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Thursday
27th December, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

Official Report

Vol. IV

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 5

Thursday, 27th December, 1962

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr President (DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN), S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- „ the Minister of Justice (TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.) (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- „ DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Maha Kurnia (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).
- „ ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- „ ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).
- „ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR (Trengganu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).
- „ ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
- „ NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED (Kelantan).
- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- „ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johor).
- „ DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

The Honourable TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).

- „ ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBaidULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).

- „ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable 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. (Sungei Siput).
- „ 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 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).
- „ ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, hari ini, Dewan Negara akan memilih sa-orang Timbalan Yang di-Pertua daripada Ahli² Dewan Negara. Saya percaya, semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat sudah tahu, ia-itu sa-orang Timbalan Yang di-Pertua akan di-

pileh, dan Setia-Usaha Majlis telah memberitahu akan hal ini bahawa kita akan mengadakan pilihan sa-orang Timbalan Yang di-Pertua daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian.

Yang Berhormat Menteri Keadilan akan memberi penerangan lengkap menyatakan sebab-nya mengapa Dewan Negara berkehendakkan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-lepas itu, saya akan menjemput Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya menhadangkan nama Ahli² Dewan Negara yang

hendak di-chadangkan menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Berkenaan dengan pilihan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua ini, saya' suka hendak menarek perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat kepada Peratoran Meshuarat Fasal 5 (2)—"Atoran memilih Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu hendak-lah sa-berapa boleh-nya sama saperti atoran memilih Yang di-Pertua melainkan memilh-nya itu hendak-lah di-jalankan oleh Yang di-Pertua."

Peratoran Meshuarat 5 (2) sa-bagai mana: Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa peratoran meshuarat bagi memilih Timbalan Yang di-Pertua ia-lah dengan ringkas-nya, dengan patut-nya, apabila sampai masa-nya, sa-orang Ahli Dewan Negara boleh-lah menchadangkan sa-orang Ahli lain menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Chadangan ini hendak-lah di-sokong, tetapi tidak di-benarkan di-bahath. Penchadang itu mesti-lah memper-setujui terlebih dahulu ia-itu Ahli yang di-chadang yang hendak menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu suka berkhidmat, jika dia di-pileh. Hanya sa-orang Ahli sahaja yang di-pileh, yang di-chadang, yang di-sokong menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Saya akan mengistiharkan dengan serta-merta yang Ahli itu kena pileh mengikut keputusan meshuarat. Jikalau lebeh daripada sa-orang Ahli yang di-chadang dan di-sokong menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua, maka Majlis ini hendak-lah menjalankan pilihan dengan undi persaoangan. Ahli yang mendapat undi yang terbanyak sa-kali akan di-istiharkan sa-telah kena pileh menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sekarang saya jemput Yang Berhormat Menteri Keadilan memberikan penerangan-nya.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr President, Sir, since its inception in 1959, the Senate has not yet elected one of its members to be Deputy President of the Senate, although provision for the election of the Deputy President has been made both in the Federal Constitution and the Standing Orders. Article 56 (1) of the Constitution states that "The

Senate shall from time to time choose one of its members to be Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara (President of the Senate) and one to be Deputy President of the Senate . . ." Standing Order 5 (1) states "At the first convenient sitting of the Senate following that at which the President was elected, or at the commencement of Public Business at the first meeting of the Senate after a vacancy in the office of Deputy President has occurred, the Senate shall proceed to the election of a Deputy President."

Before, it was felt that there was no necessity to elect the Deputy President, particularly in view of Standing Order 6 (1) which allows the Senate, upon a motion of a Minister, to elect one of its members to be a temporary presiding officer in the event of the absence of the President. Nevertheless, despite the provision of this Standing Order, it is now considered desirable that the President should have a Deputy.

Whenever the President is unable to attend the meeting of the Senate, or, if in the course of the sitting of the Senate the President wishes to withdraw from the Chamber temporarily, then the Deputy President will automatically take the Chair until the return of the President. This change does not require a motion to be moved, while in the case of the election of a temporary presiding officer, as Honourable Senators will appreciate, a motion by a Minister is necessary. Hence, by electing a Deputy President now, the Senate will avoid the inconvenience of electing a temporary president officer in future.

Mr President, Sir, I beg to move,

That the Honourable Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P., be appointed Deputy President of the Senate.

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr President: Ada lagi Ahli yang hendak menchadangkan orang lain? Kalau tidak, saya akan istiharkan. Saya istiharkan Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertua. Saya memberi tahniah kapadanya (*Tepok*).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mema'umkan kapada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu.

(Whereupon the Clerk reads the following message dated the 24th December, 1962):

"Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills—

- (1) to provide for the introduction of a system of registration of title to land in the States of Penang and Malacca, for the issue of replacement titles, for the assimilation of such system to the provisions of the National Land Code, and for matters incidental thereto.
- (2) to make provisions for the dissolution of the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Board, the payment of claims made to the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance, 1956, and the disposal of the monies remaining in the Fund after the payments of such claims and for matters connected therewith.
- (3) to make further provision for the choosing of assessors in trials under section 3 (2) of the Kidnapping Act, 1961.
- (4) to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1947.
- (5) to amend the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, 1947.
- (6) to consolidate and amend the law relating to fisheries and to make provisions for matters incidental thereto.
- (7) to amend the Criminal Procedure Codes.
- (8) to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1963 and

to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year.

- (9) to provide for the regulation of insurance business in the Federation, and for other purposes relating to or connected with insurance,

and transmits them to the Senate for its concurrence.

(Sgd) SYED ESA BIN ALWEE,
Deputy Speaker."

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr President, Sir, I beg to give notice that I shall move the second and third readings of the following Bills today:

- (1) The Supply Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Insurance Bill.
- (3) The Kidnapping Bill.
- (4) The Advocates and Solicitors (Amendment) Bill.
- (5) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.
- (6) The Post Office (Amendment) Bill.
- (7) The Fisheries Bill.
- (8) The National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Bill.
- (9) The Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund (Winding up) Bill.

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sa-bagaimana tuan² telah ma'alam satu daripada Rang Undang² yang hendak di-binchangkan dalam meshuarat ini ia-lah Rang Undang² Perbekalan, Supply Bill. Saya suka hendak mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentang peratoran² ia-itu menurut Sharat Peratoran Meshuarat 53 (2) sa-lepas Rang Undang² Perbekalan di-bachakan kali yang kedua, majlis ini tidak akan bersidang dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-lepas Rang Undang² Perbekalan itu di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan terus di-bachakan, perengkat² dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ini.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr President, Sir, I beg to move a Bill intituled an "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1963 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year" be read a second time.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr President, Sir, as Honourable Senators are aware, the Budget for the year 1963 has already been presented to the Dewan Ra'ayat and has been finally approved by it last week, and in my speech to the Lower House, I outlined the Government's financial policy for that year. Copies of the speech, I understand, have already been circulated to Honourable Members of this House. I do not, therefore, wish to waste the time of this House by repeating what I have already said in the Lower House. What I propose to do now is to summarise briefly my assessment of the financial position of the country and the budgetary proposals for the coming year.

In 1962, the Federation of Malaya continued to enjoy economic and financial stability. The price of rubber which has been the index of our prosperity and which has been declining since 1960, averaged about 78 cents per lb for the first ten months of 1962 compared with 84 cents for 1961, and tin averaged about \$452 per picul for the same period as against \$448 in 1961. Rubber production showed a slight increase over the 1961 figure and so did the production of tin. The balance of trade is still in our favour though the balance of payments continues to be unfavourable owing mainly to the decreasing value of our main export commodities and the increase in the value of imports especially of capital goods to implement the Second Five-Year Plan. Deposits in Federation com-

mercial banks have continued to grow and at the end of September, 1962, they stood at \$1,100 million as against advances of \$697 million. The overwhelming response by the public to recent offers by pioneer and other industrial companies to subscribe to their share capital reflects, to a certain extent, the amount of savings available in the hands of the public who are ready to participate in palpably worthwhile and efficiently managed projects and also reflects the general prosperity of the nation. I have no reason to believe that the conditions prevailing in 1962 will not continue into 1963, and although the threat of synthetic rubber and the American rubber and tin stockpiles are ever present, I am somewhat confident that the prices of our major commodities would be higher than the average prices I have used for the purpose of calculating revenue, namely, 70 cents per lb for rubber and \$400 per picul for tin.

The out-turn of Federal Government finance for the year 1961 showed a surplus of \$142 million on current account but there would be an overall deficit of \$70 million if Development expenditure is taken into account. As far as can be estimated at this time of the year, the revenue for 1962 will reach a figure of about \$1,070 million. This is somewhat lower than last year's record figure of \$1,081 million. There is a drop of over \$22 million in the yield from export duty on rubber due to the lower prices of the commodity obtaining during the year but in spite of these lower prices, it appears that there will be an increase of \$3 million in income tax revenue owing largely to the increasing success of the anti-evasion drive carried out by the Department of Inland Revenue. Ordinary expenditure for 1962 is expected to reach \$1,102 million. Development expenditure is expected to reach an all-time record of \$420 million compared with a figure of \$264 million for 1961. Taking both Ordinary and Development expenditure together, and allowing for a sum of \$120 million already transferred from Ordinary revenue to the Development Fund, there will be an overall deficit of \$332 million. As

Honourable Members will realise, this deficit is by no means a small one in relation to our annual budget and it will, therefore, have to be met by borrowing and the use of surplus balances accumulated in past years.

The Ordinary expenditure for 1963 including "charged" expenditure is estimated at \$1,088 million which is about \$49 million above the total of the original Estimates for 1962. The increases are mainly on:

Education ...	\$6.5 million,
Defence ...	4.0 million,
Health ...	3.2 million,
Rural Develop- ment ...	3.7 million,
Police ...	2.5 million, and
Public Works ...	2.2 million.

In addition, there are two items of expenditure which have been included in the Estimates for the first time—I refer to the sum of \$12.5 million under Head C. 11, Sub-head 1 (iv), which is required to meet assignments of iron ore duty to State Governments and to Head S. 12, Grants to Social and Welfare Services, \$7.5 million. Both these new items, however, have corresponding revenue items to balance them.

Honourable Members will note that the increase of \$6.5 million in the expenditure on Education is not as large as the increase allowed for 1962 which was \$34 million. But the figure of \$230 million allotted to the Ministry of Education is no more than the absolute minimum required to meet the Ministry's essential commitments and, should it prove inadequate, it may be necessary to ask Parliament for a supplementary provision in the course of 1963. I should point out that, at the present moment, we are spending nearly one-quarter of our annual revenue on Education, not including a sum of \$260 million for capital expenditure during the 5-Year Plan period.

In addition, a further provision of about \$9 million has been entered in the Estimates of the Ministry of Rural Development for Adult Education. We are justly proud of this achievement but I should like, again, to mention, as I have mentioned in the past, that

however essential it is to expand our educational facilities in order to improve the productive capacity of our population, it is, nevertheless, necessary to keep our rate of progress in line with resources at our disposal.

Turning to revenue, I regret to say that under existing rates of taxation the increase in our revenue has not kept pace with the inevitable increases in Government expenditure due, mainly, to the decline in the price of rubber on which the prosperity of our country largely depends. Revenue for 1963 is estimated at \$1,022 million, a decrease of about \$48 million from the Revised Estimates for 1962. This figure includes the receipts expected to be obtained from the modest increases in certain duties and fees that have been announced in the Lower House. Public reaction since then shows quite clearly that this extra levy has been generally acceptable. Honourable Members are already aware of the tax changes that have been made. But I should like to mention the main ones which are:

- An increase of 10 cents per gallon on the import duty on petrol;
- an additional duty of \$1 per pound on unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco;
- an increase of ten per cent on licence fees on motor vehicles excepting buses; and
- an increase in the rates of duty on sweepstakes and bets.

The net increase in revenue as a result of these changes and other minor adjustments in taxation will be in the region of \$22 million.

As mentioned earlier, the estimated actual Development expenditure for 1962 is in the region of \$420 million. In 1963, we are budgeting for a record sum of \$493 million, but based on past experience it is thought that the actual expenditure will be kept at the level for 1962. In fixing the size of the 1963 Development Estimates, the Government has taken into account the desirability of utilising to the full existing administrative and technical capacity which has been built up in the past 2 years to cope with the ambitious programmes envisaged in the Development Plan, and, at the same time, set the rate of expenditure at a level which

is not in excess of the availability of funds. The large volume of capital investment, however, at a time of static or even declining revenue is causing the Government some concern. Except in so far as any unexpected surplus may arise on current account, the whole of this large sum will have to be provided partly by drawing on our reserves and partly by borrowing, and it may not be possible even to maintain this rate of expenditure in subsequent years without detriment to the financial stability of our country, particularly in view of the additional commitments which will result from Malaysia.

While on the subject of Malaysia, I should point out that except for some minor expenses for the purpose of planning, no provision has been entered in the Ordinary or Development Estimates to meet likely expenditure commitments when Malaysia comes into being in 1963. There is no doubt that when Malaysia is a reality, the size of Federal Government expenditure will increase considerably especially in the fields of defence, internal security and such like and of economic development in the Borneo territories. Though it is expected that the component parts of Malaysia will make their due contribution towards the increasing cost of the Administration, the existing Federation of Malaya being the largest territory, in terms of both population and area, will naturally have to contribute the largest share of the expenditure. This will aggravate our already difficult financial position, but be that as it may, the concept of Malaysia is a challenge which we all have to accept.

While capital investment in the public sector has been moving at a very rapid rate, investment in the private sector has been moving at a slower pace than anticipated. From present indications, it is thought that the investment in the latter sector is not likely to exceed \$2,500 million compared with the target figure of \$2,900 million envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. This uneven development is causing the Government serious concern and positive measures to stimulate investment in the private sector are

under consideration. This includes the revision of the tariff structure, new industrial estates and the reorganisation of the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited which includes the provision of funds to the extent of \$250 million to enable it to make a larger volume of loans to private industry. The Government will do all in its power to encourage development in the private sector and it is hoped that there will be a sufficient response from that sector in the years to come. (*Applause*).

Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingam: Mr President, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance for his fine speech at the Dewan Ra'ayat when he moved the second reading of the Supply Bill. His speech reflected a thorough grasp of the domestic and international finance. It also showed how brilliant the analysis of the Minister was on international politics at this time. By comparison, I think it is the finest speech ever made by the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth in modern times. (*Applause*). It has brilliance and class, and I am sure that the Senators would join with me in paying this tribute to an able man. (*Applause*).

Sir, now I would like to refer to certain criticisms that have been made on the Totalisator Board which runs the "three-digits". It has been stated that this Board has an unhealthy effect on the people. But gambling has been with us ever since mankind. Didn't Adam take a gamble with Eve in the Garden of Eden, and what was the result? The result was there have been generations and generations of gambling human beings. Gambling is a trait of human nature. It is a lovable game and also there is the exhilarating thrill of the uncertainty. Gambling has been in this country for hundreds of years. Their Highnesses the Rulers and the former regime were battling with gambling day after day with no success. The illegal bookmakers all over the Peninsula were operating daily, and sometimes twice daily, on gambling—three-digits, *chee fah*, *chee tam*, doubles, and many other

forms of gambling. But nothing could be done. It was once estimated in Selangor, in 1950, that there were \$14 million invested in gambling—in one month in Selangor alone—and that 10 per cent of that money was spent on protection racket and on corruption of the enforcing officers. That was in 1950. As time has gone on and the population has grown, there are many more gamblers now and there are many millions invested. They even had special branches of the Police, called the Gambling Suppression Branches, but of no avail. Therefore, the Alliance Government in this regime has decided to establish a Totalisator Board to run three-digits only on race days. It did it for two principal reasons. Firstly, to get the revenue which was being lost to the illegal bookmakers, and more so to destroy the protection racket, the informers and the counter-informers, the touts and the collectors, and the principal agents, and to do away with corruption in the enforcing officers. And the picture today is this: after 19 months a sum of \$33,125,916.50 was collected by the Totalisator Board; \$20,913,705 had been paid out in prizes and a sum of \$3,312,591 had been paid to Government as tax. If there was no Totalisator Board, all this \$33 million would have gone into the hands of the illegal bookmakers and the Government would have got nothing. The racket would have gone on and on and always the successful punter would have been at the mercy of the illegal bookmakers. But now the successful punter has received his money, the Government has received its tax, and I am sure it is a step in the right direction. As a member of the Totalisator Board, Sir, I know there is a lot of illegal gambling in those States where the Board has no branches. In fact, Sir, the smart boys have moved into those States now, with big offices, and I am sure the State Governments who opposed these branches are short-sighted in their policy. They will soon realise the great harm that they have done by driving underground this menace in this country. I have no doubt, as time goes on, that the illegal bookmakers would not be so evident

as they are today and that gambling itself would take a downward trend and be stabilised in the minds and activities of the diehard gamblers. This has been the experience in other countries which have regulated and legislated against gambling, that gambling itself takes a downward trend when legislation has been passed.

I now come to the rubber industry. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture called rubber my hobby horse. I was glad to note that in the last 18 months this "horse" showed signs of animation. I hope with a new jockey in the Ministry that this "horse" would truly gallop with a resolution towards the winning post before the race is over. Before I talk on this I would like to read the observations of the Honourable the Minister of Finance—

"There remains, however, the factor of the direct off-take of rubber by Eastern European countries which might continue to have a significant bearing on the market for the next few years and which so far has had a bullish effect on it. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the level of pan-Malayan exports to these countries has, with the exception of 1960, been rising steadily."

There is no doubt that the natural rubber industry is now facing a crisis. The world picture today is that synthetic production is increasing year by year, in large numbers, while the natural production is not increasing in the same proportion. The consumption of natural rubber in America is about 64 per cent of manufactured goods, while in the whole world the picture is 50 per cent synthetic and 50 per cent natural, largely due to the Soviet and European markets. I think this is the time for us to step in and to apply with all our resources to maintain our premium position in rubber.

We have today a Controller of Rubber Research, a foremost rubber scientist in the world and a man of dynamic personality and drive. Around him we should build an aggressive policy of production and salesmanship for natural rubber. I am glad to state that Dr Bateman, our Controller, has given great priority to two things among others. Firstly, that natural rubber should show its face to the

world—Dr Bateman is soon going on an overseas mission to Europe, Australia and America. This is not enough. We must go to the Eastern European countries, to Russia, and to their satellites who are the greatest buyers of natural rubber and who prefer natural rubber to synthetic. The political climate is very good now to go to the Eastern European countries and Russia. If we miss this opportunity we will not have it again. We must take into these countries our technical service, our propaganda and our publicity. At this stage I would like to tell you of the total rubber consumption in the world. America uses 23 lb of rubber per person, United Kingdom 13 lb of rubber, France 11 lb of rubber, Soviet Union 6 lb of rubber, and India .3 lb of rubber. There is a great and growing demand for rubber in the world today. If all these countries and others who seek self-sufficiency in raw materials work up to the standards of America you can just imagine the stupendous demand for rubber in the coming years.

Another urgent priority stated by Dr Bateman was the presentation of our rubber. Most of you have been to America and you have seen that synthetic rubber is presented and sold in clean, beautiful blocks with their technical characteristics marked in each block while we, the natural rubber producers, on the other hand produce a shabby sheet of all sizes and colours without any indication whatever as to what its technical qualities are. This is a matter that must be remedied quickly if we want to present our rubber in a saleable and attractive form. I would suggest that the Government Agencies like the Rural and Industrial Development Authority should take great note of this matter. I don't think that it will be either expensive or a waste of time to start pilot plants all over the country to process rubber. Small plants can be established, where the latex of the smallholders is bought, and very important, paid for on the spot, and processed by trained workers. The quality of natural rubber is in proportion only on two factors: one is cleanliness and the other is the coagula-

tion of the latex. If that is done correctly, then the sheet will be grade one sheet. While doing that work, trained workers can classify the rubber so that you will have some semblance and equating our product with synthetic rubber we will have clean, good looking sheets and the bales which contain the sheets will be classified on sending out of this country. This is a very important matter. All of you who know this country and the plight of the smallholders will at once appreciate the many millions that will be added to the revenue of these poor smallholders by these pilot plants. I know that the RIDA has been trying to do this; and I know that the RIDA is concerned over this matter. But what I recommend is action and at once—small plants everywhere at strategic points in the rural districts. This can be done easily and it will bring in a lot of money and great prestige for our product.

I have been advocating for a long time that we should establish a rubber board to deal exclusively with publicity and technical service. I have had other thoughts on this matter. When thinking of the importance of rubber and tin—and the Honourable Minister himself told you that the prosperity of this country depends on tin and rubber—and feeling that both these industries are heading for crisis I think it would be a good idea if the Government establishes a separate Ministry for rubber and tin. It warrants a separate Ministry, a separate Minister who will have executive authority to take decisions on the spot and to move on and be behind, as I call it, the aggressive policy of production and salesmanship. He can muster around him the personnel that are used to working on rubber and the technical experts that are here in this country and make it a department that will earn us the money and the security for our future.

I have been noting at the beginning of this year that our politicians were very casual about the European Economic Community. Later the Honourable Ministers have begun to feel the importance of the European Economic Community. But in my opinion and

from my readings and observations I think that the European Economic Community is one of the greatest economic, sociological and political experiments that have taken place in the human race. No doubt, United Nations also is a great experiment, but United Nations only deals with its members and at national levels on human relations. But the European Economic Community of about 150 million people are dealing today with the day to day livelihood of its inhabitants with freedom of movement of persons, workers and money without any tariff barriers and fiscal restrictions or immigration laws. Day by day this community is becoming very powerful, and if I may with very great respect say, the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth under the umbrella of the United Kingdom should join definitely and quickly this community, and I am sure that from this will grow greater things. That community is bound to engender a sense of unity among its people and I hope that one day this community, and the spirit of this community, will permeate into other parts of the world and be of lasting benefit for peace and prosperity of the inhabitants.

I have heard it said in some places that we should have an Asian Economic Community. I think it would be wrong to think on these lines. It would definitely divide the Western World into two economic camps—the European and the Asian—and it would destroy the very spirit of unity which is the basis of the European Economic Community. And I think it is time that we with our rubber and tin entered into the European Economic Community's trade patterns. We do not want to be left out. As I have told you before, it is Europe which is the greatest buyer of our natural rubber—both the East and the Western Europe, European Russia and the United Kingdom. Our future would depend greatly on what is the fate of rubber and tin in the European Economic Community. At present it is all right, but what will be the future? I know that the synthetic boys are already in the Community watching and waiting, and if synthetic factories are to be put all over Europe,

what would be our fate? We must go now and watch every step in the European Economic Community and see that rubber and tin are steered into these countries in larger and growing quantities, so that we may ensure that this great market is always preserved for us. (*Applause*).

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: Mr President, Sir, the financial experts made a forecast of increased taxes and duties for the coming year to make up for the loss of revenue caused by the tin and rubber prices. They predicted higher import duties and a rise in income tax. But the Honourable Minister of Finance, Mr Tan Siew Sin, surprised every one of us when he did not put out a new net when he opened his attachecase in the Lower House. Ever since he became the Minister of Finance, he never opened the Budget Speech with customary gloom and warnings. He presents his Budget with calmness and confidence. He is, of course, a fortunate person. I pray for his continued luck so that we may be lucky too to pay no more increased taxes.

Sir, an Opposition Member in the Lower House stated that he was alarmed at the increasing public debt of Malaya. I say in all sincerity that there is no need for alarm. Our public debt is only slightly over \$1,504 million out of which \$335 million have been re-lent. A country's finance is considered to be sound as long as its public debt has not exceeded one-and-a-half times of its revenue on any year. Our revenue estimate is over \$1,070 million. Thus, Sir, we have not borrowed beyond our capacity. I can quote a number of experts to substantiate this "one-and-a-half times theory" which I said just now. However, quite a lot of our borrowed money is being used for Development expenditure which goes to add to the country's assets and finally to increase the nation's gross revenue-producing products. Sir, a country can raise loans exceeding the above-said limit of one-and-a-half times provided the loans are meant for development expenditure. For example, India is doing this for the past few

years. The stability of a country's currency is the finest barometer. If a country is either over spending or over-borrowing, the currency would tend to inflate. In this respect, not only our currency is very stable but also year after year it is gaining in its buying power. Thanks to the Honourable Minister of Finance and thanks to the Alliance Government. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, made a very important request during the Budget Session in the Dewan Ra'ayat when he seconded the motion of the Honourable Minister of Finance in regard to the Development Estimates. This is the first time, Sir, as far as I know and, as far as I remember, that the Government has called upon the representatives of commerce and industry to take action similar to that which it has taken. The Honourable Tun said that he would like to see the representatives of commerce and industry getting down together and forgetting for the time being their individual interests so that they might examine impersonally and yet forcefully the problems which face us. He has gone on further to welcome suggestions and solutions which will give some impetus and more forces to the private sector of the country. Sir, I assure the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister that the representatives of commerce and industry would rally round in response to his clarion call. They would set up machinery, to use his own words, to harness the best brains and best thinkers to crystallise their efforts into a definite boosting charge to the private sector. While we are at it, I have a deep-seated grouse to ventilate. Out of my long association with Chambers of Commerce and organisations of industrial relations, I consider the Government looks upon the Chambers of Commerce as an unnecessary "fifth wheel". The Chambers' usefulness is often taken for granted. My observation does not apply to Rubber and Tin Industries Chambers. The Government appears to mix well with them and gives them all opportunities to participate. Sir, to illustrate my contention, I can point

out that in respect of Trade Agreements concluded with various countries, the Chambers have not been invited for discussions prior to concluding the Agreements—leave alone their witnessing the signing ceremony. As a rule, it is the Ministerial officials of the Commerce and Industry who represent Malaya in overseas commercial conferences and trade delegations. Even the local representation of commercial representatives in various statutory bodies are becoming less and less, and politicians are taking their places. Sir, I appeal to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry not to keep the spirit of Merdeka to themselves but to pass a portion of it to the private sector, so that they can rise to the occasion in their hour of need.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not thank the then Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari, for his unremitting efforts to bring into being the now functioning United Chambers of Commerce. I request the Government to make full use of this national Chamber of Commerce in every possible manner.

Sir, though the Government has set aside a large sum of money for religious education, the scheme has not seen the light of day in the true sense. The Government has not produced trained religious teachers to meet the national demand. I would be thankful if the Honourable the Minister of Education would enlighten me with the steps that have been taken by his Ministry to supply religious teachers for the secondary schools. A few religious teachers who are teaching in some of the large schools in Kuala Lumpur were found to be a very shy lot. They walked alone, sat by themselves, and they do not mix with their brother teachers. I am afraid that they suffer from an inferiority complex, which is due to lack of higher temporal education. In taking new recruits, Sir, I request the Honourable Minister to choose religious teachers with some higher education. To teach with competence, Sir, one should suffer from no complex.

Sir, I am aware that religious education in the lower schools is the concern of the States. I gather that the lower school religious education has not been organised on a pan-Malayan basis—each State has its own set of books, own method of teaching and training for religious education. This is a big disadvantage. This being a State matter the Ministry would not want to interfere. At the same time, Sir, it cannot be said that any suggestion or assistance given by the Ministry to the State religious education authorities to standardize textbooks, teaching and training would not be well received. If the Honourable Minister of Education would make an effort in this direction he would be very happy in the knowledge of having done his duty to this country and to his God. (*Laughter*). Whenever religious education has been neglected, Communism has taken hold of. The growing lack of love and respect for parents can be attributed to want of religious education. It is alarming to see that mosques, temples and churches are becoming empty when parks, theatres and places like that are being thronged. To put a stop to this deplorable state of affairs we must intensify and boost religious education. This is the only remedy to most of the ills of our younger generation.

Sir, entertainment tax on "live" performances has been reduced to half some five or six weeks ago. In this manner the Government has recognised its duty to encourage art, culture and sports. This assistance to art, culture and sports would not be complete if the Malayan Railway charges the same schedule of fares to art, culture and sports teams that travel from one part of the country to another. Sir, I commend to the Government to offer concessional fares on the Malayan Railway for national music parties, national dance groups, cultural groups, sports, teams, athletic contingents, and people attending educational and cultural meetings and agricultural and trade union conferences.

Sir, there are hardly a few countries in Asia that enjoy such good health and sanitation as Malaya. To maintain

such good health the Government had to strive hard in the wake of shortcomings and disadvantages. The Government has achieved a certain degree of easing in the matter of training nurses. But the same cannot be said about doctors. Our output of doctors is very limited. If only the Malayan-qualified doctors would be a little liberal in their attitude towards overseas doctors, this country would not have such acute shortage of doctors. The shortage of doctors is a challenge to the patriotism of the local doctors. Roughly speaking we in Malaya have one doctor for 6,000 men, whereas Japan has one doctor for every 1,200 men. This is a very big shortage. Recruiting doctors from overseas is only a temporary phase. They are on contract, and attractive terms must be given to them to persuade them to come to this country. They will be gone by the time we have produced enough of our locally graduated doctors. Sir, in the interest of the country at large the local doctors should be helpful to the Government to recruit doctors from overseas. I hope the Alumni Association of doctors would adopt a kindlier disposition towards the 60 Filipino doctors who are about to come.

Sir, using young boys and girls of the formative age to sell tickets to raise funds for the schools and charitable purposes is becoming rampant. This is a bad and undesirable practice. This is nothing but setting up young ones to implore the mercy of men and women, who are often strangers. While young boys and girls sell tickets they suffer moral degradation and lose pride which is innate in them. This will destroy their spirit of self-reliance. Some of them even when grown-up would look upon asking for charity as something not undignified and learn to live upon the mercy of others because of child psychology. Young boys and girls are seen selling flags for the flag days of various institutions. I admonish this manner of using the boys and girls even though they are for raising funds for churches, mosques and temples. I would like to remind religious authorities and heads

of educational institutions that while they are striving hard to make the world pious, God fearing and inhibited with law-abiding good citizens, they are knowingly or unknowingly destroying the inhibitions, pride and self-reliance of would be citizens of this country. If funds should be raised in this manner, I advise the school and religious authorities to send the tickets to the parents and if the parents love their children, let them go about selling them.

I have, Sir, often stood here to appeal to the Government to do something to reduce crime. For the past two years the number of cases of robberies, house-breaking and theft have remained the same, while kidnapping and extortion have increased. The authorities concerned console the public by pointing out that when compared with the figures obtaining in other countries our figures are not alarming. This sort of comparison is a fallacy. If figures could tell lies, they do here. How could we compare our figures with countries with larger population and lower income, countries with higher income and no unemployment, or countries with industrial economies? There are varieties of reasons—for want and discontentment—that force people to take to crime. Our standard of income is one of the highest in Asia, and our unemployment figure is also one of the lowest in Asia. Then why this sudden rise in crime after 1959? Before the year 1959 Malaya was a paradise of peace. Everyone left their houses and properties care-free and found them intact when they returned. Now, no one sleeps without the fear of being robbed. Everybody is happy under the Alliance rule. The only lot that is discontent is the communists. Most of the communist have been flushed out of the forests. Some of them have infiltrated into the trade union movement. Have some communists gone into the underworld to guide war-time uneducated youths to carry out crime to support their party with badly needed money? My theory may appear to be fantastic. But the courage with which some of the crimes have been committed makes

me to go to this extent to suspect. Sir, earlier on speaking on this subject in this House I attributed our inability to cope with the situation to the inadequacy of police personnel and lack of a sufficient number of patrolling vehicles. One thing that gladdens my heart is to see a new type of patrolling vehicles that have appeared on the roads. I appeal to the Honourable Minister to increase them in greater number—good job. To my great regret the number of police personnel remain the same though new demands have been made on their time due to greater needs of civic duties and functions after independence and the phenomenal increase of traffic problems.

Sir, in conclusion, I must state that the prevalence of such a large number of crimes is undermining the good and fair name of Malaya and might kill the incentive of some people to work hard and tend some others to fall into dishonest ways of earning money. Crime would corrupt the society in one way or the other. So, I appeal to the Honourable Minister to set up a high-powered Committee of Police officers to find ways and means to fight crimes.

Sir, duty free shops in international ports and harbours are coming to be set up everywhere to gain business that would otherwise be lost to the country. I hear that even in England duty free shops would soon be set up. Sir, since our international airport and North Klang Straits Wharves would be ready very soon, I call upon the Government to plan now not only to set up duty free shops but to set up duty free wholesale shops and warehouses. In this manner, we can attract quite a volume of consumer export and entreport business to be transacted in the duty free zone.

The whole country is geared up to make Malay the national language. While the non-Malays strive hard to learn Malay, they are in no way expected to be perfect in their pronunciation or grammar of the Malay language. It is the duty of the Malays, one and all, to encourage the non-Malays in every sphere, in every manner, to learn the Malay language.

With great regret and pain, I have to state here that some of the unthinking Malay brethren are discouraging the non-Malays from learning the Malay language. They mock at the pronunciation and the faulty language of the non-Malays. On every alternate days you can hear during the programme over the Radio Malaya an imitation of non-Malays speaking the Malay language which is full of mockery and fun. I know the intention is not bad, but the time to do such jokes is bad. They may create adverse effects on the minds of the non-Malay radio listeners. Sir, I have made this criticism not in any sense but wholeheartedly contributing to the learning of the Malay language. I hope I would not be mistaken. (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I have had this morning the opportunity of hearing the speech on the Supply Bill by my most honourable and learned friend, Dato' Thuraisingham, who has showered his praises on our Finance Minister's ability, on his rare analysis of international financial outlook and on his analysis of domestic financial conditions. Sir, I want to add one more qualification to his brilliant speech and that is the integrity, which is rare to find in Ministers of Finance, and the calibre of our Finance Minister. (*Applause*).

My Honourable friend, Dato' Thuraisingham, has raised three subjects of great importance to this country: first on gambling, second on rubber and third on European Economic Community. In regard to gambling, he has given us a very clear analysis of the benefits of introducing legislation and controlling gambling in this country. I agree with him absolutely in respect of his analysis and of the action taken by the Alliance Government in this respect because of the moral and social implications of allowing gambling to go on uncontrolled in this country. Those who oppose the control of gambling by the Alliance Government, as heard from the speakers in the Lower House, I believe, are mistaken in the idea of control. I believe—and I hate to say it—maybe some of them are influenced

by those who are thrown out of their jobs, or, shall I say, of their business because of the control of gambling by the Government. We are aware that in every State in the Federation of Malaya the bookies are becoming less and less and that in some States, in fact, the bookies are not operating in volumes of thousands of dollars but in a few dollars and cents only. We have achieved a great deal with this control on gambling, and those who are against it are unaware of the fact that the runners and the protection racket are in the hands of the secret societies. If you allow gambling and protection from these secret societies to go on uncontrolled, the runners and gangsters will get bolder and bolder and then it will be very difficult for our Government to control them.

In regard to the question of rubber, according to the Estimates of the Federal Revenue, in 1961 we got \$118,116,168 by way receipts on export duties on rubber. In 1962 the receipts were originally estimated to amount to \$86 million odd, while the revised estimates amounted to \$95 million odd. It is estimated that in 1963 we will get about \$72 million only—about \$40 million less than we got in 1961, in spite of our more productivity in rubber—productivity means that persons can produce more from their acres of rubber—now than before. It shows that although we are producing more rubber, yet our export duties are getting less and less. What is the reason? The reason is, firstly, the price of rubber has gone down and secondly there is competition in the world markets for rubber—a rubber that is produced from chemicals, synthetic rubber. If we review the history of science we will find that it is the nature of human beings to invent better and easier products to replace the difficult and more expensive products. For instance, Sir, we recall that in India formerly they had indigo dye which was produced by plants and later on when the methylene blue came out in its synthetic form the total industry of indigo dye produced from plants in India was totally destroyed. Is it going to be the fate

of our rubber industry, to be totally destroyed by the creation of the chemists? I believe that if we do not take care, history will repeat itself. I also believe that if we do not see far ahead, we will be contributing towards our own destruction, because the survival of this country depends on rubber and tin.

I thoroughly agree with the Honourable Dato' Thuraisingham that the Government should, if possible, have a separate Ministry to take charge of rubber. It will not cost us very much, Sir, because we need only have to transfer the Department to be under the control of a Minister, and that will, I hope, bring us more revenue and prevent the destruction of the rubber industry on which our survival depends. We have encouraged the smallholders to plant at least five acres of rubber on their little plots. If these five acres of rubber are not up to quality, we will be losing ground and millions of our farmers, especially the agriculturists, will suffer in this matter.

Regarding the European Economic Community, I agree with Dato' Thuraisingham that this is a great human experiment, a human experiment that is made on bartering. In the old days, Sir, we used to barter for our goods and later on we used sea shells for the value of money. Now we use money in the form of notes, gold and silver as a means of exchange. And now we have got the E.E.C.—European Economic Community. Why? It is because of the inter-dependence of commerce of related countries. We are in an age in which human beings must be classified as one, not as white, brown or black, not as European group or Afro-Asian group, but as one. The function of the United Nations is to produce a type of humanity to manage a world of one—a one world, the creation of God—and not to separate us into various races, various cultures, various religious communities and various groups and break up into separate units like loose sand on the seashore. It is high time that we look into this problem of the European Economic Community. We have two articles of importance to sell to them,

rubber and tin. We must go in first and offer our articles to them or offer our products to them so that they can go ahead and get our products first before others go in. There are other articles in the market that might compete with tin—plastics and so on; there are synthetic rubbers that might compete with natural rubber. So, I suggest that Government should get experts, form a sub-committee to look into this matter. Do not neglect it now, because the time might be too late. Thank you, Sir.

Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya mengalu² dan mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan yang telah berucap tadi. Sungguh pun tidak banyak perkara² yang di-timbulkan itu memberi kegembiraan kepada kaum wanita seluruh-nya, saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan pada hari ini telah memulakan langkah² untuk memajukan kaum wanita negeri ini. Maka dari itu, saya suka-lah mengambil peluang untuk mengemukakan beberapa perkara yang saya rasa dan saya fikir patut saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini.

Pertama sa-kali, suka-lah saya hendak menyatakan di-sini bahawa tentang kelemahan murid² terutama sa-kali murid² Melayu yang tidak mendapat tempat untuk melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-sekolah menengah. Saya rasa bilangan ini meningkat ratusan ribu, maka saperti yang telah di-umumkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran bahawa murid² yang gagal itu akan di-beri tempat dalam sekolah² lanjutan.

Maka di-sini mengikut angka yang telah di-tentukan, sa-ramai 170,000 orang kanak² akan dapat tempat dalam Sekolah² Lanjutan akan di-untukkan oleh Kerajaan. Saya suka-lah mengambil peluang untuk bertanya kepada Kementerian Pelajaran berapa orang-kah di-antara murid² yang gagal ini telah dapat di-terima masuk dalam pelajaran lanjutan, dan yang tidak dapat masuk itu bagaimana kira-nya pula ranchangan Kerajaan untuk memberi pelajaran kepada mereka kerana saya rasa keadaan kanak² yang tidak

dapat di-sekolahkan pada masa ini sangat-lah juga mendukachitakan.

Di-samping itu saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah di-atas langkah Kerajaan yang membuka kelas dewasa dengan banyak-nya ia-itu untuk mem-basmi buta huruf di-negeri ini. Maka saya mengambil peluang sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian Pelajaran dapat kira-nya mengemukakan report dari-pada Aminuddin Baki kepada yang berkenaan sama ada ibu bapa atau pun penguasa² sekolah supaya dapat kira-nya kelemahan pelajaran anak² Melayu ini di-atasi pada masa yang akan datang.

Sa-lain daripada ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal pelajaran saya suka-lah mengemukakan satu perkara lagi tentang buku² yang di-gunakan oleh guru² ugama di-sekolah² rendah. Saperti yang telah kita ketahui tiap² 15 murid Islam boleh di-adakan sa-orang guru ugama. Tetapi menurut penyiasatan saya sendiri buku² yang di-gunakan oleh guru² di-sekolah itu sangat tidak sesuai dengan umur murid yang di-ajar-nya. Saya fikir kalau-lah pelajaran ugama yang hendak di-sampaikan itu menjadi satu pegangan hidup kepada anak² kita di-belakang hari, maka hendak-lah chara mengajar pelajaran ugama itu sesuai dengan jiwa kanak². Saya suka-lah memberi chontoh dalam Dewan ini ia-itu tentang buku² yang di-gunakan untuk murid² yang ber-umur 9 tahun dalam darjah tiga St. John Institution. Salah satu perkara yang di-ajarkan ia-lah fekah. Fekah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah 'ilmu hukum maka di-sini saya rasa dukachita sa-kali kerana perkara² yang di-ajar dalam 'ilmu fekah ini lebeh lagi sesuai dengan orang² yang telah dewasa atau pun yang layak memasoki rumah tangga atau layak bersuami atau beristeri. Kerana apa, kandungan² di-dalam-nya hanya-lah mengenai hukum² bersangkutan dengan sex. Maka di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mengemukakan permintaan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran supaya dapat kira-nya meng-awasi buku² pelajaran yang di-gunakan oleh guru² ugama untuk di-ajarkan kepada murid² sekolah di-bawah umur

10 tahun. Saya rasa pehak ibu bapa sangat-lah menjaga soal² sex ini jangan sampai kapada anak² itu. Tetapi malang-nya mereka ini di-sekolah di-ajarkan dengan chara yang menimbulkan rasa ingin tahu apa-kah perkara yang di-ajarkan oleh guru, maka bagaimana-kah ibu bapa di-rumah untuk menjawab soalan anak² yang menyatakan soal² ini kapada mereka. Maka di-sini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali lagi saya minta-lah kapada pehak Kementerian Pelajaran mengawasi sangat² bagaimana chara menyampaikan pelajaran ugama di-sekolah². Jangan-lah hendak-nya pehak Kerajaan membuang wang atau membelanjakan wang yang banyak untuk menggaji guru² ini akan tetapi tidak mendatangkan hasil yang ber-faedah malah merosakkan jiwa anak² itu sendiri.

Walau bagaimana pun dalam soal pelajaran ini saya suka-lah lagi hendak mengemukakan satu perkara lain ia-itu berkenaan dengan kebudayaan. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa dalam soal kesenian pehak Kerajaan pada hari ini atau pun di-negeri kita ini umum-nya, soal kebudayaan belum-lah lagi berapa di-pentingkan. Di-sini terbukti-lah pada masa ini kita belum lagi mempunyai sekolah music atau sekolah tari atau pun juga sekolah seni lukis. Soal yang hendak saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini ada-lah mengenai soal seni tari. Saya tertarek hati hendak mengemuka-kan soal ini kerana saya perchaya apabila kita ada menerima tetamu² agong dari luar, maka kita suka-lah menunjukkan chara mana kesenian² dan tarian² kita. Sa-panjang yang saya telah saksikan dalam beberapa per-jumpaan yang sudah², walau pun dalam Malam ASA atau pun dalam Malam² Kebudayaan yang lain, maka nyata-lah sa-kali tarian² atau seni tari kita belum-lah lagi dapat menunjok-kan tentang peribadi bangsa negeri ini, dan hanya-lah lebeh merupakan tari pergaulan sahaja. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah saya menguchapkan tahniah kapada penari² ini kerana mereka ini hanya-lah daripada badan sukarela sahaja; tetapi pada pendapat saya kalau-lah kira-nya

kita hendak mengenalkan kepada dunia luar, biar-lah kita yang hendak kita kenalkan itu, dapat hendak-nya menjunjung keperibadian bangsa dan dapat menggambarkan bagaimana kehidupan atau pun aspek² lain tentang kehidupan orang² negeri ini.

Saya dapat tahu juga bahawa di-negeri ini ada lagi badan² kebudayaan lain seperti Badan Kebudayaan National yang ada di-pimpin oleh Aminuddin Baki sendiri. Maka dari itu elok-lah sa-kira-nya Kerajaan, mahu memberi bantuan dan mengusahakan supaya dapat-lah kira-nya kita membentok satu badan kesenian yang benar² dapat kita tunjukkan kepada dunia luar dan dapat kira-nya memberi, gambaran yang sa-benar-nya bagaimana kehidupan atau pun kesenian kita yang ada di-Malaya ini. Saya sa-kali² tidak-lah memperkecilkan apa² usaha yang telah di-jalankan oleh badan² kesenian yang ada di-negeri ini, tetapi apa yang saya maksudkan biar-lah hendak-nya usaha² itu di-tambah lagi supaya di-masa hadapan kita akan mempunyai satu badan penari, sa-telah rombongan penari kita hantar ka-luar negeri, dan dapat-lah kira-nya kita sama² merasa bergembira dan sukachita melihat kejayaan mereka itu dapat menawan hati orang ramai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi yang saya merasa agak dukachita dan suka-lah saya mengemukakan juga dalam Dewan ini ada-lah tentang infant mortality atau pun kematian kanak² kechil terutama sa-kali dalam gulungan kanak² Melayu.

Saya telah pun mengkaji sedikit sa-banyak tentang buku Pendaftaran Kelahiran Kematian. Maka berulang kali yang saya dapat tengok ia-lah tentang kematian kanak² Melayu tidak berkurangan, malah bertambah atau pun tidak surut. Maka dari itu jika dibandingkan dengan kematian kanak² bangsa lain, dan di-kira peratus-nya, maka nyata kanak² Melayu lebeh tinggi peratus yang mati di-dalam umur satu tahun daripada kanak² lain. Maka di-sini saya suka-lah lagi mengemukakan pertanyaan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan apa langkah yang telah di-jalankan untuk mengatasi perkara ini.

Pada pendapat saya tentu-lah tidak menchukupi dengan mendirikan kelinik atau pun hospital, akan tetapi saya suka mengeshorkan supaya pehak Kerajaan menggalakkan lagi badan², seperti Perkumpulan Perempuan yang mendapat bantuan dari Kerajaan supaya mereka meluaskan pergerakan-nya ka-kampung dapat-lah kira-nya mereka mengajar ibu di-kampung² itu chara kebersehan dan chara memelihara kanak². Tidak-lah berma'ana kematian itu kerana kekurangan kelinik, tetapi saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah kerana jahil-nya sa-tengah daripada ibu di-kampung tentang memelihara kanak² kechil. Sebab itu dengan pertolongan persatuan² atau perkumpulan sukarela daripada wanita di-negeri ini dengan di-galakkan oleh Kerajaan, pada fikiran saya dapat-lah Kerajaan mengurangkan lagi bilangan kanak² kechil yang meninggal dunia dalam umur satu tahun. Sa-lain daripada itu patut-lah juga di-perhebatkan kempen dan penerangan, sama ada dengan mobile units kepada kaum ibu di-luar bandar supaya mereka tertarik hati hendak berubat dengan doktor, dan jangan-lah lagi mereka pergi berubat kepada bomoh seperti chara dahulu. Moga² dengan chara bagini laporan dua tiga tahun yang akan datang dapat-lah menunjukkan, bilangan kematian yang berkurangan untuk kanak² Melayu di-negeri ini yang kebanyakan-nya tinggal di-kawasan luar bandar.

Saya suka juga mengambil peluang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meminta kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri supaya memberi peluang melateh kaum ibu atau kaum wanita memasoki Kementerian Luar Negeri, seperti menjadi Setia-Usaha dan sa-bagai-nya, sebabnya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya pada masa sekarang telah ramai bilangan kaum wanita yang mempunyai kelayakan yang tinggi, sedangkan pekerjaan (profession) terhad atau tidak banyak kepada kaum wanita dalam negeri ini. Maka dari itu saya rasa sudah-lah tiba masa-nya bagi Kerajaan memberi layanan yang sama kepada kaum wanita yang terdiri lebeh daripada sa-paroh ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya perchaya masyarakat tentu-lah

dapat memandang dari satu masa ka-satu masa ia-itu kaum wanita juga banyak mempunyai kelayakan dan lulus dengan kejayaan chemerlang daripada univesiti². Maka dari itu mereka yang mempunyai kelayakan yang sama dengan kaum laki² itu, patut-lah juga di-beri peluang yang sama.

Saya mengucapkan banyak tahniah kepada Kementerian Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat di-atas ranchangan hendak mengadakan Pusat Latehan Akhlak untuk kaum pelachor. Pada pendapat saya ini-lah kali yang pertama Kerajaan mengadakan ranchangan yang sa-umpama ini untuk membela atau memberi latehan kepada wanita yang telah menjadi pelachor kembali menjadi wanita yang bersopan dan bermaruah. Dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan, ia-itu sa-kira-nya ranchangan ini hendak di-jalankan hendak-lah Pusat Latehan itu di-ranchangkan dengan sa-penoh²-nya supaya dapat-lah mereka yang telah rosak akhlak itu kembali menjadi wanita yang bersopan. Kita semua tahu, ia-itu pelachoran ada-lah satu profession yang tua dalam dunia ini. Maka tidak ada siapa pun yang dapat menjamin ia-itu dengan ada-nya sa-buah Pusat Latehan Akhlak itu semua pelachor dalam negeri ini dapat kita hapuskan, dan saya berpendapat sa-lagi pelachor itu masih ada yang menghendaki-nya atau memerlukan mereka, ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahil dapat kita hapuskan sama sa-kali.

Walau bagaimana pun, dengan ada-nya sa-buah Pusat Latehan Akhlak itu, maka mereka yang melachorkan diri kerana desakan hidup mendapat peluang belajar dan untuk mencari kepandaian supaya dapat-lah mereka apabila keluar kelak mencari pekerjaan untuk sara hidup mereka. Dalam soal ini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu sa-lain daripada pekerjaan yang berupa pekerjaan tangan, hendak-lah di-utamakan juga pelajaran yang dapat memberi kekuatan semangat kepada mereka. Kerana saya tahu perempuan² yang telah menjadi perempuan pelachor itu, mereka sendiri merasa

mereka tidak lagi di-kehendaki oleh masharakat, mereka menjadi satu gulungan yang telah di-pandang rendah dan mereka sendiri ingin hendak mengasingkan diri daripada orang ramai. Sa-kira-nya pelajaran² yang di-beri itu kelak tidak dapat memberi tenaga rohani kepada pelachor² itu, maka saya khuatir apabila mereka keluar kelak daripada Pusat Latehan Akhlak itu, mereka mungkin akan tertarek samula kepada pekerjaan-nya yang lama itu.

Saya sendiri telah pernah melawat sekolah untuk kanak² yang rosak akhlak di-Sungai Lereh, Melaka. Maka di-dalam lawatan saya itu saya perhatikan guru yang di-khaskan mengajar di-sekolah tersebut sangat-lah mendukacitakan, kerana guru itu hanya boleh mengajar untuk menulis dan membaca sahaja dengan tidak sedikit pun mengambil berat tentang pelajaran yang di-beri-nya itu. Saya rasa guru itu tentu-lah sangat kurang kelayakan sa-bagai guru. Saya dapat perhatikan kesilapan dan kesalahan yang di-buat oleh murid yang sedang belajar itu, tetapi kesalahan itu tidak dapat di-betulkan oleh guru yang sedang mengajar. Maka kesimpulan perchakapan saya, ia-lah sa-kira-nya Kementerian Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat hendak mendirikan Pusat Latehan Akhlak itu, utamakan-lah pendidekan rohani atau pun beri-lah mereka itu psychology treatment. Saya perchaya pada masa ini dan pada masa yang akan datang tentu-lah makin ramai lagi barangkali kita melihat wanita yang perlu di-beri bantuan. Daripada laporan yang di-buat dalam akhbar baharu² ini, sa-orang doktor di-Singapura telah pun mengeshorkan supaya di-adakan rumah beranak khas (special maternity home) untuk ibu yang tidak berkahwin, ini ia-lah kerana memandang soal sa-umpama ini bertambah berat.

Ini-lah juga menunjukkan satu penyakit baharu dalam masharakat kita pada hari ini, bahawa dari sa-masa ka-samasa dengan keadaan negeri ini yang telah berubah dan bertambah maju, tentu-lah juga keadaan² saperti ini, saperti yang terjadi dalam negeri Kelantan akan timbul. Maka dengan

sebab itu, baik-lah kira-nya sama ada dari pihak Kerajaan mahu pun orang ramai seluruh-nya, dapat sedikit sebanyak menchari puncha², kenapa-kah wanita² itu menjadi pelachor. Jika dilihat dari beberapa buah negeri yang ta' payah saya sebutkan nama-nya, saya perchaya salah satu puncha yang besar di-kalangan wanita Melayu ia-lah kerana senang bercherai. Di-sini, suka-lah saya mengemukakan angka² Nikah dan Cherai yang terjadi di-negeri Kelantan. Mengikut laporan tahun 1962 sa-ramai 7,877 orang yang berkahwin, yang bercherai sa-ramai 5,060 orang. Maka ini berma'ana-lah tiap² tiga yang berkahwin, dua yang bercherai. Jadi, wanita² yang mudah yang di-cherai-kan itu-lah yang biasa-nya menjadi langgan dalam Biarritz Park, atau pun juga turun ka-bandar² lain. Dengan menyebutkan angka yang besar dalam negeri Kelantan itu, saya tidak-lah pula mengatakan bahawa negeri lain tidak ada pencheraian, tetapi ini hanya satu bukti, bahawa dengan undang² yang ada sekarang yang di-pakai oleh orang² Islam di-negeri ini, yang maseh lagi memberi kelonggaran kepada pencheraian, maka ada-lah juga menyebabkan banyak-nya wanita² muda yang sesat ka-lembah pelachoran.

Daripada persatuan², pertubohan kaum ibu di-negeri ini telah pun dahulu mengambil keputusan untuk merayu kepada Majlis Raja² Melayu, dapat-lah kira-nya mengadakan Undang² Nikah dan Cherai yang sama untuk semua orang² Islam di-negeri ini. Sunggoh pun, perkara ini di-serahkan kepada negeri² untuk menimbangkan-nya, saya atas nama kaum ibu negeri ini merayu kepada Kerajaan dapat-lah kira-nya menchari jalan supaya di-adakan juga Undang² Nikah dan Cherai yang sama untuk seluruh negeri². Dengan tidak ada undang² yang sama itu, maka kalau-lah negeri Selangor sahaja yang pada masa sekarang ini mempunyai undang² yang sedikit ketat, tentu-lah laki² dalam negeri Selangor yang ingin hendak kahwin lagi, boleh pergi ka-negeri lain dan dapat kahwin juga. Jadi, dengan ada-nya kelonggaran yang ada dalam undang² itu, dan tidak semua negeri yang ada mempunyai undang² yang sama, maka sudah tentu perkara

yang sa-umpama ini tidak dapat di-elakkan.

Sadikit lagi saya suka menambah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu mengenai Kementerian Kesihatan, atau pun Lembaga Pelawat yang melawat ka-hospital. Saya tahu, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur umpama-nya, memang ada satu Board of Visitor dan orang ramai yang di-fikirkan layak menjadi pelawat, di-panggil untuk melawat dan melihat dalam hospital. Maka di-sini, suka-lah saya mengeshorkan supaya pelawat² ini, hendak-lah benar² dipileh dari orang yang tahu menjalankan kewajipan-nya, kerana saya tahu ada juga pelawat² itu yang menganggap lawatan itu hanya untuk melawat² sahaja, dan mereka itu tidak-lah membuat apa² laporan. Dari itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya meminta sa-kali lagi kepada Kementerian Kesihatan supaya dapat-lah kira-nya meneliti lebeh jauh, bagaimana keadaan atau pun laporan daripada pelawat² yang datang ka-hospital itu.

Sa-kian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Tepok*).

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, under our Standing Orders, as you have explained, there is not much left for this House to do except to make observations on policy unless we wish to be obstructive unnecessarily, and for sure I do not think this House wishes to be obstructive, especially after the Dewan Ra'ayat has debated the Budget exhaustively for 25 days in succession. Mr Speaker in the Dewan Ra'ayat quite rightly gave the Opposition a field day during that lengthy debate, and the Opposition did not hesitate to take the opportunity to show the people how unreasonable and senseless they can be and how hard they are trying, even at the expense of making themselves political clowns, to please their electors.

Mr President, Sir, one Socialist Front Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat, commenting on the provisions for Parliament, suggested that the Dewan Negara should be abolished. He said this House was intended for patrons of the ruling party and for those who were defeated in the general election.

Because these words were uttered by a political clown, we should not take them seriously. Be that as it may, it is right to remind immature politicians that the best system of Parliament, time tested over the centuries, is bicameral. The Upper House system ensures that there is a double check not only on an unhealthy Opposition but indeed, Sir, even on the ruling party. There remains for me only one observation to make. I hope, Sir, that the Socialist Front can some day persuade the Minister of Finance that they deserve an extra allowance for entertaining Members of the Lower House with their clowning. (*Laughter*).

Mr President, Sir, I would like to offer a few comments on policy on certain items in the Budget. There is an item under Supply Head 12—Grants for Social and Welfare Services. The Socialist Front, in the Lower House, commenting on this took the opportunity to allege that the grants from the proceeds of the Social Welfare lottery went to Alliance supporters. Until a recent amendment to the relevant Ordinance, the Social Welfare Lotteries Board, of which I am the Chairman, was responsible for these grants, and I can give the assurance that all applications for grants were considered strictly on merits, irrespective of politics. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Board continued to spend considerable sums of money on *ra'ayat* schools and the like in Kelantan and Trengganu even after the P.M.I.P. won the State elections there. The item of \$7½ million in the Budget merely represents, as our Minister has explained, the estimated proceeds of the lottery in 1963. Its inclusion in the Budget is in accordance with Government's undertaking that it will spend on social and welfare services every cent it receives from the lottery. Certain unfounded aspersions were made by the Socialist Front in the Lower House in commenting on the fact that the Lotteries Board has only Alliance members. What is wrong with this? After all, the Alliance is the ruling party. We must expect our one party rule at the Federal level to be reflected in the various Federal statutory bodies.

Furthermore, by making wild accusations, the Socialist Front has convinced me that it cannot be trusted. These accusations are typical communist mischief. What other political capital have they, especially as they have nothing to show and they have achieved nothing after collecting money from the poor to finance their elections and their entry into the Lower House.

Mr President, Sir, on foreign policy I would like to congratulate the Government on its stand in relation to Brunei. The Prime Minister in his statement to the Dewan Ra'ayat spoke of intelligence reports received prior to the rebellion. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that we are so ably served by our Intelligence Department. I am sure no one will complain if the Government spends more money on this Department, because our peace and security depends upon it. Also due for praise are our civil servants serving in Brunei. Their devotion to duty in the midst of great hardship and peril is in the best tradition of their service and I am sure this House wants its appreciation to be on record (*Applause*). Sir, the Brunei rebellion was fortunately short-lived and I feel that my colleagues in this House will join me in expressing our sorrow for those who lost their lives in the uprising and especially those who were misled into taking part in it. The security forces did a fine job in suppressing the rebellion in a matter of days. To them the thanks of the peoples of the Borneo territories and of Malaya are due. In the Dewan Ra'ayat and outside it, the Socialist Front and Party Ra'ayat have expressed open support for the Brunei rebels. From this it is clear that these parties are not necessarily peaceful and constitutional. They have explicitly declared themselves in support of armed rebellion. I hope the Minister of Internal Security will examine the report on the visits of the Socialist Front and Party Ra'ayat leaders to Brunei prior to the rebellion and if there is any connection between those visits and the insurrection the Minister would not hesitate to take the necessary steps. The people of Malaya noted that it was with no little pride

that Mr Lim Kean Siew read out in the Lower House that famous cable from Peking. I think by that he only exposed the communist ties of the Socialist Front. This, coupled with their open support for armed rebellion, shows that the Socialist Front believes in pistol politics. The Party Ra'ayat rebellion in Brunei should serve as an eye-opener for the peoples of the Borneo territories, especially for the people of Sarawak where the communist menace is formidable. The rebellion should convince them that the alternative to Malaysia could be anarchy and terrorism. The Government of Sarawak is to be congratulated for detaining the communists there. Whether the security net in Sarawak has been cast wide enough is another matter. We welcome, nevertheless, the action of the Sarawak Government in the interest of Malaysian peace and security. That Government has acted rightly in banning the Socialist Front both of Singapore and of Federation and trade union rabble-rousers from visiting the colony. In this connection, I cannot help noting the comparative inaction of the Government of Singapore where the left-wing has little respect for government and appears capable of being as menacing as the Party Ra'ayat of Brunei. The people of the Federation, Sir, I am sure will welcome evidence of a little more co-operation by the Government of Singapore.

Before I leave this subject I would like to refer to Enche' Boestamam's declaration in the Lower House that the Socialist Front and Party Ra'ayat are, in his own words, "one hundred per cent in support of national uprising against the forces of colonialism and imperialism anywhere in the world". This party, Sir, did not give even one per cent support to our own struggle for independence. In fact, in those days these parties were unknown and they only came into view as one of the fruits and privileges of our freedom.

Mr President, Sir, it is a matter for regret that harsh words have sallied forth across the Strait of Malacca over the Brunei rebellion. Indonesia is apparently quite ready to forget that she has a Treaty of Friendship with

us. Christmas Day newspapers in Malaya carried a picture of the burning in Jakarta of the effigy of our Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. It was the work of the communists in Indonesia. It was an unfriendly, disgusting act condoned by the Government of Indonesia. Our Prime Minister has been attacked by nearly all the leaders of Indonesian Government and left-wing political parties. In these circumstances let it be clear to all concerned that we naturally find ourselves in no mood to be docile. But what good can the verbal barrage across the Strait of Malacca do? I urge our Prime Minister not to waste his valuable time in bandying words to the supporters of the Brunei rebellion. Let him concentrate on the appropriate action to be taken in the full knowledge that the country is solidly behind him.

Mr President, Sir, on the subject of rubber and tin, while my Honourable colleague Dato' Thuraisingham has made a point in suggesting new ways of processing smallholders rubber and of finding new markets, I have, however, a different point of view to offer. The Minister of Finance in his Budget speech has commented on the rubber and tin industries. Of rubber he said, and I quote—

"Whether for the whole of 1963 the price of natural will average out at 75 cents will depend to a large extent on whether the 1962 level of purchases by the Communist bloc countries can be maintained."

Of tin the Minister said, and again I quote—

"The immediate future of the tin industry will depend largely on releases from the U.S. Government's strategic stockpile and the level of world industrial activity."

Mr President, Sir, I quoted these statements merely to emphasise how dangerously dependent we have come to be on the communists for the prosperity of our rubber industry and on the United States for the well-being of our tin industry. This House cannot but note with deep regret the diminishing rubber trade that our country is having with the democracies due to the expansion of their synthetic factories and the releases of their wartime

stockpiles. Sir, rubber and tin are not perishable commodities and I suggest to these democracies that they can help Malaya by stopping releases from their strategic stockpiles and resuming normal purchases of rubber and tin. This is the kind of help we would appreciate most. We do not wish to go hat-in-hand to beg for financial assistance from the democracies. I say that there can be no greater disservice to us than to force us to reply on communist purchases to prop up our economy.

Mr President, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has announced in the Lower House that from next year the annual value of owner-occupied houses will be exempt from income tax and that the Government will introduce the "Pay As You Earn" system of tax collection. He has also announced that an enquiry is being made into the possibility of changes—I hope in favour of the taxpayers—in relation to assessment on commencement and cessation of a source of income. Taxpayers welcome these measures. It shows that the people in the Ministry of Finance and in the Department of Inland Revenue are not such blue blooded "shylocks" after all. (*Laughter*). Sir, the civic-conscious have certainly no objection to taxation as long as it is related to ability to pay and to the social and welfare services that such taxation helps to provide.

Sir, I do not recall or heard anything about the Malayanisation of the Government Service. I would like to assume that everything is going on according to plan. However, I am aware that expatriates of a certain Technical Department are trying to circumvent Malayanisation by asking that one of the top posts in that Department, held by a Malayan, to be declared supernumerary. I hope the Government will not brook such impudence. If Malayanisation is to have any real meaning, the posts of expats, in order not to be unjust to the holders, should be declared supernumerary so that suitable Malaysians can go to the top without being obstructed.

Sir, I wish to comment briefly on the Development Estimates. Some critics of the Government have been so naive as to suggest that the rural development plan has been a failure. They must be totally blind if they cannot see the new roads, the new settlements, the community halls, the village schools, etc., that are coming into existence throughout the length and breadth of our country. In conjunction with the State Governments and the Central Electricity Board, many villages are now lit by electricity. Sir, no one is better convinced than the rural villager himself that rural development is a boon. I would further like the Government to appoint a high powered committee to ensure that the villagers themselves are responding by increasing their farm produce. Perhaps, the RIDA can be given this additional responsibility.

Sir, I am glad to note, from the Development Estimates, a provision of \$800,000 for Malaysian Radio Services. It is important that the peoples of the Borneo territories should be properly informed and that they should not be left to the lies of the communists and anti-Malaysian elements. Our Government should also arrange to have Malayan Film Unit productions exhibited in the Borneo territories in order to show the people there our progress since Merdeka and to show them about the rural development, land development, low-cost home ownership and so on.

Before I conclude, Sir, I wish to deal with my favourite topic of Defence. It has been officially stated that with Malaysia our commitments will be heavier. I hope for the sake of our national prestige that our Air Force will not continue to have Twin Pioneers for their mainstay, nor that our Navy should be contented with only old mine-sweepers. The Development Estimates provide for a sum of not less than \$20 million next year for Defence. I hope this good money will be spent on modern equipment and not on war surplus junks. It is better to buy a few units of the latest weapons than a dozen items of scrap for the same amount of money.

Finally, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Minister of Finance and his staff for presenting a Budget that is at once realistic and progressive. That national budgeting is not an easy task is reflected in the head of rapidly greying hair that the Minister wears. (*Laughter*). If it is any consolation, he may be pleased to know that the public reaction to his 1963 Budget is one of complete satisfaction, because in addition to there being no spectacular rise in taxation, there is, in fact, income tax relief. No doubt this House will show its appreciation by passing the Budget without the necessary debate. (*Applause*).

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya: Honourable Dato' President, Sir, I am also happy to note the able manner in which the Honourable Minister of Finance has submitted his Budget Speech on the Supply Bill, 1963. I have also read his Speech which he made in the Lower House, a copy of which I have now before me. It seems to me that in spite of the fact, as he has stated in his remarkable speech, that we would be draining our external reserves more rapidly, our state will be somewhere in the middle, i.e. richer than most of the South East Asian countries but not so rich as the Western countries. This is really an exhilarating clarification on his part and I, as a Member of this House, would like to offer my sincere congratulations to him. In his submission, so far as I can gather, the Minister has clarified that the deficit will be within the region of \$450 million and has added that it includes also the bills for expenses in respect of next year to carry out phase three of the Development Programmes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Sir, I will, again, here say, as I have stated last time in this House, that the country's development programmes have been well executed by our administrative officers, and the projects themselves have been hailed and welcomed by several neighbouring countries as one of the best, under the present circumstances, in this part of the world.

The Honourable Minister of Finance, I would say, Sir, has also been impartial in respect of the rise in taxation for the year 1963. I remember, Sir, that a certain Member of the Opposition a few days ago outside the House, has been criticising on the aspects of taxation on tobacco and petrol: taxation of one dollar extra per pound on manufactured cigarettes or five cents more for a packet of twenty cigarettes; while on petrol it will be ten cents extra per gallon. This Honourable Member has said then that this rise of taxation will affect the poor and that the cigarettes were a necessity to them. I beg to differ, Sir, from his opinion for the simple reason that, although I myself am not a smoker, nor was a smoker and I hope that I shall never be a smoker, there are many amongst us here, Sir, who are absolutely teetotallers. Rich can smoke, Sir, but not, I believe, the poor.

On the petrol issue, Sir, again the poor do not have cars and, therefore, petrol is not a necessity to them. On the whole, therefore, the increased taxation would cause no hardship to anybody who could afford to pay. After all, Sir, we should remember the country must take all the necessary steps in order to cover the enormous deficits, so as to make the administration stable in the near future.

However, Sir, there is one small point which I would like the Honourable Minister to clarify. I refer to his speech which he made in the Lower House. This speech, as I said, Sir, I have got a copy here—I refer to page 39, paragraph 90, and maybe some Honourable Members here have not got a copy, so I take the liberty to read this paragraph—

"The income tax relief I have just referred to will mean that where an individual has bought or built himself a house in which to make his home the income tax man will no longer regard the ownership of his residence as a source of income. The exemption will however extend to one such property only"—

Now, Sir, I would like to emphasise the following words which the Honourable Minister stated—

"If you retain a residence in Kuala Lumpur, a beach house in Port Dickson, and a hill

station bungalow in Cameron Highlands, only one of these will qualify for exemption."

Sir, it is well-known to us, the Mohammedans, of which I am one, that our religion allows us to have one or more wives, up to a maximum of four. (*Laughter*). However, Sir, usually I used to see some of my friends and also others having two wives. (*Laughter*). More often than not, Sir, these ladies will always quarrel unless their husbands provide them with two houses—one each. It does not matter, Sir, even if both the houses are near each other, but one wife must have one house. (*Laughter*). In other words, Sir, the man will be retaining two residences in one locality. That is my point, Sir. He lives in both but, of course, alternatively. (*Laughter*). Unless the Honourable Minister sees that the wordings in the Income Tax Regulations on this point are properly drafted the lucky husband will have free income tax on both the residences. I would say, Sir, that it is not fair to some of us who cannot afford this luxury of having two wives. I am sorry to say, Sir, I have got only one. (*Laughter*).

Sir, with your permission, I would like to refer to the Supply Bill itself. I refer to Head S. 16 of the Bill, Ministry of Education \$230 million. This is an increase of about \$6.5 million over the estimates for 1962. This is, I consider, a small and conservative increase and I hope the Honourable Minister of Education will be able to carry on with all the projects and programmes envisaged for 1963 for the advancement and education of our children. Here, Sir, I would respectfully ask the Honourable Minister to install as quickly as possible the Faculty of Law in our University. Although we have got other Faculties, Sir, we have not as yet got a Faculty of Law. We have very few law officers in the Courts and other establishments and if we have such a Faculty in our University, Sir, there will be no necessity to send our budding young men to the United Kingdom. In such a case we shall be saving a lot of expenses and the money can be used towards other directions.

However, Sir, there is one small point which I would like the Honourable Minister of Education to clarify. I take it, Sir, that this estimate of \$230 million covers not only the salaries but also other exigencies of the Ministry. In this connection, Sir, may I be informed by the Honourable Minister concerned whether this amount would cover the cost for the purchase of a Club House in Perth, Western Australia, for the Malayan students studying in that city. I gather this information from a certain quarterly newspaper of September this year called the *Suara* of the Pan-Malayan Students Association of Western Australia. If this is in the affirmative, Sir, I would like, again, to offer my sincere congratulations to the Minister for having taken this step in providing a Club House for our Malayan students studying in that place. At the same time, Sir, I would like to refer to my address in this House on 2nd February this year when I pleaded that a hostel be established in Western Australia to accommodate our rather straying students there. Even, as I said, if it could be done on the model of Malaya Hall in London, which is a transit centre as well as for temporary residence, it would serve some gratification to our students learning in the country there.

With your permission again, Sir, I would like to refer to a small incident which occurred in Penang some time back in which one Honourable Member of the Socialist Front said something against this House and which was reported in a certain newspaper there. I quote, *inter alia*, what he said: "The Senate"—of course he meant this House, Sir—"has not used its delaying power even once nor has a single Senator even attempted to use it despite the fact that there are several issues of national importance." Similar things, I should say, were repeated in increased volume outside this House. Again, another Honourable Member of the Socialist Front criticised the House by saying that we are only for franking and that this is a place for defeated candidates of the Alliance. Once again, Sir, with your permission, I would like to deal

first with regard to delaying power and franking. So far as my knowledge goes, Sir, I was unable to find a relevant section in the Federal Constitution or in our Standing Orders in which it is specifically stipulated that the power to delay is bestowed upon this House. In England, Sir, the power to delay the passing of Bills introduced into the House of Commons is the Parliamentary Practice called the "Convention". In the case of Malaya, Sir, this Convention would appear to be embodied under section 68 of our Standing Orders, which includes the power to amend, but it does not *specifically say* that the Senate has the power to delay the passing of Bills. We have the power to amend, yes, but not to delay the Bills. But so far, Sir, all the Bills, that have been sent up to us, have been properly scrutinised by the Lower House, and there is no necessity for us to amend them further. Is it our fault, Sir? I should say it is not. However, Sir, I am of the opinion that the Honourable gentleman in question did not know of the fact that this House is governed by laws and regulations as depicted in our Standing Orders and that we must abide by them and not to override them. The law, Sir, presumes a man must know the law, ignorance of it is no excuse. However, Sir, in my humble opinion, the Honourable gentleman referred to must be as far from the law as the North Pole from the South Pole, with regard to the working of this House.

Sir, in conclusion, with regard to the criticism that this place is for defeated candidates of the Alliance, I say that this criticism was a very bad form on the part of the Honourable Member of the Socialist Front. The fact that a person has been defeated in the Federal elections for the Lower House does not debar him or her from being appointed to the Senate. It is quite legal and there was no necessity to scream or shout about it somewhere else. In fact, Sir, with all due respect to all Members in this Honourable House, there are also some gentlemen in this House who are not members of the Alliance but who were defeated in the last Federal elections. All of us here, including the

Alliance Members, did not say anything against them. We never did and never will. Indeed, Sir, we welcome their co-operation in the House and also in the running of matters pertaining to the Senate. We of the Senate, Sir, expect some co-operation from the Opposition Parties at all levels and not to make mud-throwing speeches just for the sake of, if I may be allowed to say so, Sir, stinking publicity. I am sorry to it, Sir. Thank you.

The Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr President, Sir, when I came to the Upper House I was hoping that I would be listening to a brighter note on the subject of containing crime in this country. The Honourable Mr Ubaidulla in his pleadings for greater recognition by the Government of the members of commerce and industry said that he would like the spirit of Merdeka to be spread into the commercial community. Now, Sir, the spirit of Merdeka also invites all citizens in the country to be co-operative and responsible and not only to have privileges.

With regard to the question of crime, he admitted that the Police have increased the number of beats and the number of patrol cars in the streets; but what have we from the Ministry of Internal Security or the Police had in greater co-operation from members of the commercial community who have been the subject of kidnapping and of this increasing crime. It is no use having nauseating memories of the good old days, for those were colonial days when the poor were going about in their loin-clothes while the rich were driving leisurely in their huge cars. This is the day of the common man under the Alliance Government, but it is also the day where prosperity in Malaya had never been greater before. So I would advise the Honourable Senator that he would do well by the country if he would ask members of the commercial community to co-operate more in this question of trying to contain crime and kidnapping in this country. For then, and only then, will we in the Ministry of Internal

Security be able to do our duty to that community and to the country as a whole. Let us hear no more of these pleadings that the Police is the only section of the community responsible for arresting crime. The Police will, as in the past, do its duty. But will the public do its? And so long as the public is prepared to connive, or at least some sections of the public is prepared to suffer the moral cowardice of being kidnapped, the moral cowardice of not having the strength to co-operate with the Police, so long will crime persist in this country. So, Sir, with that timely advice to the Honourable Senator, I hope that next time I appear in this Upper House I will be able to hear a brighter note of co-operation from the commercial community.

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: On a point of clarification. I entirely agree with the Honourable Minister with regard to kidnapping and similar crimes. But with regard to house breaking, theft and burglary, the public have co-operated as far as they can by giving all possible evidence and by standing as witnesses for the Government. I do not think that by saying that co-operation from the public is not forthcoming the Police can absolve themselves from their responsibility. I also said that police personnel have not been increased to cope up with the situation. I do maintain that this is one of the causes. I am not blaming the Police, but if they do not have enough personnel to manage the situation they would not be able to perform their work.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr President, Sir, the Honourable Enche' Ubaidulla in his speech said, among other things, that schools have made improper use of the service of pupils in selling tickets, flags and flowers. Sir, I am aware of this practice on the part of some schools. To my mind, the schools may have good cause for the collection of these funds, but what is in question is the manner in which this is done. To ensure that schools do not resort to any improper practice, or make use of the services of

the pupils much more than is necessary and proper, action is being taken to issue rules to limit the activities to which schools could utilise the services of their pupils.

The Honourable Member also spoke in regard to the religious teachers. He requests that these teachers should be those with higher qualifications, and he alleges that the present teachers are timid, shy and so forth. Sir, as the Honourable Member may know, religion is the responsibility of the State Government and the prerogative of Their Highnesses the Rulers of the various States. The teachers for primary schools are found by the State Government and the teachers for the secondary schools—I am, of course, referring to religious teachers—are found by the Ministry of Education. The qualification required of these teachers at present is the Higher Certificate of the Muslim College, Klang. However, owing to the shortage of teachers for all schools, the Ministry at the moment also accepts teachers with a slightly lower qualification. The Honourable Senator has said that I would be doing my duty to my God if I would take steps to rectify matters. Sir, I had always thought that the Honourable Senator's God is the same God to whom I pray to and that we are both Muslims; but, when he did say "to my God"—it appears to me that his God may be different one. *(Laughter).*

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Puan Aishah Ghani mengeshorkan supaya di-ajar music, tarian, seni lukis dan sa-bagai-nya, maka dalam perkara ini suka-lah saya menyatakan ia-itu ranchangan mengadakan sekolah yang demikian memang ada dan sedang di-timbang-kan oleh Kementerian saya, bahkan shor² yang tegas berkenaan dengan itu ada terchatet di-dalam perenggan 363 Penyata Abdul Rahman Talib, ada-lah penubohan itu, ia-itu School of Fine Arts yang di-shorkan bagi maksud itu, di-hargakan. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah menyatakan keraguan-nya berkenaan dengan murid² yang tidak lulus di-dalam perengkat M.S.S.E. atau pepereksaan meningkat

ka-sekolah menengah daripada sekolah rendah. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu ta' usah-lah ragu² oleh kerana murid² yang tidak dapat meningkat ka-sekolah menengah akademik memang-lah di-jamin tempat² bagi mereka. Tiap² sa-orang murid yang tidak lulus peperiksaan sekolah menengah akademik boleh dapat tempat² dalam sekolah² lanjutan atau Secondary Continuation School. Bagaimana pun di-pulangkan kepada ibu bapa murid² itu untuk menghantarkan anak² mereka ka-sekolah² itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah mendatangkan fikiran beliau berkenaan dengan buku yang di-gunakan bagi murid² yang umor-nya maseh rendah sa-umpama-nya 9 tahun mesti belajar 'ilmu Fekah dan sa-bagai-nya. Kapada Puan Yang Berhormat saya mengucapkan terima kaseh atas pandangan beliau itu dan suka-lah saya menyatakan Kementerian saya sedar akan keadaan yang kurang memuaskan itu dan bagi maksud memperbaiki keadaan itu Kementerian saya sedang menjalankan satu kajian untuk menyelesaikan perkara yang sa-umpama itu dan kita harap perkara itu akan dapat di-perbaiki.

Yang Berhormat Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar meminta supaya Faculty Undang² di-adakan di-University Kuala Lumpur. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana saya telah umumkan di-dalam persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini dalam ucapan saya ia-itu saya telah juga mengadakan satu Jawatan-Kuasa untuk menyiasat berkenaan dengan pelajaran² tinggi. Perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, saya perchaya-lah akan menjadi satu daripada perkara yang akan di-kaji oleh Jawatan-Kuasa tersebut.

Berkenaan dengan student centre di-Perth, ada satu peruntukan di-dalam development estimate dan berkenaan dengan soal sama ada rumah club di-Perth itu akan di-ambil atau tidak, perkara itu maseh lagi dalam pertimbangan Kementerian saya.

Mr President: Persidangan ini ditangguhkan sa-hingga pukul 2 petang.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.00 p.m.

(Mr President in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time".

Encbe' Abdul Wahab bin Idus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba berhakap sa-berapa rengkas. Perkara yang pertama saya hendak sebutkan dalam Majlis ini ia-lah pemberontakan keluar dan dalam masa yang sama pemberontakan ka-dalam telah berlaku di-negeri Brunei dan pemberontakan keluar telah berlaku di-Dewan Ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nama-nya ada-lah berasingan ia-itu satu keluar dan satu ka-dalam. Tetapi dua perkara yang menyebabkan munchul-nya itu satu perkara yang ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memang sudah berasa leteh oleh sebab 12 tahun dalam pemberontakan. Yang kedua daripada pemberontakan yang telah berlaku itu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah ada pengalaman atau pelajaran bagi menjaga pentadbiran dalam negeri ini dengan chekap. Jadi dengan kecekapan itu-lah pemberontakan yang berlaku dalam negeri kita ini dapat di-keluarkan. Jika tidak kedua² perkara yang saya sebutkan tadi boleh jadi sama masa-nya pemberontakan itu serupa ka-dalam belaka. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah menjadi satu chabaran, satu peringatan bahawa yang kita semua ra'ayat yang chitakan keamanan ini mesti-lah menambahkan kekuatan dan kecekapan pentadbiran dalam Kerajaan kita. Mudah²an dengan itu, buat sa-lama ini pemberontakan hanya keluar yang boleh tetapi ka-dalam tidak dapat, itu sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Kemudian perkara yang kedua, kita sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini kebanyakan terdiri dari orang² yang tua², telah berasa tenang jadi tidak-lah begitu gemar mengamalkan perasaan geram fikiran, geram pada perbuatan, geram segala²-nya. Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat di-sana telah mengamalkan pergerakan

geram, perbuatan geram, fikiran geram. Oleh sebab itu manakala perkataan² yang di-keluarkan daripada mulut tiap² sa-orang itu ada-lah mulut-nya kurang bersejua ya'ni kotor. Saya sa-bagai orang yang tua sedikit nampak manakala Dewan Ra'ayat membahathkan perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963, ini macham² perchakaran riak gelumbang yang telah berlaku di-Dewan Ra'ayat kadang² pechakaran-nya itu sampai pula tangan dan kuku melibatkan kapada Ahli² di-Dewan ini. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa kita sa-bagai Ahli Dewan ini patut-lah menyampaikan rayuan kita atau permintaan kita supaya maruah Dewan Ra'ayat kita itu di-pelihara dengan baik. Jadi patut-lah di-nasehatkan orang² yang berchakap di-situ supaya jangan menggunakan perasaan geram. Jadi, sekarang perkara ini boleh-lah kita katakan dalam budi bahasa. Kejatohan budi bahasa di-Dewan Ra'ayat kita itu telah berlaku. Barangkali orang² yang berchakap di-situ terlampau geram hati, dia rasa perchakapan-nya itu lebeh baik, lebeh elok, tetapi bagi orang yang siuman fikiran dan tenang pembawaan-nya memandang perkataan² yang di-gunakan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat itu ada-lah menjatohkan maruah Dewan Ra'ayat dalam bahagian maruah pada bahagian budi bahasa. Oleh sebab saya rasa tidak layak semua sa-kali sa-buah Dewan negeri yang bagini mashhor, yang bagini elok, yang bagini kita chintai mengeluarkan bahasa² yang kesat itu. Jadi kesimpulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah kita orang² yang dalam Dewan ini mengingatkan atau menasehatkan orang² yang membawa bahasa kotor dalam Dewan itu supaya berhenti-lah sa-takat yang dibuat itu, masa yang akan datang patut dia berchermat mengeluarkan sa-barang perkataan dan alasan, jangan-lah dia menggunakan perasaan geram. Sebab itu-lah dia memandang rendah kapada Ahli² Dewan ini tetapi yang sa-benar-nya mereka bertindak merendahkan maruah budi bahasa Dewan itu sendiri.

Yang ketiga sa-bagai tuduhan yang mengatakan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar itu sekarang sudah gagal

tetapi yang sa-benar-nya pada pendapat dan pada pendengaran saya dari kebanyakan ra'ayat di-luar bandar mereka sudah berasa macham puchok di-chinta ulam mendatang. Oleh sebab saya kata begitu, orang² yang sa-lama-nya boleh jadi di-katakan beberapa keturunan mereka² itu memang tidak ada mempunyai sekeping tanah pun. Jadi dengan langkah pembahagian tanah luar bandar hari ini mereka dapat menchatikan nama mereka kapada tanah negara ini. Jadi di-sini di-sipatkan mereka² yang menerima bahagian tanah di-luar bandar dan sa-bagai-nya telah mendapat sijil kerayaatan terutama sa-kali bagi pehak orang² Melayu yang lelaki yang kebanyakan di-Negeri Sembilan sana mereka tidak dapat harta pusaka tanah, tetapi hari ini mereka itu telah di-beri tanah. Pada masa dahulu orang yang bukan Melayu bila di-tanya sama ada dia mempunyai Sijil Kera'ayatan, dia pulang ka-rumah mengambil-nya dan dia di-akuī ra'ayat negeri ini, tetapi bagi orang Melayu kalau di-tanya ada-kah dia ra'ayat negeri ini, dia tidak ada apa² tanda. Jadi hari ini manakala mereka itu di-beri tanah maka tanah itu sendiri menjadi tanda bahawa sipolan itu ada-lah ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Hari ini pehak pembangkang mengatakan ranchangan ini gagal. Pada hal itu satu tanda atau satu saksi bagi mereka yang mengatakan gagal itu berfikir. Jadi fikiran yang saperti itu bertentangan dengan pendapat ra'ayat.

Yang keempat, saya suka memberi satu chontoh ia-itu kebanyakan penureh getah sekarang ini mempunyai motosikal Honda. Kalau kita biasa melawat kawasan luar bandar kita akan dapati motosikal mereka itu di-tetapkan di-hulu atau di-hujung² kampung. Ada-kah ranchangan ini di-katakan gagal? Atau ranchangan ini menambah semangat dan keadaan iktisad orang ramai telah bertambah baik? Itu terpulang kapada fikiran pehak pembangkang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah tiga perkara yang saya hendak chakapkan dalam Dewan ini supaya sama² kita timbangkan: Yang pertama, pemberontakan keluar oleh pehak Pembangkang dari Dewan

Ra'ayat, yang kedua-nya kejatohan budi bahasa sa-tengah Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat dan yang ketiga-nya kegagalan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-katakan oleh pihak Pembangkang itu. Sa-kian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Mr President, Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Rural Development I would like to take this opportunity to reply to the Honourable Dato' Thuraisingham on one small point. Dato' Thuraisingham in his speech just now requested that RIDA should start pilot factories to buy smallholders latex for processing and thereby improve the quality of smallholders' rubber. On this point I would like to inform the Honourable Dato' that RIDA has already in hand ten, what we call, RIDA rubber factories. They are all running very successfully and from time to time the sale of latex to these factories is increasing, and the Ministry is happy to note that in future more factories of this type will be opened by RIDA. In addition to that, RIDA also sponsors, in co-operation with the R.R.I., what the Ministry calls, rubber processing centres. There are so many of these centres that I am not now in a position to tell the Honourable Member how many of these there are—not because there are no centres at all but because there are so many of them to be counted just now. Under this system RIDA gives loans to the smallholders to build their own factories and the method of processing and coagulating is being instructed to the smallholders by the R.R.I. and through the co-operation of RIDA and R.R.I. better smoked sheet rubber is being produced by the smallholders and thereby improving their income.

On behalf of the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, I wish to take this opportunity to reply to the Honourable Mr Ubaidulla. I am afraid the Honourable Member's misgivings are misplaced. The Honourable Member has in fact correctly stated that it is a radio play—I repeat a

radio play—and a radio play with the Malayan background as such must necessarily portray everyday scene and character common to any part of Malaya. I can assure the Honourable Member that it has never been the intention on the part of Radio Malaya to cast any aspersion on any community or race. Furthermore, radio listeners or stage audience have never at any time made any complaint; on the contrary, they have enjoyed the radio play and the jokes that go with it.

Now I come to my friend the Honourable Enche' T. H. Tan. This is what the Assistant Minister has to say on the subject of films and radio broadcasts for the Borneo territories. I would like to assure the Honourable Member that arrangement has been made with the Borneo territories for the exchange of radio programme material. I am also happy to announce that Radio Malaya programmes can now be heard in the Borneo territories with better reception since the middle of this month. Regarding films, I would like to inform this House that our films are being distributed in these territories and they are very popular. Thank you.

Enche' Mohamed Salleh bin Mohamed Ariff: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Majlis ini berkenaan dengan keadaan kawasan di-luar bandar, barangkali banyak di-antara ahli Dewan ini faham keadaan di-kampung². Pada masa sekarang ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan saranchak²-nya membuka ranchangan kemajuan luar bandar, mithal-nya, di-kampung saya di-Melaka tidak ada tanah lagi yang hendak di-buka. Orang Melaka hanya berharap di-Pahang sahaja. Apabila tanah di-Pahang itu di-buka, saya harap Kementerian jangan-lah lupa orang² di-Melaka, kalau boleh namakan satu tempat di-Pahang itu ia-itu "Kampung Melaka" untuk menarek orang Melaka pindah ka-Pahang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun begitu ranchak Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar mengadakan

jalan raya, kelinik, rumah bidan pusat kesihatan besar dan kecil, perigi sekolah dan lain² lagi untuk meninggikan kehidupan ra'ayat jelata yang di-nikmati oleh ra'ayat di-kampong², maka pehak Pembangkang mengatakan perbuatan Kerajaan ini mendukachitakan dan sia². Perkara ini paling mendukachitakan kita. Saperti kata bidalan Melayu, mereka bukan buta mata tetapi mereka buta hati. Mereka yang tidak puas hati itu tinggal dalam bandar, itu-lah sebabnya saya menarek perhatian kepada keadaan di-kampong, kerana rancangan ini orang kampong menerima dengan tangan terbuka. Maka dengan jalan ini sa-bagaimana kata Puan Aishah tadi mereka yang di-kampong itu dapat membaiki keadaan-nya dan menjauhkan daripada kematian kanak² kecil, kerana sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu Kerajaan pada masa ini menggalakkan pertubohan² saperti Perkumpulan Wanita (Women's Institute), Palang Merah (St. John Ambulance) dan lain² lagi di-merata kampong. Semua ini tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak membaiki taraf hidup ra'ayat jelata. Perkara ini di-katakan tidak juga memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata, mereka tutup juga mata mereka, tentulah ini tidak patut.

Yang kedua, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian Pertanian. Saya telah memandang berat kepada petani² di-Melaka ia-itu menanam padi dua musim sa-tahun ini memang baik, bagus, jadi pada tempat²-nya, tetapi saya dapati ta' banyak. Konon-nya Pejabat Pertanian ini ta' memberi sambutan. Ada pula yang mendapat sambutan ia-itu buah-nya baik, tetapi ada pula yang petani² itu ta' mendapat hasil yang baik, yang kadang² mendapat rugi. Kerana ta' kena piantannya. Patut-lah Pejabat Pertanian ini memperbaiki lagi supaya sesuai dengan keadaan-nya.

Dalam bahagian pertanian ini juga, saya dapati Kerajaan sentiasa menolong kepada orang² kampong ia-itu petani². Di-Melaka, saya dapati, Kerajaan ada-lah membantu bagi menanam sa-mula kepada pokok² baka, tetapi bantuan-nya itu sedikit sangat, dan kalau ta' salah saya dalam tahun 1963

bantuan yang di-beri di-negeri Melaka, luas-nya ia-lah lebeh kurang tujuh puluh ekar sahaja. Dengan yang demikian sangat-lah sempit hendak diperaitkan. Jadi, saya harap supaya perkara yang sa-macam ini patut-lah mendapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan Negeri, ini termasuk juga kepada pokok² kelapa. Saya rasa, kalau dapat, di-untokkan bantuan ini lebeh dan kalau ta' dapat pada tahun ini, bolehlah di-panjangkan pada tahun hadapan supaya ada perubahan. Pada tahun yang lepas nampak-nya chuma lima enam ekar sahaja yang di-tanam-nya. Oleh itu, saya sa-bagai wakil dari Melaka, meminta pada tahun hadapan bantuan itu di-lebeuhkan, kalau boleh, di-lipat gandakan dua kali, supaya tidak terjadi pergadohan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, had ini-lah sahaja saya sampaikan ucapan saya di-Majlis ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Cheah Seng Khim: Mr President, Sir, I notice that today many Honourable Members of this House are very anxious to stand up and express what they feel; and I also notice that the Ministers too are very quick and alert in giving their replies. However, I would like to suggest that it would be better if the Ministers would listen to what the Members of this House have got to say before giving their final replies.

Mr President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with my Honourable colleagues in thanking the Honourable Minister of Finance for making a brilliant speech in the Dewan Ra'ayat and also for analysing his speech here this morning. People in Malaya are very happy to note that one-quarter of our country's expenditure is being devoted to Education. However, I feel that although we are spending so much on Education, it should be the policy of the Government or the Ministry of Education to make as many people happy as possible. I am referring, Sir, to the mission schools. All of us will agree that the mission schools have played a very important part towards the cause of education in the last fifty years, and they have carried out all the policies of the previous and the

present Government without a murmur. Recently, in Penang, the Convent School was asked by the Chief Education Officer to start Form VI Arts class. However, after carrying on with this class for about a year, they are now asked to close down this class. This is a disappointment not only to the teachers and the pupils but also to the parents of the pupils. I do not know whether this is due to shortage of funds or whether it is a matter of policy; but even if it is a matter of policy, I think this should be extended—in other words, this school should be allowed to carry on with the Form VI Arts class. Further, Mr President, Sir, I hope that when the Minister of Education forms the National Advisory Board, he would not forget the problems of the teachers and the headmasters of the mission schools.

Mr President, Sir, I have heard a lot about our money-earning industries, but I have not heard anything about tourism this morning. As rubber is the "hobby horse" of our Honourable Dato' Thuraisingham, tourism is my "hobby horse". If we look around, we will find that many countries in South East Asia benefit from tourism. This is an industry which we cannot feel—it is not like tin or rubber or anything—but the time will come when the tourists will just come into Malaya and pay us; and this payment will not be small but it will be in millions and millions of dollars. Sir, I, therefore, ask the Minister concerned not only to set up tourist associations and give them support but also to consider seriously appointing a Director of Tourism. In this connection I agree very much with Mr Goode, former Governor of Singapore and the present Governor of North Borneo, that the Director should be not from the Government Service but that he should come from the business fraternity.

Enche' Chan Kwong Hon: Mr President, Sir, I am sure the majority of the people will agree with me when I say that the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister is generally welcomed. No one can dispute the fact that there is good news in store for

everyone, good news because there is going to be no increase in income tax next year. For this I congratulate the Finance Minister for having shown great consideration for the working class.

Furthermore, I would like to pay tribute to the Government for taking a positive step towards encouraging house-ownership in the country—I refer to the tax exemption in the annual value of private homes. House-ownership is an important aspect of life in this present modern progressive world. It should be the aim of every democratic government to see that its citizens have their own homes. In this way they can proudly claim that they have also a stake in the nation.

While on the subject of income tax, I have one suggestion to make, which I hope the Government will give due consideration. Sir, I refer to the question of providing tax relief for those who have to support their parents or, in short, shall we say, parents' relief. It has been the tradition of the people in the East—Malays, Chinese, or Indians—to be filial, pious and dutiful to their elders, particularly their parents. As such, out of respect and gratefulness, children of most races are bound to give their parents some allowance. I realise the complications involved but with the many experts we have in the service at the moment, I am sure they will be able to find a satisfactory solution to this problem.

Mr President, Sir, it is also heartening to note that import duties on several raw materials have been lifted or reduced so that our local industries can successfully compete with foreign manufactured goods. The survival of local industries also means employment opportunities for so many people. As you are aware, Sir, our small industries have to face many handicaps. I would urge the Government to help these factories further by assisting them in the marketing of their products.

Mr President, Sir, in conclusion I would strongly urge the Government not to relax vigilance in our economy.

I hope that an acceptable solution will be found for the disposal of American stockpile tin in the new year. The need to strengthen our economy is even more urgent with the setting up of Malaysia which is only eight months from now.

Lastly, Sir, there is one disturbing issue prevalent at present. I refer to the Railway strike which is jeopardising our smooth economy, and I strongly call upon the Government to effect an early settlement to the satisfaction of both sides.

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri Kewangan kerana ucapan yang panjang telah di-beri dalam Dewan ini menunjukkan kepada kita di-mana dudok-nya tujuan Kerajaan pada hari ini dalam perkara Pentadbiran dan Kewangan. Saya rasa Dewan ini telah mengemukakan banyak perkara kepada Kerajaan yang di-datangkan daripada Ahli yang berchakap itu maka saya perchaya segala fikiran yang di-keluarkan itu ada-lah merupakan fikiran² dan tegoran² yang membena, sungoh pun barangkali kerana kita bersidang dalam masa 2 atau 3 hari, saya perchaya segala butir² yang di-terangkan itu ada-lah lebeh baik daripada berpuluh² persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak penentang Kerajaan. Kerana kalau kita perhatikan persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat itu perkara yang di-keluarkan oleh mereka itu tidak langsung menyentuh perkara² yang mengenai hal ekonomi, hal² kebaikan negeri dan hal² kewangan negara, apa yang di-bahathkan kerana mengikut perjuangan dan perkara² sia-sah mengenai dengan party masing² sahaja, tetapi bagi Dewan ini kita kemukakan perkara² yang membena yang boleh menjadi panduan kepada Kerajaan dalam masa perjalanan-nya dan masa tahun hadapan. Kita lihat bagaimana kejadian dalam Dewan Ra'ayat di-satu masa Dewan itu gegak gempita macham hendak pechah, tetapi dalam satu masa Dewan itu tidak chukup Koram. Ini menunjukkan mereka itu sengaja mempermainkan Dewan itu bagi kepentingan diri masing², kerana

mereka itu tidak dapat hadir meshuarat mereka menjalankan kerja masing² dan meninggalkan Dewan. Jadi ini-lah satu perkara yang patut mereka itu sedar dan faham dan patut-lah mereka itu kembali kepada keperibadian mereka itu sendiri. (*Tepok*). Saya suka hendak menarek perhatian pada Kementerian yang berkenaan dalam perkara dasar Kerajaan mengenai penyertaan perniagaan dan perusahaan. Saya rasa Perdana Menteri kita sangat berani dan Perdana Menteri kita sangat tegas kerana meletakkan asas penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Mengikut pendapat Perdana Menteri kita, mengikut polisi yang di-ator oleh Kerajaan negeri kita ini yang berbilang bangsa itu tidak akan menjadi aman dan tenteram sa-kira-nya suatu kaum dalam negeri itu ketinggalan dalam kehidupan dan ekonomi. Orang² Melayu terdiri daripada sa-paroh penduduk di-Tanah Melayu ini dan orang² Melayu yang menjadi tulang belakang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Kerana ramai-nya bilangan mereka² itu mengundi, terdiri daripada mereka itu dan sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak dapat di-beri tempat yang sa-suai di-dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan maka sudah tentu-lah tulang belakang yang ada pada Kerajaan kita itu tidak menjadi satu tulang belakang yang kukoh dan kuat yang boleh meletakkan Kerajaan kita itu berada dalam satu tempat yang kukoh. Jadi penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan itu sudah menjadi satu dasar yang paling penting yang mustahak dapat di-jaga, di-pimpin dan di-usahakan oleh Kerajaan walau apa chara sa-kali pun. Perdana Menteri kita pernah mengemukakan beberapa kali menyeru kepada semua golongan semua pehak supaya menyatu-padukan fikiran dan tenaga mereka itu di-beri sokongan yang bersungguh², meletakkan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan. Tetapi sa-makin hari sudah 3 tahun berjalan sa-sudah kita mengadakan pilihan raya samentak 1959, apa-kah hasil-nya dan apa-kah bukti-nya pekerjaan yang telah di-lakukan dan di-laksanakan bagi menyesuaikan dasar itu mengikut kehendak yang di-ishtiharkan oleh Kerajaan?

Ini satu pertanyaan, pertanyaan yang harus di-jawab, yang harus di-letakkan di-dalam Dewan ini, di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat dan di-mana Dewan sahaja asalkan soalan ini mendapat jawapan yang sesuai dan memberi puas-hati, kerana menjadi dasar yang besar bagi Kerajaan kita ini hendak menerima keadaan negeri ini dengan menimbang-kan kedudukan ekonomi orang² Melayu dengan lain² kaum yang ada dalam negeri ini. Saya perhatikan di-dalam ucapan yang di-berikan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat oleh Menteri Kewangan ini telah menyebutkan satu sharikat yang bernama M.I.D.F.L. yang telah di-tubuhkan pada beberapa tahun yang lalu dengan bermodal sa-banyak 15 million dan di-modali oleh Kerajaan sa-banyak dua million ringgit lebih itu telah pun berjalan dengan lancar sekarang ini. Tetapi manakala saya soal berapa banyak-kah modal daripada badan ini memberi sokongan kepada perusahaan² orang Melayu kepada tenaga-nya di-usahakan oleh orang Melayu maka badan ini tidak satu sen pun memberi bantuan dan sokongan kepada perusahaan yang di-buat atau pun yang di-usahakan oleh orang² Melayu. Dari itu dapat-lah kita faham bahawa tenaga kewangan dan usaha belum lagi di-kumpulkan, belum lagi di-susun, belum lagi di-kerah untuk meletakkan orang² Melayu ini di-satu tempat yang sa-bagaimana telah di-istimewakan oleh Kerajaan.

Dalam hal perniagaan, dalam hal perusahaan, dalam hal penghidupan dan ekonomi kewangan-lah satu perkara yang mustahak, modal-lah menjadi soalan yang besar. Tidak ada modal jangan kita chakap fasal perniagaan. Kalau tidak ada modal jangan kita berchakap fasal perusahaan dan ekonomi. Modal ada-lah pokok kemajuan dalam segala segi ekonomi dan perniagaan. Sebab itu-lah dalam usaha Menteri Kewangan ini perkara modal itu di-letakkan dalam ucapan-nya pada peringkat yang pertama ucapan ia-itu kumpulkan modal perkara kumpulan modal, perkara membesarkan modal, perkara meninggikan pendapatan itu ada-lah dudok-nya pada peringkat yang tinggi sa-kali terutama-

nya dalam ucapan yang telah di-berikan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan ini. Jadi dalam perkara penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan saya telah mengkaji, saya telah halusi, saya telah memandang tidak ada satu badan yang betul² kuat, tidak ada satu badan yang betul² memberi sokongan modal kepada penyertaan orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan. Apa yang kita harap chuma dengan RIDA. RIDA itu adalah satu badan yang di-namakan Rural and Industrial Development Authority berma'ana badan yang bertanggung-jawab berkenaan dengan hal-ehwal luar bandar, hal-ehwal kemajuan luar bandar. RIDA juga di-letakkan bertanggung-jawab bagi membaiki jambatan, RIDA juga akan di-letakkan tanggung-jawab bagi membaiki hal getah dan sa-bagai-nya, RIDA juga hendak di-letakkan bertanggung-jawab bagi penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Ada-kah tenaga RIDA yang di-modali dengan sa-bagitu kecil boleh kita berharap dapat memberi pertolongan dapat meletakkan orang Melayu dalam perniagaan, ini harus kita kaji. Ini harus di-halusi hal perniagaan dan perusahaan dan pentadbiran penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam hal perusahaan yang tiga suku daripada-nya berada di-bandar². Modal yang mesti di-dapati dalam beberapa badan yang besar. Kalau kita lihat pada hari ini perniagaan di-jalankan oleh kaum² lain itu di-modali oleh berbagai² badan. Di-modali oleh badan kewangan dan di-modali oleh badan perniagaan, di-modali oleh badan kewangan. Tetapi orang² Melayu kita chuma di-modali oleh RIDA. RIDA di-letakkan harapan bagi membaiki segala jenis ekonomi di-luar bandar dan di-dalam pasaran. Ada-kah satu tempat yang boleh kita harap untuk mendapat kemajuan dan kita meletakkan orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Saya rasa sampai-lah masa-nya Kerajaan mengambil satu tindakan yang tegas mengkaji balek, mengator balek, menghalusi balek. Boleh-kah kita harap yang RIDA ini akan menjalankan 100 peratus untuk memodali orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan? Kalau saya berchakap dalam

perkara hal orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan ada kalanya mereka mengatakan saya chuba hendak menjadi atau membena satu kapitalis baharu, satu kaum modal yang jenis baharu tetapi saya rasa perkara ini hanya rupa Melayu sahaja. Itu salah tafsiran-nya kerana apa yang saya lihat ia-lah penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Kalau Kerajaan dapat mengadakan badan seperti M.I.D.F.L. untuk memberi bantuan kepada perusahaan² badan² yang modal-nya bermillion ringgit, kenapa-kah tidak boleh Kerajaan mengadakan satu badan yang sama untuk menjadi tulang belakang untuk menyokong, untuk memimpin dan memajukan, menasehatkan perusahaan² dan perniagaan orang² Melayu yang ada di-serata negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini?

Saya rasa Kerajaan telah pun menggalakkan penubuhan satu badan yang di-namakan Badan Sharikat Pemodalan Kebangsaan. Saya rasa ini tidak berupa Sharikat Pemodalan Kebangsaan, dia ada-lah satu sharikat yang menjalankan satu bahagian di-letakkan mengikut Undang² dan peratoran-nya di-susun. Tetapi apa yang saya mahu kira-nya dapat di-asingkan tanggungjawab RIDA dengan tanggungjawab satu badan yang semata² menumpukan segala bantuan untuk penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan khas-nya bertanggungjawab supaya di-dalam pekerjaan-nya menjadi kelang-kabut dengan pekerjaan yang di-buat oleh RIDA pada masa ini. Saya sedar perkara ini perkara susah, perkara rumit dan perkara harus kena di-susun tetapi perkara ini mesti kita hadapi, mesti kita usahakan kerana ini sahaja harapan bagi Kerajaan hendak melipat-gandakan tenaga meletakkan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-sini barangkali telah membacha soalan yang telah saya hadapkan kepada Dewan ini kepada Menteri Perniagaan dan Perusahaan dalam mana di-terangkan tidak kurang 62 jenis barang² yang di-keluarkan, beratut jenis barang² akan di-keluarkan oleh perusahaan² yang di-beri taraf sa-bagai taraf perin-

tis. Tetapi apabila kita tanya ka-mana barang² ini pergi menerusi ahli perniagaan atau barang² ini di-jualkan kepada orang ramai. Saya rasa, tidak sampai dua persen pun barang² ini di-jual menerusi ahli² perniagaan Melayu. Perusahaan ini telah pun mendapat taraf perintis yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dengan bersyarat—dengan galakan; saya kata galakan kerana Kerajaan tidak menulis syarat. Dengan galakan supaya mereka yang dapat taraf perintis ini mengusahakan dengan sa-berapa dapat barang² pengeluaran itu di-jual dengan pasar menerusi ahli² perniagaan Melayu. Tetapi saya nampak pedagang² Melayu tidak dapat mengambil bahagian langsung dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan, sebab tidak ada satu syarat yang di-tulis sa-masa taraf perintis itu di-beri. Ahli² perusahaan ini hendak berniaga dengan chara bebas dengan tidak menghiraukan kepada dasar Kerajaan. Kalau boleh—kalau boleh mereka hetong wang, bukan hetong apa yang akan terjadi dalam negara kita ini. Mereka hetong berapa banyak wang yang mereka akan dapat, mereka tidak hetong kepada dasar Kerajaan untuk mententeramkan negeri ini dengan memberi penyertaan kepada orang² Melayu dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan. Banyak ahli² berniaga Melayu yang boleh berniaga—orang² Melayu bukan tidak boleh berniaga—orang Melayu boleh berniaga sa-kiranya mereka itu di-beri peluang berniaga, tetapi dengan kerana tidak ada perhubungan dengan ahli² perusahaan yang besar yang mendapat hak istimewa daripada Kerajaan tidak memandang kepada mereka, itu-lah sebab-nya pedagang² Melayu tidak dapat hendak menjalankan perniagaan. Ahli berniaga mustahak kepada dua perkara. Yang pertama, perhubungan perdagangan (business contact) dan yang kedua-nya modal. Kalau kedua² ini tidak ada, apa yang mereka itu boleh buat? Kalau sa-kira-nya pedagang² Melayu tidak ada yang dua perkara ini sampai 20 tahun lagi pun tidak dapat menyertai dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Dan sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak meletakkan satu dasar yang kokoh dan kemas dalam perkara ini, maka beratut pun kita beri taraf

perintis tidak akan memberi faedah kepada orang² Melayu yang hendak menyertai sama dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan, mereka-lah yang mendapat faedah dan faedah itu tidak akan melilih kepada mana² ahli berniaga Melayu. Saya harap Kerajaan mengambil satu dasar yang tegas dalam perkara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya perhatikan perjalanan di-antara satu Kementerian dengan satu Kementerian Kerajaan hari ini berhubung dengan penyertaan orang² Melayu tidak ada persesuaian. Mithal-nya, Kementerian Kerja Raya dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan; Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan memberi sokongan kepada ahli berniaga Melayu dalam perkara urusan pekerjaan-nya, tetapi perkara itu sa-kira-nya mengenai Kementerian Kerja Raya, mereka menggunakan kuasa-nya dengan tidak menghiraukan kepada dasar yang di-ator oleh Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang di-sokong dan di-ator oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sendiri. Jadi sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tidak ada co-ordination di-antara satu kementerian dengan satu kementerian dalam perkara penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Jadi co-ordination di-antara satu kementerian dengan satu kementerian sangat mustahak dalam hendak meletakkan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan, kalau tidak ada, mungkin 100 tahun lagi pun kita tidak dapat melaksanakan dasar itu. Ini-lah perkara saya rasa mustahak sangat saya menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan. Saya suka juga menarek perhatian pegawai² kerajaan yang bertanggung-jawab, kerana mereka ini-lah yang di-harap untuk meletakkan orang² Melayu dalam perusahaan dan perniagaan. Sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri mengambil sesuatu keputusan, tetapi pegawai² kanan kerajaan yang di-bawah-nya tidak menyertai dengan sa-chara tulus ikhlas, maka pekerjaan itu tidak dapat kita laksanakan, kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri berharap kepada-nya di-dalam pejabat dan pegawai kanan itu diharapkan kepada pegawai rendah dalam pejabat. Jadi ma'ana-nya semua

peringkat Kerajaan mesti di-pimpin, di-arah dan di-ator supaya menjadi satu pergerakan yang kuat untuk meletakkan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan; kalau tidak, kita susah.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pelajaran dalam hal ugama Islam dan pekerjaan mengembangkannya mengikut segi sekolah ugama. Sa-tahu saya Kementerian Pelajaran telah pun mengatorkan satu penyata bagi memberi bantuan bagi mengembangkan ugama Islam dalam negeri ini dan penyata itu telah berjalan, tetapi sampai hari ini kita tidak dapat mengetahui dengan jelas sa-takat mana perlaksanaan-nya. Apa yang kita tahu pada hari ini ia-lah sa-mata² bantuan kepada sekolah ugama di-kampong² mengikut bilangan murid dengan dikelaskan A, B, C dan sa-bagai-nya. Itu sahaja. Akan tetapi, mengikut penyata itu—saya pun lupa berapa tebal-nya penyata itu—banyak perkara² yang di-sebutkan dalam penyata itu, tetapi perlaksanaan-nya kita belum dengar sa-hingga hari ini. Saya rasa perkara menjaga, mengawal dan memimpin sekolah² ugama Islam ada-lah sama penting-nya dengan memimpin sekolah² yang bukan ugama yang ada di-seluruh negara ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita dapat mendengar Kementerian Pelajaran telah pun mengambil sikap mendaftarkan kesemua Sekolah² Ra'ayat Melayu yang ada dalam negara ini dan memberi bantuan dengan sa-chara yang penoh, kenapa sekolah² ugama ini tidak di-kaji dan di-susun sa-mula untuk memberi bantuan penoh kepada sekolah² ini? Kita adakan latehan, pimpinan dan didekan yang baik supaya sekolah² itu tidak ketinggalan dan murid² yang ada dalam sekolah² itu tidak di-salah pandukan. Pada hari ini kita chuma menarek perhatian Kementerian Pelajaran kepada sekolah² China, sekolah² kebangsaan dan sekolah² lain, tetapi kita tidak menarek perhatian Kementerian ini kepada sekolah² ugama yang di-kampong² itu yang mana murid-nya beribu² juga. Kita tidak lihat bagaimana mereka itu di-didek dan di-pandu. Apa yang kita

lihat ia-lah memberi bantuan \$10 sa-orang. Saya rasa perkara ini sangat mustahak dan Kementerian Pelajaran patut-lah kaji sa-mula. Kalau Dasar Pelajaran tahun 1959 itu di-kaji sa-mula ia-itu daripada Penyata Razak menjadi Penyata Raman Talib, maka penyata bagi hal ehwal ugama ini patut di-kaji sa-mula, bagaimana chara kita hendak mengembangkan ugama dan bagaimana chara-nya kita hendak menyusun sekolah ugama yang ada di-merata cherok kampung itu. Bagaimana murid² itu di-pandu oleh guru²-nya. Semua-nya ini kita tidak tahu, yang kita tahu chuma memberi bantuan \$10 kepada tiap² sa-orang murid. Jadi ini satu perkara yang merbahaya kepada sekolah ugama itu. Bukan-lah saya takut sekolah itu akan di-pengaruhi oleh kominis, kerana ugama Islam menentang kominis. Tetapi sekolah ini boleh di-bantu, jangan pula di-bawa politik yang berlainan yang boleh merosakkan keadaan negeri kita. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak kawal, kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak jaga, saya rasa dasar membantu, mengembangkan ugama Islam ini sudah-lah sampai masa-nya yang Kementerian ini mengkaji sa-mula bagi menubuhkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa mengkaji balek chara mana hendak mengembangkan-nya.

Kita lihat, penuntut² dari sekolah² ugama, apabila keluar dari sekolah, tidak ada tempat dalam masharakat. Barangkali, Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, murid² yang datang dari sekolah² ugama itu tidak ada tempat lain dari sekolah, atau pun murid yang telah lemah dalam sekolah, jadi apabila kita buat College Islam, kita buatkan tempat yang besar, rumah yang besar untuk College Islam itu, tetapi bagi peringkat yang sekolah rendah tidak di-susun dan tidak di-ator.

College Islam tidak dapat mengeluarkan murid² yang ramai dan apabila College Islam tidak dapat mengeluarkan murid² yang ramai untuk memimpin sekolah² lain, maka bila-kah masa-nya kita akan dapat guru² yang berkelayakan, bila-kah masa-nya kita akan dapat murid² keluaran yang baik daripada College Islam ini? Jadi,

satu usaha yang saya pandang satu usaha yang serba salah, ma'ana-nya kita berikan itu bukan bantuan yang berupa kesan—tidak. Jadi, bantuan yang serba salah ini ia-lah satu bantuan yang tidak boleh mengembangkan, atau melaksanakan dasar kita yang benar². Dalam undang² tubuh kita pun ada di-sebutkan ia-itu undang² tubuh negeri dalam mana telah di-sebutkan satu daripada perkara, satu daripada perjuangan kita ada-lah mengembangkan ugama, memelihara ugama, memajukan ugama Islam. Perkara ini belum lagi ada satu gerakan yang concrete yang telah kita susun. Saya rasa mustahak bagi Kementerian yang berkenaan ini, kalau dapat mengkaji balek, mengatorkan balek—apa yang saya tahu bahawa Kementerian Pelajaran ini ada sa-orang pegawai sahaja untuk memberi bantuan kepada Sekolah² Arab, Sekolah² Ugama. Saya perchaya itu-lah pegawai yang menaip, pegawai itu-lah yang menjadi kerani, pegawai itu-lah peon. Saya ta' tahu-lah pegawai itu apa-kah pekerjaan-nya dan pegawai itu juga yang hendak melaksanakan sekolah². Perkara ini, saya rasa satu perkara yang mesti di-ambil tahu dengan sa-berapa segera oleh Kementerian ini supaya langkah dalam tahun 1963 ini, satu langkah yang betul² boleh kita laksanakan dasar ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya tidak-lah hendak memanjangkan perchakapan saya di-sini, tetapi saya harap-lah terutama-nya Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, atau pun yang ada pada hari ini bersama² kita yang ada ia-lah chuma Menteri Muda-nya, tetapi saya harap Menteri Muda-nya itu dapat menyalorkan apa yang saya churahkan kepada Menteri tua-nya ia-itu Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan yang menggantikan tempat saudara kita Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari. Saya berasa dukachita, oleh sebab Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari terpaksa pindah kepada Kementerian lain, tetapi saya rasa, beliau sudah mula² hendak bergerak dalam perkara ini, tetapi terpaksa bertukar dan saya harap Yang Berhormat Dr Lim Swee Aun, Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan yang baharu akan mengambil tempat-nya

dengan di-bantu oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Khalid. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Khalid akan menjadi panglima bagi melaksanakan dasar ini. Kalau kita dengar dalam perkara bahasa kebangsaan, kita ada pegawai kanan—Pengarah Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka yang mengambil bahagian yang penting, saya harap Yang Berhormat Dr Lim bersama² dengan Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Khalid kita akan mengambil bahagian yang lebih chergas lagi dengan di-bantu oleh Yang Berhormat Enche² Mohamed Khir Johari yang telah pun ada kemahiran-nya. Saya harap dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya dan kita akan dengar sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ia-itu satu perkara yang belum keluar lagi pada hari ini ia-lah Penyata Hal Ehwal Tender yang sampai pada hari ini report-nya ta' keluar. Saya harap Menteri kita akan mengishtiharkan dalam Dewan ini apa yang telah jadi pada Commission yang telah membuat penyata hal ehwal tender, sa-bagaimana Commission itu akan mengeluarkan penyata-nya, dan banyak lagi perkara yang telah di-susun oleh Kerajaan ini, tidak di-keluarkan hari ini. Saya harap dapat di-keluar dan di-jadikan benda baharu bagi Kementerian yang baharu di-pimpin-nya itu.

Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid bin Puteh Jali: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, hari ini, saya tidak hendak berchakap banyak, sebab saya tahu ramai sahaba² saya—Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang hendak berchakap dengan panjang lebar, tetapi saya chuma hendak berchakap dalam dua fasal sahaja.

Yang pertama, Menteri Kewangan telah memberitahu pada Majlis ini dengan ucapan-nya yang panjang lebar berhubung dengan perbelanjaan dalam tahun 1963. Di-sini saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada beliau itu. Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ada menyatakan ia-itu bagi hendak menolong Pejabat Orang Asli dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Negeri.

Kerajaan Persekutuan memang suka menolong orang² yang sedikit, dan

bagitu juga dia suka menolong kepada orang² yang bodoh. Bagi Pejabat Orang² Asli, dia ada sedikit menggunakan wang, tetapi tidak banyak sangat. Saya dapati Kerajaan Persekutuan memang suka mengajar dan memberi nasihat kepada orang² Asli, tetapi Kerajaan Negeri Kedah ada berlainan sedikit. Saya telah mendapat tahu daripada Pejabat Orang Asli dan telah berchakap berkenaan dengan hal penduduk² orang Asli yang ta' sampai 100 orang di-sana. Mereka itu duduk dalam satu bidang tanah sa-luah 400 ekar. Mereka sudah menanam getah semenjak sa-belum perang dahulu lagi. Tanah itu telah di-sebut sa-bagai tanah Reserve bagi Orang² Asli, negeri Kedah, tetapi malang-nya, Kerajaan negeri Kedah telah mengambil tanah itu dan di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu dengan tidak ada ganti-nya. Kalau di-ganti sa-kali pun ada-lah mendukachitakan bagi orang² Asli di-situ. Yang saya takut sedikit ia-lah negeri Kedah itu dekat dengan perenggan negeri Siam, dan saya dengar, Komunis maseh bermaharaja-lela di-sempadan negeri Siam itu. Mungkin, barangkali kalau mereka itu sakit hati mereka akan lari, dan kalau mereka lari di-sabelah pehak Kerajaan, ta' mengapa-lah, tetapi kalau mereka lari di-sabelah pehak Komunis, saya fikir boleh jadi terok pada pejabat ini dan juga Kerajaan. Itu-lah yang saya takutkan sedikit. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kasih.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with Honourable Senators who have offered compliments to the Minister of Finance for the excellent and able manner in which he has presented the Budget and for the portrayal of the country's finances especially in relation to the outside financial world. He has drawn our attention to the very large deficit between revenue and expenditure, and I would like the assurance that he will keep his weatherly eye on the increasing spiral of Government expenditure.

I have to compliment him on his excellent formula for increasing taxation for the incoming year. These increases are such that anyone who feels that he cannot afford to pay these increases

need not have to, by simply smoking a few cigarettes less or by having less joy rides. At the same time, I would like to remind him of the statement I made at the last Budget session that there exists an inequity in the tax structure between the middle income group and the higher income group. No doubt, there is some relief for house ownership next year, but the levelling off will not be complete with that relief. I make this statement so that he will be reminded of this inequity should the need come for extra taxation.

My good friend Yang Berhormat Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla mentioned the practice of young people collecting subscriptions for charity. It is such a pity that he sees in it ugliness instead of visualising a picture that charity is being taught to the children. Charity is not a virtue that should be practised by the old people alone. We have to remind young people that it is their responsibility as well to give charity that is so much needed in this country. I am associated closely with a charitable organisation in the little town of Butterworth. A thousand children at a monthly average are being treated for various skin diseases—sores, ulcers and so forth. They are being treated by young girls who go twice a week to villages to give relief to those who are unfortunately not able to get a doctor or go to the hospital for attention. Money is needed to bring these children to the kampongs, to buy petrol, depreciation on the van and a thousand and one other things. That is what is being taught to the children when they are sent out for collections. I trust that the next time he comes across these collectors he will dig deep into his pocket and know that his contribution will fall into the hands of those unfortunate children who need charity.

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: On a point of order. The Honourable Dato' has got me all wrong. I was not talking about collectors, but young children who go and sell tickets. They go into every house and thereby learn all sorts of bad manners, and they are sent out by their teachers.

Dato' G. Shelley: Ticket selling leads to charity as well. There may be malpractices, but the Minister of Education has assured us that these malpractices will be corrected, if any exists.

Mention has been made by several members, of the honourable mention Senators had in the Lower House. A number of the references in the Lower House brought to light the scant knowledge in certain quarters of the House of the practice and the way we conduct our business in this House. I am sure Senators are grateful to those Honourable Members in the Lower House who did take the opportunity to enlighten those who knew less of the practice of this House. It is a matter for regret that the bounds of propriety existing between this House and the Lower House were not respected by some Honourable Members. The derogatory expressions used were certainly not in keeping with the refinement of eastern culture, nor the delicacies of Malayan mannerisms. Some Honourable Members were intrigued by the largeness of our rubber stamp of approval; they will probably be shocked to see the larger stamp of disapproval when it is used. If we have not used it, it is to the credit of those legal draftsmen who have drafted the Bills and also to the Honourable Members who have steered them so well through the Lower House. The decorum of the Dewan Negara is something that we Senators treasure and endeavour to maintain. I suggest that it is worthy of emulation in the Lower House.

At the last Budget session I spoke on the Head of Ministry of External Affairs and referred to the unsatisfactory position of Malaya being remotely and not directly associated with the day to day happenings in the Congo. I am glad to see from the Press that this unfortunate position has been rectified and an Advisory Council has been set up by the United Nations comprising members whose nationals are serving in military units in the Congo. This is a much happier position than that of just looking on from the gallery to the round table. Some

members around that table have no sympathy and in fact are "anti" those nations who have sent troops to the Congo. The tragedy of the Congo of course is that the answer to the Congo problem has defied the ingenuity of the statesmen of the world. If only a solution could be found, the valuable manpower and money expended there could very well be devoted to the many needs that exist in this troubled world. The presence of Malayan soldiers in the Congo reflects Malaya's stand against militant communism.

Memories are not so short that the treachery of communist terrorists in Malaya is forgotten. If we suffer today with a backlog in our social services it is because of those 12 years of battle with militant communism—a battle to defend our way of living, or, for want of a better term, "parliamentary democracy".

It is because of our bitter experience that we should be offering moral and material support to those who are prepared to defend the democratic way of life against communism. I am glad to see that the Government has fearlessly given support to India and Brunei. These two places are the frontiers of the ideology of parliamentary democracy. They have been chosen for destruction today—tomorrow it may be elsewhere on other frontiers. Have we not seen this ideologist frontier being pushed back in Tibet, Laos, Vietnam, China, Formosa and Korea and do we not see the infiltration and the attempted infiltration around us today? There must be a stand, and I am proud to be a citizen of a country that stands up to the challenge of the forces which seek to destroy our way of living. (*Applause*).

Tuan Syed Ahmad bin Syed Mahmud Shahabudin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun saya rasa di-sini bukan tempat-nya bagi saya memberikan kenyataan sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi saya suka-lah memberi jawapan di atas kenyataan yang di-keluarkan oleh saudara saya Yang Berhormat Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid berkenaan dengan tanah yang di-katakan, Kera-

jaan Kedah telah ambil daripada orang² Asli negeri Kedah dan telah diberikan kepada orang Melayu. Yang sa-benar-nya saya tahu kejadian itu telah berlaku lama, ia-itu tanah² itu diberikan asal-nya kepada orang² Asli, tetapi malang-nya tanah yang ditanam dengan getah itu—lazim-nya orang² Asli ini tidak-lah suka tanah² ini bertanam getah, maka dengan itu mereka itu telah meninggalkan tanah itu begitu sahaja. Dengan sebab tanah² itu tinggal begitu sahaja maka Kerajaan kena-lah mengambil langkah supaya tanah² itu di-bagikan kepada siapa yang berkehendak dan di-dapati ada orang² Melayu telah meminta tanah² itu. Dan bagi membaiki atau pun mengatasi di-atas perkara orang² Asli ini maka Kerajaan telah memberikan dengan bersyarat orang² Melayu ini kena-lah mengambil orang² Asli ini bekerja sa-bagai penoreh² getah.

Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid bin Puteh Jali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau bagini-lah juga keadaan orang Asli saya sangat dukachita. Orang² Asli kita sedia ma'alom kerana kedudukan mereka itu tidak tetap dan pada masa itu mereka tidak ada mata pencharian jadi orang itu berubah² tetapi jangan-lah orang Melayu buat kepada orang² Asli apabila di-tinggal sahaja, tanah itu di-bagikan kepada orang lain walhasil tanah itu sudah di-gazettekan.

Tuan Syed Ahmad bin Syed Mahmud Shahabudin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimana pun pehak Kerajaan sedang mengambil langkah, dan saya perchaya Dato' Menteri Besar Kedah sendiri sedang menyelidiki perkara ini dan akan chuba mengatasi sa-boleh²-nya. Dan saya minta-lah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berhubung dengan Kerajaan negeri Kedah bagi mendapat penjelasan yang sa-benar di-atas perkara ini.

Tok Pangku Pandak Hamid bin Puteh Jali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi kalau Kerajaan Kedah mengambil langkah membagi tanah kosong, saya tidak puas hati.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr President, Sir, in reply to

the Honourable Senator, Mr Cheah Seng Khim, I wish to inform him that, in regard to tourism, there is now an officer known as the Tourist Promotion Officer. The Government is satisfied with what this officer has been doing; and, in fact, as a result of the good work done by this officer, there are more and more tourists coming to this country. However, the formation of a Tourist Board is now under consideration.

Kapada Yang Berhormat Enche' Nik Hassan saya suka menegaskan di-sini, ia-itu bagi memajukan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan, soalan pokok bukan-lah modal. Sa-benar-nya mengikut nasehat daripada pakar²; saya mengaku saya bukan-lah sa-orang pakar, factor modal ia-lah factor yang kurang penting daripada factor pengalaman atau kebolehan di-dalam perniagaan. Factor modal memang rendah mutu-nya daripada factor pasaran ia-itu factor yang penting sa-kali bagi memajukan siapa² pun dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan.

Walau pun begitu Kerajaan jangan-lah pula di-tudoh tidak menjalankan apa² usaha sa-kali pun bagi menolong orang² Melayu di-dalam soalan modal seperti yang telah di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Nik Hassan tadi. Pada hari ini sa-bagaimana tuan² sedia ma'alom di-bawah jagaan Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah pun ada RIDA yang memberi pinjaman wang kepada orang ramai untuk perniagaan dan perusahaan khas-nya di-kawasan luar bandar. Untuk orang² Melayu yang hendak masuk di-dalam lapangan perusahaan di-dalam bandar Kerajaan telah pun dengan kerjasama gudang² perniagaan menubuhkan M.I.D.F.L. dan saya per-chaya ini-lah satu jurusan bagi orang² Melayu kita mendapatkan modal untuk perusahaan. Kerajaan melalui Kementerian Perusahaan dan Perdagangan telah menggalakkan juga satu sharikat wang pinjaman di-tubuhkan dan sharikat ini ia-lah Sharikat Kewangan Melayu Raya. Saya mengaku sharikat ini belum-lah lagi berjalan dengan lancar-nya tetapi usaha² telah pun dijalankan dengan kerjasama Malayan Finance Ltd. Dan share dalam sharikat ini kebanyakan-nya di-punyai oleh

orang² Melayu dan manakala orang Melayu kita telah mampu membeli ka-semua share² yang di-pegang oleh Malayan Finance Ltd maka pada akhirnya sharikat ini keselurohan-nya akan di-punyai dan di-pegang oleh orang² Melayu sendiri. Saya perchaya melalui Sharikat Kewangan Melayu Raya yang di-kuasai oleh orang² Melayu dapat-lah sharikat ini memberi pinjaman wang kepada orang² Melayu yang hendak mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan dengan lebih baik lagi. Tetapi kalau sharikat orang Melayu ini pun tidak dapat menolong orang Melayu, wallah-hu a'lam-lah saya tidak tahu hendak katakan.

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Malayan Finance ini bukan di-punyai oleh orang Melayu. Saya suka memberi penjelasan Malayan Finance ini ia-lah satu sharikat yang di-modal oleh Malayan Bank dan terdiri dari beberapa orang Melayu menjadi Pengarah dan saya minta penjelasan berapa banyak modal Melayu dalam sharikat itu sekarang.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Penubuhan Sharikat ini sedang di-usahkan, dan orang Melayu ada membeli share-nya, dan share yang di-pegang oleh Malayan Finance Ltd akan di-jual beransor² kepada orang Melayu sa-hingga orang Melayu dapat mempunyai keselurohan sharikat itu.

Yang Berhormat mengatakan Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan yang telah di-tubuhkan oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tidak menyempurnakan kehendak pinjaman modal. Ya, saya mengaku. Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan ini tujuan-nya bukan-lah untuk memberi pinjaman wang kepada pemodal Melayu. Tujuan-nya ia-lah sa-bagai

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kata M.I.D.F.L. yang tidak memberi pinjaman modal kepada orang Melayu, bukan Sharikat Permodalan Kebangsaan, sebab sharikat ini saya tahu baharu sedang mengumpulkan modal dan belum berniaga lagi. Jadi apa yang saya katakan ia-lah sharikat yang di-tubuhkan oleh Kerajaan yang di-modal

oleh Bank, Insurance Company dan juga modal Kerajaan yang di-namakan M.I.D.F.L. tidak memberi pertolongan modal walau pun satu sen kepada orang Melayu, sa-bagaimana jawapan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan dalam soal yang saya kemukakan kepada Dewan ini. Jadi jawapan-nya belum ada sharikat orang Melayu yang dapat bantuan, manakala 17 buah sharikat bukan Melayu telah pun dapat bantuan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah berma'ana M.I.D.F.L. ditegah memberi pinjaman kepada pemodal² Melayu untuk menjalankan perusahaan. Saya perchaya kalau permohonan daripada pemodal Melayu itu mempunyai segala syarat² yang ditentukan oleh M.I.D.F.L. tentu-lah permohonan itu di-perkenankan, boleh jadi syarat² yang di-letakkan oleh M.I.D.F.L. itu tidak dapat di-penuhi oleh sa-tengah pemohon itu, maka permohonan itu telah di-tolak.

Beliau mengatakan tidak ada syarat yang di-letakkan dalam memberi taraf perintis untuk orang Melayu ikut serta. Saya suka menafikan dengan sa-kuat²-nya tuduhan itu, sebab tiap² taraf perintis yang di-beri kebenaran oleh Kerajaan itu memang ada syarat-nya dan satu daripada-nya ia-lah tidak kurang daripada 15 peratus share-nya kena-lah di-untukkan kepada orang Melayu.

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yabya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fahaman itu silap sedikit. Saya memberi keterangan mengikut jawapan daripada Dr Lim Swee Aun ia-itu Menteri sendiri sa-bagaimana yang ada dalam Jawapan Bertulis pada muka 5 yang mengatakan tidak ada syarat yang bertulis di-kenakan kepada sharikat² yang dapat taraf perintis itu, Kerajaan chuma menggalakkan sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan tidak ada pengertian di-antara satu kementerian dengan satu kementerian. Saya suka mengatakan bahawa Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada satu Malay Secretariat dan di-bawah Malay Secretariat ada

sa-buah Co-ordinating Committee, dan Pengerusi-nya ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sendiri dan ahil² jawatan-kuasa itu ia-lah Pegawai² Tinggi daripada kementerian² yang ada berkaitan dengan perkara hendak menggalakkan orang Melayu dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Dan juga ada National Council dan Pengerusi-nya ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sendiri dan ahli²-nya Menteri² Besar dan Ketua² Menteri tiap² negeri. Dalam pada itu di-adakan juga badan perhubungan di-tiap² negeri bagi menolong orang Melayu dalam lapangan ini, dan baharu² ini usaha² sedang di-jalankan untuk mengadakan Pegawai Perhubungan.

Berkenaan dengan Tender Enquiry Commission saya suka memberitahu bahawa penyata-nya telah siap, dan saya suka memberi akuan dalam Majlis ini bahawa tidak berapa lama lagi penyata itu akan di-istiharkan bersama² dengan policy statement Kerajaan di-atas penyata itu. Terima kaseh.

Enche' S. P. S. Nathan: Mr President, Sir, while I wholeheartedly welcome and support the Estimates for 1963, as approved by the House of Representatives, I wish to make a few comments here for the information of certain Ministries which. I hope, will make the necessary adjustments. As the matters which I intend to touch upon affect the welfare of the workers of this country, I hope the Ministers concerned will give their serious consideration to my suggestions and requests and act upon them as early as circumstances will allow.

Mr President, Sir, now I refer to the Ministry of Agriculture. Even though there has been an increase in the production of foodstuffs, I regret to say that we are not yet self-sufficient. The Ministry of Agriculture should take all possible steps to make the country self-sufficient in this respect. We have to import meat, milk and many other foodstuffs from foreign countries. For these imports, the country has to spend a lot of foreign currency. In this connection, I may say that if proper facilities are given to the estate workers

for rearing cattle and marketing of the milk, it will go a long way to meet our needs. Co-operative dairy farming may be encouraged. It has been the practice on estates to rear cattle mainly for the purpose of getting milk, and most of the estate workers' children in the past were fed on this, but now because of some Managers strictly restricting and harassing the workers from rearing cattle the workers have to depend upon imported tinned milk. I hope the Government will take the necessary steps to promote the rearing of cattle on estates which has been a privilege all through. The estate workers may be educated in this line by the Government sending their veterinary officials to lecture to them about the hygienic breeding of cattle.

Wherever possible co-operative dairy farming should be encouraged. It is known that the workers always support co-operative enterprises; they are not against it. This being so, it is regrettable to note that an Honourable Member of the Lower House made unwarranted and unnecessary and unwholesome remarks about this, shielding himself under parliamentary privilege.

It is only fair to give equal representation to the shareholders whether it is a co-operative enterprise or any other enterprise. It will be completely unfair for a few to dominate in the administration of such enterprises without giving equal or proportionate representation on the board of management to the major shareholders.

It has been the policy of the trade union movement not to get entangled in politics. So, too, no co-operative institution also should get entangled in politics because trade unions and co-operative institutions work for the betterment of poor workers and not to make use of them for power politics.

Now, Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of Education. The temporary teachers in the primary vernacular schools on estates and in the rural areas were given teachers training hitherto, but it is not known why the Government suddenly stopped giving

them such training. On the one hand, we hear a lot about the shortage of teachers, whilst on the other, we see that those men, who anxiously come forward to take teaching as their profession, are not given training. Every year the number of children seeking admission into schools is increasing and the Government has to find ways and means to build more schools. As the number of schools increases there is a great demand for teachers. When this is so, it is not known why the Government should have suddenly stopped the Tamil teachers' training which had been given hitherto. I appeal to the Government to continue the training at least for those who had already completed the Preparatory Examination for Vernacular school teachers. The present education system by its strict age limit and strict registration conditions prohibit a lot of children getting the benefits of education. According to the present system, the students coming from the different language streams have to pass a secondary school entrance examination before the completion of the 12th year, failure of which will prohibit a boy from getting any further education. Even if he escapes it, once again he is distilled at Form III, i.e. at the Lower Certificate Examination when he attains his 15th year. The country has not the facilities to give education to the children who have missed these two levels either by private schools or by trade schools. No doubt there are some private schools which are mostly concentrated in urban areas, and it should not be forgotten that they are run more on the basis of profit motive rather than with the idea of imparting education. The difference in fees between the Government schools and private schools is so large—nearly about 2 to 3 times—that it is beyond the reach of most of the parents. Even at the payment of such a high fee, these facilities are available only to the urban population. What about the rural folk and estate workers? The only alternative for them is to allow the children to remain idle, or to goad them to follow their own footsteps—that is, the son does the father's work. And for ever and ever, this system continues

hereditarily. During the colonial days, they completely neglected this because their sole motive was exploitation. But a national government should not shut its eyes on these important issues. The age limits at which the students cross these two levels, i.e. Standard Six and Form Three, should be very carefully considered because these are the ages, i.e. 12 and 15, at which the children could very easily be spoiled. It may not be a wonder that most of these children might fall eventually into the hands of communists and thugs and pursue thuggery and gangsterism. In my opinion, I feel that the whole education policy should be revised so that these energetic children should be properly made use of for the nation.

When I went to America and the United Kingdom, I saw a lot of opportunities provided for the children to come up in life. They could work and earn their living and at the same time attend the evening schools and sit for the same examination as regular students do—even at the university level. I really appreciate the introduction of free primary education, but I feel that this free primary education should be made compulsory, and in due course, if it is given at the secondary level as well, we can be proud to say in years to come that our nation is fully educated.

Mr President, Sir, I refer now to the Ministry of Health. I have once before mentioned in this House that estate hospitals should be brought under the direct supervision of the Government. I like to re-state it once again today. Since the estate hospitals are being run by the estate managements, they try to economise as much as possible even at the cost of insufficient treatment of the sick. If the estate hospitals are under the direct supervision of the Government then the difference between the Government hospitals and estate hospitals could clearly be seen. I feel it is the duty of the Government to give equal medical attention and facilities to the estate workers who help to bring the major portion of the Government's revenue. The welfare of the estate

workers is mostly left in the hands of the managements. At least in some important matters like providing medical facilities and education, the Government should come forward to help them directly to get the same facilities as those of other citizens. They have neglected to do this during the colonial regime but, since this being our national government, there should be no more delay in bringing the estate hospitals under the direct supervision of the Government and by doing this—it is needless for it to be said—the estate workers will be much benefited.

Now, Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of Broadcasting and information. At a time when preparations are being made for the formation of Malaysia, certain anti-democratic evil elements and retarding forces are attempting to infiltrate and spread into Malaya. Some of these forces are even trying to persuade the local democratic trade union movement to sever its connection with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. One local daily newspaper has even gone to the extent of writing an editorial supporting this idea—that the MTUC should break away from the ICFTU. This paper had been warned once before by the Director of Information for having done something undesirable, and the paper had to give a written apology whereupon it was allowed to continue. But whenever there is an opportunity, it tries to weaken the local trade unions by inducing the members of such unions to do things inimical to the interests of the workers. This paper also helps to broadcast in this country the cry that comes from outside, advising the local trade union movement to follow a policy of neutrality which is meaningless and creates only confusion in the minds of the workers. Malayan trade unionists can never accept a position of neutrality between communism and democracy. I wish to state here, in this House, that they will live or die with democracy only (*Applause*).

This paper has a few officers on its editorial staff who are in contact with certain undesirable trade unionists in

Singapore and also under the domination of foreign influences. One of these officers recently made an attempt to bring one of his blood relatives, who is connected with the trade union movement there, and to get him a position in the NUPW, but his attempt failed. When our fight against communism is still continuing, this paper is still trying to undermine democratic organisations with sinister motives. I hope the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will keep a watch on this paper and take necessary action as and when it deems fit. If the Honourable Minister requires further information and the name of the paper, I shall be pleased to furnish them together with the relevant documents, if he will kindly let me know.

Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of the Interior. The question of forming democratic trade unions in the countries which would come under Malaysia has become very important. I hear that many political parties are interested in organising workers' unions in these countries. I need not say as to what would be the after-effects if the political parties organise such unions. To save the workers from falling into the hands of politicians, it would be better if the Minister concerned contacted the authorities in these countries and do the needful to help the formation of free, democratic trade unions.

Mr President, Sir, I now refer to the Ministry of Internal Security. The services rendered by the Malayan Police Service in certain places appear to be satisfactory. But in certain other places the troubles caused by gangsters and thugs are not fully eradicated by them. Recently, an estate worker near Klang was killed and many others injured by these gangsters and thugs. It is often said that the public are not co-operative in giving information about secret society gangs and thugs. But what guarantee is there that the public who give information will be protected from these thugs? Till such a guarantee is given, it is doubtful whether people will come forward to give such information which may even cost them their lives. As far as the estate workers are concerned, they are always united and

ever on the alert to fight these gangsters and thugs and to give information about them. If the Police could assure protection and help them, we can no doubt suppress thuggery and gangsterism in the rural areas.

I may also mention here that there are some police officers who do not even acknowledge letters written by the public. These officers forget that they are public servants. This being so, how could cordial relationship be expected between the police and the public? I hope the Minister will take the necessary steps and circularise the Police officers concerned to be more co-operative and helpful to the public.

Now, Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of Labour. The third party contract system on estates is most undesirable. This system only helps rubber thefts and tends to increase the number of secret societies. We have advised this to plantation employers on various occasions but there are unable to do anything in the matter. Recently we have heard that certain secret society ceremonies were conducted on an estate in the Kuala Selangor area, and some of those who were being initiated into the society were arrested by the police—and these were workers working under the third party contract system. This particular incident is 100% proof of what the NUPW has been saying about the link between the workers under the third party contract system and secret societies.

As a result of the existence of this third party contract system, plantation workers are being exploited in various ways and they are threatened. The contractors are adopting various illegal methods to prevent their workers from joining trade unions and among these is the formation of a secret society. For example: if there are four contractors on an estate, there will be four secret societies and they will have four gangs of paid thugs. Mostly the contractors are the supporters of these gangs. I therefore request the Ministry of Labour to take immediate steps to introduce legislation to abolish the third party contract system on estates.

The inspectors who visit the estates for inspection, generally go in the mornings and they will not be in a position to meet the workers and know about their conditions and grievances, because the workers will be in the field at work at that time. I also hear that some labour inspectors do not at all care to visit the labourers' quarters but just go to the office and to the Manager's bungalow and return and write a rosy report about their visits. The unhygienic conditions around the labourers' quarters remain the same always, even after the persistent visits of these inspectors. It is, therefore, recommended that the Labour Inspectors should make it a point to meet the workers also during their visits to estates and hear their views regarding conditions prevailing there.

It is worthy of mention here that there are some progressive planters who have provided workers with clubhouses, playgrounds, libraries and semi-detached type of houses. This is really a good sign and if all the planters were to follow this, it will help in the improvement of the workers' lot. I request the Labour Minister to make a study of the situation on the estates and take necessary steps to improve the conditions wherever required.

Mr President, Sir, it is indeed very unfortunate that the Railway Administration has been very adamant and stubborn in its attitude towards the claims put forward by the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya. From the national and international support that has been pledged for R.U.M. it is a clear cut testimony that the R.U.M. has a legitimate claim and the Railway Administration cannot deny its justifiable claim.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, on a point of order—since the railway strike is now the subject of a Commission of Enquiry, I don't think the Honourable Member should make any mention about it here.

Enche' S. P. S. Nathan: Sir, I am not going to touch on that in detail. As 14,000 workers are involved in the strike, I, as a representative of the trade unions, must say a few words

about this. I am not going to touch on it in detail.

I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, to use his good offices to settle the dispute as quickly as possible with mutual benefits to both sides.

I would also like to appeal to the Railway Administration to administer justice and find ways and means of settling the dispute instead of resorting to intimidation and to use unsavoury methods so as to break the strike. Any attempt to break the strike by using retired workers, and non-unionists will seriously impair the voluntary system of industrial relations that the Government has never hesitated to proclaim all over the world during the past years.

The Malayan trade union movement is and will always be a responsible democratic trade union movement. It has proved its worth during the Emergency days. It has given the Government its fullest support in the Malaysia concept, and it has given all out aid and assistance in the formulation of labour laws in this country. So, it would be a great tragedy for the country and for its citizens, if the government now chooses to ignore its appeals and decides to take side with the Railway Administration, which in the opinion of the public has bungled the whole case and is solely responsible for the present crisis.

The Executive Council of my own organisation, namely the NUPW, met yesterday and viewed with grave concern the attitude taken by the Railway Administration, and it now appeals to all and sundry to show common-sense which will lead to an early solution of the dispute. I strongly endorse this view and pray to Almighty God that He will guide (*Laughter*) the Railway Administration to make a decision that will be acceptable to the R.U.M. and for that matter, to all the workers in Malaya.

Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of Rural Development. It is very much appreciated that lands are being granted to the landless under the Land Development Scheme. But

the financial assistance that is being given to these poor people who occupy these lands should be continued until they are able to obtain sufficient income from their cultivations. By stopping such financial assistance midway, these people are being put to a lot of difficulties. In these new land development areas places of worship like mosques, temples, etc., have not yet been fully provided. In some places the water supply too is not yet satisfactory.

It is on account of these shortcomings that some of the poor families are unable to continue their occupation of the lands and are forced to leave the development areas. Plantation workers are unable to benefit from the land development schemes of the Government to any great extent. The reason is that as the land development areas are far away from their places of employment, they are put to a lot of inconvenience if they take up any lands there. Therefore, if vacant state land can be found close by to rubber or other plantations, and if such lands are granted to the workers in the nearby plantations it will be of great help to them and it will make the land development project of the Government highly beneficial and successful. Then, it will also help to reduce the amount of money Government will have to spend on these land development projects. It is, therefore, essential for the Minister in charge of Rural Development to bear these points in mind and take appropriate action.

Now, Mr President, Sir, I refer to the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications. As workers on estates live far away from the towns, they find great difficulty to contact their relatives in other places by phone in cases of emergency or accidents. At present they depend on the estate administration for telephone facilities. Although there are some kind-hearted estate authorities, who allow their workers to use their office phones, there are quite a number of them who do not allow their workers to use the office telephone when they need it. I, therefore, wish to urge the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications

to provide telephone booths on all estates for the benefit of the workers there. The estates may be private property but the workers are not private property (*Laughter*) and they are human beings and they have their human rights. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to show some interest in these workers and afford them these facilities.

Before concluding my observations, I wish to say that as a member of this august body, I fully endorse the replies given by some of the Honourable Members of this House to the derogatory remarks made by some Honourable Members of the Lower House regarding some of the Honourable Members of the Senate. I was born and bred in a rural area and I have noticed how happy the water buffaloes are to wallow in dirty, muddy, slimy water, which is repugnant to human beings who always like pure water. It is one of the recognised democratic and parliamentary principles that members of both Houses of a legislature should honour one another. But here we see that there are a few parliamentarians who, through ignorance, go wrong in this respect. For our part let us be patient. Those of us who sit in the Senate, let us not take notice of the bickerings of a few inexperienced, unprincipled parliamentary novices. On the other hand, let us renew our pledge to safeguard the dignity of the Parliament.

Enche' T. H. Tan: On a point of clarification, Mr President, Sir, and I hope you will allow me to speak on two subjects which I consider of great importance. The first is with regard to the power of delay of this House and the second is the question of financing Malay businessmen.

In the course of his speech earlier today, my Honourable friend Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar stated that this House has no power of delay at all. With due respect to him, Sir, I think he is wrong. Powers of delay are vested in this House under Article 68 of the Federal Constitution and under those powers we can delay a money Bill for one month, and we can also

delay a non-money Bill for one year. I do not want people to think that we Senators are not aware of our powers (*Laughter*). I want them to be quite sure in their mind.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya: I beg your pardon, Sir. I used the word "specifically" given the power to delay in its proper sense. To amend—yes; and in amending it may mean delay. It is one's own interpretation of the wording.

Enche' T. H. Tan: That is fair enough, Sir, but nevertheless we have powers of delay. (*Laughter*) As I said, Sir, I do not want people to get away with the idea that we are unaware of our powers. (*Laughter*) I certainly want them to know that we have never used those powers unwisely.

With regard to the second subject, Sir, that is, the question of financing Malay businessmen, the Assistant Minister has made reference to the possibility of Malays obtaining loans from the Malayan Finance Ltd. I think it is only fair to the other bankers to say that the other bankers too will gladly give assistance to Malay businessmen. But bankers are hard businessmen. They do not do business on the basis of political sentiment or emotion. That notwithstanding, I am sure that as long as our Malay friends can produce an economic proposition their application for finance will be carefully considered.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian kepada satu dua perkara berhubung dengan kaum nelayan. Di-pantai timor, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selalu-nya musim tengkujuh datang sa-tahun sa-kali dan apabila musim itu datang maka banyak-lah penderitaan yang di-tanggung oleh orang² nelayan di-sana. Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sebabkan oleh datang-nya pukulan ribut maka beberapa orang nelayan telah tenggelam di-laut sa-lain daripada mereka yang tidak dapat kembali ka-darat dengan berpuluh² buah motor; 5 orang daripada-nya telah mati lemas, dan maseh ada mayat-nya yang belum di-jumpai lagi. Walau pun pehak Kerajaan telah

mengeluarkan amaran tentang keda-tangan ribut dengan siaran Radio tetapi berapa orang-kah daripada kaum nelayan ini yang ada Radio untuk mengetahui bila-kah ribut itu akan datang. Saya suka-lah menarek perhatian kepada pehak Kementerian yang bersangkutan kira-nya Kerajaan dapat mengadakan sa-buah dua motor yang besar untuk memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan² yang menerima kemalangan ribut di-laut itu. Pada masa ini di-Kuala Trengganu belum-lah ada kemudahan² untuk memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan² yang tidak dapat pulang ka-darat kira-nya mereka itu kena ribut. Maka bagi keselamatan nyawa nelayan² kita maka perlu-lah Kerajaan memberi perhatian dalam perkara ini. Bukan tahun ini sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nelayan di-pantai timor itu di-timpa oleh kemalangan bahkan tiap² tahun ada-lah nelayan² itu yang mati di-laut di-sebabkan oleh kehidupan mereka itu sentiasa berdasarkan kepada laut. Dengan sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap sunggoh² kepada Kementerian yang bersangkutan ini supaya di-adakan kemudahan memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan² ini. Umpama-nya di-Dungun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana ada kemudahan yang di-pinjamkan oleh sa-buah kompani bijeh maka kemalangan maut di-laut itu dapat di-elakkan dengan motor² yang besar yang di-gunakan oleh kompani itu dapat di-pinjamkan kira-nya berlaku kemalangan di-laut. Maka begitu juga saya harap di-adakan sa-buah dua motor supaya motor itu stand by di-situ untuk menolong orang² yang kemalangan itu.

Yang kedua saya suka menarek perhatian kepada pehak Kementerian Dalam Negeri bersangkutan dengan soal mengambil surat² beranak dan lain². Sa-lalu-nya, terlalu-lah susah bagi sa-saorang itu untuk mendapatkan surat² beranak yang telah hilang atau rosak bagi anak² mereka itu. Mereka itu bukan sahaja di-kehendaki mengangkat sumpah tetapi sumpah-nya tidak di-akui bahkan berkehendakkan kepada satu keterangan surat daripada pehak² yang di-anggap boleh memberi pertolongan kepada orang itu baharu-lah

boleh di-terima surat sumpah mereka itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kuala Trengganu ada-lah tempat yang kecil dan juga di-sana-lah orang²-nya tidak mempunyai pelajaran. Jadi segala surat² yang berkenaan itu tidak-lah di-simpan atau di-ator dengan baik. Maka banyak-lah orang² kampung menjadi kesusahan di-sebabkan tidak boleh mengesahkan sama ada surat beranak itu surat beranak anak mereka di-sebabkan oleh perselisihan yang ada dalam surat² beranak itu seperti perubahan nama, selisih ejaan dan lain². Maka bagi orang² kampung yang kebiduan-nya itu memang susah manakala hendak mendapatkan surat² itu bukan-lah satu dua ringgit mesti di-belanjakan. Mereka terpaksa meninggalkan kerja-nya untuk mendapatkan surat yang berkenaan itu. Oleh sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka itu tidak tahu membaca dan menulis terpaksa-lah mereka itu pergi kepada penulis² dan kepada mereka itu-lah mereka serahkan kerja itu dengan jalan memberi upah sampai berpuluh² ringgit kepada penulis² itu sedang kehidupan mereka sangat menderita. Kalau mereka tidak dapat surat yang berkenaan itu maka menjadi satu kesusahan pula kepada orang kampung itu, terutama-nya di-kala hendak di-ambil Kad Pengenalan baru bagi anak² mereka yang baru sampai umur-nya 12 tahun.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian kepada pihak Kementerian Kesihatan berkenaan dengan clinic di-Kuala Trengganu. Di-Kuala Trengganu ada mempunyai dua orang doctor gigi tetapi kerja yang di-lakukan-nya hanya sa-bari dalam sa-minggu, sedangkan orang yang hendak menchabut gigi itu ramai. Kadang² dua kali mereka terpaksa pergi di-tempat itu tetapi tidak juga dapat layanan perubatan sedangkan mereka itu datang dari jauh. Penduduk² Kuala Trengganu ada-lah lebih kurang 40.000 dan hanya sa-banyak sa-hari ini-lah sa-minggu sahaja di-beri peluang kepada mereka ini untuk mengubati gigi mereka itu.

Demikian juga berkenaan dengan pepereksaan orang mengandung. Ini juga di-lakukan hanya sa-hari sahaja

dalam sa-minggu yang di-beri peluang kepada mereka itu untuk mendapatkan nasehat² dalam soal ini. Saya mintalah kepada Kementerian ini supaya di-tambah lagi peluang kepada orang² kampung itu untuk mendapatkan nasehat berkenaan dengan hal mengandung supaya tidak-lah menjadi kesukaran kepada orang² kampung yang telah menderita itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita sekarang berkehendakkan supaya orang² kampung menggunakan perubatan chara modern tetapi jangan-lah hendak-nya orang² kampung itu susah mendapatkan layanan. Begitu juga di-Hospital untuk mendapatkan ubat terlalu sukar. Tempat mengambil ubat hanya di-adakan dua tempat sedang orang yang hendak mengambil ubat itu terlampau ramai; ini perlu-lah dapat di-beri perhatian oleh pihak Kementerian ini.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan Rang Undang Perbekalan ini, saya suka mengatakan sokongan saya yang kuat kepada ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Da Jalil baharu sa-bentar tadi, yang mana kebanyakan daripada pandangan-nya saya rasa ada-lah pandangan dan juga perkara yang memang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat di-Trengganu. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, seperti soal hospital sekarang ini sedang di-bena dan rumah² yang baharu sedang di-buat. Saya perchaya perkara ini sedikit demi sedikit akan dapat di-baiki dengan lebih memuaskan lagi. Sa-sungguh-nya, perkara² yang bagini patut-nya di-bawa di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, tetapi entah macham mana saya tidak tahu, kebetulan Wakil Ra'ayat Trengganu kebanyakan-nya tidak dudok di-sana. Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya barangkali ketinggalan. Maka kami yang bukan menjadi wakil bagi kawasan pilihan raya itu membawa pandangan dalam Majlis ini.

Saya perchaya perbahathan kita pada hari ini ada-lah satu perbahathan yang sederhana yang tujuan-nya bukan untuk menchari publicity dan bagi wartawan menyiarkan dalam surat khabar, tetapi berbahath dengan memikirkan bagaimana chara-nya hendak mentadbirkan

negeri ini dari masa ka-masa. Itu-lah sebab-nya ucapan kita dalam Majlis ini tidak begitu hangat, tidak begitu sedap dan seronok sa-bagaimana ucapan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat. Walau pun dengan chara yang bagini, insha-Allah, kita akan dapat memberi sumbangan untuk membena negara kita ini. Banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini menyatakan rasa dukachitanya akan pandangan yang telah di-buat oleh beberapa orang pehak Pembangkang berkenaan dengan kedudukan kita dalam Dewan ini sa-hingga men-bangkitkan² saperti memberi elaun \$10 dan lain². Saya juga hendak berchakap sa-patah dua dalam perkara ini kalau tidak terkilan di-hati saya. Walau pun sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan mengatakan ucapan yang begitu di-buat oleh orang nakal atau kelakar, tetapi jika nakal dan kelakar itu di-biarkan akhir-nya merebak juga. Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini tahu kita tidak-lah pernah chuba mempermainkan atau merendahkan Dewan Ra'ayat dan Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Sa-waktu di-bawa Rang Undang² Menaikkan Elaun Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat kapada \$750 saya ingat tidak ada sa-patah pun ucapan hendak menahan atau pun merasa dengki di-ucapkan dalam Majlis ini, tetapi kita sokong dan luluskan, dan mereka dapat arrears beribu ringgit. Begitu juga dalam menjalankan pekerjaan, kita sentiasa mahu chepat, kerana kita sedar makin lama kita dudok di-sini makin banyak wang Kerajaan membazir, bandingkan dengan Dewan Ra'ayat bersidang hampir² sa-bulan, berapa banyak wang ra'ayat keluar untuk elaun Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat itu. Bandingkan dengan kerja kita, chepat tetapi sempurna dan tidak membazirkan wang sa-bagaimana yang di-bolot oleh Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat (*Tepok*).

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Hear, hear!

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Yang sa-benar-nya, ucapan yang di-buat dalam Dewan Ra'ayat yang saperti itu, kadang² saperti chakap pasar dan kadang² keluar daripada perchakapan berparlimen. Maka chakap dan tudohan yang saperti itu boleh-lah kita katakan tudohan yang kurang ajar dan biadab.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian Pelajaran. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan text-book sekolah yang mana saya telah mengikuti beberapa tahun dalam perkara ini. Apa yang saya perhatikan ia-lah penukaran buku terlampau banyak dari tahun ka-tahun. Ini semua-nya mendatangkan kesusahan kapada ibu-bapa murid² itu. Bukan sahaja di-negeri yang besar tetapi juga di-negeri yang kechil, mithal-nya, di-Trengganu ada 5 buah Secondary English School. Kalau dalam tahun 1959 Form I menggunakan buku *The World* untuk ilmu alam, tetapi tahun 1960 dan 1961 menggunakan buku lain. Walau pun penukaran text-book yang isi-nya sama itu boleh jadi lebeh baik dan bagus dari sa-tahun ka-satahun, tetapi ini menyusahkan ibu-bapa. Saya tahu bagi Sekolah Rendah sahaja terpaksa mengeluarkan lebeh kurang \$40 bagi tiap² sa-orang murid, apa lagi bagi Sekolah Menengah. Walau pun penukaran text-book ini di-jalankan oleh guru² demi kepentingan murid², tetapi tidak-lah dapat di-nafikan barangkali ada anasir² perniagaan yang menjalankan jarum-nya menukarkan buku² itu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun dengan tujuan berniaga. Penukaran buku² ini menyusahkan ibu-bapa yang banyak anak, mithal-nya, kalau abang-nya naik ka-Form III dan adek-nya naik Form II maka buku abang-nya sa-masa Form II itu tidak boleh digunakan lagi oleh adek-nya kerana buku itu tidak di-gunakan lagi. Saya rasa perkara ini patut-lah di-perhatikan walau pun perkara ini di-anggap kechil, tetapi bagi orang yang pertengahan dan orang miskin walau apa bangsa sa-kali pun chukup menyedehkan. Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh perhatikan apabila sekolah buka pada 14 haribulan Januari ini bagaimana susah-nya mendapat text-book sebab banyak sangat bertukar.

Perkara yang kedua berkenaan dengan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. Dalam Meshuarat Budget, 1960, saya pernah berchakap dalam perkara ini. Perkara-nya ia-lah kita menghendaki orang bukan Melayu belajar bahasa Melayu. Walau pun ada lagi segelintir orang bukan Melayu saperti Yang Berhormat Enche' Seenivasagam dan

rakan²-nya tidak mahu belajar bahasa Melayu, tetapi saya dapati banyak orang bukan Melayu mahu belajar bahasa Melayu, baik murid² sekolah, orang dewasa mahu pun orang tua. Ada satu perkara yang menyusahkan orang bukan Melayu belajar bahasa Melayu ia-itu tidak ada buku sandaran yang boleh di-pegang oleh mereka untok belajar dengan betul. Buku sandaran yang saya maksudkan ia-lah kamus bahasa kebangsaan (kamus Melayu).

Saya sebut dalam ucapan saya dua tahun dahulu itu, bila-kah khamis ini hendak di-keluarkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka? Jawapan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda, Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan pada masa itu, yang sekarang ini menjadi Menteri Pelajaran bahawa ranchangan sedang di-jalankan dan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka berazam hendak mengeluarkan sa-buah buku yang di-namakan jagat-katan atau encyclopaedia Melayu, tetapi encyclopaedia atau jagat-katan itu ia-lah soal lain. Ini ia-lah kumpulan² ilmu yang saya rasa mustahak kepada orang² yang bijak pandai. Apa yang saya hendak sekarang ini di-buat oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka ia-lah supaya Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka bekerja betul² dan keluaran buku ini. Buku jagat-katan atau encyclopaedia sa-bagaimana yang saya tahu, ada iklan² yang meminta karangan² dan pekerja² dalam surat khabar dalam masa dua tiga bulan ini hendak mengeluarkannya, itu memang bagus. Perkara ini sudah dua tahun saya meminta dalam Dewan ini, kalau ta' boleh keluaran yang tebal 10,000 muka, keluaran-lah dahulu yang tebal 1,000 muka, sebabnya ia-lah supaya orang² yang bukan Melayu itu boleh berpegang atau berpandu, dan sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui bahawa bahasa Melayu kita ini, terutama tentang ejaan-nya tidak tetap. Ada banyak ejaan² kita Melayu yang kadang² menggunakan kata² yang berlainan dan ejaan² yang berlainan, tetapi kalau dengan ada-nya kamus yang di-keluarkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka yang authoritative maka dapat-lah mereka ini berpegang dengan tepat perkataan² yang sa-benar-nya dan

tidak-lah di-peningkan oleh bermacam² perkataan² mengikut kesukaan pengarang² atau mengikut kesukaan penerbit². Saya harap ucapan saya ini bukan-lah hendak mengecham Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, tetapi ada-lah satu ucapan yang saya rasa sunggoh² mustahak demi kepentingan hendak menjadikan bahasa kebangsaan bahasa yang sa-benar²-nya bila menjelang tahun 1967 kelak.

Saya suka juga hendak menarek perhatian kepada Kementerian Pengangkutan, walau pun Menteri ini berada di-dalam hospital sekarang ini ia-itu tentang perkara kelakuan driver² yang menjalankan lori²-nya. Satu perkara yang di-alami oleh kami di-pantai timur—saya ta' tahu-lah orang² di-pantai barat sama ada mengalami atau tidak—kalau hendak datang ka-Kuala Lumpur ini, satu perkara yang kami takuti sa-kali ia-lah lori², ia-itu driver² lori yang membawa balak² atau membawa barang² bekalan yang menjalankan lori²-nya itu dengan chukup laju, bukan itu sahaja bahkan menjalankan kereta²-nya itu terlampau kasar sehingga memakan jalan² orang dengan tidak mengira sama ada merbahaya atau tidak. Kelmarin mithal-nya, waktu saya datang dari Kuantan ka-Kuala Lumpur, boleh di-katakan kalau saya ta' silap, dua tiga kali nyaris² saya mendapat kemalangan. Ini bukan kesalahan dari saya, tetapi lori² yang besar yang tuan² tahu berat-nya ta' kurang dari dua tiga ton dengan memakai enam roda, yang telah melarikan lori-nya 40 batu satu jam di-atas Bukit Bentong, sa-hingga memakan saparoh atau tiga suku daripada jalan itu. Kalau kita lalu, nampak lori itu dari jauh, terpaksa-lah kita berhenti dahulu, sampai begitu dahshat-nya!

Satu perkara lagi berkenaan dengan driver² lori yang menjalankan kerja dengan kasar-nya itu, kalau di-pantai timur ia-lah driver² lori yang mengangkat tanah. Mengangkat tanah daripada bukit mithal-nya, kerana hendak membuat jalan. Lori² ini di-konterekkan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya supaya mengangkat tanah. Konterekter itu bukan bayar gaji pada driver² itu, tetapi dia bayar pakai trip, umpama-nya berapa kali trip yang dia dapat jalankan.

Mithal-nya satu trip di-bayar 20 sen, kalau lima trip dia dapat satu ringgit, maka dengan sebab itu-lah driver² ini berlumba² hendakkan trip itu—sepuluh dua puloh kali ta' chukup. Jadi, saya fikir, perkara ini sangat-lah merbahaya, dan saya minta supaya Kementerian Pengangkutan ini mengambil perhatian yang berat.

Saya suka juga menarek perhatian Majlis ini tentang keadaan² di-pantai timor, walau pun perkara ini sa-patut-nya di-bawa oleh wakil² Dewan Ra'ayat, tetapi wakil² dari kawasan² negeri Trengganu ia-itu tiga orang daripadanya tidak dudok di-Trengganu. Sa-orang daripada Ahli itu khabar-nya sudah mendapat suami baharu. Sa-orang lagi khabar-nya hendak jadi panglima Indonesia, dan sa-orang lagi ashek di-Kuala Lumpur sahaja. Jadi, dengan kerana itu, banyak perkara² yang berkaitan dengan negeri Trengganu nampak-nya ketinggalan-lah, terutama sa-kali berkenaan hal pelajaran. Di-Trengganu ta' ada langsung Form VI. Murid² dari Trengganu yang sekarang ini hendak belajar dalam Form VI terpaksa-lah pergi ka-Kuala Kangsar, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, atau Free School, Penang dan berbagai² sekolah lagi, walau pun dikatakan murid² yang mengambil School Certificate atau Form V ini maseh kurang, tetapi kalau saya ta' silap, di-Trengganu pada masa sekarang ini ada lebih kurang 100 orang murid yang telah mengambil peperiksaan School Certificate dalam tahun 1962 ini. Murid² ini akan mendapat keputusan peperiksaan-nya dalam bulan March tahun 1963 ini, dan murid² ini biasa-nya terpaksa pergi ka-luar dari Trengganu yang menyebabkan banyak belanja terpaksa di-keluarkan oleh ibu bapa mereka kerana hendak menghantar anak² mereka, kalau hendak masuk ka-university. Oleh itu, saya harap, kira-nya dapat di-adakan Form VI ini di-Trengganu.

Dalam perkara hospital pula, saya kata, walau pun sudah ada benaan rumah baharu, tetapi saya nampak ada satu perkara yang ta' puas hati di-Trengganu itu ia-itu ward tiga dan ward satu di-sana ada banyak juga, tetapi ward dua bagi orang² yang ber-

pendapatan sederhana, seperti kerani, guru dan orang² perniagaan hanya dua enam bilek sahaja. Ward satu ada lapan bilek. Ward tiga ada lebih kurang sa-ratus bilek, tetapi ward dua hanya ada enam bilek sahaja. Jadi bagi orang² yang pendapatan sederhana ini, kalau sakit, terpaksa, kalau hendak bayar pergi ward satu kena-lah bayar lima belas ringgit dan bayaran ward dua hanya lima ringgit sahaja. Pada mereka kalau lima belas ringgit itu, saya fikir mereka ta' sanggup. Kalau ward tiga pula, barangkali mereka ada sedikit wang, tentu-lah mereka ta' mahu masuk ward tiga, oleh itu saya harap supaya perkara ini mendapat perhatian dari Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Di-Trengganu, kesusahan yang besar sa-kali ia-lah talipon. Kalau dari Trengganu kita hendak berchakap ka-Kuala Lumpur pada waktu siang hari, kadang² kena tunggu sampai dua jam, sebab-nya ia-lah di-Trengganu itu tidak ada direct line. Kalau hendak berchakap dari Trengganu, mesti-lah pergi ka-Kuantan dahulu, kemudian baharu sampai ka-Kuala Lumpur, atau pun kalau nasib ta' baik, dari Trengganu pergi ka-Kota Bharu, kemudian pergi ka-Pulau Pinang dan sa-lepas itu baharu sampai ka-Kuala Lumpur . . .

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, masa sudah sampai 4.30. Majlis ini di-tangguhkan sa-hingga pagi besok, pukul 9.30 pagi hari Juma'at.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Assistance to fishermen

1. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama ada-kah Kerajaan telah atau akan mengambil langkah² untuk menolong nelayan² terutama-nya nelayan² bangsa Melayu, bagi mengatasi penderitaan dan kesusahan mereka, jika sudah apa-kah langkah² itu.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah dan akan terus menjalankan usaha untuk menolong nelayan² terutama-nya nelayan² bangsa Melayu bagi mengatasi penderitaan dan kesusahan mereka. Sharikat² Kerjasama Nelayan² telah di-tubuhkan dan nelayan² telah pun di-beri pinjaman wang melalui Sharikat² ini kerana membeli perahu² atau bot dan perkakas² menangkap ikan yang lebih baik lagi. Rumah² murah telah di-dirikan dalam kawasan² penempatan² beramai² bagi nelayan. Kemudahan² bagi nelayan² menaikkan ikan ka-darat seperti mengadakan panggong atau jeti dan pondok tempat mengasing²kan ikan telah juga dijalankan. Kerajaan sedar juga peri mustahak-nya di-baiki kemudahan dan sistem pasaran ikan supaya dapat di-jual ikan² itu dengan harga yang lebih mahal lagi (untuk menambahkan pendapatan nelayan²). Chadangan² sedang di-ator bagi memperbaiki keadaan yang tersebut di-atas ini.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Pioneer status: factories

2. Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) berapa buah kilang² yang telah di-beri taraf perintis;
- (b) apa-kah jenis pengeluaran yang telah di-keluarkan oleh kilang² ini; dan,
- (c) apa-kah jenis pengeluaran yang di-janji akan di-keluarkan oleh kilang² ini sa-masa menerima taraf perintis, tetapi belum di-keluarkan lagi.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun):

- (a) Sa-banyak 88 buah kilang telah di-beri taraf perintis.
- (b) Jenis barang² yang di-buat oleh kilang² ini ia-lah seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

JENIS BARANG² YANG DI-KELUARKAN OLEH KILANG² YANG TELAH DI-BERI TARAF PERINTIS

<i>Perusahaan</i>		<i>Barang²</i>
1. Agricultural Machinery	...	Power Driven Lawn Mowers
2. Asbestos Cement Products	...	(a) Asbestos Cement Fabricated Products, All Types
		(b) Asbestos Cement Sheets, All types
3. Battery	...	(a) Dry Cells, All Types including Radio Batteries
		(b) Flashlight Batteries
		(c) Lead Acid Accumulators, All Types
4. Brewing and Malting	...	(a) Beers
		(b) Stouts
5. Building	...	(a) Plaster Boards and Accoustic Ceiling Boards
6. Cable and Wire	...	(a) Cable Accessories and Fittings
		(b) Land and Submarine Cables Wires and Conductors, All Types
7. Chemicals	...	(a) Abrasive Scouring Powder
		(b) Cement and Concrete Admixtures and Surface Treatments
		(c) Chemical Animal Feeds
		(d) Matches
		(e) Sulphuric Acid
		(f) Synthetic Detergent
8. Container	...	(a) Decorated Metal Containers
		(b) Processed Food Containers
9. Domestic Electrical Appliances	...	(a) Self-Contained Packaged Air-Conditioning Units and Air-Conditioning Plant Components
10. Electrical Products and Accessories	...	(a) Electric Supply Watt-Hour Meters

<i>Perusahaan</i>	<i>Barang</i> ²			
11. Food Preparations	(a) Canned and Processed Tuna (b) Condensed Milk (c) Fish (Balls, Sausages, Meals and Powder) (d) Flavouring and Colouring Materials and Concentrates (e) Flavouring Essences, Fruit Bases and Tobacco Sauces (f) Frozen Tuna (g) Quick Frozen Foods			
12. Light Metal Manufacture	(a) Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Circles (b) Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Sheets, Flat and Corrugated (c) Aluminium Household Utensils and Food Containers			
13. Metal Finishing Manufacture	(a) Galvanised Iron Sheets			
14. Metal Manufacture	(a) Children's Tricycles (b) Crown Corks (c) Lithographed and Embossed Products of Aluminium Excluding Containers (d) Lithographed Products made of Tin Plate excluding Containers (e) Metal Louvre Window Frames and Fittings (f) Metal Windows, Doors and Frames (g) Perambulators (h) Steel Bolts, Nuts and Washers (i) Steel Rivets and Dog Spikes (a) Zip Fasteners			
15. Miscellaneous Metal Goods and Metal Finishing	(a) Commercial Films for Exhibition (a) Cement Based Paints			
16. Motion Pictures	(b) Distempers			
17. Paint	(c) Enamels (d) Lacquers (e) Paints, All Types (f) Varnishes			
18. Petroleum Products	(a) Insulating and Acoustic Materials			
19. Pharmaceutical	(a) Antibiotics (b) Patent Medicines (c) Pharmaceutical Preparations (inclusive of Liquid Preparations, Sterils Injectibles and Veterinary Use) (d) Specialised Infant and Invalid Foods (e) Tablets, Coated and Uncoated			
20. Plastic	(a) Plastic Articles produced by Compression Moulding and High Frequency Welding (b) Plastic Articles produced by Injection Moulding, Vacuum Forming Extrusion and Coatings (c) Plastic Brushes (d) Toothbrushes			
21. Sewing Machine Manufacture	(a) Sewing Machine Heads, All Types			
22. Textiles	(a) Bleached Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics (b) Cotton Wool (c) Dyed Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics (d) Face and Bath Towels (e) Gauze, Lint and other Medical Dressing (f) Grey Cotton Fabrics (g) Incandescent Mantles (h) Printed Cotton Fabrics (i) Sanitary Towels (j) Sanitary Belts (k) Spun Cotton and Synthetic Yarns			

<i>Perusahaan</i>	<i>Barang²</i>
23. Timber Products	(a) Building and Insulating Boards of Woods, Chemically Bonded (b) Particle Board Products other than Sheets (c) Particle Board Sheets, Plain or with Treated Surface
24. Toilet Preparations	(a) Hair Cream (b) Synthetic Perfumes (c) Talcum, Dusting, Medical and Baby Powders (d) Tooth Paste
25. Vehicles	(a) Bicycles and Parts thereof
(c) Jenis barang ² yang di-janji akan di-buat oleh Kilang ² ini tetapi sampai sekarang belum di-keluarkan lagi ia-lah seperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:	

**BARANG² YANG DI-JANJI AKAN DI-BUAT OLEH KILANG² YANG DI-BERI TARAF
PERINTIS TETAPI BELUM DI-KELUARKAN LAGI**

<i>Perusahaan</i>	<i>Barang²</i>
1. Chemicals	(a) Adhesives and Glue (b) Glutamic Acid Waste containing Organic Nitrogen suitable as Adjuncts for Soya Sauce manufacture (c) Sodium Glutamate (d) Acetic Acid (e) Ethyl Alcohol
2. Container	(a) Corrugated and Fibreboard Cartons and Fittings thereof (b) Corrugated and Fibreboard Sheets
3. Domestic Electrical Appliances ...	(a) Table Fans (b) Domestic Ceiling Fans
4. Fabricated Steel Work Manufacture ...	(a) Prefabricated Steel Building Frames
5. Food Preparations	(a) Molasses (b) Refined Sugar
6. Glass Manufacture	(a) Glassware, All Types
7. Grain Milling	(a) Wheat Bran (b) Wheat Flour
8. Iron and Steel	(a) Pig Iron, Steel Ingots, Billets and Bars (b) Rolled Section of Steel (c) Sponge Iron (d) Steel Plates (e) Tin Plates, Steel Sheets, Steel Pipes
9. Metal Manufacture	(a) Household Utensils, Iron and Steel (b) Kerosene Stoves
10. Mineral Oil Refining	(a) Aviation Turbo Fuel (b) Bitumen and Asphalt (c) Butane (d) Diesel Oil (e) Fuel Oil (f) Gas Oil (g) Kerosene (h) Liquified Petroleum Gas (i) Motor Gasoline (j) Petroleum Napthas and Solvents (k) Propane (l) Refinery Gas (m) Special Boiling Point Spirit
11. Mineral Products	(a) Vermiculite Products

*Perusahaan**Barang*12. Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Manu-
facture

- (a) Fountain Pens
- (b) Hectograph Sheets, Hectograph Composi-
tion and Hectograph Ink
- (c) Ink Ribbons
- (d) Propelling Pencils
- (e) Stamping Pads and Stamp Ink
- (f) Stencils and Stencils Ink
- (g) Typewriter Carbons
- (h) Writing Ink and Fountain Pen Ink

13. Paint

- (a) Artists Oil Paints or Varnishes

14. Pharmaceutical

- (a) Bulk Medicines
- (b) Ointments

15. Stationers Goods

- (a) Ball Points
- (b) Erasers

16. Textiles

- (a) Garments
- (b) Synthetic Fabrics
- (c) Printed Synthetic Fabrics

17. Timber Products

- (a) Corestock Veneers
- (b) Face Veneers
- (c) Plywood

18. Tyre Manufacture

- (a) Vehicle Tyres and Tubes excluding
Bicycle Tyres, and Tubes and Solid Tyres

19. Umbrella Manufacture

- (a) Umbrellas and Parasols

20. Petroleum Products

- (a) Bitumen Impregnated Fabrics and Papers
- (b) Bituminous Compounds
- (c) Emulsified Bituminous Liquids

21. Wire Products

- (a) Panel Pins
- (b) Wire Nails

Malay participation in commerce

3. Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah menjadi dasar Kerajaan dalam perkara hendak memajukan penyertaan orang² Melayu dalam perniagaan, menggalakkan supaya sharikat² yang dapat hak² taraf perintis mengambil wakil² penjual barang² pengeluaran-nya daripada ahli² perniagaan Melayu, jika benar demikian maka apa-kah perjanjian yang telah di-perbuat di-antara pihak sharikat² ini dengan Kerajaan sa-masa memberi taraf perintis itu.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Dasar Kerajaan sa-lama ini ia-lah menggalakkan kilang² yang telah di-beri taraf perintis supaya mengambil orang sa-bagai wakil² penjual barang² pengeluaran-nya daripada ahli² perniagaan Melayu yang layak jadi wakil penjual, ia-lah supaya orang² Melayu lebih giat lagi mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan. Bagi memudahkan urusan jual-menjual, maka dasar 'am dalam hal menentukan rancangan pasaran terpulang-lah kepada kilang² yang menerima taraf

perintis itu sendiri menentukan pasaran-nya dan biasa-nya sa-masa memberi taraf perintis kepada kilang² itu Kerajaan tidak mengenakan apa² syarat berkehendakkan kilang² itu menjualkan barang² pengeluaran-nya melalui chawangan² yang tertentu untuk di-bahagikan.

**Companies receiving assistance from
the Malayan Industrial Development
Finance Ltd**

4. Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (a) berapa buah sharikat² yang telah di-beri bantuan oleh the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd dan apa-kah nama sharikat² itu; (b) berapa ramai orang² Melayu atau berapa buah sharikat² Melayu yang telah di-beri bantuan oleh the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Hingga bulan Disember, 1962, 17 buah sharikat telah meminjam wang daripada the Malayan Industrial Development Finance

Ltd dan nama sharikat² itu ia-lah seperti berikut:

1. Federal Plastics Industries Ltd
2. Maran Road Sawmill
3. Kim Kee Tin Mining Company
4. Hock Joo (Bolts & Nuts) Factory Ltd
5. General Sawmills (M) Ltd
6. South Pacific Textiles Ind. Ltd
7. Alcan Malayan Aluminium Co. Ltd
8. Malaya Acid Works (Formic) Ltd
9. De Consolidated (Metal) Works & Co. Ltd
10. Tien Wah Press (M) Ltd
11. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd
12. Selangor Pewter Co.
13. Bok Kee Teak Wood Co. Ltd
14. Poly Plastics (M) Ltd
15. Malayan Flour Mills Ltd
16. Boon and Cheah Steel Pipes Ltd
17. Zeno Ltd.

(b) Tidak ada sharikat² Melayu atau sharikat² yang di-punya'i atau di-kuasa'i oleh orang² Melayu yang telah menerima bantuan daripada the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd. Walau bagaimana pun empat buah sharikat daripada sharikat² yang tersebut di-atas ia-itu No. 6, 11, 15 dan 17 ada menguntokkan sa-bahagian daripada modal-nya bagi orang² Melayu.

Assistance provided to Malays by the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd to establish factories

5. Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa-kah jenis bantuan yang telah di-beri oleh Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd kepada orang² Melayu atau sharikat² Melayu untuk menubuhkan kilang² dalam negeri ini; jika tiada apa² bantuan yang telah di-beri, apa-kah sebab-nya.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Tidak ada orang² Melayu persaoangan atau sharikat² yang di-punya'i atau di-kuasa'i oleh orang² Melayu yang telah minta pinjaman wang daripada the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd untuk menubuhkan kilang².

Contribution of Capital in the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd

6. Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa banyak modal orang² Melayu atau sharikat² Melayu (jika ada) yang ada dalam Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Modal orang² Melayu atau Sharikat² Melayu yang ada dalam the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd ia-lah sabanyak \$2,000 sa-hingga bulan Disember, 1962.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Deaf and dumb children

7. Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan menjalankan penyiasatan hendak tahukan berapa ramai-kah bilangan kanak² yang pekak dan bisu di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Satu penyiasatan telah di-jalan kan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Masharakat di-dalam tahun 1958. Penyiasatan ini meliputi seluruh kanak² chachat. Suatu gerakan sedang di-jalankan supaya ibu-bapa *mendaftarkan* anak² mereka yang pekak, yang di-lahirkan sa-lepas 1hb Januari, 1945, di-Kementerian Pelajaran. Gerakan ini ada-lah di-jalankan melalui jabatan² Kerajaan serta lain² badan dan perantaraan.

Perhatian (Kanak² pekak tidak dapat berchakap oleh kerana kedengaran mereka tergendala, tetapi jika di-beri pendidikan istimewa serta latihan mereka dapat belajar berchakap. Mereka itu bukan-lah bisu langsung kerana alat suara mereka tidak rosak. Dengan yang demikian ada-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian Pelajaran dan ahli² pendidik yang progressive di-seluruh dunia

menyebut golongan kanak² yang cha-chat ini sa-bagai "pekak" dan bukan-lah "pekak dan bisu").

8. Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan menyedari bahawa sekolah yang hanya sa-buah sahaja di-Pulau Pinang untuk kanak² pekak dan bisu tidak menchukupi.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Ya. Kemudahan² ada-lah di-sediakan di-darjah² khas bagi kanak² pekak di-mana sahaja kemudahan² terdapat. Lapan buah darjah² khas bagi murid² pekak telah di-dirikan dalam tahun 1962 sa-bagai satu ranchangan bagi menyatukan system pelajaran di-sekolah² rendah berikut:

- (i) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Jalan Kuantan, Kuala Lumpur (2)
- (ii) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Sultan Alam Shah, Petaling Jaya (1)
- (iii) Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Batu Tiga, Klang (1)
- (iv) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Bukit Baru, Melaka (2)
- (v) Sekolah Kebangsaan, Lerek Melaka (1)
- (vi) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Dato' Klana Ma'amor, Seremban (1).

Ada-lah di-chadangkan bagi melateh guru² dan juga mengadakan 30 buah darjah² khas bagi kanak² pekak diseluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun 1962 ranchangan bagi menyatukan darjah² khas untuk kanak² pekak di-dalam sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan penoh bagi murid² biasa telah mencapai hasil yang baik serta kena pada tempat-nya dan dasar penyatuan ini sangat-lah mustahak di-tinjau dari segi pelajaran dan kemasharakatan.

9. Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat ada-kah Kerajaan menyedari bahawa banyak ibu bapa yang meninggalkan anak² mereka yang chachat sama ada pekak atau

bisu atau tidak sempurna 'akal, di-rumah sakit kerana mereka tidak dapat di-terima oleh sekolah² anak chachat kerana kekurangan tempat.

Menteri Kesihatan (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Rumah² sakit dan Bangunan² Perubatan Kerajaan menerima kanak² yang chachat sama ada pekak atau bisu atau tidak sempurna 'akal sa-bagai orang sakit (patients) hanya jika mereka itu di-dapati berkehendakkan layanan sakit. Bukan-lah jadi dasar Kerajaan menerima kanak² itu dengan sebab² yang lain.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Financial assistance from the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board

10. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat oleh sebab semua keuntungan yang di-peroleh daripada Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat akan di-simpan dalam Kumpulan Wang Negara menurut undang² Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat tahun 1962, maka apakah tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terhadap permohonan² minta bantuan wang yang di-terima dari Kampong² dan Badan² Sukarela yang telah di-luluskan oleh Lembaga itu.

Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Semua permohonan² minta bantuan wang yang telah di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Loteri akan di-kaji oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar sa-belum di-luluskan bayaran akhir-nya.

Applications for financial assistance to the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board

11. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Kebajikan Masharakat kepada pehak berkuasa yang mana-kah semua permohonan² minta bantuan wang Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat hendak di-arahkan pada masa akan datang.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Permohonan² minta bantuan yang tersebut itu pada masa akan datang

hendak-lah di-hantar kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah masing².

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Labour Attaches

12. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Federation Government would consider appointing Labour Attaches in our overseas missions and, if so, when such appointments will be made.

Prime Minister: The matter is under consideration and as soon as the proposal for the appointment of Labour Attaches in overseas missions is determined to be desirable by Government, such appointments will be made as soon as possible.

13. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Government would consider giving labour and trade union officers in Government service suitable training, either locally or abroad, to be potential Labour Attaches.

Prime Minister: This question does not arise until a decision as to the desirability of the appointment of Labour Attaches in overseas missions has been made.

14. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Prime Minister to state in view of the long outstanding wage and other claims from Government employees and the dissatisfaction among certain sections of the Government unions, will the Government consider streamlining the existing Whitley Council machinery with a view to speeding up negotiations and disposing off claims quicker.

Prime Minister: Government is in the course of reviewing the existing Whitley Council machinery with a view to not only reducing the time taken for negotiations and settling claims but also to make it possible for the Staff Unions to be adequately and properly represented on the Whitley Council machinery.

15. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Prime Minister to give a summary of

outstanding claims at the Whitley Council level and the progress made in settling them.

Prime Minister: There are 33 outstanding claims in respect of Whitley Council (Divisions I-IV). Details of these claims are at Appendix "A".

2. Sixteen claims have been decided upon. In some cases offers of improved salary scales have been made but are not accepted by the Staff Side. Joint Sub-Committee meetings have been held to reconsider the claims.

3. Out of the sixteen claims stated above, two had been heard by the Arbitration Tribunal and another two had been submitted for the adjudication of the Tribunal.

4. In addition, there are also claims which had been considered by the Official Side and found to be without sufficient grounds. The Staff Side have been inform accordingly and have made further representations.

5. The 33 outstanding claims mentioned above are made by the Staff Side. In addition, there are seven other claims submitted by Unions, Associations and Heads of Departments which are under examination and which would ultimately be referred to the Staff Side for its agreement.

6. At Appendix "B" is a list of claims from the Whitley Council (Daily-Rated).

7. The Staff Side have not made any claims for general revision of wages except in the case of the Pattern Makers and Millwrights. The claims is to rectify an alleged anomaly said to be existing in comparison with the salary obtaining in the Malayan Railway in respect of the same grades.

8. The Staff Side had also made representations for improvement in their conditions of service. The most important of these requests are as follows:

(a) Conversion of all Daily-Rated employees into Monthly-Rated staff; and

- (b) Granting to all Daily-Rated employees the same number of public holidays as are enjoyed by the Monthly-Rated staff.

9. Eight of the claims mentioned at Appendix "B" have been considered but rejected by the Staff Side. Their claims are being reconsidered on further representations by the Staff Side. The others are still under negotiation.

16. Che' Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani asks the Prime Minister to state whether qualified women Federal citizens can be accepted into the Malayan Civil Service.

The Prime Minister: It is not the policy of the Government to recruit women officers into the Malayan Civil Service because it is considered that most of the appointments in the Service are not suitable for women officers.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Social security for Malayan workers

17. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) a summary of the main recommendations contained in the report of the International Labour Organisation's expert on social security for Malayan workers;
- (b) whether the Government has made an appraisal of the report and the problems involved in implementing the recommendation;
- (c) whether the Government has made any decision on the report; if not, when will it do so.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam:

- (a) It is not possible at this stage to give a summary of the main recommendations in the I.L.O. Report, as it is still a confidential document being studied by a Committee comprising Government Workers' and Employers' representatives.

- (b) Yes.

- (c) A decision on the report would be announced as soon as the Committee has finished its work.

18. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state whether the Government is considering to introduce a wages council for port workers at Port Swettenham similar to the one being considered for Penang port employees and also to state what progress has been made in negotiations to introduce equal wage scales and working conditions for stevedoring workers employed by the three commercial firms at Port Swettenham.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam:

- (a) The Government is not considering establishing a Wages Council for port workers at Port Swettenham at this stage, as satisfactory arrangements already exist for workers in Port Swettenham for the effective regulation of the remuneration and other conditions of service of the workers there.
- (b) It is understood that agreement in introducing equal wage scales and working conditions for stevedoring workers employed by the three firms at Port Swettenham was reached at the last meeting of the Port Transport Industry Joint Council held on 21st December, 1962.

19. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state whether he is aware of casual workers being employed on a day-to-day basis at Port Swettenham with no provision for annual leave, sick benefits, accommodation or housing allowance and other ordinary employment benefits accorded to workers in a modern country like Malaya and, if so, what steps he intends to take to remedy the situation.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Minister is aware of the existence of such casual workers in Port Swettenham. In fact, it is inevitable with the fluctuations of Port activity,

a certain number of casual workers will always be needed in any Port. In Port Swettenham some arrangements already exist whereby casual workers are kept to a minimum. Measures for the decasualisation of workers in the Port of Penang are now being drawn up and consideration would be given to introducing similar measures in Port Swettenham if it is found necessary.

20. Enche' S. P. S. Nathan asks the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state whether he would recommend to the National Labour Joint Advisory Council amendments to the existing Workmen's Compensation Ordinance with a view to increasing the amount of compensation payable under the law.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Minister is not considering any amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance at this stage as the Committee studying the I.L.O. Report on Social Security is also considering the possibility of introducing an Employment Injury Insurance Scheme in place of the present Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF CLAIMS FOR SALARY REVISION FROM WHITLEY COUNCIL (DIVISIONS I-IV)

- (i) Settlement Officers.
- (ii) Hospital Servants.
- (iii) Customs Revenue Officers.
- (iv) Stenographers.
- (v) Customs Clerks, Johore.
- (vi) Clerk/Interpreters.
- (vii) Boarding Officers (Marine Department).
- (viii) Town Council Overseers.
- (ix) Public Health Inspectors.
- (x) Telegraph Messengers.
- (xi) Supernumerary Clerical Service (L.D.) Special Grade.
- (xii) Communication Assistants.
- (xiii) Veterinary Assistants.
- (xiv) Stock Verifiers, Medical Department.
- (xv) Examiners, Road Transport.

- (xvi) Timber Inspectors.
- (xvii) Clerical Services.
- (xviii) Traffic Officers (Telecommunications Department).
- (xix) Medical and Dental Officers.
- (xx) X-Ray Assistants.
- (xxi) Assistant Examiners and Examiners of Inland Revenue.
- (xxii) Hospital Assistants.
- (xxiii) Organisers of Schools.
- (xxiv) Radiographers.
- (xxv) Postmen.
- (xxvi) Telephone Operators (Common-User).
- (xxvii) X-Ray Developers.
- (xxviii) Assistant Nurses.
- (xxix) Laboratory Assistants.
- (xxx) Town Planning Assistants.
- (xxxi) Meteorological Assistants.
- (xxxii) Junior Agricultural Assistants.
- (xxxiii) Police Armourers (Civilian).

APPENDIX "B"

LIST OF CLAIMS FROM WHITLEY COUNCIL (DAILY-RATED)

- (i) Increased Rates in respect of Housing Allowance.
- (ii) Public Holidays for daily-rated employees.
- (iii) Increased rates of retiring allowance and gratuity Norms.
- (iv) Addition to General Orders Chapter H—Shift Duty.
- (v) Daily-rated employees to be granted Monthly Rates of Pay.
- (vi) Day Allowance—F.G.O. 249.
- (vii) Claim for a revision of salary by Pattern Makers and Millwrights.
- (viii) Camping and Field Allowances.
- (ix) Pilgrimage Leave for daily-rated employees.
- (x) Education Department daily-rated are governed by boards—they are not given housing.
- (xi) Leave for daily-rated employees.
- (xii) Promotion of Semi-skilled employees to Tradesman.
- (xiii) Amendment to Regulation 14 (b) of the Daily-Rated Staff Manual, 1956 (General Labour).
- (xiv) Sliding scale for Employees Provident Fund contribution.
- (xv) Provision of quarters Class H and Labour Lines.
- (xvi) Provision of Water Supply Meters to Labourers accommodation.
- (xvii) Government General Orders and Staff Manuals to be translated into Bahasa Kebangsaan.