Memang-lah pada masa ini belum terchapai dengan sa-baik[2] kerana usaha kita akan mengambil masa yang panjang sadikit, kerana kema'amoran itu bukan-lah dapat di-chapai dalam masa yang bagitu sengkat, tentu-lah akan memakan masa yang panjang. Dan sa-bagaimana yang kita saksikan, negeri[2] yang sudah maju pada hari ini pun mereka mengambil beratus[2] tahun sa-telah berjalan membuat kesilapan dan sa-bagai-nya baharu-lah kemajuan itu dapat di-chapai sa-telah menempoh beberapa kesilapan yang ada di-hadapan. Jadi bagitu juga kalau kita betul[2] berazam dan berani untok hendak memajukan dan kita tidak ada dalam keadaan pechah-belah dan memburokkan antara satu sama lain, saya perchaya ra'ayat jelata negeri ini akan juga menchapai kema'amoran yang paling baik sa-kali dalam Tenggara Asia ini.

Saya suka menyentoh berkenaan dengan Internal Security Act yang di-kecham bagitu hebat bukan sahaja wakil dari Ipoh tetapi juga wakil[2] yang lain. Ini ada-lah satu senjata bagi Kerajaan atau lebeh tepat Kerajaan Perikatan untok menggunakan menchekup dan menangkap lawan[2]-nya. Ini yang sa-benar-nya mereka mengeluarkan perkataan ini bukan-lah perkataan yang betul[2] mendatangkan fikiran, kerana kalau-lah kita betul[2] hendak menangkap orang[2] daripada lawan, kita tentu-lah lebeh banyak lagi yang kita dapat dan yang patut kita tangkap, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya kita menggunakan Internal Security Act itu ada-lah bertujuan supaya memberi betul[2] ketenteraman dalam negeri ini. Saya rasa dan perchaya kalau tidak ada Internal Security Act pada hari ini keadaan dalam negeri ini akan membawa kapada keadaan yang lebeh burok lagi, sebab-nya kita perhatikan telatah parti[2] Pembangkang yang pada hari ini mempermainkan perkauman, keugamaan dan juga konfrantasi yang ada pada hari ini apa akan jadi saya tidak tahu. Jadi saya rasa ra'ayat jelata harus-lah berterima kaseh sebab ada-nya Internal Security Act pada hari ini dapat-lah ra'ayat jelata dudok dengan keadaan lebeh tenteram lagi. Jadi ini berma'ana-lah Internal Security Act ada-lah satu undang[2] yang sangat mustahak pada hari ini.

Saya suka juga menyentoh berkenaan dengan corruption yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu. Ini kali yang kedua dia mengejutkan kita dalam Dewan ini, dia menudoh sa-belah pehak Kerajaan menjalan atau mengamalkan rashwah. Kali yang pertama dalam Dewan yang lama kelmarin juga kita rasa terperanjat yang dia telah menudoh Menteri Kesihatan mengamalkan rashwah. Itu baharu sa-orang. Pada kali ini sudah di-chap-nya Menteri[2] yang ada pada hari ini sa-bilangan besar menjalankan rashwah. Ini sangat-lah merbahaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana kalau-lah tudohan itu di-biarkan berjalan sa-macham itu dengan tidak ada satu chabaran di-atas ahli yang membuat tudohan itu untok dia menerangkan siapa-kah yang sa-benar[2]-nya, saya takut apabila pilehan raya nanti mereka akan menggunakan perkara ini, dan ini menjadi satu senjata yang kuat kapada mereka.

Saya suka juga menerangkan apa yang telah berlaku di-Perak baharu[2] ini atau lebeh tepat lagi di-Kuala Kangsar,

ia-itu pada 2 haribulan Disember ini satu tudohan telah pun di-perbuat oleh sa-orang wakil Independent dalam Majlis Bandaran Kuala Kangsar. Dalam Uchapan Penanggohan-nya dia telah menudoh Councillors yang tidak berapa lama dahulu (not many years ago were corrupted) ada sa-orang Councillor, yang dia boleh boktikan, meminta $500 daripada sa-orang penjaja untok minta lesen penjaja dan juga $50 tiap[2] bulan ia-itu duration of licence. Sa-lain daripada itu juga dia mengatakan ada orang telah menchuba . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Apa kena-mengena perkara itu dengan bahathan ini.

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof: Ini berkenaan dengan rashwah . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Jangan di-panjangkan cherita itu.

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah: Saya pendekkan. Jadi dia kata ada orang datang kapada-nya hendak beri $60 kalau dapat lesen. Jadi perkara itu tersiar dalam akhbar (*Straits Times* 2-12). Saya terperanjat apabila saya bacha perkara itu, kerana tudohan itu boleh jadi tertimpa kapada saya, sebab dua tahun dahulu saya juga menjadi Councillor dalam Majlis Bandaran Kuala Kangsar, dan bilangan ahli Parti Perikatan pada masa itu ada-lah 12 orang dengan tidak ada ahli lain. Jadi bila dia membuat tudohan yang sa-macham itu, saya takut, saya-kah atau siapa-kah. Jadi saya membuat chabaran dan chabaran itu telah pun di-keluarkan pada 4-12 yang saya meminta dia terangkan, tunjokkan dan boktikan siapa orang-nya dan saya juga menyoal kapada dia apa-kah yang telah di-buat-nya di-atas perkara yang orang menchuba memberi dia rashwah atau pun bribe dengan $60 minta lesen.

Itu telah saya buat kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya takut kalau tidak saya terangkan di-dalam surat khabar, saya takut pada Pilehan Raya depan takut[2] siapa[2] yang menjadi wakil di-Kuala Kangsar bertanding tahun 1964, kalau dia mula menyiarkan perkara macham itu, penyiaran saperti itu tidak di-jawab, maka tentu-lah saya tidak dapat mengambil peluang untok membersehkan nama baik parti Perikatan. Jadi, apa yang saya jawab di-dalam surat khabar itu tidak ada kena mengena dengan chabaran-nya itu. Jadi, saya rasa ada-lah baik Kerajaan pada hari ini menchabar ahli[2] itu untok membuktikan, siapa-kah yang betul[2] di-tudoh-nya kerana Kerajaan patut membersehkan nama baik parti kita, dan kita tahu parti kita telah pun dapat pujian, bukan sahaja dalam negeri ini, juga dari luar negeri, nama baik Perikatan ada-lah sangat harum, jadi supaya jangan harum itu menjadi busok, saya harap perkara itu Kerajaan dapat memandang berat.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Rang Undang[2] perbekalan yang sedang di-bahathkan ini saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan kedudokan ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 1964 dan yang akan datang. Uchapan saya ini ada-lah berdasarkan daripada keterangan[2] dan butir[2] yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-dalam uchapan-nya itu, dan saya dapati sunggoh pun di-dalam lima tahun yang lalu penanaman modal bagi orang[2] umum dalam negeri, dan luar negeri, atau pun dari Kerajaan, perbelanjaan pembinaan Kerajaan sendiri telah bertambah dan hasil di-luar negeri pun telah bertambah pula, mithal-nya pada tahun 1963 bertambah 5.8 peratus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini-lah kita mesti ingat bahawa bertambah hasil dan kekayaan negara sa-banyak itu, tidak-lah memberi banyak keuntongan kapada negara, apakala di-bandingkan dengan peratus tambahan bilangan pendudok[2] dan ra'ayat negeri ini yang sa-makin bertambah juga dari masa ka-samasa. Dengan ada-nya ranchangan kesihatan di-luar bandar dan di-dalam bandar, maka angka mati telah bertambah kurang dan beranak telah bertambah[2], orang tua lambat mati panjang umor, dan kanak[2] kechil kurang kematian-nya. Dengan yang dimikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya dengan sebab peratus tambahan hasil negara ini lebeh kurang sama dengan peratus tambahan pendudok negeri ini, maka

dalam hetong rata kekayaan negara tidak-lah bertambah, boleh kita umpamakan saperti sa-orang yang berlari di-atas lantai dan yang berjalan sama laju-nya, berapa laju juga kita berlari maseh berada di-tempat itu juga. Penanaman modal baik dari pehak orang awam atau pun dari warga negara akan bertambah, jika kita berusaha menahan atau menambah taraf kehidupan ra'ayat, dan Kerajaan hendak lebeh giat lagi menyediakan kemudahan untok penanaman modal baik dari tempatan atau luar negeri. Dengan ada-nya konfrantasi Kerajaan Indonesia dan berlaku-nya kekurangan barang^2 masok ada-lah lebeh besar dari pendapatan jualan^2 hasil luar negeri. Pekara ini kalau di-biarkan akan mengancham ekonomi negara dan mata wang negeri kita ini. Yang banyak sa-kali kita berbelanja kerana membeli barang^2 atau benda^2 dari luar negeri yang tidak boleh menambah hasil negeri ini ada-lah beras. 30 peratus beras datang dari luar negeri, dan ini akan memakan belanja wang berjuta^2 ringgit dan saya shorkan wang ini boleh di-selamatkan, sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sendiri menjalankan ranchangan tali ayer di-Sungai Muda Kedah supaya tanah^2 sawah negeri Kedah boleh di-gunakan sa-penoh-nya di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dan mengikut kira^2 pendapatan padi yang akan di-laksanakan itu, negeri ini tidak lagi berkehendakkan membeli beras dari luar negeri. Dan ini menyelamatkan berjuta^2 ringgit dari-pada keluar negeri, dan akan menambah pekerjaan kapada ra'ayat dan pendudok^2-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandangkan kapada merusut-nya export, saya berpendapat Kerajaan patut-lah sa-kali mengusahakan atau menjalankan ranchangan tali ayer. Demikian juga mesti Kerajaan membuka tanah^2 bukit, gunong bagi menanam teh, supaya tidak lagi berkehendakkan teh dari luar negeri, bahkan juga boleh menjual ka-luar negeri. Kita tidak boleh bergantong kapada bijeh dan getah sahaja, barang^2 makanan yang lain daripada beras, tembakau, gula, kelapa sawit, mesti di-chari jalan di-selideki, sama ada dia boleh menambah tanaman^2 dalam negeri kita ini dengan jalan itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh menambah hasil negara dan memberi perkerjaan kapada ra'ayat dari masa ke-masa. Bilangan anak^2 muda dan kanak^2 di-bangku sekolah sekarang telah bertambah dengan chepat-nya, tetapi pekerjaan bagi-nya tidak bertambah. Kerajaan tidak boleh mengharapkan pekerjaan daripada perusahaan sahaja, kerana ada-lah modal 65 juta chuma satu ribu orang sahaja dapat kerja dalam tempoh sembilan bulan di-tahun 1963 ini. Pada hal kalau satu ladang yang luas-nya lima ribu relong atau ekar di-buka boleh memberi pekerjaan kapada satu ribu orang.

Bersangkut dengan perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga membawa pandangan kapada dua buah negara kita ia-itu Sabah dan Sarawak yang kedua^2-nya ada-lah negara yang sangat luas dan kekayaan yang terpendam. Pendudok-nya ada-lah berkurangan, tetapi kedua negeri ini boleh memberi kekayaan dan hasil yang besar sa-kira-nya segera di-buka dengan ranchangan^2 kemajuan dan modal yang baharu. Kita sadar ia-itu dengan ada-nya Malaysia kebebasan negeri Semenanjong atau Malaysia, di-Singapura tidak boleh di-pisahkan dengan nasib kedua^2 negeri itu. Kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita semua ada-lah di-dalam satu perahu tenggelam atau timbul-nya, ada-lah bersama^2 juga, sa-kira-nya merusut ekonomi Malaysia, negeri^2 Borneo, akan menderita juga, ekonomi sa-suatu negeri di-Malaysia ada-lah bergantong dan berkait dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Dalam bidang pembangunan ranchangan luar bandar di-Borneo, perniagaan dan perusahaan itu berkehendakkan juga orang yang berpengalaman. Pekerja^2 dan penanam^2 modal sa-kira-nya berkehendakkan demikian, maka kedua^2 negeri itu sa-belum di-ambil orang^2 luar negeri dan modal lain negeri di-luar Malaysia, maka hendak-lah di-utamakan ra'ayat negeri Malaysia. Saya sadar negeri^2 ini mengikut Perlembagaan berhak menyekat ra'ayat Malaysia dari Malaya, Singapura masok ka-negeri-nya kerana kepentingan anak negeri itu sendiri.

Tetapi masaalah-nya berkenaan dengan pengambilan pekerja[2] ladang, ada-lah di-ambil pekerja[2] dalam negeri di-sempadan negeri mereka. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpendapat ini ada-lah lebeh baik sa-kira-nya di-beri peluang kapada ra'ayat negeri Malaya dan Singapura untok di-masokkan ka-negeri mereka. Jangan-lah di-ambil pekerja[2] buroh sahaja untok masok ka-dalam negeri itu bahkan ra'ayat yang di-ambil daripada Malaya ini saya berpendapat lebeh lagi baik dan setia sa-kira-nya di-berikan peluang. Sa-lain daripada itu hendak-lah juga di-buka kapada lain[2] pekerjaan atau perniagaan supaya lebeh lekas maju kedua[2] negeri itu, maka Malaysia am-nya akan beruntong juga. Ekonomi yang lebeh kuat dan hasil negara akan di-hantar ka-luar negeri akan bertambah dan penganggoran negeri ini akan berkekurangan. Dan dengan berchampor itu maka dengan itu juga ada-lah satu usaha untok mengeratkan lagi tali persaudaraan kaseh mesra saling mengerti, hormat menghormati di-antara satu sama lain akan bertambah kuat.

Berkenaan dengan kerahan tenaga ra'ayat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang telah di-lanchar atau di-kenakan pada ra'ayat negeri ini telah pun mendapat sambutan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila telah sampai masa-nya kelak pada pemuda[2] yang telah rela meregisterkan nama-nya sudah tentu akan di-panggil mereka untok bertugas mempertahankan negeri yang kita kasehi ini. Apa yang menchuriga dan meragukan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka[2] ini tentu-lah telah mempunyai pekerjaan sama ada pendapatan yang rendah atau tinggi dan apakala mereka di-panggil untok mempertahankan negara ini tentu-lah mereka akan meninggalkan kerja[2] mereka itu. Di-sini saya dapati Kerajaan tidak pula berusaha atau mengambil masa untok mengadakan satu Undang[2] jaminan atau akuan, apakala sampai sahaja mereka untok bertugas terhadap pertahanan negara ini maka kerja[2] lama mereka itu hendak-lah di-kembalikan sa-mula. Kerana saya khuatir jika tidak chara bagini, merbahaya besar akan timbul bukan sahaja ra'ayat negeri lain dapat kesempatan dan ra'ayat negeri ini pula akan menganggor.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesudahan-nya saya juga menguchapkan tahniah kapada Menteri Kewangan yang telah mengadakan Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang tidak menyakit dan menyusahkan ra'ayat terutama sa-kali ra'ayat[2] yang berpendapatan kechil. Sa-bagaimana kita ma'alom ia-itu kaum wanita-lah yang selalu bertanggong-jawab membeli barang[2] keperluan hari[2] di-rumah dan saya merasa lega kerana chukai[2] tidak di-kenakan atau di-naikkan kapada barang[2] keperluan hari[2]. Demikian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Mr Speaker: The meeting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 6.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 6.20 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam membahathkan Anggaran Belanjawan, 1964 ini saya ada-lah bangun menyokong penoh atas perbelanjaan negara Malaysia yang pertama dalam tahun yang akan datang ini. Sa-telah saya mengikuti uchapan[2] atau hujah[2] daripada parti[2] Pembangkang nampak dengan jelas pada masa sekarang ini sudah kendor dan tidak ada benda[2] yang nampak-nya boleh di-ikut untok membena Belanjawan kita ini. Sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh wakil Socialist Front, mithal-nya, Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong yang maseh lagi berchakap mengatakan bahawa dasar pemerentahan Parti Perikatan sekarang ini menjauh renggangkan di-antara orang[2] kaya dengan ra'ayat yang miskin. Saya rasa kita tentu-lah sama[2] faham bahawa chakap atau hujah yang di-keluarkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu tidak-lah dapat di-akuï oleh seluroh ra'ayat, kerana dengan terang terbentang segala perkara yang di-jalankan oleh pehak Parti Perikatan dari segala segi. Apa sahaja sama ada dalam lapangan kesihatan, pelajaran dan lain[2] lagi, saya nampak dengan terang ra'ayat telah menerima.

Bahawa ini-lah dia langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Parti Perikatan yang akan menaikkan taraf hidup orang yang maseh miskin, terutama sa-kali keisti-mewaan[2] di-beri kapada ra'ayat jati atau bumi putera tanah ayer kita ini mengechap nikmat dalam masa yang akan datang sa-telah di-bena daripada permulaan. Insha Allah, rasa-nya kalau di-beri lagi peluang kapada Parti Perikatan atau pun ra'ayat maseh perchaya kapada Parti Perikatan saya rasa satu masa tentu-lah dapat kita nampak dengan jelas perubahan itu akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan wakil dari Kuala Langat yang mengatakan kapada Dewan ini—walau pun beliau tidak ada pada petang ini, tetapi biar-lah saya rasa dapat di-sampaikan oleh wakil[2] akhbar atau lain[2] kapada beliau sendiri supaya dapat di-perhatikan. Beliau mengatakan Parti Perikatan sekarang ini tidak lagi mendapat keperchayaan daripada orang ramai seluroh Tanah Melayu. Chakap[2] ini hanya sa-bagai orang yang takut dalam hal kejatohan-nya sendiri mengatakan orang lain yang jatoh. Saya suka menchabar—kalau di-katakan chabar barangkali keras sadikit—tetapi saya suka mengajak Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat, kalau benar Parti Perikatan ini tidak dapat keperchayaan daripada ra'ayat, mari kita sama[2] letak jawatan Ahli Dewan ini bertanding dalam kawasan saya mithal-nya—Abdul Aziz Ishak-kah atau Abdul Ghani Ishak-kah yang akan menang?

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal ini kita tidak dapat mengabuï mata ra'ayat. Ra'ayat faham keadaan dan hal perjalanan Kerajaan Perikatan. Walau bagaimana gembar-gembor atau pun hentaman daripada beliau, kita tidak dapat akuï, kerana bukti-nya telah terang apa yang telah di-buat-nya pada masa yang lalu, beberapa banyak projek di-serahkan kapada Kementerian-nya tidak berjaya. Jadi saya tidak payah mengulangi hujah[2] yang di-beri oleh rakan[2] saya yang lalu.

Sa-perkara lagi ia-lah Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Langat mengatakan kapada Dewan ini ia-itu beliau tidak ada hubongan dengan Kerajaan Indonesia atau pun dengan Indonesia fasal konfrantasi yang di-sebutkan-nya pada masa beliau berchakap. Saya suka beliau membuat satu persidangan akhbar dan panggil wakil[2] dari luar negeri supaya apa yang di-ishtiharkan-nya itu dapat di-bacha sendiri atau pun di-terima sendiri oleh radio Jakarta. Sa-lama ini radio yang kita dengar dari Jakarta terang[2] menyebutkan nama beliau. Kenapa beliau tidak berani menulis surat berterang[2] kapada radio Jakarta mithal-nya supaya menafikan perkara itu. Jadi, pada petang ini saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menentukan sikap dan kedudokan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pagi tadi dan tengah hari ini saya dapat mendengar uchapan yang awal dari wakil Barisan Socialis, Singapura. Saya minta wakil Barisan Socialis itu biar-lah beliau itu mempelajari hal masharakat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini sa-belum beliau mengeluarkan hujah-nya. Beliau membandingkan pendapatan ra'ayat di-kampong[2] Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan berdasarkan laporan Ungku Abdul Aziz pada masa menyiasat dahulu sa-belum kita merdeka lagi. Jadi saya minta wakil Barisan Socialis itu berjalan lebeh banyak ka-merata[2] tempat dalam Tanah Melayu ini, adakah benar atau tidak atas chakapan atau uchapan yang di-keluarkan-nya itu. Kita dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau pun dalam Malaysia ini membuat atau pun mengator kerja dengan chara evolution. Kita patut-lah faham bahawa kita berubah dari satu masa ka-satu masa dan daripada satu projek ka-satu projek. Kita beri perubahan kapada ra'ayat dengan perlahan, tidak lama lagi kita akan dapat tengok hasil yang sa-benar-nya. Sekarang ini pun barangkali tidak sampai satu tahun lagi kita harus akan dapat melihat bagaimana-kah hasil daripada pembangunan kita. Umpama-nya, kita buka ranchangan tanah F.L.D.A. telah dapat hasil-nya di-tempat[2] yang pertama di-usahakan. Saya rasa tentu-lah beliau itu tidak akan berchakap lagi berkenaan hal yang tidak tahu tentang ekonomi atau hal[2] yang bersangkutan dengan ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Mr Speaker: Order, order! The time is now 6.30 p.m. The House will now proceed to item 2 on the Order Paper.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1963

Order read for Resumption of consideration of Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963 in the Committee of the whole House (18th December, 1963).

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Heads 130-132—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, may I take all the three Heads under my Ministry together.

Head 130—Agriculture, $15,960: The advance was required in 1963 to meet (*a*) the payment of an installation grant to four members of a Canadian Colombo Plan survey team who came to Malaya in connection with the survey on land utilization, and (*b*) travelling and other allowances of this survey team.

Head 131—Co-operative Development, $22,620: The advance was required to purchase furniture, cutlery and crockery for the Co-operative College. The funds originally provided fell short of the actual requirements.

Head 132—Drainage and Irrigation, $14,684: The scheme was completed in 1962. The amount asked for is to pay the balance of contract payments, retention money and compensation for land.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $15,960 for Head 130, the sum of $22,620 for Head 131 and the sum of $14,684 for Head 132 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Head 138 and Head 144—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to move both Heads under my Ministry together.

For the year 1963 expenditure under Head 138 was estimated at $1 million as part of the loan allocation. Urgent extension work for the existing water supply necessitated a supplement of $380,000 and accordingly a sum of $380,000 was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve.

Under Head 144—Telecommunications, a multi-channel V.H.F. radio telephone link has been provided between Penang and Haad Yai in Thailand. The installation of the Thai terminal was carried out by Malayan staff and certain materials were supplied by our Telecommunications Administration—both on a repayment basis. The subhead refers to the expenditure in Malaysia but because the repayment was delayed, part of the associated expenditure had to be charged against subhead 62 causing a theoretical over-expenditure. The repayment concerned was received only in 1963 and paid into the Development Fund. The House is now asked to vote only a token sum of $10, by which the total estimated cost is revised.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of $380,000 for Head 138 and the token sum of $10 for Head 144 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Head 147 and Head 149—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I wish to take Heads 147 and 149 under my Ministry together.

The construction of the Pulau Langkawi Landing Ground, which was completed, proved to be more difficult and costly than had been expected. The design for the pavement was to stabilise local sand with cement. The first four-inch layer of this pavement refused to harden and it was eventually discovered that the organic matter in the water on the island used to hydrate the cement retarded the chemical process. Furthermore, the water table

level at the site was virtually at the ground level and subsequently large longitudinal drains had to be constructed to lower the water table level, which was found to have a deteriorative effect on the stabilisation. An additional sum of $129,500 had been spent to meet the cost for improved drainage of the site and also for the bituminous sealed coat for the runway which is vital to protect the sand/cement mixure from attrition. However, this additional provision can be obtained by reducing the vote under subhead 25 for Kuala Lumpur International Airport so that the total provision for Civil Aviation would remain unchanged. Therefore, only a token vote of $10 under subhead 24 of Head 147 is required.

Head 149—Marine: The construction of the Landing Jetty at Pulau Langkawi was completed in 1962 and it was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan of Kedah in September, 1963. But a supplementary provision of $12,563 is required to meet the cost of certain extras ordered under the contract. As no provision was made in the 1963 Estimates, the additional expenditure was met from the Contingencies Reserve *vide* Warrant No. 8/63. The supplementary provision now sought under subhead 5 of Head 149 is for this purpose.

Question put, and agreed to.

The token sum of $10 for Head 147 and the sum of $12,563 for Head 149 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1963.

Question put, and *resolved,* "That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $56,246,744 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and subheads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 45 of 1963, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and subheads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.".

House resumed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to it and has agreed to it. I accordingly move, Sir,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $56,246,744 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 45 of 1963, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding $56,246,744 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1963, and that, to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 45 of 1963, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

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

Adjourned at 6.40 p.m.