

Volume III
No. 23



Tuesday
9th January, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION [Col. 2421]

BILL—

The Supply (1962) Bill (Second Reading—Continuation)
[Col. 2422]

DI-TERBITKAN OLEH THOR BENG CHONG
PEMANGKU PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU
1962

Harga: \$1

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

Official Report

Vol. III

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

No. 23

Tuesday, 9th January, 1962

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

PRESENT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

„ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-
VASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

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

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

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

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

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala
Kangsar).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

The Honourable DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu
Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak
Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor
Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian
Selatan).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).

„ the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

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

„ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN
HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).

„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

„ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu
Selatan).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

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

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWER TO
QUESTION

Siam Death Railway Workers—
Compensation

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise, under Standing Order 24, to ask question No. 1 which reads:—

“Enche' V. Veerappen: To ask the Prime Minister to state:

(a) whether Government intends to pay compensation to the relatives of those who died in the 'Death Railway' in Siam;

(b) whether Government has any record of the Malaysians who died in the 'Death Railway'.”

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the Government has no intention of paying compensation to the relatives of those who died in the “Death Railway” for the simple reason that we have no money for this purpose.

As regards (b), Sir, I am afraid we have no record of those who had worked in the “Death Railway” or of those who had died.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on Question, “That the Bill be now read a second time.” (8th January, 1962).

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, it is observed he has stated that "from the Treasury point of view Malaysia would provide the solution to one of our most important problems, namely, our currency arrangements." Sir, the Minister has also stated, "It has also witnessed the birth of the Malaysia proposal, which has already been debated in this House and which, on realisation, could have the most far-reaching political and economic consequences for all of us." Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1961 has been a year of great significance. This year has diverted the attention of this nation from local politics to the unique question of Malaysia. Today more importance is focussed on Greater Malaysia than the local political and economic problems. The concept of Malaysia is not new to the Bornean territories. The concept of Malaysia and the necessity of a broader unity was felt by the people immediately after the Second World War. Leaders of both Indonesia and Malaya, who struggled for independence in their respective countries from colonial rule, aimed at this vital unity then. The objective then was to consolidate and co-ordinate their forces against colonialism. The colonial powers then, with their agents, had been successful in sabotaging their awakening. Sir, the present concept of Malaysia is completely different from the one intended in the late 1940's. The present concept is a calculated and prejudged attempt by Whitehall to indirectly control the Malaysian territories from Britain. Britain realises that independence of the Bornean territories would be less favourable to her economic manoeuvres, and for this purpose she has been successful to implement her plans through the Federation of Malaya Government. Independent Borneo is bound to be inspired by her neighbour, Indonesia, and her revolutionary outbreak towards the advancement of society. Bornean territories associating with Indonesia is not desired by Britain and also by the Western powers. On the other hand, Britain can foresee that she cannot

evade the fact and that sooner or later she must grant independence to the Borneo territories. Britain is confident that independent Borneo would definitely look forward to ally with the ninety million people of Indonesia who are led by the symbolic leadership of revolution in Asia. Britain's diplomatic cunningness has made it aware of the consequences. It is commonsense for any average layman to know why Britain is so keen in Malaysia. History will speak for itself. No colony was granted independence without struggle and the Bornean territories are no exception. One must realise that Britain's economic interest is so great that she will be reluctant to relax her economic control over these territories without the means of holding the economic rein through her favourable diplomatic sources.

Britain holds the economic life-wire of Brunei by controlling her main product of petrol. Out of a total revenue of \$125 million per year to Government, \$85 million comes directly from petrol. This will illustrate the economic safeguard desired by Britain. North Borneo's timber, Sarawak's bauxite and oil are also the main concern of Britain. The Bornean territories have a population of 1,282,734, scattered in different parts of the country, and Britain is afraid. So she must have a promising country to take care of these territories in her interest. While hush-hush talks on Malaysia have been going on, the Prime Minister has also made utterances on Malaysia, and steps have already been taken to oppress the people of Brunei and Sarawak. The intended elections to be held in 1961 in Brunei has now been postponed to next year. This is nevertheless an attempt to prevent elected representatives to participate in the deliberation of the Greater Malaysia by means of a boomerang on the fundamental freedom of the people of Sarawak by the introduction of the Restricted Residence Ordinance which is more or less similar to the Internal Security Act of the Federation of Malaya. These are indications calling upon the people of Borneo to be aware

of their approaching dangers and the concept of Malaysia is completely different in its object from Britain's point of view. The Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya has refused in categorical terms, that he does not want a real unification between the two territories of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya and Singapore become the 12th constituent State. Quoting from the *Straits Times* of 17th November, 1961, the Prime Minister stated that "Singapore is being treated as a problem child". This reveals the fact that the move made by the Prime Minister is not a genuine desire for reunification but to control Singapore's internal security by which to deprive the rights and privileges of the Singapore citizens as enjoyed by the Federal citizens. From the beginning, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya has been anti-merger and the sudden turn of the Prime Minister would conclude that the growing threat of Singapore towards the future of the Alliance is mounting and that it is not a threat to the security of the Federation as stated by the Prime Minister. The talk of communist threat from an independent Singapore is a lame excuse in order to chew his once anti-merger slogans. The Prime Minister, realising that a left-wing government in Singapore is bound to have a serious effect on the overall political situation of the Federation of Malaya, is keen for a merger now. This coupled with the British military and economic interests, the Prime Minister has plunged into the muddy waters of Malaysia.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister like a roaring lion went to England to discuss the issue of Malaysia with the British Prime Minister. Before he went there was a remarkable statement on the SEATO base in Singapore.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of order. I refer to S.O. 36 (1), which says—

"A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto."

I rise on a point of order because I recall that yesterday you, Mr. Speaker,

stopped the Honourable Member from Setapak speaking on this subject. My Party would like very much to speak on this subject too. Therefore, if one is allowed, I take it that your ruling of yesterday has been changed.

Mr. Speaker: My ruling has not changed at all. (*Laughter*). I must allow members to talk on whatever subjects discussed by the Minister of Finance in introducing his Budget, but I must warn members that the subject of Malaysia had been discussed fully on a debate in this House. I do not want members to repeat that any more. I can give a certain amount of latitude, because the subject has been introduced by the Minister of Finance himself in his speech introducing the Budget, but I think you must not waste the time of the House by repeating what has been already debated at the time Malaysia was debated in this House.

I would like to warn the Honourable speaker not to make an issue of merger in this House in debating the Budget. That is quite clear.

Enche' V. David: With due respect, there have arisen new developments after the debate and again the question of Malaysia has been dealt during the speech of the Minister of Finance. It also involves the bases in Singapore—where our defence is involved.

Mr. Speaker: I think we have fully discussed that when the question of merger was discussed in this House. I tell you that I will give you a certain amount of latitude—that is all.

Enche' V. David: I would not be long, Sir. Before he went he made a remarkable statement on the subject of the bases in Singapore. He formed the impression that he will exert pressure on the removal of the bases in Singapore subject to the British approval for Greater Malaysia. In Britain the Prime Minister said that we have our own problems and that we have to allow our friends to satisfy themselves also. They have a good deal of assets in our part of the world, not excluding the money they have invested here.

Further in a B.B.C. interview, the Prime Minister stated that the use of Singapore for SEATO purposes would be allowed if SEATO happened to be committed in that area to maintain peace. The signed agreement also states that in the event of the formation of the proposed Federation of Malaysia, the existing Defence Agreement between Britain and Malaya could be extended to embrace the other territories concerned, and also that the Government of the Federation of Malaysia will afford to the United Kingdom Government the right to continue to maintain bases at Singapore to assist in the defence of Malaysia, for Commonwealth defence and the preservation of peace in South-East Asia.

Sir, the agreement between the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya and the Prime Minister of the British Government provides for military suppression and economic control. The Greater Malaysia will undoubtedly bring the Bornean people towards independence, but they cannot free themselves from military and economic suppression and this is yet to be answered.

Sir, the Singapore Base serves as a strategic point for the British. Britain's V-Bomber Force, armed with nuclear weapons, is now understood to be trained to operate against the Chinese mainland from airfields in Singapore and Malaya, where the bombs are stored. The Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya's agreement with Britain will satisfy the British Government's insistence on maintaining British presence in the Far East—this is, however, Britain's membership of SEATO—and to give superficial effect, for the agreement clearly signifies that the British Government would be allowed to use the Singapore Base for SEATO operations without necessarily consulting the Malaysian government. The truth is a little more complex than what we read in the Press. During the discussions the Prime Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and the British Government could imagine no possible circum-

stances in which Britain would be asked to fulfil her SEATO agreement and he was therefore prepared to agree that Britain should be free to operate the bases provided this was done on Malaysia's behalf. To enable the bases to be used, if it is necessary to support a SEATO operation and also if necessary to aid the rebels of Indonesia, Britain has secured to operate the base in Singapore with the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya. There is no doubt that the British Government's determination to stay in as many overseas bases as possible has received a powerful boost from this latest agreement entered into between the Prime Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and the British Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may look discreet on my part to question the status of the rights of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee whose members I understand are drawn from the Malaya-Borneo group of Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Sir, the C.P.A. is an organisation not intended to discuss the question of Malaysia and its implications. This body has a traditional importance and which has as its objectives—more valuable—and more to do in the course of its activities.

Speaking on the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee, Sir, it is a body which does not reflect the views and aspirations of the people of the Bornean territories. A consultative committee at this juncture would have been more appropriate by constituting representatives of the various political parties of the Malaysian territories. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the Brunei Government is represented in this Committee and the representatives are not members of the people but are picked by the Colonial Government. Sir, let me warn that any decision taken by the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee cannot have any bearing on the views of the Bornean people, if one would understand to what extent it represents the people of the Bornean territories.

Sir, the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee met for the second time in Kuching. According to the *Straits Times* of 21st December, 1961, it is stated that all Bornean delegates supported the object of an effective central government as being vital to sustain Malaysia. There was also agreement that external affairs, defence and internal security should be vested in the central government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was originally thought that the meeting was for the sole purpose of consultation, but I do not know on what grounds the Committee made decisions. But, however, the statements made by the Malayan delegates seemed that they have arrived at a conclusion on the question of Greater Malaysia. The *Straits Times* of the 20th December, 1961, reports that Mr. Donald Stephens from North Borneo stated the following at the Conference: He said: "I say that the time for hush-hush papers marked 'confidential' and 'secret' as far as this Committee is concerned should be over. The time has come for us to get down to brass-tacks." Mr. Speaker, Sir, it indicates that the Malayan Government has been responsible for sponsoring activities even without the knowledge of the members who are participating in this Consultative Committee. And Mr. Yeo Cheng Hoe of Sarawak has said that the people in his territory were full of doubts and questionings about this often talked-about merger. The only things the people knew about the Malaysia plan were points gathered from the statements by the Prime Ministers of Singapore and the Federation in their legislative chambers and the debates that followed. He added: "Far from being reassuring, what transpired in those debates seems to have caused greater confusion in the minds of our people here." Mr. Yeo stated in the *Sarawak Tribune* of 12th December, 1961—"It seems that both Singapore and Malaya were anxious to hurry up the pace; it may turn out that people might not have sufficient time to consider the implications involved in this merger carefully."

Mr. Speaker: I think you have spoken too long already on this subject. I have told you that I would only give you a certain amount of latitude because this subject was fully debated in this House.

Enche' V. David: I won't take more than five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will stop you if you do.

Enche' V. David: I won't take a long time, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when asked about his personal views, he said: "If we could not achieve the ideal of having self-government in Sarawak leading to eventual independence and we could not link up the two or three Bornean territories into a unit, then we should see to it that we merge only with friendly nations on terms of equality, otherwise we can foresee nothing but trouble ahead coupled with life-long regret if nothing worse." Mr. Lai En Kong, a delegate from North Borneo, stated in the *Sarawak Tribune* of 18th December, 1961, that most people were apprehensive in the implications in having North Borneo united with Malaya, as stated by the Federation, and especially in the absence of details on form concerning the constitutional and economic efforts, and the timing which was felt was impossible to comply with. He further added: "As far as I know the people in North Borneo prefer to have self-government first." Mr. Speaker, Sir, the relevant statements by various leaders give a signal to the Malayan Government that the accomplishment of Malaysia or merger is not so easy as expected. To my thought, Sir, it is felt that the delegates of the Federation of Malaya are misinterpreting facts by making contradicting statements and making different types of speeches at different places to suit the occasion. It is apparent that the delegates have clearly indicated that there can be no Malaysia before the territories could at least obtain some form of self-government.

Sir, reports say that there had been local anti-Malaysia feeling aroused

during the Conference. Slogans appearing on posters were exhibited in Sarawak during the Conference will bear out my argument. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Bornean territories are desirous of obtaining independence, and it will be an illusion to achieve Malaysia without some form of self-government to the Bornean territories. Press publicity and radio talks with empty promises will not solve the problem. The will of the people in the Bornean territories.....

Enche' Hassan bin Mansor (Malacca Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order—Ahli Yang Berhormat membacha uchapan-nya. No. 35 (6).

Mr. Speaker: Sa-lama ia ta' mengangkat kertas itu, saya benarkan. Kalau saya ta' benarkan suatu orang boleh membacha begitu banyak, ia nanti kena tahan; jadi saya sudah lama bagi ruling kalau ia ta' angkat kertas di-tangan, boleh-lah saya benarkan.

Enche' V. David: Sir, the will of the people of the Bornean territories should be respected and fulfilled. Then only could the question of Malaysia become a reality.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the question of the fundamental freedom of the Press, I think that it is necessary on my part to say something on the events which took place in 1961 and also to say that it is no point in spending money without upholding certain rights and privileges of the people of this country. Sir, the year 1961 witnessed the tragic end of the freedom of the press in this country. We experienced the Government's absolute power, which was imposed on a most influential Malay national paper in this country, and which the Government made as part of the Government's propaganda weapon. The history and the incidents which took place at the *Utusan Melayu* were not accurately put over to the people through the medium of the press in this country. The judging public were not free, because they were to judge not between competing theories of what an accurate set of facts meant but between

competing distortions of what at the outset was unedifying and invented mythology.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Alliance will always deny freedom, if thereby they can conceal wrong—and any successful denial only makes its repetition easier. Had the press been allowed to publish the true facts of the reasons of the *Utusan Melayu* strike and the banning of its editor, Enche' Said Zahari, from the Federation of Malaya, the people could have realised the sinister motive of the Government. For the Alliance, the honest publication of facts, the making of free minds, are simply the paths of disaster. Many ignorant people in this country do not even suspect that they fight with poisoned weapons.

Sir, for twenty-two years the *Utusan Melayu* stood as an independent paper, free from political manoeuvres. The Government, knowing that this paper has a tremendous influence among the rural population, laid its sinful hands to crush the freedom of this paper. Its editor played his role without any fear or favour from any quarters. This was not to the taste of the Government. It must be remembered, Sir, that "a State which dwarfs its men in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands—even for beneficial purposes—will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished, and that the perfection of machinery to which it should sacrifice everything will in the end avail it nothing for want of the vital power which in order that the machinery might work more smoothly it has preferred to banish."

Sir, Enche' Said Zahari refused to take orders from the Government to toe the policy of the Alliance. A plot was organised by the Government through the UMNO to take over the paper systematically. More shares were bought under the instruction from top UMNO members. On 28th May, 1959, the first blow was struck, where at a meeting of the Board of Directors, decisions were taken to suppress the freedom of the press by stating that full support to the Party should be

given, since it was more profitable from the business point of view; and it was also stated that all factual news be restricted in the case of Opposition parties and to give more headline news to Alliance members, and to support the Alliance when and where it becomes necessary; this decision, Sir, altered the independent stand of the paper and thus there was interference with the freedom of the paper. The editorial staff refused to accept the decision and seeing the unsatisfactory reception the Board withdrew the condition then. This saved the long tradition of the paper. From this time, the Alliance spared no time in its plot to take over the control of this paper.

On the 10th July, 1961, with the greatest surprise the Publicity Officer of the UMNO, and a Member of the State Assembly of Trengganu, was appointed as Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief of the Paper. On the very day of the appointment of the Editor-in-Chief, he informed the staff of the change in policy and that the paper was to give full support to the Party in Power. On the 12th July, 1961, the same directive issued on the 28th May, 1959, was re-introduced. Seeing the threat to the freedom of the press, the entire staff of *Utusan Melayu* submitted a memorandum stating the impossibility of a party publicity chief to run a newspaper and called for his removal. Without any response to the views expressed in the memorandum the Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief, on 17th July, 1961, issued to the Editor, Enche' Said Zahari 24 hours notice to transfer himself to the Branch Office in Singapore. As a consequence of this denial of freedom of expression, the workers ceased work from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight as a mark of protest. An ultimatum was issued by the staff that their memorandum should be replied to by 12.30 p.m. on the 20th July, 1961. This was completely ignored and rejected. Subsequently, with a genuine desire to uphold the freedom of the press and to protect against the clear case of victimisation, the workers took a decision to continue

the strike. The chief danger which confronts society is the desire of those who possess power to prohibit ideas and conduct which may disturb them in their position.

On 3rd September, 1961, at the Johore Bahru Causeway, while Enche' Said Zahari was coming to Kuala Lumpur, he was prevented entry and he was permanently banned from the Federation of Malaya. Enche' Said Zahari would have enjoyed the privileges of the Government, as many do today, if he would have—and it would have paid him to do—spread false news by which some special interests could be gained by corrupting facts so far as he could and the facts would be corrupted. This is what the Alliance interprets as freedom of press. What has Enche' Said Zahari done to the society, let us ask ourselves. For the Alliance, the honest publication of facts, the making of free minds, are nothing but subversive. There is only freedom of press when one is free to write as one pleases, provided what one writes is not sort of a libel and what one reports is within the bounds of objectivity. If it is news then good or bad, the people should know, and it is the duty of the publishers to see that the public got to know the truth, good or bad or indifferent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in India from 1947, since she was freed from colonial rule, no newspaper has ever been banned by the Government. The Indian papers are at liberty to cook up any opinion which they realise would be good for the country. In Malaya press at times is told by the Government that so and so is displeased over the write-up and therefore please watch out. Indirect pressure is usually applied through the Almighty Government's Information Department. In this instance, I don't think that the newspapers in this country can deny that they were not informed by one prominent member of the Government that all news of the *Utusan Melayu* should be played down. The press may not admit this because of fear. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first editorial of the *Malayan Express* it

was stated, "Newspapers in this country had been known of late to suppress news items if found unsuitable or unfavourable. This is true and that is the freedom of the press as newspaper owners interpret it." In other words, they say, "We are the boss and therefore what we want to print is for us and for us alone to decide." There are journalists in this country who abide by this order of their boss for fear of unemployment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't blame them because their jobs are not secure, because that security has not been guaranteed in this country at all. This has been proved in the case of Enche' Said Zahari. He was banned merely because his conscientiousness did not permit him to become a tool of the Almighty Alliance.

When one turns to the political aspect of the freedom of expression in this country, which is of course the pith of the whole problem, how far is a man entitled to go and attack upon the social order? What opinions, if any, are to be prohibited on the ground that they incite to subversive conduct? There is always a difference between normal times and times of emergency or national crisis. We are living in normal times and are not faced with a national crisis, but why should there be a ban on publications and why should there be a ban on papers? Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us take the *Fajar*, a Singapore University publication; let us take the *Suara Nantah* of Singapore; all these are refused circulations in the Federation of Malaya because they do not give prominent headlines to the Ministers and the Alliance Government. They criticise without fear. No limit of any kind should be placed upon the freedom of press during normal times. The right to print a matter, to seek and consult with others its translation of events, is fundamental to liberty. If he is driven in this realm to silence and inactivity, he becomes a dumb and inarticulate creature whose personality is neglected in the making of policy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, without freedom of the mind and of association, a man has no means of self-protection

in our social order. Sir, the *Fajar* was banned from the Federation on the ground, if I am correct, that it is alleged to have contained subversive matters, but no one has ever arrived at making a definition of subversiveness even for legal purposes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the *Saturday Post* was exposing corruption and injustice within the Government circle. This was banned because the Government feared exposure. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Alliance is not prepared to face facts, and the continuance of the present policy would inevitably lay a permanent death nail to the freedom of the press. Let these incidents be a warning to the entire journalist profession that if no heed is taken of the threat, they will destroy the very root of the freedom of press.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the speech of the Minister of Finance, references have been made to the railways and its expansion. It may be considered on my part as impertinent to question certain rights of the Railway Service Commission. I am aware of the law, or the ruling, that I have no right to question the integrity and dignity of a member of the Commission, but I can touch the body as a whole because money has been allocated in the Budget. Sir, however, the situation demands me to make comments for reasons which I will state in the course of my speech.

The Railway Service Commission is a vital body. It must place itself in the highest confidence of the people beyond any doubt. The Commission is financed by public funds and is expected to discharge its responsibilities to the fullest satisfaction of the Railway employees and the public. The Commission must be constituted with members who possess wide knowledge in the running of the Railways. The present composition of members except one do not have any knowledge of the Railways at all. The Commission bases promotions purely on the recommendations of the heads of departments in the Railways without considering the merits of the candidates. This is due to members lacking knowledge of the

working system of the Railways. As a result of this, junior men who are blue-eyed boys of the heads of departments are promoted without any regard.....

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Meng-lembu): On a point of order. S.O. 36 (8) says—

“The conduct or character of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, of any of Their Highnesses the Rulers.....” and so on and then “of any Service Commission established.....”

These allegations are an attack on their character and conduct by saying that they make unjustified promotions.

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' V. David*) I rule you out of order.

Enche' V. David: I am only making an attack on the body, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot. S.O. 36 (8) is quite clear.

Enche' V. David: Well, I will leave the Commission then for the moment. Mr. Speaker, complaints of victimisation which are submitted by the staffs are not interceded.

Mr. Speaker: You are referring to those members again. Will you stop speaking on that.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, vacancies in the Railways are left unfilled—it is the duty of the Commission, Sir, because heads of departments should take note of vacancies. I will not touch on promotion, because that is dealt with by the Commission. But I will purely touch on administration. Vacancies are left unfilled in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department and other departments and unfortunately the heads of departments in the Railway Administration make no effort at all to fill these vacancies. I know of persons acting in certain responsible jobs for a couple of years without either being confirmed or sent for promotion. Some of them are not even paid their due acting allowances. The Station Master, Kuala Lumpur, I understand is acting for

1½ years and he was not confirmed and his case has not been considered by the Railways.

Sir, expatriate officers still remain as a strong and mighty force in the Malayan Railways. While we appreciate the appointment of a local man as General Manager, it cannot be disputed that the Railways still remain in the hands of the expatriate officers. The former General Manager of the Malayan Railway, is still retained in service as an Adviser to the Malayan Railway. Hundreds of employees of the Railways are frustrated as a result of victimisation and discrimination, but unfortunately they are afraid to come into the open fearing they will lose their jobs. While the Minister of Transport openly declares his support for healthy trade unions in the Malayan Railway, he conducts a smear campaign indirectly to destroy trade unions in the Railways.

I have been informed that there had been a hue and cry by the railway workers regarding their quarters, especially those who live in Class 11 since pre-war days. These houses cannot be treated as houses. It would be more appropriate for me to say that they are horse stables. These single room cubicles are not at all fit for human occupation. Repeated requests have been made to break down these houses and replace them with modern houses with modern sanitation. This has met with great disappointment. I understand that in 1946 a committee was appointed to study the housing problems in Railways and this committee recommended that two of these Class 11 houses should be into one house. No action has been taken during the last 15 years. Maintenance of railway quarters are extremely poor. No clerk of works or health inspector of the railways visit the labour lines. Complaints of occupants are always disregarded. In my humble opinion, the situation warrants an enquiry into the working of the Malayan Railway and to ascertain the discontentment of the employees. Lately one senior member

of the Railways, Raja Nasrun, resigned due to discontentment. This gentleman was sent to the United Kingdom for specialised training and after his return the expatriate officer was not keen to offer him the job for which he was trained. Sir, there are many cases of this nature and an enquiry is extremely desirable.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can only give credit to the Minister of Finance for one thing—for raising the export duty on iron-ore. The Finance Minister has laid his hands on these iron-ore mines at the right time. He could have been a bit more unsympathetic on the miners, because they need no mercy. The most outstanding lucrative business of the day in this country is iron-ore business. This industry has brought quick returns to its investors. Cheap labour and the working conditions at their disposal have made them richer overnight—earlier than expected. Ten to 15 per cent export duty for iron-ore is too little for the wealth they extract from the society and the country. They are the people who should be made to contribute more for social services in this country. I would only appreciate if the Honourable Minister would change his mind in the future and alter the 10 to 15 per cent to 20 to 25 per cent export duty. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the *Straits Times* of December 29, 1961, the iron miners have joined hands and formed the Iron Miners Association. Unity of any kind is always welcome. But it states that the Association will make representation to the Government and further they have gone to the extent of threatening that Japan may be cutting down its imports next year. This is a threat and a challenge to the Government and I am confident that the Minister of Finance will not submit himself to this threat. Further, it has become a desirability and a necessity to probe into the entire operations of these iron-ore mines to ascertain how the mines are operated. There are reasonable grounds to believe that labour is being exploited to the extreme in this industry, especially in Perak. Lack of adequate legislation have

placed the miners in a position to obtain cheap labour and operate a slave camp under inhuman working conditions. A fleet of lorries are operated by the mine and I am yet to understand on what conditions they have been licensed by the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Speaker: I must remind you that yesterday you said you would take one hour, but now you have taken more than one hour.

Enche' V. David: I will do my best, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, overloading and other breach of the law have been regular, but they have been able to hoodwink the Government by their mighty resources. I am reliably informed that, having all the resources with them, the Government Department has not been in a position to keep track of their unlawful activities. Complaints of this nature have been lodged with the relevant Ministry on various occasions and I am disappointed over the Ministry's failure to act in a matter where the situation demands. However, I would be dwelling at length on this subject at a later stage when I will be moving a motion.

Coming to internal security—I won't take long, Sir (*Laughter*)—the arrests and detention of Opposition members have become a routine for the Government. At frequent intervals, we read the morning press and discover that a raid had taken place and many have been picked up for alleged subversive activities. Every time an arrest is made the grounds for arrest stated by the Government are that so and so is not arrested for political activities or trade union activities, but for subversive activities; and when they are released, they are released on conditions that "you should not take part in political or trade union activities, you should not reside within the limit of an area and your movement should be reported to the Police." In some cases, the Government states that it has seized subversive documents during the time of arrest. If such proofs have been obtained by the Government, why they

are not produced in a court of law to face natural justice? If you believe in the rule of law, Sir, then equal opportunities should be offered to the alleged person whether he is a communist or whatever he may be. If this is denied in society then the country does not believe in the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has stated repeatedly that when arrests are made, they have proofs. But why then are they not in a position to produce them in a court of law? These are not proofs; these are plots, sometimes planted by Police Officers to aid the Government. What do we find, Sir, in our midst?—an outright denial of justice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Internal Security was created for the sole purpose of operating witch-hunting activities on the pattern of McCarthyism in the United States. Sir, in this manner innocent, active and dedicated cadres of Opposition parties are persecuted for no offence committed. It must be borne in mind that suppression doubtless eases the way to authority, for scepticism is always painful and to arrive at a conclusion after careful testing of evidence always involves the possibility that the authority may have to admit that its conclusions are mistaken.

Mr. Speaker: You always turn your face to that side when you say “Mr. Speaker, Sir.” “Mr. Speaker” is on this side, not that side. (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: I was looking at the time, Sir. As we see, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is firm to have a single-party system and they are out to destroy the entire opposition by applying the Internal Security Act. The persecutions under the Internal Security Act not only dominate fears in the minds of the Malayan people but these fears have been extended to the Bornean territories where they feel that what is being applied in this country would be undoubtedly applied to their respective States when Greater Malaysia takes shape.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, not even a single case during the few arrests has been produced in a court of law. Every time statements by the Government say that they have substantial proofs that Mr. X or Mr. Z is involved in subversive activities, but why not that individual be offered the opportunity of defending himself in a court of law? When this is denied, I conclude that the entire freedom in this country is gone.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Party deplores the action taken by the Government, and we are driven to the conclusion that the Government is out in its attempt to destroy completely the awakening consciousness of the masses to rise on this occasion to deplore the policies of the Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can remember the statement made by the Minister of Internal Security—in his statement he has said that he will continue to persecute, and he has been successful in this operation. He is continuing his plot to destroy the fundamental freedom of the citizens of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I speak on the General Hospital, it always pains—I have spoken many a time on the General Hospital and when I wish to say something about it, it really pains. (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only myself, but several Members from the Opposition, not only in this Parliament, but even during the time of the Legislative Council, have made representations that the General Hospital is in a chaotic state, and yet no positive action has been taken by the Ministry concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, irregularities after irregularities have occurred. Now, we find a stream of prominent doctors and specialists resigning from the General Hospital and the Government has thought it fit to give replies to questions which are wishful and insinuating and which are not proper for the Government to make. They are doctors who have been qualified for certain jobs but on returning they have been driven against the wall with no other course

except to leave the Service and go into private practice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a real necessity to probe the whole structure of the General Hospital and then only can we understand the intrigue behind the whole scheme. I have observed that the General Hospital is being run by certain individuals who enjoy the confidence of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and they do what they think will be in the interest of the individuals—and they also find suitable replies to the Minister whenever it is necessary.

Sir, the recent incident of the resignation of Dr. Underwood is a glaring example—the only doctor, who is qualified in plastic surgery in this country, or even for that matter in South-East Asia for the moment, is Dr. Underwood. He is qualified to do plastic surgery in this country, and when he came to the General Hospital, was he given the opportunity to do plastic surgery? No. He was at times allowed to write out medical chits and in certain places where he was sent to treat out-patients. What contribution can this man make out of his qualification? He was keen and anxious to do service as a result of his qualification. There is no need for me to tell about this, if one would take the trouble to go to the Leper Settlement and ask how many cases he has done and how many in the Leper Settlement are praising his treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find and firmly believe that there will be more resignations from the General Hospital if no check is made immediately. A racket is being operated in the General Hospital, right from the top. I will give a glaring example. I understand that a refrigerator plant was ordered for the General Hospital mortuary. Payment has already been made but the goods have not yet arrived—remember; entries in the books have been made to the effect that the goods have been delivered and received. I now challenge the Auditor-General to make an immediate check into the books to

ascertain whether the goods have been received by the General Hospital or not. Sir, this is not the only case there are also other cases of other apparatus such as X-Ray and other things where entries have been made in the books that the goods have arrived and have been received, whereas actually they have not arrived. I do not know why the Auditor-General is silent, by a sudden check only can bring the culprits to light. I will not blame the ordinary poor men in the Hospital. This racket is operated by top, important, reliable and responsible men (*Laughter*); and usually in any country the most awful or biggest crime is always operated by dignified persons, and I will call this a dignified crime.

Dr. Underwood has a personal file that carries one of the most, if not the most, commendable reports on him and his work. We challenge the Department to make public his personal file. He was offered a meritorious service medal in Perak—P.J.K., and this was not offered because he was not popular. He was popular and the people liked him; His Highness the Sultan of Perak liked him and His Highness realised how important this man was to society and he was decorated. Those who have known Dr. Underwood, and those who have been his patients, will scoff and laugh at the allegations that have been made against him. During the years of his service with the Government, he has made himself a very popular doctor by his kind, sympathetic and inspiring ways; and the people who have known him have travelled sometimes hundreds of miles to consult him.

Dr. Underwood is known for his eagerness to work and to help the people, not only throughout Malaya but also in Japan where he was qualified. His popularity spreads and a man of his making needs no introduction and needs no publicity. The Government may have any motive behind it, but it cannot damage the popularity enjoyed by Dr. Underwood. His popularity has gained him such a vast circle of friends that he does not

need any form of publicity, and the insinuations contained in yesterday's replies to the questions could only reflect on the Government as being ungrateful and indiscreet.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what work was Dr. Underwood given? He was given to treat grafts and infected ulcers so that the grafts would break down and he could be discredited. He was not given the job he should do. After his resignation, he has put up a lengthy letter and I call upon the Ministry to release all letters to the press for publication. In his letters he has stated clearly why he is forced to leave the Department. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this proves beyond doubt that the General Hospital is in a deteriorating state and an inquiry by the Government is urgent and necessary to restore confidence.

Let us go down to the General Hospital at any time. If an out-door patient should go to the Hospital in the morning, he will not come out till about four o'clock in the evening. I have seen expectant mothers sitting in verandahs from morning till evening. I do not know—they are recruiting so many doctors—and what is wrong with the General Hospital.

Then, we find renovations—what type of renovations? The contractors make the best of them.....

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 35 (1) mengatakan:

“Sa-saorang ahli yang hendak berchakap hendak-lah bangun di-tempat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pengerusi maka hendak-lah ia berdiri mengarahkan ucapan-nya kepada Pengerusi.”

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi Yang Berhormat itu tidak memandang Tuan Yang di-Pertua; dia pandang di-sini sahaja. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' V. David: I am sorry, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these renovations are nothing but throwing the money for no reasons—just white-washing and accounting thousands of dollars. Can

they really provide for the needs of the people? The main concentration should be on the new hospital. The Government is very slow—it is going at snail's pace—to put up the new General Hospital. What we find are renovations, and again after a few months if, for instance, Ward No. 20 is renovated, then they go to Ward No. 21; when Ward No. 21 is completed, there will be breakdown in Ward No. 20. This is because renovations are made in such a way and the contractors really make the best out of them. Who are responsible? Those top people who are in the Medical Service. I don't like to mention names, but if it becomes necessary, I will bring names and the places where they meet for the purpose of meeting the contractors and having their business deals. I can give numbers of buildings and places, but I won't do that. But if the Minister wants, I can give it to him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this way we cannot improve the health service in this country. We need practical action. We do not want radio talks and press publicity. In a small area the Minister may go and open a clinic. Then comes a grand picture and headline in the *Straits Times*, “The Minister opens Hospital”. Then one day there will be a mercy flight—“The Minister attends to mercy flight.” This is what we are seeing. But you cannot do that for long, may be for a short period, but people are too clever and they are becoming cleverer day by day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to institute an inquiry into the working of the General Hospital. The Labour Party, Selangor Division, has submitted a valuable memorandum giving point by point and they have clearly stated the existing conditions of the Hospital. This document contains the present state of affairs of the Hospital, but I don't think the Minister will have the time to read this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all sincerity, I call upon the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to institute an inquiry into all these complaints. Then only whatever is under the cover in the General Hospital would be brought to light.

Sir, I have some more to speak, but since you have asked me to reduce the time, I resume my seat.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year we have a Budget and every year the Budget proposals are debated and finally approved. So, like the previous years, this year we have a Budget speech by the Minister of Finance which, briefly, can be divided into three parts: firstly, a short history of the review of 1961, then a word of caution on possible over-spending for 1962, and finally a re-assurance that 1962 will be all right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the Budget speech, the Honourable Minister touched on Malaysia on which we have had a full scale debate, and I have no doubt that when His Majesty the King addresses the Parliament at the next ceremonial occasion, we will have another chance for a full scale debate on Malaysia. However, since it has been touched on by Members of this House, I would like to make only a very short comment, and that is to say that it is our hope that the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee and all peoples in all the territories concerned in Malaysia will bear in mind that there are factors which can in the future adversely affect all territories concerned in the concept of Malaysia. I would ask people like our friend, Mr. Donald Stephens and others, who are in the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee, to bear in mind the question of the Internal Security Act, the question of the Constitution and also the fact that Malaya, within the space of two years, is going to make almost 45 amendments to the Constitution of this country. I would be glad if our friends from these territories, who are now in the Federation, can find the time to be present in this House when the debate on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya is debated within the next few days, because I am sure they will then have an insight into the true happenings and the true trends of Malayan politics to-day in this country which will obviously be of great interest

and of great enlightenment to the Bornean territories and their people. With that I leave Malaysia.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my intention to touch on a number of Ministries and the policies in those Ministries and they are not in the order in which I am going to touch them, but they are the Ministries of Education, External Affairs, Health and Social Welfare, Internal Security, Ministry of Justice, Labour and Rural Development.

I take the Ministry of Health first. Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the answers given yesterday to a question by the Honourable Member for Kampar, it is clear that in the years 1960 and 1961 sixty-one doctors of various types resigned from the service of the Federation. It is not a small figure; it is a sizeable figure. It should immediately bring caution to the minds of the Government. What is the cause for these resignations? Is it that these doctors think they can make more money in private practice? The answer clearly is "no", because some doctors have been in the Service for a long time and will lose a lot of benefits when they resign from the Government Service. Therefore, the question arises why this is happening in the Medical Department.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I would like to refer shortly to the case of Dr. Underwood. Dr. Underwood was a person who had been in the Government Service for several years, the majority of his service being in the State of Perak. He was personal physician to His Highness the Sultan of Perak for three-and-a-half years. He was, as said by the Member for Bungsar, decorated with the P.J.K., which I take it is a decoration given only to persons worthy of receiving such a decoration. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that in the answers yesterday on the question of Dr. Underwood, the Honourable Minister thought it fit to say that—and here I quote—"his work and conduct was not satisfactory and an investigation was about to be commenced

before he resigned." Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say that is most unfortunate, because that is a reflection on a man of profession who has left the Government Service and who has no chance to defend himself. But if that statement is true, then it is justified. But to-day I will try to show this House that in the Medical Department the case of Dr. Underwood is just one case out of many cases where there is injustice, where there is favouritism, where there is no chance of fairplay and that is why 61 good doctors have left the Service of the Federation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Selangor again the case of Dr. Underwood has brought this to light, and quite frankly the information that I have got is from Dr. Underwood and other doctors who have left the Government Service. Some may say that it is a prejudiced statement. It is not. It is a statement by professional men who have no interest whatever in the Government Service any more and who have no intention of getting into the Government Service again. What they are saying is for the good of the Service and for the good of their brother doctors who are still in Government Service, and the only reason I bring this up is to ask the higher levels of the Ministry of Health not to sit back complacently and say: "Oh, Dr. Underwood was a man not good enough. Therefore an investigation had to be commenced and, therefore, his allegations are untrue." One allegation may be untrue, but when a series of allegations come from persons of that calibre then there must be some truth in it and that truth should be investigated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Underwood returned from Japan qualified as a Plastic Surgery Specialist. A Plastic Surgeon is very similar but more specialised than other doctors. Any doctor can do skin grafting, but it takes a specialist to do real plastic surgery. The unfortunate position in Selangor was that when he came here he said: "Give me the facilities to carry out plastic surgery as distinct from mere skin grafting." He was placed in the

General Hospital under another Surgeon and, here I say, through jealousies and petty differences he was not afforded the facilities, and the answer given by the Honourable Minister of Health I say is untrue and cannot be substantiated. In fact, it can be contradicted by the testimony available from the hospitals in Kuala Lumpur town itself and there are people who will be ready to testify that Dr. Underwood was not being afforded facilities for which he was rightly entitled to ask. There can be testimony that favouritism and injustice is so rife in the Medical Department that Dr. Underwood had to spend his own money of \$6,000 to buy plastic surgery instruments which he has still in his possession and which he can produce and which the Medical Department knows he bought. Even with all that he was not given facilities to carry out plastic surgery. The Honourable Minister of Health said, "Yes, I am aware of two letters sent by Dr. Underwood to the Public Services Commission and to the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor, giving the reasons for his resignation." The Honourable Minister in his answer also said, "I have carried out investigations with my officials and I find the allegations in these letters not substantiated." Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not doubt that the Minister tried to carry out some sort of investigation. But what sort of investigation? Was Dr. Underwood asked one single question on his allegations? Was Dr. Underwood asked to substantiate one single allegation he made in his complaint? Then I ask what sort of investigation is that? You don't ask the man to substantiate what he has said and you still say that is an investigation which has satisfied the Government of the Federation of Malaya. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here and say in all sincerity that that investigation certainly satisfies nobody, because the complainant was not given a chance to substantiate. You investigate by asking who on earth I do not know. You are asking the culprit. Surely the culprit will say that he is telling a lot of lies. You ask the complainant, you ask him to produce

his testimony and I say that testimony will be forthcoming, and it will be so explosive that the whole medical set-up in this at least will go up like gun powder.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member for Bungsar has said that the contractors make the most profits or benefits from the various contracts in the Medical Department. I have reason to substantiate that statement; I have reason to say to this Government. And now to this House and to the Minister of Health I ask, "Have you ever heard of the name of a club or mess known as Koko's Club, or Koko's Mess?" If you have not, your Police Department has heard of it. The Police Department has heard of it and police personnel has advised Dr. Underwood not to go to Koko's Club. It is known as Koko's Mess and it is situated next to the Federal Hotel, Kuala Lumpur—Koko's Mess, where contractors and senior doctors from the Selangor Medical Services frequent that place. Why? You may say there is no harm. They can go there, they can go to a mess. But again you hold an enquiry, ask them to substantiate what happens in Koko's Mess. You will hear what happens in Koko's Mess. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to say what happens in Koko's Mess, but I am sure the Honourable the Minister of Health will be interested and will I am sure find out what is happening in Koko's Mess. And who is Koko? (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, Koko is the nickname of Dr. Ismail—I do not mean our Minister of Internal Security—but I think everybody knows who Dr. Ismail is—I think the surname is Mr. Ismail—and Koko is his nickname from the school days. Therefore, if you tie that up and if you see who goes to that mess, then you get the whole picture; and Dr. Underwood will testify and he will bring witnesses to testify that he was asked by this group or by this clique to join them at Koko's Mess and things would be better for him. He did not go to join them in Koko's Mess and that is why Dr. Underwood was in a mess. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I mention Dr. Underwood again and again, because through Dr. Underwood has come to light the filth, the struggle for power in the State set-up in Selangor of the Medical Department, and I earnestly ask that the Minister of Health should investigate this, or at least call upon Dr. Underwood to substantiate these very serious allegations which he has made in his letter to the Commission, because then, and then only, the air will be cleared and then only doctors now in the Service feel confident that they can work without being victimised if they chose not to join this clique or that clique but do their work as medical men. Obviously the Selangor set-up has gone into clique and once it has gone into clique, perhaps golfing clique will be more powerful than footballing clique. That is the trouble in this State.

Mr. Speaker, since the answers to these questions, another very prominent doctor has left the Service, or at least is leaving the Service on the 15th of this month, and that is Dr. Bhupalan, the Federation Anaesthetist, the number one man in the Federation and there is none more highly qualified than him. Why should he leave the Service? An Anaesthetist, what can he make in private practice? Nothing. He must get himself into some organisation and he is, I understand, going to work in the Assunta Foundation. Why should a man of such calibre leave the Service of the Federation? Surely there is something wrong somewhere and if you investigate why Dr. Bhupalan chose to leave the Federation Service after years of service, losing all his benefits, all his profits, you will get the same answer—cliques, injustice, victimisation, that is the reason why doctors in this country are willing to sacrifice all their past and go into something new and try and make a living outside the Federation Service. I do not think that is a good thing for this country. I am sure everybody will agree that it must be investigated and investigated thoroughly. I think it does a lot of damage when Government has a policy—I say they have adopted

it as a policy—that when you ask a question and you try to prove that something is wrong somewhere, every time you get the answer back that that man is to be blamed—“We have investigated them and all his allegations are absolutely false.” That is the stock answer. That policy must be changed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on Medical Services again, I would like to say one thing: that although from time to time the Medical Services have come in for strong criticism, those who are in service at the hospitals—at least in Ipoh—are doing the best they can. I would like to pay credit to these people, because I have the experience myself of hospital staff going out of their way to make accommodation available even by putting in an extra bed. We cannot blame the staff that is present there. We can only blame ourselves, or perhaps we cannot blame anybody, but what we must try to do is to expand accommodation everywhere. I would like to pay credit to these people who are on the spot. They do what they can. It is true at times they are rude, but everybody loses tempers now and then, especially when they are over-worked.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming next to External Affairs, it is regrettable that the Federation Government has thought it fit, even to this minute, not to express any opinion on India's invasion of Goa. We have been told time and again that our policy is one which is independent; we have been told time and again that we will not join any bloc and we will not make any expression of opinion which can be construed unfavourably. Yet, as the Honourable Member for Setapak has said, when it is the Communists who are concerned on one side, the Federation Government is quick to make a statement. We must make a statement saying that either we stand with India in her move, or that we are against India in her move in Goa. If the Federation Government is not prepared to make that stand clear, then I say the Federation Government is not fair, and the people of this country, and the people of the world, will con-

demn the Federation for not making its stand clear on that issue. I say the stand must be that we stand with India in her move on Goa, and that statement must come from the Federation Government.

It is also a matter for regret, but not so great, because as I will say, in a moment, we will have to consider very carefully the question of West Irian. Do we support Indonesia's proposed military occupation or proposed invasion of West Irian? We must say it as soon as we can. But what are we going to say? What should our answer be? It must depend on the view that the Government takes on a number of subsidiary issues. Has Indonesia a right to claim West Irian? Are we going to sacrifice the principle of self-determination which we hold, and which the United Nations, I think, hold? Are we satisfied that Indonesia has democracy to offer to West Irian? Are we satisfied that Indonesia will administer West Irian in a democratic manner as democracy is known throughout the world? If we are satisfied, then support Indonesia. If we are not, then we must condemn Indonesia's stand. If Indonesia cannot offer democracy, if she cannot offer what every free nation should, then we are against Indonesia. But we welcome, and the people of Malaya and the world welcome, the stand of the Federation Government on Indonesia's proposed battle over West Irian which Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also advocate. I do this because of the written statement made with regard to South Vietnam—very quickly, I think the Honourable the Prime Minister and others have made statements saying on which side we stand. That may be the right stand, but I think being a member of the United Nations, we should not so quickly make a statement; we should wait until matters of such importance are discussed in the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Red China, which is an old subject, we regret that the Federation Government's stand is two Chinas. The Peoples Progressive Party of Malaya has always said: “China must be in the United

Nations"—and by China we mean Red China. We are not bothered whether Formosa is there or not there, but Red China must be there because without Red China world peace is endangered—Red China will not be bound by any decisions of the United Nations. I was told in this House that so long as the Alliance is in power, we will carry out our policy. Good! But I say that if it is your policy to sit with Russia in the United Nations, if it is your policy to sit with other countries, which do not follow democratic process, surely then is it not better to sit with Red China in the United Nations so that there may be some chance of their being bound by decisions? Give them an opportunity to put their case before the United Nations—and I hope that when the opportunity comes Malaya's stand will be that. Whether Formosa remains in the United Nations or not is entirely another issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come to the Ministry of Justice—I will leave External Affairs as I do not intend to speak much on it because, as I said, when our next opportunity comes, that will perhaps be the better time. Here, I am sure, the Honourable Minister of Justice will agree with me to some extent that there is dissatisfaction in the Magistracy. The Judicial Officers in the subordinate courts are dissatisfied, dissatisfied to such an extent that they are resigning and in the course, I think, of the next few months there will be resignations from Judicial Officers in the subordinate courts. Here the dissatisfaction is not over any question of favouritism, or injustice, or anything like that, but it is dissatisfaction on one ground only—the unfortunate ground that they are expected to pass their Malay examinations. Magistrates, by and large, get through what they call Standard I of their examination with considerable ease, but when it comes to what is known as Standard II, several of them cannot get through it. They are given two chances and a third one. If they fail that, what happens to them? Promotions are stopped, increments to salaries are stopped. Now, why do they fail? It is not because they do not

want to learn it, not because they are dull heads, but because they do not have sufficient time in which to concentrate on two matters. From morning 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. in the evening, a Magistrate sits in court and his brain is constantly being used. When is he to study sufficient Malay to pass Standard II which, I understand, is a fairly stiff examination? There are Magistrates who have failed and failed and failed, and their promotions are held up; their increments are gone. What is the next remedy for them? I think they have got to become corrupt, or they have got to leave the service and try to earn their livelihood by other means. I ask the Minister of Justice to consider whether, in the case of Magistrates or Judicial Officers, the first consideration should surely be ability to administer the law, and keenness of intellect. It is true that they must learn the National language, but why can't we make some provision to allow their increments to carry on. If we find that they are not making an attempt, or a proper attempt—from their examinations this can be discovered—then perhaps there will be other remedies open. But where they are sincere, where they are doing everything possible, why then should they be so frustrated? Unless this is remedied, we will find that ultimately several Magistrates in this country will leave the Bench to better their prospects as private practitioners. The number affected is not many. Our Malay brothers, of course, have no difficulty, but our Chinese brethrens and our Indian brethrens, who are Magistrates, are in difficulties. We are in the initial stage in the history of our country and I do appeal that something should be done to secure their position, so that we will have satisfied people on the Bench.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again referring to courts, there have no doubt been improvements since the last one year in several of the courts in this country, and we of the profession are indeed gratified to see that something is being done to better accommodation in this respect in the courts of justice in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, rural development is a problem which is growing. Whilst it is true that rural development is doing a very great deal for the rural areas of this country, the Plan has forgotten one important thing—that is, there are several villages, formerly known as new villages, which, though not in rural areas, on the ground of humanity merit attention from the Rural Development Authorities. We regret to note that the Government has not thought it fit to take any appreciable steps towards bettering the life of these new villages. On the technical ground that they are not rural areas, they are neglected; on the ground that local authorities should look after the villages within their areas, they are again refused assistance. The new villages are places where the people were herded in during the Emergency, not by their own wish but by compulsion, and what is the Government going to do? Could we have an assurance that the new villages will receive rural development grants for roads, drains, lights, sanitation and the other necessary amenities of ordinary life in this country? If the Government is not going to do that, then I say that the Rural Development Plan will be a failure, because the Plan to be successful must be a plan which benefits all persons in this country; otherwise it will bring in a feeling of frustration on the part of the new villagers, and we certainly do not want that feeling to continue in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the Labour Ministry I have one thing to say. If one travels by train across this country, he will find labour lines that are shocking. He will find them in estates—some estates are owned by Alliance Members—and he will find them in the most shocking condition. What is the Labour Ministry doing about estate labour lines, as has been said about Railway labour lines? Is the Alliance Government doing anything about them? What action is the Labour Ministry taking? What are the Labour Officers doing in the various estates? Why do they not go in and have a look? Why do they not order these estate owners to put up proper labour

lines for their men? And here I particularly refer to areas in Perak, where it is so widespread and so common. I ask that the Ministry of Labour attend to this matter. Attend to it, if necessary, by legal enforcement, because that is indeed possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, reference was made to mines, particularly iron mines. Unfortunately, it was said that in Perak there was slave labour in iron mines. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have information that the Honourable Member for Bungsar went to one iron mine in Ipoh and tried to form a labour union. Fortunately, thank God, those labourers came to see me (*Laughter*) and asked what benefits they were going to get by forming a labour union. (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked them, “What is your difficulty?” They said, “The management wants us to sign an agreement to work. We have been advised not to sign.” I told them, “If you do not sign, then you do not work. There is no two-way course about it.” Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agreement was nothing fearful, nothing fantastic. It was just a normal working agreement. If you like it, you sign it and you work; if you do not like it, you do not sign it and you do not work. I cannot understand why a labour union must come in to decide whether they should or should not sign the agreement. I advised them, “If you want to work, you sign it.” They have signed it and they are quite happy and are now working in the mine. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not against labour unions. We are for the unity of workers. We are for the advancement of the workers. However, we do not want anybody to bluff the workers and say, “Unless you have a union, you will get nowhere.” (*Applause*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, those labourers on that mine are still today working, and it is wrong to say that there is slave labour. Many of those iron mines have very fine quarters, and they have fine lighting; and if one travels from Gopeng to Ipoh, he will find, if I may mention, the Gunong Rapat Mine or the United

Iron Mine, an almost flood-lit area with good lighting in the workers' houses. How can anybody say that there is slave labour in these mines? It is true that there is always room for improvement, but let us be reasonable when we speak of slave labour and other matters.

It is true that the lorry drivers are overworked, but they are not complaining. They may ask for more salaries but they certainly do not consider themselves slaves—and certainly they do not stand any nonsense from their employers. I think they are just good workers who are prepared to work hard, and I think we should appreciate that, instead of calling them slaves when, in fact, they are not slaves. Therefore, I hope that all those who want to indulge in trade unionism will do so, but do it in the interest of the workers. They should not do it as politicians.....(*Applause*). It is unfortunate that I have to say this, but I certainly have to protect Ipoh at least. (*Applause*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come now to internal security and here I would like to say this: that in this country as the days go by, it is becoming more and more apparent that the Internal Security Act is not being judiciously or properly used. It is appreciated—I have said this many times in this House—that there may be occasions when extreme laws are necessary. Perhaps, the Internal Security Act may be necessary, but certainly not in its present form, because the present form is being abused.

Let us take the case of the fifteen students, who were arrested in the Kuala Lumpur area very recently—I think about two months back. What was the newspaper headline?—"Subversive Activities". Therefore, I take it that before these fifteen persons were taken in under the Internal Security Act, the Police had all the information they required, because otherwise it would have been unjust to take in any one of those fifteen students. Now, what happened? Within a few hours

some of those 15 students were released. I am not complaining that they were released, but what I am asking is this—Why were they arrested in the first instance? Why were they arrested and then released? They should never have been arrested, because if you did not have information against them, you must not arrest them. You do not arrest people and then start investigation. If one is subversive, he must have been subversive for a considerable length of time. If you do not have that information, then do not touch him—because once you touch him, it becomes suppression and oppression, it becomes unjust, it becomes dictatorial, it becomes undemocratic. Therefore, if there was a mistake in the case of those few, there could have been mistakes in so many other cases. That is a danger which, I say, this Government, or any Government, should guard against, because it is that kind of act, it is that kind of recklessness, which gives us very grave suspicion to say that the Internal Security Act is being recklessly used in this country and the sooner that stops the better it will be for us in this country and for all those who think of joining this country in either a happy Malaysia or Greater Malaysia, or any other name. Otherwise, certainly the stink of the Internal Security Act is going to play a great part in the minds of those who are joining in.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have spoken on this many times, and I have to speak on it again—the inquiries under the Security Act and, indeed, under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. It is a mere farce. Ask any lawyer, who has been to one of these inquiries under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, what happens there. The Presiding Officer sits down and he says, "I can tell you only this. You cannot see the witnesses. You go out now. After I get statements you come back here as a lawyer." Come back to do what? Look at the Presiding Officer's face, smile at him and say, "My client is not bad, I leave it to you to decide what you want."? That is what happens in these inquiries.

You cannot ask one single question. What is the use of a lawyer going there for the man? What is the use of the Act saying, "You can have the right of defence by counsel." What defence? The man, perhaps, is better off if he goes there alone. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say that if we are going to see that a man has a fair chance, give him a sporting chance. Let us not camouflage what is wrong by a few pieces of sugar laced on. It fools nobody, and I ask the Minister of Internal Security to consider whether another procedure is not possible in this matter, so that there will be a degree of satisfaction that justice is being done—and the whole foundation of civilization is based on justice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer again under the Ministry of Internal Security to the Police. Now, it has become a common practice that persons arrested are denied the rights to see their relatives for some time—up to four or five days. Why is it necessary? The answer given by the Police is, "We have not completed our interrogation." Mr. Speaker, Sir, in every democratic country when a man is arrested, as of right he is allowed to see either his counsel or his relatives. In the Federation of Malaya where we are told that we have democracy in its true sense, sometimes for two days, sometimes for three days, the mother and the father do not know where their son has been locked up—this matter, I think, was brought up at the last meeting of this House by a Member of the Alliance sitting opposite me; it is not only a complaint by me, by the Opposition. Surely, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a person is arrested, there should be a central place where a father or mother or any relative can go and ask, "Where is my son? He is missing from my house." If you go to a Police Station in Ipoh, or in fact in Kuala Lumpur, anywhere, you will not find him for at least two days in some cases. That is surely a shocking state of affairs. If you go to the Crimes Branch, they say, "Go to the Special Branch."

When you go to the Special Branch, they say, "Go to another Branch." Sometimes he is whisked away from the town where he lives and nobody knows where he is. Sometimes you have to refer to the Chief Police Officer of the State to find out where a certain person who has been arrested has been locked up. Surely, there is something wrong somewhere. Surely, the organisation is not right, because there should be no difficulty. Once a man is in Police custody, there should be a central point where his whereabouts can be discovered within, say, at least 24 hours. But in several cases that has not been possible, and I say that is causing great anxiety to the citizens of this country, and the sooner it is remedied the better; and I would ask an assurance from the Minister of the Internal Security that it will be remedied. Again, I ask for his assurance that even if a man who is arrested has not been interrogated yet, there should be no objection whatever to a relative seeing that man in the presence of even one hundred Police Officers if they want. What is the purpose of denying that right? Merely to torture the mind, merely to cause uneasiness, merely to cause annoyance to relatives? There is no other purpose. You can keep any language speaking Inspectors with you, you can keep any number of machine guns with you, but why do you say, "You cannot go and see him."? Is that justice or is that injustice, is that being unfair or is that being fair and just? These are questions to which answers must surely come. But I think the proper answer should be an assurance that they will be allowed to see him. An assurance that they will be allowed to see him "at the earliest possible opportunity" is not good enough. It is not good enough in view of what is happening in this country now. We would ask for a more specific assurance that even if the interrogation of the man is not completed, there should be no objection in the normal circumstances for a relative seeing that man in the presence of Police Officers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming now to education, it is unfortunate, very unfortunate, that the Alliance Government is going to spend a large sum of money on an education policy which is not acceptable to the majority of the people living in this country. Now, we have debated that policy and we have given reasons why we say it is not acceptable. I do not intend to go through it again except to make one point. From time to time, the Minister of Education has told this country that schools have accepted full Government aid and that that is an indication that the policy is acceptable to them. Now I will tell the House the information I have on how these schools have been convinced, or have been asked, to accept Government aid. First of all, in the course of the following year—and the Members will remember what I say now—you will find that a number of Managers of Schools are going to be honoured with decorations. I make that prediction now that particularly in the State of Malacca—I repeat “particularly in the State of Malacca”—a number of Directors are going to get honours of some sort. Secondly I ask this House what is the alternative left to these smaller secondary schools? They cannot carry on without aid and Government says, “We won’t give you aid unless you accept our policy.” They have to accept that aid if they want to carry on. Now the Government turns round and says, “You accepted that aid and therefore you are very happy.” Is that an argument? Is that an argument to convince yourself that they are satisfied with your policy? I say that is a fallacious argument. You put a crocodile there, you say, “Either you jump there or you stand here.” The man does not like to stand there because the water is just seeping through his feet, but he has no alternative but to stand there; and now you say, “You are very happy because you stand here.” That is the attitude of the Ministry of Education.

Now it is a very important matter, because there are several schools which have still not accepted Government

grant—they are large schools. That is an indication of opinion, and public opinion must surely weigh with the Government of the day. I say this—that this question of the education policy will be a burning question for a long, long time until it is solved by a proper process. Certainly the Rahman Talib Report does not solve it, and I say certainly the majority of Chinese secondary schools do not accept the Rahman Talib Report. They have been forced to accept it, and some of them are accepting it on the assurances of decorations in the course of the coming year and, I repeat, particularly in the Malacca State. This is information which I have, the information which I think will come true. We will wait and we will see. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the People’s Progressive Party of Malaya’s platform and hope that the Government will, even at this late stage, reconsider the Rahman Talib Report for the good of the people of this country, for the peace and understanding of the loyal citizens of this country. With that, I do not wish to go into detail although I submit I am entitled to, but we will do that again some time in the course of this year when we have a golden opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on this Budget, there is, of course, provision under the Ministry of External Affairs and Prime Minister with regard to immigration. This matter of immigration is a matter of great concern. Now I would like to say to this House that I have had two occasions when I have had to bring matters personally to the Honourable the Prime Minister—and I would like to make it clear, absolutely clear, that on both those occasions the Honourable the Prime Minister was kind enough and good enough to accede to the representations which I made to him. As a result of this, a child was allowed to come into this country from India and in another case to remain in this country, because justice demanded that and we got justice from the Honourable the Prime Minister. For that we are grateful. But what was the necessity for me

to have to bring it up with the Honourable the Prime Minister? That is the point. Every country has an immigration policy—true. In every immigration policy there is a discretion vested in the Comptroller of Immigration. Now, in one case the child was one month over the six or seven year period, and he said: “You cannot come into this country; your mother can come.” What does the Comptroller of Immigration expect this seven year boy to do? Remain in India while his mother and father come to Malaya? Is that justice? Is that why discretion is given to the Comptroller of Immigration? If that is the way discretion in the Immigration Ordinance is being exercised, then surely something must be done. The Honourable the Prime Minister immediately approved it and said that the boy could come into this country. Surely that is a right exercise of this discretion. But why should it be that the Prime Minister had to intervene in a matter like this? In another case a man’s son is here. His father had been here for many years before he went away to India. He came back, but every few months he has to go to India and come back. Otherwise he cannot live in this country. He asked for permanent stay. His whole family is in Malaya and he is, I think, over 60 years of age. The Comptroller has discretion in such cases, but again he refused to exercise that discretion despite representations made to him with facts and figures. Again the Honourable the Prime Minister had to intervene, or rather I had to make representations and the matter is now receiving proper solution. Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody is not fortunate enough to see Members of Parliament. Surely then, when discretion is to be exercised it must be carefully and judiciously exercised. This concerns everybody in this country. It concerns the Chinese, it concerns the Indians, and it concerns the Malays. I ask that a directive should be sent to the Comptroller of Immigration—on grounds of sympathy, on compassionate grounds, particularly when relatives have been living in this country for generations, where men are

old men, where the boy is one month over seven years old. Surely anybody who cannot exercise discretion properly is not fit to be a Comptroller—I don’t say this Comptroller but any Comptroller of Immigration or Assistant Comptroller of Immigration. In certain cases in Penang, the Comptroller recommends a certain thing, it comes to Kuala Lumpur office, that man holds it in his drawer for four months and he would not even say, “I agree with his recommendation”. He just keeps it. Is that the way to give peace of mind to people who want to be here or who want to come here? Surely not! And I do ask that action be taken to see that all applications are dealt with quickly and properly, and if there are any serious, doubtful cases they be referred at once to higher levels so that matters can be put right without undue hardship to anybody in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to our citizenship laws, I could speak on that matter under the provision for Prime Minister, Minister of Internal Security, or Minister of Interior. I would only like to refer to the question of citizenship. I say it is not in a satisfactory state. Amendments to the Constitution are necessary, but since we are having amendments to the Constitution coming up at a later part of this debate, I will leave that matter until that stage arrives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate is on the Budget. I am not covering the whole of the People’s Progressive Party of Malaya policy in this speech. I think the proper time for that is when we have the Speech from the Throne. At that time I will do so. But I would like to re-state now this: that for now and for all time the People’s Progressive Party of Malaya’s stand is for multi-lingualism in this country. Our stand is for equal rights in this country, as in every democracy in this world, and as long as the People’s Progressive Party of Malaya lasts—and I say it will last for a very long time—we will never give up this struggle for it. You can call us subversive, you can call

us trouble-makers, you can threaten us with being locked up in the police stations in this country, but I assure you that will not stop us. It will not stop our forty odd thousand members today from standing as one man and demanding this right and we will go on demanding. I make this reference, because in recent months, since the talk on Malaysia came into the forefront, every other word we hear from the Government side is, "subversive", "communist-inspired", "trouble-maker", all this sort of words. If they are calculated to try to suppress and oppress the Opposition of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya—I confine myself to our Party—I say that it will not succeed; and it is wrong to try to give the impression to the outside world that whatever the Opposition is doing in this country is communist-inspired. It is not good for this country to give that impression to the outside world; it is not good for this Government, and it is not good for those who want to join this country, because they will certainly think twice before they join this country if they feel that the Government will brand as communist-inspired anything that the Opposition may say. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't think I wish to say anything more. That is all.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1962 ini berkenaan dengan ucapan Menteri Kewangan. Saya suka menyampaikan perkara² yang saya hendak berchakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan policy yang di-fikirkan besar yang akan di-pakai mengenai perkembangan kebangsaan kita dan perkembangan ekonomi negeri kita ini. Yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah berhubung dengan Malaysia Talk didalam cheraian 2, ucapan Menteri Kewangan dan juga Kementerian yang berhubung dengan perkembangan ranchangan Malaysia atau area (Kawasan) negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap ini berkenaan dengan Melayu Raya ia-itu hendak mengingatkan

dasar Melayu Raya supaya jangan terpesong daripada yang telah diranchangkan dan daripada dasar² kebangsaan yang telah di-perjuangkan oleh pejuang² kita. Saya fikir, ini ia-lah kerana perjuangan kebangsaan Melayu di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang telah ada asas dan dasar²-nya dan dengan pembawaan yang di-anjorkan oleh Perikatan yang memegang Kerajaan sekarang ini telah terpesong dan hanyut dengan dasar² kebangsaan yang tulin itu dengan satu warga negara yang menghilangkan peribadi Melayu dan kebangsaan Melayu yang menjadi peribadi dasar perjuangan kebangsaan negeri ini. Dan dengan keadaan itu telah mula di-sadari oleh ra'ayat negeri ini, maka timbul-lah satu perjuangan yang hendak memperjuangkan di-sebut dalam bahasa Melayu, Melayu Raya, tetapi di-pakai dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya, Malaysia. Ini, kerap kali juga berlaku seperti bangsa Melayu kebangsaan negeri ini, nama itu di-panggil Malaya dan menjadi Malayan. Dan ini juga satu perkara yang saya berharap, jangan-lah berlaku lagi memakainya Melayu Raya dengan memakai dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya Malaysia kemudian Malaysian. Jadi, bertukar-lah dengan peribadi dasar yang besar yang di-perjuangkan oleh kebangsaan Melayu dari Semenanjung Tanah Melayu menentang Penjajah dahulu dan dari Gugusan Pulau² Melayu berkehendakkan satu perpaduan yang benar² bererti Melayu Raya. Dengan pembawaan satu Malaysia yang sudah bertukar dalam faham² Melayu Raya itu ia-lah Malaysia yang bukan asal, tetapi manakala di-pakai dalam bahasa Inggeris sudah jadi Malaysia yang ada pula ta'arif baharunya sendiri. Rundingan² sudah pun dimasakkan di-England, jadi ini-lah perkara yang penting saya hendak tegaskan dalam langkah² kerja Kementerian yang berkenaan dengan perkembangan Melayu Raya ini supaya jangan terpesong peribadi Melayu Raya yang sa-benar itu dengan satu ta'arif Malaysia yang berlainan daripada dasar Melayu Raya yang sa-benar-nya. Dengan jalan itu mati-lah atau terbunuh-lah dasar kebangsaan Melayu dengan satu chara politik yang

halus timbul sa-bagaimana keadaan keperibadian bangsa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang meragukan keperibadian Melayu Raya yang sa-benar-nya yang di-perjuangkan oleh kebangsaan Melayu atau chita² keseluruhan bangsa Melayu di-Gugusan Pulau² Melayu.

Ini-lah perkara yang vital—perkara yang penting sa-kali dan dalam perkara yang lebeh lanjut, perkara ini saya akan berchakap lagi dalam usul saya. Perkara ini berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan maka itu-lah saya tuntutan supaya jangan-lah hanyut perjuangan Melayu Raya. Satu perjuangan yang membawa bungkus atau hilang dasar keperibadian Melayu Raya yang sa-benar-nya hanya memakai bahasa Melayu-Melayu Raya. Maka itu timbul satu pengertian yang berlainan—berlawanan dengan dasar Melayu itu sendiri. Satu perkara lagi yang berkenaan dengan Melayu Raya ini sudah tentu bahawa perjuangan Melayu Raya ada-lah di-mulakan dari semenjak seluruh pulau² Melayu ini di-jajah dan sudah tentu tujuan dasar concept Melayu Raya yang hendak di-perjuangkan oleh bangsa Melayu ia-lah kesatuan keseluruhan Pulau² Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua.....

Mr. Speaker: Saya ta' boleh benar-kan tuan berchakap terlalu panjang berkenaan dengan Malaysia ini dengan sebab usul ini sudah pun di-bawa beberapa hari dalam Majlis ini. Saya hanya boleh membenarkan jikalau perkara ini di-chakapkan pendek sahaja dengan satu sebab, kalau tidak saya ta' benarkan. Oleh sebab Menteri Kewangan ada berchakap dalam Majlis ini membentangkan anggaran perbelanjaan pada tahun ini dan oleh sebab itu saya benarkan, tetapi saya tidak-lah boleh membenarkan berchakap panjang, sebab perkara itu sudah di-bahathkan lebeh dahulu beberapa hari dan sa-lain daripada itu Yang Berhormat sendiri ada membawa satu usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini pada hari ini.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Sebab-nya itu usul saya sendiri dan

kerana ini ada Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1962. Saya menarek perhatian itu oleh kerana ada berkaitan sedikit dengan perkara itu kerana berkaitan dengan kebangsaan kita tentang dasar itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi dengan sebab itu perkembangan² baharu dari pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan nanti dengan Melayu Raya ini yang membawa tuduhan² pada parti² lain dengan menuduh orang² yang pendirian-nya benar² sungguh di-atas dasar Melayu Raya itu telah pun di-tuduh memihak kepada Communist atau sa-bagai-nya. Maka dengan itu saya hendak menjelaskan perkara ini ia-itu tuduhan² yang melulu yang tidak terbatas tetapi ia-lah memegang pada batas dasar itu. Saya rasa berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan dengan Kementerian² yang berkenaan seperti luar negeri dan sa-bagai-nya harus juga saya sebutkan pada perkara ini akan di-belanjakan berhubung dengan langkah atau sikap Kerajaan kita yang sudah pun tegas selama ini dalam pendirian-nya anti-Communist.

Satu perkara lagi sa-bagai satu bangsa yang merdeka ia-itu sa-bagai langkah anti-penjajah bagi pehak Kerajaan kita maseh belum tegas sa-bagaimana tegas-nya anti-Communist. Saya rasa dalam langkah policy Kerajaan berkenaan dengan anti-penjajah ini sudah sampai-lah saat dan ketika-nya yang penting sa-kali bagi pehak Kerajaan kita mengambil perhatian yang chergas supaya keamanan dunia ini terdiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sekarang berkenaan dengan ketegasan anti-penjajah ini, perlu-lah saya sebutkan berkenaan dengan perjuangan umat Algeria. Umat Algeria telah lama benar menentang penjajah yang sangat kejam. Darah-nya maseh mengalir dalam mempertahankan umat Algeria. Ini kita sudah pun di-lawati oleh penjuang Nigeria yang bertanggung-jawab di-negeri kita dan sudah sa-patut-nya-lah pehak Kerajaan kita mengambil sikap yang tegas memberi sokongan dan bantuan supaya ra'ayat itu dapat menchapai kemerdekaan-nya. Dan berkait pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang penting berkenaan dengan dasar luar negeri ini di-mana

kita ada dua buah negeri yang berjiran ia-itu hubungan yang besar sa-kali ia-lah perkara Indonesia dan perkembangan kita masa kebelakang ia-itu-lah jiran kita Indonesia yang telah memperjuangkan Irian Barat sekarang dan telah mengambil langkah yang memunchak terhadap penjajahan Belanda. Ini sudah sa-patut-nya-lah dengan segera pehak Kerajaan kita dalam mengambil langkah yang chepat memberi pendirian dan sikap yang tegas serta bantuan untok kemerdekaan Irian Barat bagi memberi sokongan yang tegas terhadap perjuangan Kerajaan dan umat Indonesia yang berkehendakkan kembali Irian Barat itu.

Sa-perkara lagi selalu juga kita mendengar dalam surat khabar dan berita yang di-sampaikan ia-itu perkara yang berlaku di-Selatan Siam terhadap orang² Melayu di-sana. Hal ini sa-kurang²-nya jasa baik bagi pehak Kerajaan kita perlu-lah di-beri kapada umat Islam dan orang Melayu di-sana supaya penindasan² yang kita dengar itu dapat di-kurangkan dan di-elakkan.

Berkaitan dengan tentera² kita di-Congo, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya mustahak saya memberi penjelasan kerana beberapa perkara yang timbul tentang perkembangan² yang baharu ini bahawa dengan sebab tidak tegas-nya Kerajaan kita sa-bagai anti-penjajah ia-itu daripada laporan Dr. Obrien dan beberapa orang yang lain lagi tentang kemungkinan tentera² kita di-sana akan di-pengarohi atau terlibat dengan kuasa² penjajah yang mungkin terkeluar nanti atau terpesong keada'an² bantuan yang kita beri di-Congo itu. Hal ini harus-lah dengan segera di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak Kerajaan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan cheraian 38 ucapan Menteri Kewangan yang telah memberi peruntukan yang banyak berkenaan dengan perkembangan pelajaran negeri ini yang di-beri kapada Kementerian Pelajaran.

Ini tentu-lah dengan tujuan dan niat hendak melaksanakan kemajuan pela-

jaran negeri ini. Tetapi satu perkara yang saya rasa penting sa-kali mengingatkan pehak Kerajaan ia-itu mengikut keada'an dasar pelajaran yang telah berjalan dan dengan ada-nya Budget yang ada sekarang manakala di-tinjau daripada peruntukan ini dalam chara hendak melaksanakan bahasa kebangsaan itu maseh belum di-usahakan dengan satu chara yang dapat menjamin terchapai-nya chita² kebangsaan yang hendak di-sempurnakan dalam masa 10 tahun ini. Perkara yang jelas sa-kali bahawa peruntukan ini mungkin lebeh banyak di-untokan kapada perkembangan bahasa Inggeris daripada bahasa kebangsaan itu sendiri. Dengan sebab perbelanjaan itu akan memberi kedaulatan yang berpanjangan kapada bahasa Inggeris di-negeri kita ini. Walau pun bagitu, usaha yang hendak di-berikan kapada bahasa kebangsaan di-sekolah rendah nampak-nya telah ada, tetapi di-sekolah menengah dan sekolah tinggi kebangsaan maseh belum ada persiapan dan persediaan yang boleh menjamin dalam masa 10 tahun yang di-jangkakan itu bahasa kebangsaan akan dapat di-jadikan bahasa penghantar yang rasmi di-sekolah² itu. Jika demikian keada'an-nya maka bahasa Inggeris akan terus-lah berdaulat. Bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan itu akan mundur dan tenggelam oleh keada'an² dan kepentingan² yang di-dapati oleh bahasa Inggeris itu, dan tidak dapat jaminan hidup dan perkembangan pelajaran dalam ilmu pengetahuan di-sekolah² menengah dan tinggi yang nanti bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa kebangsaan. Dengan peruntukan yang banyak ini, saya harap pemikiran dan sikap yang tegas perlu-lah di-adakan dalam tahun 1962 ini supaya bahasa kebangsaan itu betul² menjadi bahasa penghantar di-sekolah² menengah dan tinggi.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berhubung dengan dasar ekonomi. Kita ada ranchangan luar bandar yang mana peruntukan-nya banyak, tetapi memandang kapada keada'an² susunan ekonomi, susunan production sama ada production hasil bumi, tanam²an dan sa-bagai-nya dalam negeri ini

maseh belum di-ator kapada satu jaminan yang membolehkan kita dalam negeri ini berdiri di-atas kaki sendiri. Hasil negeri kita saperti hasil lombong ada-lah kita churahkan keluar negeri sahaja dengan tidak di-adakan satu research yang mustahak bagai-mana hasil² negeri ini dapat kita usahakan bagi muslihat perusahaan² anak negeri ini, dan bagitu juga dalam bahagian hasil² bumi saperti tanam²an. Mithal-nya getah banyak di-tanam di-estate yang besar dalam negeri ini, pasaran-nya kita berharap dan bergantung kapada luar negeri. Tetapi jika kita adakan satu penyelidekan dan ada keahlian untuk menyusun hasil bumi kita yang subor ini dengan mengeluarkan hasil lombong yang berguna bagi usaha ranchangan luar bandar yang maseh dalam ranchangan sekarang ini dapat memberi perubahan dalam dasar yang sekarang ini nampak-nya bahawa dasar ekonomi lebeh mementingkan kapada kepentingan kapitalis² yang besar. Dan kapada perkembangan ranchangan luar bandar ini pun jika tidak di-susun dari sekarang nampak-nya pengeluaran barang² luar bandar nanti tidak terjamin, dan dengan banyak-nya perusahaan² pehak kapitalis yang datang ka-negeri ini maka akan terjadi-lah ia-itu orang kita di-luar bandar itu sa-bagai pembeli juga, dan barang² mereka itu tidak di-jamin untuk memberi kemewahan hidup meraka itu. Perkara ini saya rasa perlu di-adakan peruntokan dan keahlian kerana menyusun sa-mula perekonomian negeri kita ini. Dengan jalan yang demikian dapat-lah perkembangan kapitalis² negeri kita ini memberikan sumbangan yang chepat kapada kepentingan ra'ayat dan kepentingan negara. Dan kemundoran bangsa kita di-kampong² dengan ranchangan luar bandar dapat-lah memulehkan ekonomi-nya. Dan dengan penyiasatan keahlian ekonomi dapat-lah menyempurnakan kehendak ekonomi negeri ini, yang mana saya harap perkara itu di-adakan. Jika di-biarkan saperti keada'an sekarang ini banyak-lah perkara² yang tidak sa-timbal yang mungkin mengechiwakan kita dengan wang yang bagitu banyak

yang kita belanjakan itu, tetapi hasil-nya akan berbalak kapada pehak kapitalis juga.

Oleh itu saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan mengadakan keahlian ekonomi supaya menyusun dasar ekonomi dengan chara yang sa-suai dengan perkembangan bangsa kita yang baharu menchapai kepulehan ekonomi di-kampong² dan pehak² yang maseh mundor sekarang ini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada tiga lapangan yang besar sa-lain daripada lapangan yang mempengaruhi perekonomian negeri ini dan juga pertalian kedudokan kewangan dalam negeri ini. Lapangan yang besar yang saya katakan itu ada-lah Industry, lapangan pertanian dan lapangan² yang di-usahakan di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar sekarang ini. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melihat Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang ada di-hadapan kita sekarang ini, saya terpendang anggaran yang di-tuliskan di-dalam lapangan Kementerian Pertanian nampak-nya kenaikan atau penambahan kapada Kementerian ini tidak-lah bagitu banyak. Pada tahun yang lalu peruntokan-nya sa-banyak \$14.8 juta dan pada tahun ini sa-banyak \$15.4 juta berma'ana lebeh \$6.6 juta atau \$600,000 tahun yang lalu. Sa-olah² dengan peruntokan yang bagitu sedikit sa-olah² nampak kapada kita yang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini mengaku bahawa lapangan pertanian ini tidak bagitu penting dengan kemajuan dalam negeri ini dan mungkin kalau silap² gaya mungkin timbul suatu shak wasangka terhadap susunan pentadbiran dan bahagian² kewangan dalam Juma'ah Menteri² kita sekarang ini ada tekanan² terhadap Kementerian Pertanian ini.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ya! ya!

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Shak wasangka yang saperti itu tidak kita dapat memandang-nya dari luar dengan sebab timbul beberapa soal² yang berbangkit baik dahulu atau pun kejadian² yang baharu² ini yang

berlaku di-antara pehak Kementerian² yang lain dengan pehak Kementerian Pertanian sendiri yang kemudian daripada itu chuba di-champor tangan oleh pegawai tinggi daripada party pemerintah ia-itu pegawai penerangan UMNO.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Ya! ya!

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang saperti ini boleh menimbulkan susunan pentadbiran negeri ini menjadi satu pentadbiran yang kurang sehat yang boleh menyebabkan kemajuan di-lapangan pertanian ini akan perlahan daripada kemajuan² di-lapangan Kementerian² yang lain. Saya perchaya pehak Perdana Menteri atau pun Timbalan Perdana Menteri akan dapat menjelaskan kedudukan ini yang sa-benar²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan soal Kementerian Pertanian ini soal sekarang ini sa-lain daripada soal memajukan di-lapangan pertanian saperti membesarkan tali ayer dan sa-bagai-nya, maka satu daripada perusahaan yang sampai sekarang menjadi tanda tanya kepada seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini ia-lah soal pembangunan Kilang Urea dan Kilang Baja. Sunggoh pun projek pembangunan Kilang Baja dan Kilang Kertas dalam negeri ini tidak di-lakukan atas Kementerian itu sendiri tetapi sekarang Yang Berhormat itu menjadi salah sa-orang daripada pemimpin yang terutama dalam lapangan projek Kilang Baja dan Kilang Urea sa-hingga nampak-lah kepada kita bagaimana pertentangan² yang saya sebutkan tadi berlaku dengan hebat-nya. Ini hingga ra'ayat maseh hairan bagaimana sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak dapat memberi sokongan dan bantuan terhadap pembangunan Kilang Urea dan Kilang Baja ini. Pada hal kita semua telah ketahui baja Urea ada-lah satu baja yang utama bagi perkembangan kemajuan pertanian dalam negeri ini ia-itu soal memajukan negeri di-lapangan yang besar itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang saya katakan di-lapangan

besar tadi ia-lah lapangan industry. Melihat kapada masa² yang akhir ini kenaikan penubohan industry² dalam negeri ini telah berlaku dengan hebat-nya. Dan akan nampak kapada kita sa-olah² industry yang di-galakkan itu ada-lah satu galakkan yang besar supaya sa-imbang dengan lapangan pertanian dan boleh-lah di-jadikan negeri ini sa-bagai kalau tidak pun sa-paroh—satu pertiga boleh di-namakan negeri industry, negeri yang mengutamakan pembangunan Kilang Baja dalam negeri ini. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara memajukan industry dalam negeri ini pada masa sekarang boleh-lah pada pandangan saya tidak melalui satu saluran dasar yang benar² bagi menjamin Industry Kebangsaan yang sa-benar²-nya. Dengan mempelawa pemodal² dari luar negeri membangunkan industry yang besar² dengan tidak meletakkan satu dasar yang penting bagi menjaga perkembangan industry Kebangsaan negeri ini maka akan tiba-lah satu masa nanti Tanah Melayu akan terchebor kepada perkembangan yang bertambah giat industry² kecil dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun selalu kita dengar bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Perusahaan dan Perdagangan telah mengusahakan supaya kehidupan ekonomi orang Melayu itu dapat terjamin benar² hingga dapat-lah di-lantek sa-orang Setia Usaha Ikhtisad bagi orang Melayu dan terchatit di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini satu anggaran gaji bagi sa-orang Setia Usaha dan beberapa orang staff-nya dalam bahagian ekonomi orang² Melayu. Tetapi sa-jauh mana usaha Menteri Yang Berhormat itu di-lapangan untuk memajukan ekonomi orang Melayu dan sampai sekarang kita tidak-lah ketahui. Belum ada suatu langkah yang di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini atau di-dalam surat khabar tentang sikap Kementerian ini hendak meninggikan ekonomi orang Melayu.

Kalau sa-kira-nya kita tidak meletakkan suatu dasar yang besar mengaku suatu pengawalan melalui Undang² bagi menjamin kedudukan ekonomi orang Melayu di-lapangan industry

maka tidak dapat orang Melayu khususnya dapat bangun di-lapangan industry. Perkembangan industry dalam negeri ini tidak mengikut perkembangan industry gulungan ra'ayat akan menyebabkan industry-nya penchang. Ini harus-lah di-insafi oleh pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan. Sa-bagai satu mithalan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal batek di-negeri Kelantan, kita tahu Tanah Melayu ini ada industry batek yang besar di-buat di-dalam negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu dan sadikit² di-negeri² lain di-bandingkan dengan negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu itu. Kalau di-negeri Kelantan dan di-Trengganu itu chuba di-beri bantuan oleh suatu pehak ia-itu RIDA dengan melalui harga kain dengan jalan tidak di-kenakan pembatek itu membayar chukai kepada kain puteh dan kemudahan² pembatek itu. Tetapi di-sini pehak Kerajaan tidak pernah memikirkan bagaimana hendak menjaga perusahaan² pehak orang Melayu itu. Kain² batek sekarang ini dimasukkan tidak dari kain² batek dari Indonesia dan sekarang ini nampaknya tersangat kurang tetapi kain² batek tenun yang datang dari Tanah Melayu sendiri ia-itu Kelantan dan Trengganu. Walau pun itu mudah sadikit sabanyak tetapi batek Kelantan itu di-tahan daripada maju. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lagi Kerajaan negeri ini tidak mengambil satu sikap yang tegas bagi mengawal kedudukan ekonomi orang Melayu di-lapangan industry yang saperti ini maka sudah tentu-lah perusahaan² industry orang Melayu tidak dapat maju. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, RIDA sa-bagai satu badan—satu Lembaga yang di-dirikan oleh Kerajaan negeri ini untuk memajukan perusahaan² itu tetapi sa-jauh mana RIDA melayakkan diri-nya benar² dapat berkesan membantu orang² Melayu di-lapangan perusahaan, belum dapat ini di-buktikan dengan betul. Chara² peratoran RIDA memberi jaminan dengan chagaran² yang di-buat dan chara² pelaksanaan dahulu dan menarek balek pinjaman² wang dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah di-banggakan kechuali Kerajaan negeri ini yang sa-benar-nya untuk bantuan kepada orang² Melayu di-lapangan perusahaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah gambaran² yang kechil yang dapat saya kemukakan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini tentang mustahak-nya Kementerian yang berkenaan ini mengadakan satu Undang² mengawal bagi menjaga dan mengawal perekonomian orang Melayu di-lapangan industry dan sa-bagai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jabatan Setia Usaha Ekonomi bagi orang Melayu jika benar² hendak-lah di-pergunakan kepada tujuan² yang benar bagi memajukan ekonomi orang Melayu terpaksa-lah bekerja lebeh giat dari sekarang ini dan terpaksa ranchangan² dan sa-dapat²-nya kalau hendak di-jalankan ranchangan itu dengan tegas terpaksa mengambil fikiran dari pehak semua saudagar² dan usaha² dalam lapangan orang Melayu sendiri bagi menjamin adakan satu peratoran dan kaedah yang tertentu bagi menjamin orang Melayu di-lapangan ini supaya dapat-lah negara yang merdeka ini bangsa Melayu akan naik sa-imbang dengan bangsa asing di-lapangan perindustrian dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka masok dalam perkara yang besar² tadi ia-itu-lah di-lapangan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat daripada Besut berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. Satu daripada dasar yang harus di-letakkan sa-bagai pokok memberi Menteri ini ia-itu-lah Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-lah mengutamakan usaha² production.

Mr. Speaker: Order! order! time is up.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-

tambah baik dalam tahun 1962 tetapi sunggoh pun begitu kita maseh lagi dalam umum. Tetapi satu perkara yang mendukachitakan saya ia-lah kedudukan sahabat kita ia-itu America dan British. Ada-kah mereka itu menchuba hendak membunuh perniagaan getah kita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini atau pun mereka tidak ada ihtiar lagi untuk menaikkan harga getah? Kerana di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang bertanam getah bukan sahaja orang Malaya tetapi orang America dan British sendiri ada mempunyai hak yang luas dan banyak dalam negeri ini. Sa-patut-nya Amerika dan British memikirkan walau pun tidak memikirkan ekonomi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, tetapi memikirkan ekonomi bangsa mereka itu sendiri, yang kita benarkan mereka itu berleluas berniaga getah dalam Tanah Melayu ini.

Sebab²-nya yang menjatuhkan harga getah sa-bagaimana yang di-uchapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-lah kerana perlumbaan getah synthetic berluas²an di-sebelah barat. Tetapi ini satu soal kalau kita pandang; saya sendiri selalu beruchap dalam Rumah yang mulia ini ada-kah kita hendak membiarkan sahaja perniagaan getah kita ini akan jatuh—di-jatuhkan oleh kemajuan synthetic di-sebelah barat. Kita sedar ada-lah getah tiruan ini daripada barang yang terpaksa di-beli dan boleh-kah mereka itu menurunkan harga synthetic melawan² dengan kita kerana kita dapat harga getah daripada bumi yang tidak ada banyak perbelanjaan-nya. Tetapi malang-nya kita sendiri pada hari ini tidak mengaku bagaimana-kah chara-nya kita yang sa-benar hendak melawan synthetic. Dan jika kita mengikut amaran daripada Menteri Kewangan tentu-lah ra'ayat terperanjat dan ra'ayat takut hendak menanam getah kerana berluas²-nya getah tiruan. Di-dalam Kementerian Luar Bandar dengan beberapa chara yang sedang meluas²kan pemberian tanah berkenaan bertanam getah. Saya khuatir jika kita tidak jelaskan betul kepada ra'ayat maka tentu-lah ra'ayat was².

Satu daripada pehak Kerajaan mengatakan getah akan turun harga

dan berma'ana tidak guna di-tanam lagi dan satu daripada pehak Kerajaan—Kementerian Luar Bandar meluas²kan pemberian tanah untuk bertanam getah. Sunggoh pun begitu saya memikirkan bagaimana sa-kali pun Kerajaan patut-lah membagi penerangan dengan jelas-nya di-atas perkara ini. Saya beberapa kali berchakap di-dalam Rumah yang mulia ini ia-itu perusahaan getah ini ada-lah satu perusahaan bagi kema'moran negara dan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kerana bukan sahaja kapada orng yang ada wang tetapi orang yang miskin ada berkuasa untuk memajukan tanaman getah. Tetapi malang-nya mereka itu belum dapat lagi satu chara bagaimana-kah hendak mengatasi dan membaiki nasib mereka itu dalam perusahaan ini. Umpama-nya, saya masok di-dalam ucapan saya tahun yang lalu, saya telah merayu kapada Kerajaan meminta bertanam getah semula itu mesti-lah di-galakkan dengan di-bagi \$800.00 sa-ekar. Saya berterima kaseh-lah kerana nampak-nya tahun 1962 \$800.00 akan di-jalankan. Tetapi kita belum lagi dapat penyata² bagaimana chara Kerajaan atau pun Lembaga itu membagikan wang yang \$800.00 itu kapada ra'ayat.

Di-sini saya suka menchadangkan kapada Kerajaan ia-itu yang pertamanya kita mesti jelaskan kapada ra'ayat ada-kah getah patut di-majukan di-tanam atau di-rentikan. Jikalau hendak di-rentikan kerana perlumbaan synthetic terlampau kuat apa-kah tanaman yang lain patut kita gantikan supaya ra'ayat boleh menanam benda² yang baik. Di-sini chuma kita dapat amaran sahaja berkenaan dengan getah tetapi kita tidak dapat ganti apa-kah satu tanaman yang boleh dapat kema'moran bagaimana mereka itu dapat di-dalam perniagaan getah. Itu terpulang kapada Kementerian Pertanian membagi satu jaminan kapada ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Di-dalam soal getah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar berhempas pulas pada masa ini menchari wang untuk memajukan tanaman getah itu atau

membagi tanah kepada ra'ayat bagi menanam getah kerana Kementerian itu akan membelanjakan-nya dengan sendiri. Saya suka menhadangkan satu chara kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar jika sa-kira-nya Kementerian itu sunggoh² hendak meluaskan chara tanaman getah dengan tidak payah menguntokkan wang tiap² tahun maka berunding-lah dengan Lembaga Bertanam Getah Semula kerana di-sini ada beratus² million ringgit wang untok di-belanjakan kepada ra'ayat yang ada kebun getah pada hari ini, yang akan dapat tanah baharu bagi memajukan bertanam semula dan bertanam baharu di-atas kebun getah lama. Saya rasa ra'ayat yang ada kebun 5 ekar ka-bawah atau 6 sampai 10 ekar berhempas pulas kerana mereka itu tidak termasuk dalam ranchangan luar bandar. Mereka tidak dapat masuk ka-dalam FLDA atau pun Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kerana mereka itu ada harta sa-kurang²-nya 5 ekar getah. Dan mereka itu jauh sa-kali dapat tanah pada hari ini sa-belum ranchangan 5 tahun itu di-cheptakan. Maka apa-kah akan jadi kepada wang mereka itu yang ada di-tangan Lembaga Bertanam Getah Semula beratus² itu. Dan apa-kah akan jadi kepada mereka itu yang ada 6 ekar atau 7 ekar tidak menchukupi sara hidup atau kepada family mereka itu sendiri tetapi tidak di-masokkan mana² ranchangan. Ini satu perkara yang saya memikirkan sa-kira-nya rundingan atau bersetuju dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan Lembaga Penanam Semula Getah. Sebab jika sa-kira-nya; sa-masa saya dudok dalam Lembaga Penanam Getah Semula itu saya tahu bagaimana menyelesaikan perkara ini dalam Lembaga dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Jika tidak ada rundingan atau chara² hendak menyelesaikan perkara ini pada satu masa kita akan dapati ra'ayat yang sa-tengah ma'amor dan sa-tengah miskin tidak kaya tidak akan berteriak kepada Kerajaan di-dalam tempoh dua tiga tahun bagaimana-kah mereka akan boleh meluaskan perusahaan² mereka itu.

Lagi satu perkara yang saya hendak berchakap; menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan Kementerian Luar Bandar ia-lah perkara berkenaan dengan membagi tanah. Saya ta' tahu-lah bagaimana kedudukan di-negeri² lain daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Tetapi saya tahu sangat-lah kedudukan negeri Pahang. Yang mustahak masa di-dalam pemberian tanah ini ada-lah Jabatan Survey. Maka negeri Pahang pejabat ini amat-lah susah atau pun tidak dapat menjalankan-nya dengan sempurna sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki sekarang. Nombor satu di-sebabkan pegawai-nya tidak chukup. Kedua-nya di-sebabkan kenderaan tidak chukup. Tetapi pemberian tanah yang besar sa-kali dalam ranchangan luar bandar ini ia-lah di-negeri Pahang pada masa ini. Dan Pejabat Survey terutama sa-kali menyelesaikan perkara Survey dan sa-bagai-nya sa-belum tanah itu di-dapati oleh Kementerian Luar Bandar atau pun di-bagikan kepada ra'ayat. Jika sa-kira-nya Pejabat ini tidak ada alat dan perkakas untok menjalankan kerja²-nya tentu-lah kita tidak dapat menyelesaikan dengan segera bagaimana programme dalam 5 tahun ini. Oleh itu kepada Kementerian Luar Bandar mendapatkan wang yang chukup daripada Kementerian Kewangan bagi kesenangan di-dalam kerja² atau menyelesaikan berkenaan dengan tanah dalam negeri Pahang. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak ucapkan.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose to speak a little on rural development. The intention for the amount of money they are going to spend no doubt is to open up new areas and to improve the standard of living of the less fortunate people. At the same time they will produce foodstuffs for local consumption as well.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to clear a mistaken belief in this country which concerns the non-Malays. There is a belief that the non-Malays, particularly the Chinese, are very rich and the Malay people

are very poor. Sir, this mistaken belief has created a very unfortunate state of affairs. However, if we look into it clearly we will find that in every kampong, the kampong folks at least own a piece of *sawah* land—an acre or two—whereas the new villagers were once farmers or squatters and they really do not own anything at all. At the time when they were farmers or squatters they in fact lived on State land which did not belong to them and they were holding it purely on temporary occupation licences. During the Emergency they were forced to go into these new villages where they were fenced in and they were given no land, the good earth from which they eke out something to help their families to make ends meet. Therefore, on this mistaken belief that the Malays are very poor and non-Malays very rich, under the rural development schemes—I will not refer to any other State but my own State, of which I know quite a lot about—we have 8 areas of land development. Out of these 8 areas of land $6\frac{1}{2}$ areas were given to Malays and $1\frac{1}{2}$ areas to non-Malays. For these reasons, Sir, I feel that it is only right and proper that I should bring this up for the information of this House in order to clear this mistaken belief. Because of this belief the distribution of land for the development of new areas has not been fairly given to the people living in this country. Sir, when we marched forward to obtain Merdeka the people of this country consisting of the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians and everybody else here got ourselves together to get Merdeka. Therefore, the word “equality” was put into the Constitution. We must not look at it from the theoretical side but also look at it from the practical point of view. Now, if we carry out land distribution in a fair way, everybody should be given something, especially the landless people—and in this connection, I would like to refer to the new villagers. They are in fact land hungry people and in this rural development I hope consideration will be given to them because everybody contributes towards the Federal Treasury and if this money is spent

for rural development projects, the intention is to increase and improve the standard of living of the people of this country and if that is the case, if everybody is given a fair share, then I think this country will be a very prosperous one and there will be harmony everywhere. Therefore, it is important, Sir, that the Ministry responsible for this development should give this matter their very careful consideration. I have brought this matter up, because I feel it is this mistaken belief that has created a big problem for the people in my State. I think it also applies to other States.

Now, Sir, I want to refer you to the national income referred to by the Minister of Finance. I think from public gambling also we receive very large sums of money by way of taxes and about a year or so ago this House made a law to assist the turf clubs with a view to kill the bookies, but instead this law is now giving the turf clubs an opportunity not only to kill the bookies but I think it is killing the public as well. Why I say so, Sir? These turf clubs are now setting up business everywhere and allow everybody to buy tickets of these three digits and four digits. In my town I have a place where it is well patronised during the race day. You will see young and old milling around, husband and wife quarrelling with one another, happy homes being broken up and in fact whenever we give \$10 to the maidservant to buy vegetables we get \$7 worth of stuff. This sort of thing is happening. At the time we created the law we had very good intentions. The intention was really to stop the bookies going round canvassing for business. Now it appears that we are going to kill the public as well. Therefore, I am bringing this up to the attention of this House so that the Ministry responsible will give this matter a thought and legislation may be made to improve the situation, so that happy homes will not be broken. Crimes will now be increased, especially Chinese New Year is coming very soon and I think quite a number of houses will be broken into very soon—people need

kenching dan berak, tetapi dengan sedap-nya ra'ayat memakan belachan itu tiada terpikir dalam perkara kebersehan itu. Saya fikir kalau kita jaga dan kawal dapat-lah ra'ayat negeri ini memakan satu benda yang betul² berseh dari segi kesihatan dan dari segi ugama. Saya berasa megah, kerana pehak RIDA telah berusaha membuat kilang belachan di-beberapa tempat, tetapi malang-nya belachan yang di-keluarkan oleh RIDA itu ra'ayat yang merhen tidak terupaya membelinya, sebab harga-nya sa-ketol sakurang²-nya 65 sen. Saya minta-lah Kerajaan mengambil perhatian ia-itu kalau betul² belachan RIDA itu hendak di-jual kepada ra'ayat, tolonglah jual dengan harga 10 sen atau 20 sen supaya semua ra'ayat dapat beli.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya menegalkan ucapan saya dalam hal kesihatan ra'ayat. Saya harap Kerajaan mengambil perhatian dalam dua perkara. Yang pertama mengawal keselamatan anak² Islam yang baharu lahir di-rumah sakit supaya anak² Islam itu tidak bertukar kepada anak² yang bukan Islam ia-itu anak² yang gugor. Saya mendapat tahu manakala anak² ini di-serahkan kepada ibu-nya, ibu-nya sangsi: Ada-kah anak ini benar anak-nya atau tidak. Sa-hingga menjalankan satu peperiksaan yang lain, penyiasatan yang lain, di-pereksa darah anak itu dengan darah ibu-nya, baharu-lah kesangsian ibu itu dapat di-selesaikan. Jadi perkara yang saperti ini saya harap tolong ambil perhatian, sebab kalau anak Islam itu pergi kepada tangan orang yang bukan Islam, menurut dari segi Islam ada-lah menjadi satu perkara yang salah. Yang kedua anak² yang gugor yang beranak di-rumah sakit. Maksud saya anak gugor itu ia-lah anak yang di-lahirkan yang tidak chupuk bulan. Menurut pandangan Islam bahawa anak yang gugor ini wajib di-sempurnakan sa-bagaimana orang besar kalau anak yang gugor itu bergerak, bernafas, berteriak dan bersifat. Jadi saya tidak hendak kalau anak Islam yang gugor itu di-buang dengan sa-wenang², erti-nya boleh di-buang atau boleh di-beri makan binatang. Sebab apa yang saya

chakapkan ini telah berlaku di-salah sa-buah rumah sakit dalam Johor, ia-itu sa-orang ibu yang bersalin di-rumah sakit itu manakala anak itu lahir mati maka anak itu di-buang oleh pekerja yang bukan Islam. Dua hari kemudian, bapa-nya datang menda'awa di-mana anak-nya? Jawab-nya anak itu telah mati. Di-mana di-kebumikan? Manakala soal di-kebumikan di-tanya, tidak dapat di-selse-saikan. Pegawai yang berkenaan dengan kerjasama Jabatan Ugama terpaksa menchari anak itu, budak itu di-dapati di-belakang hospital. Nasib baik anak itu belum di-makan oleh binatang, maka anak itu di-ambil dan di-sempurnakan sa-bagaimana kehendak hukum Islam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sa-perkara yang saya nampak perkara ini ada hubungan-nya dengan ra'ayat ia-itu saya meminta Kerajaan supaya mengadakan satu alat menolak sukatan dan timbangan yang rapi dalam negeri ini. Sebab penyelidekan dan penyiasatan dapat di-jalankan di-atas segala timbangan daching, timbangan kati, timbangan paun, chupak dan gelen supaya sukatan² itu betul. Benda² yang tersebut ini ada hubungan-nya dengan ra'ayat tiap² hari. Kira-nya sukatan² ini tidak betul maka betapa besar-nya ra'ayat rugi, dan betapa untong-nya pula bagi pehak kaum pemodal. Oleh sebab sukatan dan timbangan ini menjadi satu alat chogan negara yang paling penting sa-kali malah ia-nya-lah di-jadikan pengadil di-antara ra'ayat dengan ahli perniagaan, maka saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat memperbaiki pentadbiran dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sa-perkara lagi yang mana perkara ini ada-lah perkara yang berhubung dengan ra'ayat ia-itu saya minta kepada Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri supaya memerhatikan dengan jauh, ia-itu ada satu kejadian yang sentiasa menakutkan dan merugikan ra'ayat negeri ini. Kejadian itu saya hendak sebutkan pun segan oleh sebab menjaga kemuliaan Majlis ini. Tetapi perkara ini benar berlaku di-kampung, dan boleh di-

katakan seluroh negeri ini. Kejadian itu ia-lah Hantu Toyol. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ma'afkan saya. Saya ada bawa surat khabar yang memberitakan hal itu. Saya minta izin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bachakan kepala berita perkara itu. Satu daripada-nya yang telah di-beritakan dalam surat khabar *Utusan Melayu*: "Sa-isi kampung takut konon-nya di-arok Hantu Toyol"—Muar 15 November. Dalam *Berita Harian* pada 21.11.61 menyatakan: Banyak orang Johor, Selangor dan Perak menyimpan Hantu Toyol. Dan dalam *Berita Minggu* mengatakan: Hantu Toyol menchuri duit orang kampung. Ini kepala² berita yang dapat saya tunjukkan dalam Majlis ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bermaksud supaya Kerajaan menangkap hantu itu. (*Ketawa*). Yang saya maksudkan supaya Kerajaan menyiasat dan menangkap siapa dia orang-nya yang menyimpan Hantu Toyol ini sa-bagaimana gangster menyimpan alat yang merosakkan keamanan dalam negeri ini. Sebab Hantu Toyol yang saya chakapkan yang di-takuti oleh ra'ayat itu bukan sahaja takut mendengar nama-nya tetapi Hantu Toyol itu menchuri duit, beras dan naik ka-rumah. Jadi kejadian ini adalah menakutkan ra'ayat. Saya harap mendapat perhatian Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap dalam hal kebajikan buroh dalam negeri ini. Saya menarek perhatian Kerajaan supaya dapat berunding dengan majikan peladang dalam negeri ini dalam dua perkara. Yang pertama dengan jasa baik Kerajaan bekerjasama dengan majikan peladang negeri ini supaya estate dalam negeri ini mengadakan tanah wakaf bagi buroh Islam yang bekerja dalam estate itu. Sebab saya mendapat tahu kebanyakan majikan estate dalam negeri ini maseh lokek mengwakafkan tanah-nya untuk buroh Islam yang bekerja di-situ. Pada masa ini kebanyakan buroh Islam itu apabila meninggalkan dunia dalam estate itu kena bawa balek di-mana kampung buroh itu tinggal untuk di-kebumikan. Jadi perkara yang saperti ini saya harap mendapat satu perhatian. Yang

kedua saya nampak satu kejadian yang tidak boleh menjamin keselamatan buroh ia-itu buroh² yang di-ambil daripada kampung bekerja dalam estate itu menaiki lori yang tidak menjamin keselamatan mereka dan tidak menjamin kesihatan buroh² itu. Mereka itu menaiki lori berbatu² jauh-nya, lori itu terdedah pula, dalam lori itu ramai, buroh lelaki dengan buroh wanita berchampur. Apabila hari hujan mereka itu basah kuyup, dan kalau berlaku satu kemalangan—pernah terjadi sa-bagaimana yang tersebut dalam surat khabar ia-itu buroh yang di-isi dalam lori itu manakala terjadi kemalangan maka banyak-lah yang terlibat dalam kemalangan itu. Saya harap kapada majikan estate dalam negeri ini yang mengambil tenaga buroh dari kampung yang menaiki lori itu beri-lah lori yang boleh menjamin keselamatan dan kesihatan buroh yang di-pergunakan-nya itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir, saya hendak berchakap satu lagi dalam perkara luar bandar. Dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini saya berchakap dalam bahagian chara Kerajaan hendak memberi tanah kapada ra'ayat. Ra'ayat benar² pada hari ini memang dahagakan tanah. Apa yang saya harap supaya Kerajaan bertindak dengan chergas kapada penipu² yang mengelirukan orang ramai dalam negeri kita ini. Penipu² ini menunjukkan plan² tanah Kerajaan serta di-lot²kan di-mana lot yang membayar wang premium. Pada hal tanah itu telah banyak di-mohonkan dengan chara berkumpul memajukan kapada Kerajaan lebeh dahulu yang sa-patut-nya Pejabat Tanah Tempatan menasehatkan kawasan itu di-tandakan tidak di-benarkan sa-siapa juga mengambil plan untuk di-jualkan kapada ra'ayat. Kejadian ini pernah berlaku bukan sahaja di-daerah Muar tetapi juga di-Kedah berlaku oleh penipu² tanah yang sedang menghendaki duit kapada ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan tanah tetapi tanah itu tidak dapat oleh ra'ayat. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

saya bangun mengalu²kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1962. Dan sa-belum daripada ini Dewan Yang Berhormat ini telah juga mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-dalam bulan December yang lalu yang panjang lebar mengenai dasar perbelanjaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1962 ini. Sa-belum daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan memberi penjelasan, ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tentu-lah ternanti² hendak mendengar bagaimana-kah chorak perbelanjaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1962 ini, dengan begitu banyak-nya ranchangan² yang akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1962, sama ada ranchangan biasa dan Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Dan ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1962 ini akan di-naikkan chukai atau tidak. Jadi manakala telah di-dengar penjelasan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, ra'ayat seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu merasa megah dan bangga kerana tahun 1962 ini tidak di-naikkan chukai yang akan di-kenakan kapada ra'ayat jelata di-atas ranchangan² Kerajaan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang merdeka, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bukan sahaja sedar dan insaf bagaimana besar tanggong-jawab sa-buah negara yang merdeka. Pertama sa-kali di-dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Masharakat, kedua dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Iktisad. Maka di-atas dua beban yang tersebut tentu-lah menghendaki wang yang banyak. Terutama dalam lapangan pelajaran dan lapangan kesihatan. Begitu juga dalam lapangan iktisad atau Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Alhamdulillah, pada hari ini kita berasa suka dan bangga kerana Persekutuan Tanah Melayu begitu besar menanggung beban tidak mengenakan chukai yang berat ka-atas ra'ayat bagi tahun 1962 ini. Pada ka-seluruhan ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat saya sangat

tertarek hati di-atas kedudukan yang pertama dalam kemajuan masharakat. Di-dalam ranchangan kemajuan masharakat Menteri Kewangan telah pun menerangkan bahawa pada tahun ini peruntokan dalam lapangan pelajaran telah pun meningkat. Ini-lah satu kesedaran dan satu keinsapan dan saya rasa satu jasa yang di-buktikan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan di-dalam janji² manefesto-nya yang lalu bagaimana hendak menyelenggarakan soal² pelajaran. Dan pada hari ini saya juga merasa megah dan bangga kalau masa penjajahan yang lalu banyak ibu² bapa dan juga anak² yang tinggal dalam kawasan luar bandar merasai tidak dapat nikmat pelajaran tetapi pada hari ini nikmat² yang tersebut telah pun sama di-rasai oleh ra'ayat² yang tinggal di-luar bandar. Kalau di-masa² yang telah lalu ra'ayat atau anak² yang tinggal dalam bandar mereka mendapat nikmat tetapi orang² atau anak² yang tinggal di-luar bandar sekarang ini sama juga merasai nikmat² saperti mana nikmat² dalam kawasan luar bandar. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang megah dan bangga bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya ta' tahu-lah dalam negeri² lain tetapi dalam negeri Perlis ra'ayat-nya menerima shukor dan menerima kaseh di-atas ranchangan² dan begitu juga di-atas kebijaksanaan Menteri Kewangan bagi menyediakan wang bagi menyelenggarakan beberapa buah Sekolah Menengah dan Sekolah Pertukangan dan Sekolah Rendah.

Yang kedua, dalam lapangan kesihatan walau pun kita sama² dengar kechaman² yang di-ucapkan oleh ehak parti pembangkang kapada pegawai² contract ia-itu Doktor² Contract yang menjalankan perkhidmatan dalam Rumah² Sakit pada hari ini, sa-benar-nya saya menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh di-atas Doktor² Contract yang datang dari luar negeri itu. Mereka itu telah bekerja, bersusah payah dan berhempas pulas dalam memberi perkhidmatan yang baik kapada ra'ayat² yang dudok dalam kawasan luar bandar. Bagi pehak saya menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kapada Menteri Kesihatan dalam

bagitu penting-nya yang mana tahun yang lalu telah saya buat tegoran² dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan peruntokan wang kerana menghapuskan malaria dalam negeri Perlis. Dengan perkhidmatan yang bagitu baik, dengan bekerja bersungguh² daripada doktor² yang saya sebutkan tadi maka keadaan ini dapat-lah dikurangkan. Saya harap sa-umpama ini akan bertambah lagi di-masa yang akan datang.

Sa-lain daripada itu di-dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan, Yang Berhormat itu telah menerangkan juga peruntokan wang yang lebeh daripada biasa kerana pelajaran dewasa. Saya rasa ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak bagi sa-buah negara yang merdeka, ra'ayat²-nya mesti-lah mempunyai pelajaran. Kalau ra'ayat sudah tidak mempunyai pelajaran sudah tentu chita² Kerajaan atau chita² negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak memerintah mengikut chara demokrasi ini tidak akan dapat di-jalankan. Dengan kerana itu saya juga memberi berbanyak terima kaseh di-atas kesedaran ini kerana saya tahu bahawa di-dalam pilihan raya yang lalu pendudok² dalam kawasan luar bandar ini-lah yang telah memilih parti Perikatan dengan pertolongan mereka yang ikhlas dan kerjasama daripada pendudok² yang tinggal di-luar bandar ia-itu-lah mereka yang tidak mempunyai pelajaran langsung. Jadi, dengan sebab itu-lah kata saya sangat bijak bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengutamakan dalam pembentokan pelajaran dewasa-ini.

Jadi, oleh sebab Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang merdeka yang berchorak demokrasi maka pengundi² hendak-lah mempunyai pelajaran dan pengetahuan. Jika sa-kira-nya pengundi² tidak mempunyai pelajaran maka sudah tentu-lah kita akan menjadi saperti negara yang kochar kachir sa-bagaimana kita dengar di-Pantai Timor Trengganu dan Kelantan. Apa yang telah jadi di-sana, ini ia-lah di-sebabkan pengundi² tidak mempunyai pelajaran.

Maka dengan sebab itu ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak dan bagi kita patut-lah memberikan tahniah kepada Kerajaan Perikatan yang sangat bijak memberi beberapa fa'edah kepada ra'ayat sama ada yang mengundi atau pun yang tidak mengundi. Kita hendak-lah menguntokkan wang yang banyak untuk memberi gaji kepada guru² untuk memberi pelajaran kepada mereka itu, dengan jalan yang demikian dan dengan jalan ra'ayat² mempunyai pelajaran tentu-lah mereka mengenal bagaimana-kah chorak pemerentahan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang sedang di-jalankan atau yang sedang di-pimpin oleh Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini. Dengan chara yang demikian maka tidak-lah dapat mereka itu di-tipu oleh penda'ayah oleh satu² pehak yang tidak mengikuti perkembangan kemajuan negeri ini. Bagitu juga, saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah menyediakan wang untuk pelajaran U gama. Ini ada-lah satu bukti yang menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini sangat menghormati dan mementingkan bahawa sa-nya ugama harus mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam lapangan masharakat pada hari ini.

Pada masa² yang telah lalu kita dapati bahawa Pelajaran² U gama itu hanya di-untokkan di-negeri² masing² sahaja mengeluarkan wang, akan tetapi pada tahun 1962 ini peruntokan wang akan di-berikan kerana hendak mengembangkan pelajaran ugama. Ini ada-lah sangat sa-suai dalam bidang perjalanan Kerajaan pada hari ini yang mengakui bahawa Islam ada-lah menjadi U gama Rasmi di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya berharap keadaan yang sa-macham ini kalau pada tahun ini dapat di-masokkan sedikit usaha² kita dalam lapangan ugama, tentu-lah ada harapan besar pada masa yang akan datang akan di-tambah lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil dari Bangsar telah berchakap dengan panjang lebar dan telah mengecham dasar kebebasan Kerajaan Persekutuan

Tanah Melayu, terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan Enche' Said Zahari atau berkenaan dengan *Utusan Melayu*. *Utusan Melayu* ada-lah sa-buah akhbar yang banyak modal²-nya di-keluarkan oleh orang² Melayu, dan saya berani berkata bahawa yang modal² orang Melayu yang ada dalam *Utusan Melayu* ada-lah modal² yang di-bekalkan oleh orang² UMNO, dan saya ada-lah sa-orang daripada pemodal² tersebut. Oleh kerana itu sudah-lah tepat segala apa yang di-keluarkan oleh *Utusan Melayu* itu tidak berlawanan dengan orang² yang telah mengeluarkan modal² itu. Dan tidak pula menjadi pelek atau hairan bahawa sa-buah akhbar itu akan membela dan menjalankan dasar² pemerintah saperti mana yang kita lihat dalam India *Hindustan Times* yang membela dasar Konggres atau National Congress. Begitu juga *Utusan Melayu* tidak hairan kalau *Utusan Melayu* itu yang banyak modal-nya daripada orang² UMNO, tetapi menghentam balek kapada orang² yang telah mengeluarkan modal² itu. Ini sudah tentu-lah wang yang kita keluarkan itu sa-olah² akan menjadi satu bahan senjata yang akan menikam balek kapada kita.

Utusan Melayu pada masa yang telah lalu telah mempermainkan putar belit-nya berita² yang akan menjadi kepentingan kapada Kerajaan di-letakkan di-bawah² sahaja, tetapi kalau satu² perkara yang akan menjadi anti kapada Kerajaan di-buat satu kepala yang besar. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Enche' Said Zahari kita sama² telah tahu dalam masa kaki-tangan *Utusan Melayu* telah mengadakan pemogokan-nya. Saya juga telah mendengar.....

Mr. Speaker: Saya chuma hendak mengingatkan tuan, ada-lah masa'alah itu di-tujukan kapada Menteri Dalam Negeri. Saya bimbang, kalau tuan sendiri menjawab atas perkara² yang di-bangkitkan oleh pehak pembengkang itu akan menjadi berlawanan pula kapada Menteri yang akan menjawab hal itu. Jadi, saya rasa jaga baik²-lah sadikit apakala perkara² yang di-tujukan khas kapada Menteri² itu.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail: Terima kaseh, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah saya panjangkan lagi perkara itu. Berkenaan dengan Wakil dari Besut, dia telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan penduduk² di-Selatan Siam. Jadi, saya dalam perkara ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kerana Siam ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang merdeka dan berdaulat, dan penduduk-nya sendiri ada-lah menjadi Mayor negeri Siam, jadi, saya rasa ada-lah sangat bijak Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak menchampur tangan di-atas perkara tersebut. Berkenaan dengan penduduk² di-dalam kawasan Sarawak, Brunei dan Sabah berlainan sadikit kerana penduduk² dalam kawasan tersebut ada-lah ra'ayat²-nya maseh di-bawah ta'alok penjajah, maka dengan sebab itu-lah saya rasa pada hari ini Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menumpukan segala daya upaya-nya hendak membela mereka itu.

Jadi, berkenaan dengan ranchangan yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Wakil dari Pasir Puteh yang mengatakan bahawa tujuan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak menguntokkan begitu banyak untok kemajuan petani² dan sharikat kerjasama, dan saya rasa pada tahun 1962 ini kalau di-bandingkan di-dalam Estimate maka nyata-lah perbelanjaan yang di-untokkan pada tahun ini untuk kemajuan bagi petani² ada-lah sangat memuaskan.

Ra'ayat di-negeri Perlis menguchapkan terima kaseh kerana banyak dapat peruntokan wang dari satu tahun kasatu tahun. Saya fikir, itu-lah sahaja Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya masuk dalam soal Kementerian Perumahan. Dalam soal Kementerian Perumahan ini Kerajaan telah mengadakan rumah yang murah bagi penduduk² untuk membantu penduduk² yang tidak berkemampuan supaya dapat mempunyai rumah, tetapi barangkali dari pehak Kementerian ranchangan ini bagus, akan di-ator bagi ra'ayat² yang mendudoki rumah² itu, mungkin

barangkali tiba di-tengah perjalanan ranchangan itu akan berubah sedikit kerana menilek kapada keada'an² rumah yang di-diami oleh orang yang dapat rumah itu mithal-nya rumah² murah yang ada di-Kampung Majidi, Johor Bahru. Ta' ubah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bentok rumah itu kalau di-katakan macham sangkar burung, ada pula saperti rupa sangkar monyet. Tiang-nya kechil ada screw dan ada dua bilek. Di-dalam rumah itu ta' ada berpintu. Jadi kalau orang masuk bilek tidor daripada orang yang mempunyai rumah dan di-sini kalau ada tamu datang ternampak apa yang ada di-dalam bilek itu. Dan lagi tingkap-nya ta' ada bertanda atau penarek pintu supaya memudahkan orang itu menutup tingkap-nya.

Ini saya rasa sangat sedeh betul, kerana Kerajaan kita menyatakan ada hak keistimewaan orang Melayu dan rumah ini ada di-diami oleh orang² Melayu. Harga rumah² itu—kata Kerajaan hendak menolong orang miskin mempunyai rumah itu dengan di-bayar tiap² bulan \$23 sa-lama 14 tahun. Jadi lebeh kurang \$3,000 harga rumah itu dan dalam perjanjian itu lengkap dengan parit dan jalan² tetapi sa-sudah begitu lama jalan keada'an rumah itu tidak ada. Jalan² sangat burok dan parit-nya, longkang-nya yang di-sekeliling rumah itu tidak betul menyebabkan nyamok banyak bersarang dan banyak penyakit demam di-tempat² itu. Ini harus di-adakan penyiasatan oleh pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan kerana saya rasa ini sangat-lah menyedehkan bagi orang² kita yang tidak mempunyai wang—sudah-lah tiap² bulan membayar \$23 kemudian anak²-nya pula mendapat penyakit dan ini lagi berkehendakkan wang untuk mengubat-nya. Kebetulan pula rumah baharu itu sudah dua tahun siap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan ada lagi tingkatan kedua. Ada rumah² baharu di-buat di-keliling-nya. Ini memandangkan kapada kejadian yang lama itu tidak adil, kerana rumah yang baharu di-buat itu lengkap dengan jalan minyak tar. Belum ada orang yang tinggal sudah lengkap sedangkan yang sudah, rumah siap jalan-nya

lekok². Jadi saya sa-bagai salah sa-orang yang dudok dalam kawasan itu di-mana ada 4 buah kedai di-situ dengan membayar sa-banyak \$79 sa-lama 14 tahun. Dan kalau saya ta' salah harga kedai itu \$13,272—berbelas² ribu harga-nya tetapi tingkap-nya ta' ada. Hendar dan pintu-nya ta' ada. Di-bilek kedai itu batu tembok-nya ta' ada, chuma bila sudah siap, bila ayer hujan datang basah kedai itu. Ini sangat menyusahkan bagi orang² yang dudok di-tempat itu. Dan baharu berapa tahun kalau saya ta' salah belum chukop 2 tahun dua tiga buah kedai—yang kebetulan-nya saya ada dudok di-situ—sa-buah kedai yang sudah di-dudoki orang di-situ sudah pechah retak batu-nya. Jadi ini barangkali empat lima tahun harus boleh jadi roboh. Di-sini saya merasa Kerajaan tidak bersalah, pehak Kementerian mengadakan chadangan dan plan yang baik dan betul, tetapi mungkin salah di-tangan, atau contractor itu. Oleh itu saya minta supaya pehak Yang Berhormat mengambil penyiasatan supaya ra'ayat yang tinggal di-situ mendapat kebaktian dari Kerajaan agar mereka yang dudok di-situ tidak-lah meyusahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berpaling saya kapada Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Dalam ranchangan² pembukaan tanah² baharu yang selalu-nya saya lihat di-beri 10 ekar tanah ia-itu 6 ekar untuk menanam getah. Kebanyakan-nya hanya untuk getah sahaja—itu memang bagus, tetapi alang-kah bagus-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana getah ini ada kala turun dan ada kala naik. Bila naik harus orang² kita yang mempunyai kebun itu mempunyai wang banyak tetapi bila getah itu jatuh harga tidak-kah mereka itu menjadi susah. Alang-kah bagus-nya kawasan itu di-bagi²-kan umpama-nya ada sa-tengah menanam getah dan ada sa-tengah menanam pokok lain yang boleh memberikan hasil yang bagus bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, mithal-nya lada sulah—pepper. Saya rasa lada sulah ini juga kalau di-tanam hasil-nya sangat bagus kerana harga-nya tinggi. Dan juga dengan tanaman kopi, kokoh,

kulit manis dan lain². Sa-kira-nya di-bahagi sa-bahagian daripada daerah itu dengan di-tanam getah dan harga getah jatuh maka lada sulah akan tetap naik, dan orang kita akan tetap bagus keada'an-nya. Atau mithal kata kita ada 6 ekar—3 ekar untuk tanam getah dan 3 ekar lagi untuk tanam lada sulah.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau dua² jatuh bagaimana? (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Ini "kalau", Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Ketawa*). Kebiasaan-nya jarang dua² sa-kali jatuh. Ia jatuh sa-kali²—satu². (*Ketawa*).

Sa-terus-nya saya pergi kepada soal RIDA. Dalam soal RIDA ini saya berharap sa-bagaimana pada masa yang sudah² Kerajaan selalu menolong orang² yang hendak membuka perusahaan ia-itu dapat meminjam wang² daripada RIDA. Hendak-lah orang² yang di-beri pinjam itu betul² di-bawah jagaan RIDA dengan di-beri nasihat² di-lihatkan selalu bagaimana supaya usaha² itu dapat maju perjalanan-nya, tetapi yang selama ini biasa apabila sudah di-beri pinjam pehak RIDA hanya tahu tiap² bulan menerima wang-nya balek, dan kalau sa-kira-nya orang ini perusahaan-nya jatuh—ta' boleh bayar maka orang ini kena lelong atau kena saman. Keadaan yang sa-macham ini sama juga ta' ubah-nya dengan Chiti. Saya berharap hendak-lah betul², kerana RIDA ia-lah untuk menyokong, untuk memajukan perekonomian kerana yang kebanyakannya yang meminjam wang² ini ia-lah orang² Melayu. Jadi untuk memajukan perekonomian orang² Melayu ini hendak-lah pehak RIDA mengambil perhatian memberi asohan, memberi nasihat chara bagaimana mereka supaya boleh memajukan dan tidak-lah boleh jatuh dalam perusahaan-nya itu.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap dalam soal pehak kewanitaan ia-itu Taman Asohan RIDA. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk lebeh memesatkan kemajuan pehak wanita lebeh² pemudi² dalam tanah ayer kita ini, saya berkali² meminta kepada pehak yang berkenaan

supaya pehak Taman Asohan RIDA Pusat ia-itu yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur ini di-perkuatkan betul² supaya di-beri dengan lengkap asohan² dan latehan² kepada pemudi² yang lulus daripada pusat ini di-hantar ka-tiap² daerah sa-bagai guru di-mana ada Taman Asohan RIDA dalam negeri ini. Kalau saya tidak salah sekarang hanya ada satu dua Taman Asohan yang baharu di-buka oleh pehak Kerajaan. Tetapi saya harap sa-kurang²-nya di-tiap² negeri ada satu—tiap² negeri ada satu. Jadi anak² yang di-dambil untuk berlateh di-Taman Asohan RIDA ini hendak-lah di-kutip daripada pemudi yang ada di-seluruh negeri ini yang mungkin barangkali kalau anak yang lepas daripada sekolah rendah kebangsaan di-pilih mereka itu pergi melanjutkan pelajaran dalam soal rumah tangga yang berguna bagi wanita untuk pendidekan pada masa yang akan datang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-masokkan dalam Taman Asohan RIDA ini. Oleh sebab itu, saya merayu demi kepentingan, pemudi², anak² perempuan bangsa Melayu supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan dengan sa-boleh²-nya menambah, ia-itu sa-kurang²-nya di-tiap² negeri ada satu Taman Asohan RIDA bagi pendidekan wanita kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya berpaling kepada soal Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat. Dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun sudah banyak wang yang telah di-keluarkan untuk kemajuan kesihatan saperti membuat hospital, tetapi maseh ada lagi hospital² yang kelengkapan-nya belum di-sempurnakan ia-itu maseh serba kekurangan tentang alat perkakas-nya dan begitu juga maseh kekurangan dalam soal pekerja² atau kaki-tangan dalam hospital itu, lebeh² di-Pantai Timor. Maka di-sini saya berharap, sa-bagai wakil dari Dungun, di-tempat saya ini-lah yang hospital ini sangat berhajat kepada kaki-tangan supaya di-tambah lagi dan juga alat² dan perkakas² yang di-gunakan dalam hospital itu.

Dalam soal kebajikan masharakat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah juga pehak Kerajaan mengambil berat

kapada orang² yang miskin bantuan di-perbanyakan. Sebab orang Melayu ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pemalu. Mereka merasa terhina kalau datang ka-Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat untuk meminta pertolongan. Walau pun mereka itu miskin, tetapi mereka maseh tidak mahu pergi ka-Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat merayu meminta bantuan. Sa-bagaimana pada hari ini saya bacha dalam surat kahbar *Berita Harian* yang menyatakan: Kemiskinan menghalang kemajuan mereka. Ada 3 orang pemuda yang maseh mahu meneruskan pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi orang tua-nya tidak sanggup, dan di-suroh berhenti bersekolah oleh orang tua-nya, tetapi dia menyatakan dia belum mahu dan maseh ingin hendak bersekolah. Salah sa-orang daripada mereka itu berasal dari Trengganu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sekarang naik Form V. Dia sudah merayu kapada Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat. Menurut keterangan-nya tidak mendapat layanan. Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merayu, sa-bagai sa-orang ibu bangsa Melayu kapada Kerajaan, kalau betul² Kerajaan memberi hak keistimewaan kapada anak Melayu, maka tolong ambil perhatian kapada pemuda² yang akan menjadi harapan bangsa dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-belakang hari kelak. Mereka yang ingin belajar, tetapi bapa-nya tidak sanggup memberi ongkos untuk bersekolah, pehak kebajikan masharakat memberi bantuan kapada mereka ini untuk melanjutkan pelajaran-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai menjawab saudara saya Yang Berhormat dari Perlis yang telah memuji dan memberi sanjongan yang tinggi kapada doktor² konterek yang datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini, yang mana ia telah menyelar pehak pembangkang yang mengeluarkan buah fikiran tentang hal doktor² itu. Yang sa-benarnya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak pembangkang mengemukakan perasaannya tentang soal doktor² itu untuk membaiki keada'an perjalanan Kerajaan kita pada hari ini, bukan untuk menghentam keromoh terhadap

mereka yang di-sebutkan itu. Dan beliau mengatakan beliau sendiri telah mendapat rawatan yang baik dalam negeri Perlis. Memang-lah ia di-beri pemeriksaan yang istimewa, oleh doktor kerana beliau sa-orang "Ahli Yang Berhormat". Tetapi, bagaimana kapada orang kampung? Saya telah melihat sendiri di-beberapa negeri yang saya lawati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada terjadi, yang doktor² itu kadang² tidak berapa mengambil berat dan tidak berapa endahkan kapada patient. Jadi soal-nya bukan kita hendak mempertahankan sa-orang diri, tetapi kita hendak mempertahankan seluroh orang remai, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Itu sebab maka kami pehak pembangkang mengemukakan pendirian kami untuk memperbaiki dan memperkuatkan Kerajaan kita pada hari ini. Dan beliau juga meminta supaya ra'ayat di-beri pelajaran yang chukup, terutama kapada pengundi² supaya mereka tahu: mereka di-hitamkan-kah atau di-putehkan supaya mereka jangan tertipu. Memang bagus! Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju supaya Kerajaan memberi berbagai ilmu pengetahuan kapada seluroh ra'ayat, terutama di-luar bandar supaya mereka betul² dapat membezakan mana yang antah dan mana yang beras. Dan kalau dia mengatakan tadi jangan terjadi lagi sa-bagaimana kejadian di-Pantai Timor, erti-nya orang Pantai Timor itu harus barangkali Kerajaan PAS—mengata kapada Kerajaan PAS. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami tidak pernah menipu ra'ayat. Kami juga bersetuju ia-itu kalau Kerajaan memberi pelajaran yang chukup kapada ra'ayat, barangkali pada masa yang akan datang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan PAS akan bertambah daripada hari ini.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Out!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Bertambah! Tutup mulut! (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Order. Saya telah banyak kali mengingatkan dalam Majlis ini ia-itu tidak boleh menegor, melainkan mengikut Peratoran Mesuarat Majlis ini. Saya tidak boleh benarkan sa-saorang menegor, dan

sa-orang menjawab dengan tidak melalui saya sendiri sa-bagai Speaker. Saya rasa sudah banyak kali saya mengingatkan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat; patut-lah jaga sadikit.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang sa-bagai menjawab pehak Yang Berhormat wakil daripada Lipis ia-itu Yang Berhormat itu menyesali sungguh yang pehak pembangkang tidak ada yang dengan sa-penoh-nya memberikan sokongan kepada ranchangan Melayu Raya yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita. Ini memang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beliau itu tidak boleh memaksa pehak pembangkang harus berdiri di-belakang beliau. Apa yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu bagus tetapi harus barangkali pada pendirian pehak pembangkang benda itu belum lengkap lagi. Jadi, kerana belum lengkap itu-lah maka kami daripada pehak pembangkang pada dasar-nya belum menyetujui dengan sa-penoh-nya soal Melayu Raya itu.

Lagi satu soal Melayu Raya itu katanya, pehak pembangkang mengemukakan supaya pehak Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi sokongan kepada Irian Barat ia-itu perjuangan menentang penjajahan Belanda di-Irian Barat. Kata-nya, kenapa pehak pembangkang memandang nun Kerajaan Indonesia walhal dia sudah kuat, kita mesti sokong Melayu Raya—Melayu Raya yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, ini tidak di-sokong oleh pehak pembangkang. Saya merasa pehak itu tidak faham perbezaan keadaan perjuangan Indonesia dengan Irian Barat dengan Melayu Raya yang baharu di-ranchang-kannya itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Soal perjuangan Algiria sahaja yang Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi sokongan-nya menentang penjajahan di-dalam negeri yang sudah bertalu² mengurbankan ratus jiwa dan menumpahkan darah sampai pada masa hari ini. Soal Indonesia dengan Irian Barat sa-bagaimana pehak pembangkang berkata ia-itu seluroh ra'ayat

Indonesia telah bersungguh² hendak memerangi Belanda dalam mengembalikan Irian Barat dengan sa-penoh hati.....

Mr. Speaker: Pertikaian di-antara Indonesia dengan Belanda tidak boleh di-jadikan soal perbahathan dalam Majlis ini. Jika sa-kira-nya Che' Puan hendak berchakap hanya-lah saya boleh benarkan bagaimana sikap Kerajaan² ini terhadap perkara itu, itu boleh saya benarkan. Jaga sadikit kalau tidak saya tahan; hanya Che' boleh chakapkan sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terhadap soal pertikaian itu, itu saya boleh benarkan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Sa-betul-nya saya hendak menerangkan bagaimana perbezaan Yang Berhormat tadi di-dalam soal Melayu Raya ini.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan-lah di-panjangkan soal itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, (*Ketawa*) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Teruskan-lah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya kemerdekaan yang di-tuntut oleh ra'ayat. Tetapi di-dalam soal Melayu Raya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa saudara² daripada Borneo Utara, Sabah dan Brunei itu, mereka maseh sa-bagai kata Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi mereka maseh dalam tangan penjajahan—sahabat Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ia-itu penjajahan British. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum lagi datang kehendak yang sa-penoh-nya dari ra'ayat di-daerah² ini untuk melepaskan dari penjajahan. Chuma sekarang di-dalam soal Melayu Raya ini, mereka terlepas daripada penjajahan. Jadi, itu sangat berbeza sa-kali dengan soal Irian Barat. Di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa kalau-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan betul² hendak melepaskan saudara² yang berkeliling itu sa-bagaimana Sabah, Borneo Utara dan Brunei dari tangan penjajah maka

tidak salah-nya pula kita memberikan sokongan kepada pihak Indonesia dalam mengembalikan Irian Barat dari anchaman Belanda. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-takat itu-lah sahaja uchapan saya, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba-lah berchakap sa-berapa dapat kalau ta' dapat boleh-lah saya sambong besok. Di-dalam kita membahathkan ranchangan perbelanjaan tahun hadapan, saya mula² sa-kali suka-lah hendak menguchapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan. Tahun 1962 ranchangan² dengan peruntukan wang yang di-beri gambaran nyata-lah kepada pembangunan negara kita yang maseh muda lagi. Dan dalam pada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah hendak berchakap sadikit mengulas tentang perkara² yang saya rasa tidak dapat di-faham atau di-sengaja hendak di-putar belitkan oleh sa-tengah² pihak pembangkang bersandarkan daripada uchapan² Menteri Kewangan kita.

Mula² saya suka-lah hendak berchakap dalam hal kemajuan luar bandar. Kata pihak pembangkang ranchangan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan

Perikatan itu tidak memberi kesan kepada keada'an ekonomi atau pun kenaikan chara hidup orang² di-luar bandar. Perkara ini sangat-lah berlawanan kepada pendapat² yang saya sendiri memikirkan dan mengikuti serta menyaksi atas pelancharan kemajuan² ini di-lancharkan terutama sa-kali bagi tempat saya di-kawasan Melaka Utara.

Saya telah berchakap berkali² dalam Dewan yang berbahagia ini, saya mengatakan harapan bagi pihak ra'ayat yang miskin terutama sa-kali orang² di-luar bandar pada masa akan datang ada zaman gemilang sa-telah kita ikuti atau pun apa yang di-tolong oleh Kementerian Luar Bandar ini. Kalau saya mengulas balek di-atas apa² perkara yang di-mulakan oleh Kementerian ini saya rasa tentu-lah tidak munasabah tetapi sa-tengah² daripada pihak pembangkang ini maseh lagi memikirkan perkara² yang telah di-jalankan itu.....

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

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.