

Volume II  
No. 10

Tuesday  
21st December, 1965



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND DEWAN NEGARA)

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**The Supply (1966) Bill [Col. 1077]**

DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN  
OLEH MOKHTAR BIN HAJI SHAMSUDDIN, PENGUASA  
JOHOR BAHRU  
1967

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MALAYSIA  
**DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)**

*Official Report*

Vol. II

Second Session of the Second Dewan Negara

No. 10

*Tuesday, 21st December, 1965*

*The Senate met at Ten o'clock a.m.*

PRESENT :

- The Honourable Mr President, DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).
- .. ENCHE' A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAP, P.P.N. (Melaka).
- .. CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- .. CHE' BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- .. ENCHE' AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).
- .. DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN KEONG HON (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN KWONG-HON, J.M.N., S.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).
- .. ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- .. DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' D. S. DORAI RAJ, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).
- .. DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' GOH CHEK KIN, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
- .. ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- .. ENCHE' C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).
- .. DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).
- .. DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Kedah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMAD ADIB BIN OMAR, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
- „ DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J.,  
D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).
- „ NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU (Sarawak).
- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K.  
(Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J.,  
P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).
- „ DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N.,  
S.M.K., J.P. (Kedah).
- „ TUAN SYED DARUS BIN SYED HASHIM (Perlis).
- „ ENCHE' WILLIAM TAN (Appointed).
- „ DATO' T. H. TAN, P.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K.,  
Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI WAN ALI, S.M.K. (Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Perak).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT :

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.  
(Appointed).
- „ DATU JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HONG KIM SUI (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO TECK PUAT (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
- „ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).

IN ATTENDANCE :

- The Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice,  
DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.  
(Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID  
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.  
(Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM,  
J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN  
BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.  
(Telok Anson).

## PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

## BILL

### THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

#### Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time." (20th December, 1965)

**Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya:** Honourable Dato' President, Sir, I take this opportunity to associate myself with the various speeches made by the Honourable Members of this House with regard to the submission of the Supply Bill, 1966, by the Honourable Minister of Finance.

This, I believe, Sir, is the third Malaysian Supply Bill submitted—the last one was introduced into this Honourable House in November last year. The amount of the probable expenditure to be incurred by us next year, 1966, will be in the region of about \$1,644 million against an estimated revenue of about \$1,500 million. Briefly, Sir, the main increase of the Estimates, I would say, are as follows: Education Department will get about \$33 million more than 1965, Defence—about \$30 million more, while the balance of \$70 million also will be distributed and divided between several other sectors of the services in Malaysia.

There is no doubt, Sir, that our Budget is increasing from year to year. Presumably, this could not be avoided as a State like ours must have the determination to strengthen its administrative responsibilities economically and in all other fields. Unfortunately, Sir, on account of the Indonesian confrontation, we must be militarily strong. All this, Sir, as anybody knows, requires money, and we cannot exist on thin air or plain water. Yet, Sir, one of the Members of the Socialist Front said in the Lower House the other day—I was present in that House—that this Budget to ours was really a colossal and a shocking Budget. It is beyond one's

comprehension why he uttered this remark. I could not believe that he had forgotten that in 1965 the increase in respect of 1964 was \$500 million, or 50% over and above the previous year's Estimates. Now, Sir, it is only \$140 million more or 7.9% over and above the 1965 Estimates. Still, Sir, it is shocking to the Honourable Member of the Socialist Front. I believe, Sir, if for next year (1967) our estimate is less than that of the present moment, it seems that it will still be shocking to the Member of the Opposition.

As I said above, Sir, the Education Department's estimates will be increased by about \$33 million over that of 1965. Education, Sir, is a sort of investment for the upbringing of our future generation in order to make our nation a progressive one. Some people of lesser intellect may be under the wrong impression that education is merely a social facility which the younger generation of our country needs for its future advancement. With all due respect, Sir, I beg to differ. It must not be forgotten that in Malaya a vast number of people, especially those in the rural areas, are without education. Most of us know that this was a legacy of the former administrative regime before the Alliance came into power. I am not speaking from hear-say, Sir, because I used to go to the kampongs, and I know that that is quite true. These people, the kampong people, welcome very much the Sekolah<sup>2</sup> Kelas Dewasa, which have been established by the Alliance.

While speaking on education, Sir, I would like to comment on a subject which I believe is not very popular to some of us, but which is necessary under the present circumstances—I refer to the education rate. This has been mentioned by the Minister of Finance on page 57 of his Budget speech, paragraph 125. This levy of education rate, Sir, as you know is not new. For instance, in the Town Board Enactment of Johore State, 1932, which is still now being used, rates including education rates were contemplated under the Enactment, but the relevant

sections were suspended subsequently by law until now. I am of the opinion, therefore, that if this rate is imposed on the "haves" properly, the "have nots" in all probability will not suffer more than is necessary. I am sure, Sir, that our Minister of Finance will be able to perform some justifiable acts to alleviate the taxation burden on the "have nots" on some future occasion. I would say, therefore, Sir, that the allocation given to the Education Department should be supported by all people of ordinary nature and commonsense.

With your leave, Sir, I now come to the amount allocated to Defence, which shows an increase of about \$30,000,000 over the 1965 Estimates. In spite of the fact that a few weeks back some six generals of the Indonesian Army and some others were brutally massacred and shot, as alleged by the papers, by the communists that country's confrontation against us was not at all withdrawn. There is a lull now, Sir, but it may flare up at any moment. I wonder, Sir, if the Opposition Members in the Lower House know that Indonesia has now about 400,000 persons under arms plus 450 combat planes together with their navy in its confrontation against us, and it is only clear to all sensible men that an increase of \$30,000,000 for Defence is not a shocking estimate. So much, Sir, for the expenditure.

Now, with your permission, I turn to the Estimates of Revenue contemplated by the Minister of Finance as indicated on page 47 of his speech—he said that on the existing rates of taxation, a revenue of about \$1,507 million would be obtained. This would be roughly, Sir, about \$137 million short of the estimated total expenditure. It is this amount, I take it, that he has to find ways and means to get, so as to stabilise the administration of the country. It is a formidable sum, no doubt, Sir, but not shocking, as stated by the Socialist Front Member.

I cannot blame the Honourable Minister of Finance in his intended taxation to offset the deficit. How-

ever, Sir, with all respect to the Honourable Minister of Finance, I wish to state one or two things for his valuable opinion and reply. In 1964, Sir, when he submitted his Budget speech for the 1965 Estimates, I taxed him saying that he was not increasing taxation for the import of whisky, gin and brandy. His reply was to the effect, as far as I can remember, that the taxation on these three commodities were already high, and that the other taxations contemplated were adequate under the circumstances. As we all know, Sir, after that, there was a hue and cry over turnover and payroll taxation. For this year, 1966, I again see that the duties on the import of gin, whisky and brandy were not increased. Sir, I leave it to the Minister of Finance for his valuable opinion. However, I would like just to comment on a speech, which appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 7th this month, when the debate was taking place in the Lower House with regard to tax relief. The Honourable Minister of Finance said *inter alia*, when he was asked by one of the Members of the Lower House with regard to the tax relief in respect of a second wife, that "A second wife is not only a distinct luxury but it is also a great pleasure." I agree with this contention, although it is fortunate that I have only one which is more than I can manage (*Laughter*). However, if I take the liberty to apply the Honourable Minister's remark to the tax on these three commodities, Sir, it would appear that people drinking any of these drinks will be indulging not only in luxury but also enjoying distinct pleasure—and therefore they must pay more. However, I leave it to the Honourable Minister of Finance to say.

Lastly, and in conclusion, Sir, I would like to refer to the famous words which affect Members of this House—the words are "rubber stamp". The words, Sir, are very obnoxious, but I was most surprised, when I heard the comments of a Member of the Opposition a few days back in the Lower House—actually, Sir, it was made on the 27th November this year and I was

present there. A Member of the Opposition from the P.M.I.P., the Member for Bachok asked, "Why should the allowance of the Senators be less than that of a Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat?" He also added this Sir, "The Senators could not be blamed if they rubber stamp because of their worry in respect of the issue on the matter." Sir, as I said, I was very surprised to hear this coming from a Member of the Opposition. I fully agree with what he said, and I dare say that Members of the P.M.I.P. sitting on my right too will agree with the contention by the Members of the P.M.I.P. If I am not mistaken, Sir, the Honourable Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman from Kedah also remarked something similar in support of the idea about two days ago, and referring to us as Members of the House of Lords or whatever it is—I forgot what he said, but he said something like that. Sir, I note with regret what a certain Member of the Lower House said a few days back—he said something which is rather stinking to us, Member of the House. I would not say very much about the matter, but I dare say that some of our Members here are very much better than some of the Members of the Lower House (*Applause*), either in politics, in law or in general routine as well as the administration of the country. I do not say "all", Sir, but "some" (*Applause*). Well, Sir, I would not say anything about the matter further.

In conclusion, Sir, I support the Supply Bill and I wholeheartedly offer my congratulations to the Honourable Minister of Finance for his untiring efforts and ability in the preparation and submission of the Supply Bill, 1966. Thank you, Sir.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** Sir, the Budget Speech delivered by the Honourable Minister of Finance in the Lower House, a copy of which was extended to us, was a masterpiece. The Budget proposals shrewdly sailed clear from the temptation of raising money from the usual, ready, and ripe sources without regard to limitations. It is more than evident that such

sources are left untouched to stimulate development and to diversify our economy. From this appreciation, we can easily discover the qualities of an economist and that of a statement in our Minister of Finance, and I am sorry he is not here to hear these *kudos*.

**The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh):** Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification—I will carry the words said by the Honourable Member back to the Minister of Finance. Thank you very much. (*Laughter*).

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** I would like to assure the Honourable Minister of Finance that the criticisms levelled on turnover tax and telephone levy should not be mistaken for lack of appreciation of the praiseworthy Budget he produced. That, Sir, was the result of hardwork, with a deep sense of duty. I also realise that at the end of a month-long midnight oil burning one gets fatigued and is left with the least resilience.

I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Finance to the fact that people have not made any noticeable objection to the new, exercise duty on beer, cigarettes, etc., duty on liquor, coffee, etc., and tax on cards. They have also accepted the payroll tax and other miscellaneous taxation. Yet, Sir, the Honourable Finance Minister spoke on Saturday and on Monday on the controversial taxes. The Minister criticised businessmen who disagreed with his tax proposals, but did not offer alternative arrangements that would yield a similar amount of revenue. Sir, he has also said that it is clearly not enough to reject a proposal merely because it touches one's pocket and to offer instead one whose main advantage is that it leaves you alone but hits somebody else. I am afraid the Honourable Minister of Finance has terribly misunderstood the plea of the commercial community. To say that traders do not want to pay the taxes is absolutely getting us wrong. This is never so. In my speech I will make it amply

clear that the businessmen have alternative suggestions that are practicable and objective, and they will accrue the same amount of revenue—in some cases more revenue than the Honourable Minister has set the target for.

Sir, the businessmen agreed to pay, along with other taxes, the estimated turnover tax and the \$5.3 million telephone levy, but they most fervently appeal to the Government to make the technique of payment easier for them; it is only a matter of technique and not a matter of refusing to pay. Easier administration of taxation is one of the cardinal canons of taxation.

Sir, I would like to take up the telephone levy. In the modern days, telephone is the cheapest and ever willing worker one can employ. The use of telephone should not become dearer to the extent of resorting to the employment of human labour. Sir, I am told that 80% of the telephone subscribers are crowded in the towns. To avoid a ten cent call, the employment of messengers would lead to the pedestrian, cycle and bus congestion in the already congested towns with alarming accident death rates. Sir, it is a wellknown fact that to call for a cup of tea, to get a packet of cigarettes, one uses the telephone. Sir, imagine a man, staying on one side of the street and not wanting to pay ten cents, calls upon his peon and tells him to go across the other place and get a cup of tea or a packet of cigarettes. Sir, do you know the risk we are taking by sending a man across our congested roads now? There are many more examples like this which I can give, but I will be taking the time of this House. Telephone serves as one of the easy and quick means of communication. Cheap and abundant services of communication is absolutely essential to a developing country and its diversification of economy. Sir, Malaysia is a multi-racial country. Free telephone call facilities hitherto enjoyed by the people have developed friendliness and strengthened communal harmony. In the

rural areas, telephone of the traders have been a source of social service and restricted use of telephone would lead to resentment and strained relations. Sir, it is true that local calls are charged in many countries, but I would like to say that these countries are either well developed or not multi-racial.

Sir, it is contended that any unlimited service encourages a large number of non-essential calls and that it would put a strain on the service. Sir, then a ten-cent local call without time limit would also be guilty of the same crime. Sir, it is also alleged that business subscribers use their telephones much more frequently than others. It is for this reason the business subscribers pay a rental of \$270 per annum when residential subscribers pay only \$180 per annum. It is also the business subscriber who patronises trunk calls that brings a larger revenue to the Government. So, it is not true that a business subscriber enjoys more privileges at a uniform rate. Increasing the rental on business subscribers would be the easiest method to overcome the numerous difficulties and inconveniences to the subscribers. Sir, it is a case that the so-called businessman who does not want to pay is willing to pay more because he wants to see that his business is conducted smoothly and happily, without the irritation of wanting to collect ten cents from the users or say "No" to them.

Sir, in order to offer constructive and practical alternative suggestions, one of our Chambers approached the Telecommunications Department for some breakdown of figures. The Chamber was given an annual report of the Department. The Chamber was also told in a written letter that the Department was not at liberty to furnish any information other than that contained in the annual report. Sir, I would like to ask Honourable Minister for Telecommunications the reason for this secrecy. However, Sir, from the Report we gather that there were 74,263 telephone subscribers in the year 1964.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, I think the Honourable Member is wrong.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** Sir, am I wrong?

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** You are wrong. I will produce the figures later on from the speech made by Dato' Sambanthan.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** Now the report which I am holding here, Sir—the report of the Telecommunications Department—gives me that figure, but if Dato' Sambanthan has altered his figure later, I have no access to that. There is an increase of 5,000 subscribers each year. At the end of the year 1965, on present presumption, there would be about 80,000 telephone subscribers in Malaysia. Since the Telecommunications Department has refused to give the breakdown of subscribers, I have no other alternative, but to make a safe guess. From the information, residential subscribers form one-third and business subscribers are two-thirds of the total subscribers. Sir, on the present assumption, there would be 53,000 business subscribers out of a total number of 80,000. If the Government—this is a concrete and practical alternative—increases \$10 in the monthly rental of 53,000 business subscribers, a revenue of \$6.36 million would be collected. This will be a million dollars more than the figure the Honourable Minister of Finance has said, i.e. \$5.3 million. Sir, this would leave the existing 40,000 extensions and 27,000 residential subscribers untouched.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** On the point of clarification, Mr President, Sir, will Senator Ubaidulla please let me know how \$53,000 times ten will give you \$6.3 million.

**Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok:** As a matter of explanation, I say that is per year.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** There are 53,000 subscribers at \$10 per month, \$120 per annum . . . . .

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, he said per year.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** Later, I said \$10 per month and if you increase at this rate per year that means 12 months in a year.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Is it correct for a Member to address each other rather than the Chair? It seems that both gentlemen are addressing each other, and is this a mathematical examination?.

**Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla:** The merchants would be prepared to take this burden upon themselves, if only they could be saved the other trouble. Sir, if the Honourable Minister of Finance is still in favour of charging local calls, we suggest three cents per call would be more than sufficient to collect his target figure of \$5.3 million. This three cents could be easily absorbed by the commercial community. They will not take the trouble of collecting from anybody.

Let us work out at the rate of ten local calls per subscriber per day, and ten local calls would appear to be the lowest minimum average, when taking into account the numerous companies that make 30 to 100 calls a day. On the basis of ten calls a day, after deducting 100 free calls a month, the Government would collect \$5.76 million from 80,000 subscribers in the country. Sir, this is again more than the target figure of \$5.3 million expected by way of local calls. Sir, I earnestly hope the Honourable Minister of Finance would consider the constructive and practical alternative I have suggested.

Sir, now I turn to Post Office savings. Sir, way back in the old Legislative Council, I moved a motion urging the Government to campaign for the increasing of Post Office savings accounts. At length I spoke about the various methods by which savings can be lured into the post offices. I pointed out that there was a huge idling treasure in the country for our asking. My motion was unanimously adopted but, to my great regret, much has not been done to attract this hidden wealth. Sir, I was surprised and rather happy to see the television programmes a few days ago on the importance of savings. This is only making a very

small scratch. Heaven and earth must be moved to angle the unproductive idling money all round the country.

Sir, only 1,027,000 people hold Post Office savings accounts in the year 1964. Deposits increased by only \$1.7 million from 1963 to 1964. Could any one of us honestly believe that this is the saving potentiality of a population of 7.6 million people with a per capita income of \$920. Sir, this is incredible. This means roughly one person in seven had Post Office savings accounts and had deposited only an average of \$25 per annum. Sir, the amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1964, was only \$177 million. Surely, this can be double or even trebled, if only the Government would campaign and take the trouble to educate the saving habit among the people and induce them to use Post Office savings accounts. Sir, furthermore the Government made \$2.5 million for the year 1964 from the Savings Bank account. By increasing Post Office savings, the nation profits in more than one way: we curb spending and check inflation; we increase the habit of thrift; we find so badly needed money for development; we increase governmental revenue. Sir, it is a thousand pity that the Government is indifferent to the money that is around the corner, when it is in such dire need of money.

Sir, Their Majesties, the Paramount Ruler, are the constitutional, national and historical institutions of this country. We would like to be loyal and grateful, and we would like to remember them forever. Hitherto, we have been gracefully ruled by three Paramount Rulers and their Consorts. When we, the subjects of the Paramount Rulers, want to mention the past Paramount Rulers, we get into confusion. For purposes of clarity and distinction, I would like to suggest that the late lamented, His Majestic Tuanku Abdul Rahman, be addressed as the First Paramount Ruler, Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah, the Second Paramount Ruler, and Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail as the Third Paramount

Ruler, and so on and so forth. Sir, I hope the Government will consider this suggestion, if it is not in any way derogatory to Their Majesties.

Sir, finally, I have got a problem which I think, as a member of this Senate, should mention. The First Malaysia Plan is a great leap forward in the battle for prosperity. The Plan is a matter of great importance and joy to everyone of us. The First Malaysia Plan was taken as a motion in the Lower House. Moving the motion, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister made a stirring speech expressing the aspirations and the hope of the people. Sir, I am surprised and grieved to see that the Dewan Negara was not given the opportunity to debate the First Malaysia Plan in the form of a motion. To my mind, this appears to be a grievous omission. Sir, I would like to read the Foreword kindly given by our Prime Minister to the First Malaysia Plan.

I read the last paragraph of the Foreword given by the Honourable Prime Minister, which says:

"In submitting this Plan for adoption by both the Dewan Ra'ayat and Dewan Negara, I wish to record my appreciation of the good work of the Chairman . . . . ." and so on and so forth.

Tunku's foreword says that he is submitting this to both the Dewan Ra'ayat and the Dewan Negara, but this was not submitted to Dewan Negara. Thank you very much.

**Dato' G. Shelley:** Mr President, Sir, since we last debated the Budget, there has been a political upheaval in Singapore's secession from Malaysia. Happily sane counsel prevailed among the leaders on both sides of the Causeway. Blood-shed and violence was averted, and there was a happy agreement to disagree. There are happily very many points of contact as yet unbroken, and I sincerely trust that the two Governments will continue their efforts to consolidate these points of contact and create further points.

Here, Sir, I would like to read the background of the first Malaysia Plan. There is much in it which I would commend to the members of the public

to read and deliberate upon. To the young people, I would like to refer them to page 13 on the *Manpower Problem* I quote:

"Apart from the problem of mobilising financial resources for public and private investment, Malaysian economic and social development faces one other serious constraint which deserves particular mention. This is the serious shortage of trained and skilled manpower which exists in many areas of economic activity and over a wide range of skills. Shortages of technicians and other key personnel have to a certain extent adversely affected the implementation of some development projects. There are not enough Malaysian doctors, teachers, agricultural specialists, engineers, technicians and administrators."

To the energetic and ambitious this opens a tremendously wide field, and there is no reason for any young man or woman to complain about not having the opportunities to get to the top of the ladder.

Whilst on the subject of labour, I cannot understand this. We hear that Sabah and Sarawak are crying out for labour, and yet in the different States we have tens of thousands of unemployed citizens. I am serving on the Advisory Council of a small town . . . .

**Enche' William Tan:** Sir, on a point of correction—we are short of skilled labour.

**Dato' G. Shelley:** Sir, the Labour Exchanges offer anything from baby-sitters to qualified engineers, and skilled labour could be picked out from those unemployed people.

I serve on the Advisory Council of one of the suburban towns in Malaya, Butterworth, and at one meeting we discussed about this shortage of labour in Sabah and Sarawak. The matter was taken up. After quite a few months, somebody from the Ministry came down, interviewed some people, selected, I think, about ten or so, and the matter was reported to the Advisory Council a few months later. Nothing else happened lately, and I have not seen any advice that these men have yet been sent there. There must be something wrong between Sabah and Malaysia in this regard.

Can the two Ministries not get together and say, "Come along chaps. We have people. Let us know what type of people you want and we will circularise the Labour Exchanges?" I do recommend that these two Ministries get together and find jobs for the unemployed in Malaysia.

Sir, also in this Malaysia Plan an item which was mentioned by the Honourable Dato' Tan is family planning. He suggested that family planning was not the answer to the problems of employment and the manpower. I fully endorse his views.

Sir, the matter, which affects Penang is the East-West road project. I sincerely trust that political considerations will give way to economic necessities in this connection. There is a tremendous lot of money being spent on the deep water wharves in Butterworth, and it does not make sense not to have the East-West Road leading directly up to these wharves instead of going around about to different areas. The wharves need the facilities added to them, and one of them is this road project, which will enhance the business of the North.

In Penang, again, I am sorry to say that in the Malaysia Plan, scant consideration has been given to the University College. There are just two lines on this item; and I quote:

"..... additional university education facilities are necessary. In this case, consideration will be given to the establishment of a university college in Penang."

Please, whatever Ministry is in charge, let us have something definite. This hanging on to things, and making promises such as "hoping to consider", and so forth, leaves us nowhere in Penang. It is the same thing with the Hill Road. I see that the road is being started, but half way it is stopped.

Still on Penang, Sir, and this is the subject that has been discussed widely up north in Penang—that is the free port status. Sir, the tragedy of Penang is that a political solution is being sought for an economic problem. The people of Penang are being misled with regard to Penang's economic future. All this talk of tariffs, common

market, free port status, and so forth, are far above the heads of the ordinary men. The question that should be asked by the people of the Island is whether the solutions produced by the politicians will result in more jobs for the thousands of young people, who are leaving school and for the thousands who are now unemployed. It is my conviction that if the economic welfare of Penang continues to be left in the hands of politicians, the economic future of Penang is bleak. One has only to watch the ferry traffic between Penang and Butterworth to realise that Penang is fast becoming a dormitory town for the industrial workers of the mainland. Great stress is laid by the politicians on the issue of Penang's free port status. In the State Assembly, and outside the Assembly, the hue and cry is that the Island must retain its free port status. Now, Sir, I have never seen a bigger red herring, or an *ikan merah*, being drawn across the floor to bemuddle the voter seeking for guidance. The fact is that no Government official, or authority, has ever suggested or made any utterance that the free port status would be taken away from Penang. Let Penangites have this fact very clear in their minds. It would be a blunder of immense magnitude—indeed, it would be suicidal—to deny Penang of the free port trade. The issue at stake is not the removal of the free port status, but having a controlled free port. This means that free port trading may only be carried on within an enclosed and controlled area, the rest of the Island being included in the customs area, and the people of Penang having to pay duty on certain imported articles. However, Penang has for years, since pre-war, paid duty on three major imports—liquor, tobacco and cars. To these, there have recently been added car batteries and tyres. What is left for the average resident to pay is mainly duty on clothing and certain articles of luxury, which can be classified as luxury items. The paying of duty on shirts is not entirely as one-sided as the politicians make it out to be. By paying the small fee, the people of

Penang will be opening the door wide for the tycoons, the businessmen with plenty of money, to establish factories and industries on the Island. Penangites are not so stupid as not to realise that industries in Penang mean prosperity and more employment. Factories will never be built on the Island, if the whole State of Penang retains its free port status because, being out of the customs area, all the articles manufactured in Penang will be subjected to import duty when they cross the mainland. You may be sure, Sir, that the factories on the mainland will see to it that the import duties on these goods are paid, and that they are not to be discriminated against. In the final analysis, the people of Penang have to decide one of two things, whether they want the Island to have more jobs, or whether they do not want to pay an extra dollar or two on shirts—I mean, articles of clothing. It is just as simple as that.

Sir, I turn to another subject, that is in regard to the Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of different States, which are placed before the Senate as Command Papers. So far, we have the Reports of only two States in respect of the year 1964, and we are now coming to the end of 1965. It is most regrettable that we have not yet received more of these reports of the other States. Sir, I have before me the Reports of Negri Sembilan and Malacca and, reading through these, it can be assumed that there is a tremendous lack of responsibility and lack of discipline in the offices of these States. From my reading of 1963 Reports, we can assume that 1964 will follow the same pattern as 1963.

I will quote from the Negri Report, paragraph 49 on page 8, in respect of "Car loans for Ruling Chiefs and State Councillors' Account" I quote from the Auditor's Report:

"I have not seen evidence of outright purchase of the vehicles for which advances amounting to \$65,200 were given to twelve individuals in 1964."

Why evidence of purchase has not been provided, I do not know. I sincerely

when their husbands tire of their wives. Laws differ from one State to another. For the unfortunate wives, there is still no recourse to justice. Except for some voluntary bodies, there is no one to which women under such unfortunate circumstances could turn for advice and guidance. The Social Welfare Department could, perhaps, dole out \$15 to \$20 a month to them, if there are strong grounds for the State to extend help. I feel very strongly, Mr President, Sir, that there should be a citizens' advisory body to which both husband and wife could turn for help and guidance before they take the final and irrevocable decision to divorce.

Women involved in *khalwat* cases invariably faces the prosecutor without any legal advice at all. Surely, they go to court without the benefit of legal counsel. I am not condoning *Khalwat*, Mr President, Sir, but in the interest of justice, we should see to it that justice be done to those brought to court for being involved in *Khalwat*. Overzealous *Khalwat* officers might err in the course of carrying out their duties and, as so much is at stake in the case of women involved, it is only fair that every effort should be made by the State to provide them with legal advice.

Mr President, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government the question of *baitul-mal*, which I am afraid I do not have an English translation for it. I have yet to go deeper into this question, Mr President, Sir. I know of a concrete case of the wife of a Muslim convert now living in a house for the aged, who a few years ago was left with a substantial sum of money by her deceased husband. On the death of her husband, a large portion of her property was taken away by *baitul-mal* as they had no children of their own and she subsequently spent most, if not all, her money; and finally she had to live in a home for the aged in Selangor. There is little that could be done for her under Muslim law, she could not take what has been taken away by the State for *baitul-mal*.

My point, Mr President, Sir, is whether, under such circumstances, the law could take into account her unfortunate plight, so that she could live the rest of her life in reasonable comfort. Could the Government clarify the law as it relates to *baitul-mal*? What benefits have accrued to Muslim from *baitul-mal* funds? In what way has it been distributed to needy Muslims and worthy projects in the cause of the Muslim religion? Has there been annual reports published on *baitul-mal*? I would suggest, Mr President, Sir, that the Government go into the question of reviewing Muslim laws in the country with a view to streamlining them. We should learn from modern Muslim States, like the U.A.R., the ways and means by which they adopt Muslim laws to the needs of a developing society. If we are to benefit from our contact with the civilization of the twentieth century, we should see to it that our progress is not hampered by laws which long have been abandoned by more progressive Muslim nations. There is need for a thorough review of the legal system under which our religious laws operate. If we are to embark upon a great leap forward into the atomic age, I say the need is urgent, Sir.

Mr President, Sir, whether Muslims in this country progress or remain stagnant is not to be measured by the number of new converts we have persuaded to be Muslims. There has been an increase in the number of Muslim converts which Religious Departments happily note in their report. But the fact remains that very little is done in the way of looking after their spiritual needs and their welfare. Missionary zeal seems to wane as soon as a convert is accepted into the fold. Other missionaries work in the field, living the life of the converts and consolidating their work by learning the lives of their parishioners, but our missionaries do not even speak the language of the converts and, so far as welfare work is concerned, they leave it to the Social Welfare Department. In some cases, Mr President, Sir,

converts resort to begging pathetically showing their certificate of conversion as a means of legalising their trade.

Mr President, Sir, it would not be exaggeration when I say that plans to unify religious schools are bogged down by inter-departmental rivalry. States are reluctant to surrender their prerogatives on the question of religion. There was a recent case, where the Johore Religious Department banned a religious text-book intended for adult classes in Johore, printed by the Ministry of Rural Development. Meanwhile a *kathi* had to serve twenty years before he reached the maximum of \$310 a month. Like the Malay-educated, so is the religious educated—he still suffers from a sense of frustration. He has as yet to be satisfied that he has a rightful place in the scheme of things. It is not that he is intolerant of others, nor that he is a chauvinist; it is because in his frustration he is prone to react against others who fail to understand him. His feeling of inadequacy is attributed to the wiles of others more fortunate.

Mr President, Sir, now coming to a more serious matter, I would like to say something about the question of Taiwan. Some quarters talk openly now that we should extend fuller diplomatic recognition to the Government of Taiwan. Mr President, Sir, the question of recognising the Taiwan regime is not simply a matter of raising the consular status of their representative here. Full diplomatic recognition of the Taiwanese Government means a new element in the interplay of forces in this country. It poses a problem far more serious than we realise at the moment. How would the majority of the Chinese in this country react in the presence of a *Kuomintang* ambassador in Kuala Lumpur? What about the issue of dual citizenship? Would it increase the forces working in this country against the concept of a Malaysian outlook among the domiciled races? Would there be a more serious complication in our effort to resolve the language issue and education problem among the Chinese? Mr President, Sir, I feel that we must

give serious thought to these aspects of the problem of diplomatic recognition of the Taiwan Government. It does not merely mean the improvement or otherwise of our image amongst countries in Afro-Asia. It involves the future of this country, its people, and the new nation that is evolving at present into what we call the Malaysian nation.

There are three Chinas already in existence, and one of them is right at our door-step. Whose interests will the Taiwanese representative seek to protect and to promote besides the interests of the Formosan Government? Would not it be the interests of Chinese education, Chinese culture and Chinese language? Would we be able to resist the combined pressure of the three Chinas and a China-orientated Chinese in this region should they decide to resist our solution to the language and educational problem? Singapore has already served as a special attraction for Chinese in this country. I would say, Mr President, Sir, that the installing of a representative of the Taiwan Government with full diplomatic status in Kuala Lumpur, would only complicate further the racial problem in this country. It would bring to impotence the successes we have achieved so far in our effort to instil a sense of belonging and a common loyalty to this country among the Chinese in Malaysia. We must not allow local China-orientated Chinese to benefit from external aspiration, either directly or indirectly, in their efforts to undermine the work of building a truly Malaysian nation in this country. Mr President, Sir, I am not trying to prejudge the issue. What I am trying to point out are the grave implications involved, and I would urge those, who think that we should accord full diplomatic recognition to Taiwan, to give the question serious consideration. Politically, I have nothing against Taiwan, although I must add frankly that as a woman I have strong reservations on their brand of hospitality towards visitors and tourists from this country. Mr President, Sir, I do not know how

much of the successes of the Taiwanese lobbying in this country could be attributed to their special brand of hospitality, but I must sound a word of warning. We must not merely think in terms of benefit arising from an increase of trade between Taiwan and Malaysia, but should consider whether diplomatic recognition will help us, or will it hinder us, in our efforts to resolve the many issues affecting the relations between the two major communities in this country. I think that this should be a primary consideration. To the Malays, it is less an ideological problem than the question of Israel—the question of Taiwan is racial.

Sir, speaking of Israel, I hope the Government would be firm in dealing with people visiting Israel. The Israel Government has no representative here. It has a representative in Bangkok who issues visas to intending visitors to Israel. Our Government, therefore, is not in a position to know before hand whether a trade unionist, or a journalist is leaving the country for Israel or not. A simple solution would be to put a blanket ban on visits to Israel just as there is a blanket ban on visits to communist countries.

Mr President, Sir, I feel that something needs to be done further to assure our Arab friends that we are sincere in our protestations of friendship with them and in our support of their aspirations against Israel. Arabs are especially sensitive with regard to Malaysia because of our religious ties. Singapore has Israel advisers especially in directing youth activities, and yet President Nasser has no objection to Singapore doing trade with Israel.

Mr President, Sir, before I conclude my humble speech, may I once again express my full support to the Supply Bill, 1966. Thank you.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Supply Bill of 1966.

Before I proceed any further, Sir, I am going to say something which has been accumulating in my heart for

the last two days. The subject is, as I mentioned last year in my speech on the Budget, about the absence of Ministers in this Chamber. Sir, when the Minister introduced this Bill yesterday, I saw three Ministers—he his Assistant and our dear old Minister there. *(Laughter)*. Today, not even the Assistant Minister of Finance is here. No one is here except our dear old Minister.

Sir, this is Budget Day. In parliamentary life, this is the most important day. It is a day when all Members either in this House, or in the Lower House come along, speak, and ask questions of the Ministers, and they get clarifications, assurances, everything that they want. Sir, what can we do when there are no Ministers here? I know that there are advisers behind there, but what is the point? They cannot answer us. We want the Ministers to be in front of us, so that they can answer our questions, receive all our complaints and everything. Thank you, here comes the Assistant Minister . . .

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, If you will allow me on a point of clarification—I was in the lounge and was listening to the Honourable Member who was saying that I was absent. I beg your pardon, Sir, but I did listen to what he was saying, and I have just come back.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Thank you very much. Any way, I did not say "one Minister" I mean "All Ministers", because this Bill covers all Ministers and some people may want to speak on all things.

**Mr President:** Please get on with your speech! Speak on these estimates!

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Yes, Sir, I proceed with my speech. What I mean, Sir, is that the Bill covers a lot of things and more Ministers should be around so that people can ask questions. Anyway, Sir, I speak with the hope, whether the Ministers are here or not, that they might hear me, and they may be in the Dewan Ra'ayat, or they may be in their rooms . . . .

**Mr President:** Officials of the Departments are taking notes for the Ministers.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** The second point, Sir, is that yesterday the Minister of Finance introduced his Budget. I heard that, when he spoke on the Budget in the Dewan Ra'ayat, he took more than two hours. Yesterday, I was expecting that he would do it here for at least 1½ hours, but when he spoke—I was timing him with my watch—he took exactly six minutes. In all my experience, five years in the Lower House and one and a half years here, I have never heard him speak on the Budget in six minutes. Sir, that was the shortest speech that he ever made for the last seven years, Sir.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification. I think the Minister said that it took him exactly five hours to deliver the transcript of both his speech and the winding up speech. Surely, Members of this House do not expect him to repeat that for another five hours as we have already got the full transcript of what he delivered in the other place, Sir. Thank you.

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Sir, my point is this: we have never heard a Finance Minister speaking on the Budget for only six minutes before. I sympathise with him in that he took so much time in the Dewan Ra'ayat and, I suppose, it is not much fun for him to repeat it. Sir, yesterday, I saw his Assistant here and, if the Minister did not feel like speaking long, he could have asked his Assistant to speak longer (*Laughter*).

Sir, coming back to this Budget, I support Senator Ubaidulla about the telephone levy. I thought it would be less painful, if we were to increase the rental by, say, \$10 per month, and that will come to about \$120 per year. So, I think, if we increase this rental by \$20.00 or \$30.00 per year, then we can get the same amount as what the Minister thinks he can get by levying this ten cents per call over 100 extra calls. I think this is much better, because it is less painful than paying

ten cents extra on local calls. People come to our houses normally to make calls. Who is going to pay for that extra call? We have got to pay and we cannot charge the Parliament. So, it is a burden to us and it is also a burden to the business people.

Now, Sir, I am going to talk on something under the Education Ministry. For the last few years, I have been trying in this House, and also in the Lower House, to get a Form VI class in my town, Sungei Patani, and I have just now come to know that it has been agreed to set up one Form VI (Science) in my school, the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. So, I take this opportunity to thank the Minister concerned for his kindness to give our boys a Form VI class (Science). However, Sir, this is rather unique, because in all schools, when they start Form VI, they start with Arts, but in our school they start with Science. That shows that our boys in Sungei Patani have got scientific minds (*Laughter*). However, Sir, I would like to remind the Minister that though we the Sungei Patani people, are scientists, but still we, as fathers, would like to have our children become lawyers, like Enche' Athi Nahappan here, educationists, economists, or something like that. So, I appeal to the Minister, "Please give us another class in Arts." Then, if we have one class in Science and one class in Arts, I think it is all right and we will do our best.

Thirdly, I would like to touch on External Affairs. Three days ago, during Question Time, there was one question about Malaysia supporting Nigeria to ask Britain to hold a Commonwealth meeting in Lagos to solve the problem of Rhodesia. I put up a suggestion saying we should ask our Prime Minister to tell Britain that such a meeting should rather be held in Kuala Lumpur than in Lagos, Africa, surrounded by hostile people, who are against U.D.I., and it might be that when our delegates go there, they might feel not very happy, because they cannot be having the meeting in a calm atmosphere. My

idea is that Malaysia is far away and all the delegates from Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and African States can come here and deliberate on the matter in a calm manner; and also if my proposal becomes a reality, then it is historical as it may be the first time that such a Commonwealth meeting is ever held outside Britain. So, I would again beg the Prime Minister to think over my suggestion. It may not be good, but I think it is sound enough to be thought over as to whether it is feasible to ask Britain to hold such a meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

My second point on the Ministry of External Affairs is about High Commissions. We have a New Zealand High Commission in Malaysia, I think, for the last five or six years, but we do not yet have a Malaysian High Commission in New Zealand, New Zealand affairs being taken over by our High Commissioner in Australia. Sir, I think that our High Commissioner in Australia is doing too big a job, because Australia is a big country—it is a continent. How can one High Commissioner with a counsellor in Sydney also look after New Zealand affairs? I suggest that our Government put up a High Commission in New Zealand, because a few weeks ago I heard that the Singapore Government, which has just obtained Merdeka, is going to establish a High Commission in New Zealand. If we do not have one, and they have theirs, where shall we be? Sir, it is high time we put up a High Commission there, because the New Zealand people have set up their High Commission here for the last few years and we have not put up ours there yet—it is not fair and it is not good.

Thirdly, the Philippines have now a new Government, the Marcos Government, and we have heard President Marcos say that when he won the elections, he is going to resume diplomatic relations with Malaysia. Now, I beg our Prime Minister to let our Government work a little bit harder, or much harder, than before in trying to co-

operate with the Marcos Government, so that we can resume diplomatic relations as soon as possible.

Fourthly, in regard to External Affairs, I have been saying that it is only right that we should have diplomatic relations with Ceylon—we have diplomatic relations, but we do not have an Embassy there, and affairs in regard to Ceylon are being taken over by our High Commissioner in India. I would say, Sir, that we should have an Embassy there, because they have theirs here, and many of our citizens here are of Ceylonese origin and Malaysia's ties with Ceylon have been very close, and very old.

Now, I come to one of our Honourable lady colleague—she spoke about Taiwan. I did not want to speak about it, but since she touched on Taiwan, I also would want to touch on it. *(Laughter)* I went to Taiwan a few weeks ago and, of course, I learnt something about Taiwan. I quite agree with her that we cannot have full diplomatic relations with her on political grounds. I agree on that point, because when I went there I learnt something about their politics—I do not mean to say that their politics clashes with ours—but on certain things it is good that we have some ties with Taiwan. I do not blame our Honourable lady colleague, because she has not gone there; she hears only what people say and then she makes up her mind about the matter. However, I am sure that once she goes there, she might change her mind. I have gone there and I have changed my mind. So, I think it is better, if we cannot have any diplomatic relations with Taiwan, to have at least a Trade Commission there. Sir, Taiwan is buying a lot of rubber from Vietnam. Why cannot they buy rubber from us? They are also buying tapioa products from other places. Why cannot they buy these from us? They are short of those products. So, I think we should have a Trade Commissioner there just for the purpose of trade. Now, Sir, I think I had better leave it at that.

Sir, now I am going to touch on Agriculture. I am trying to find the Minister here, but he is not present. For years, in every Budget debate, I have been talking about diversification of crops. For years, when you look at our export products, as far as agriculture is concerned, you see rubber, copra, and pineapple. Those are the major things.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Timber!

**Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:** Timber—that comes under Forestry. My idea is that we cannot depend too much on rubber, because we know very well that rubber has got to face very keen competition from synthetic rubber, and so we have got to find some other crops like cocoa, jute, manila hemp and so on. But, everytime when I raise this subject, the Minister will say, "Oh, diversification of crops has been carried on smoothly—in fact, too smoothly." I do not know how smoothly it is. Every year I see those same crops.

Sir, we have ample opportunity to diversify our crops. Let us plant new crops, like cocoa, in Sabah. I have been to Sabah. Sabah is a country with very fertile soil like that of Indonesia, and we can plant cocoa there. We can also plant oil palm there. In Sarawak we have got pepper. In Malaysia, Sarawak is where we can get pepper. Plant more pepper and get a lot of money from there by opening up more estates.

In regard to manila hemp, I see that they plant manila hemp in Sarawak. So, plant manila hemp and you can make ropes from manila hemp. You can also plant *rami*. In regard to jute—I have been to Taiwan where they plant jute—why cannot we plant jute here? We can do it. I do not know whether we now buy jute any more from Pakistan, but we used to buy jute from India and Pakistan before for bagging padi. Why should we buy jute, when we can plant jute and make bags here in Malaysia?

Another commodity is sugar. We have got one refinery in Prai, and will be having another one. Are we proud that we have a refinery, so that we can have enough sugar? I am not proud, because I know that, though we have a refinery, we do not have raw sugar, and we have got to import raw sugar from Australia and Taiwan. Supposing we are cut off from those supplies, where are we? We refine nothing! Why cannot we plant sugarcane here? If we can plant sugarcane, why don't we do so? We have plenty of land which can be planted with sugarcane. Why cannot we plant it when Taiwan and some other nations can do so? I have been to Taiwan. The land there is worse than ours here; they have got to spend more money on fertilisers since the land is not fertile; whereas our soil is much more fertile and sugarcane can be planted. There are many areas in Malaysia suitable for the planting of sugarcane. In Sarawak there are many fields which could be used for padi but which have not been used for padi, and these could be turned into sugarcane plantations. So, plant sugarcane there. I am very happy to hear that the Johore Government has tried to open up 20,000 acres for sugarcane. It is a good idea.

Now, I come back to jute. In Taiwan, they plant it between rows of padi. They plant padi first, and when it flowers, then they plant jute—*tanam chelah*, orang Melayu kata. We know how to *tanam chelah*, but we do not do so properly. So, why cannot we plant jute? Why should we buy it from outside? We can do it. That is why I say that the Minister of Agriculture should do something, because we know that it can be done here.

Now, again in regard to padi, if we can plant padi twice a year, where we can plant only once a year, then during the flowering time, plant something else. We are short of padi, but this is not because we are short of labour, not because we are short of land to plant padi, but it is because we have not a proper land utilisation scheme. We do not know how to utilise

land, how to make full use of the land. In Taiwan, in every piece of padi land, they can plant five crops a year—two crops of padi and three groups of vegetables. Why cannot we plant—in our padi land here—that crop? The most we can plant here are two crops of padi in the Province and the rest one crop of padi, and we let the land fallow for six months. “Fallow” means to let the grass grow and that is a waste. I do not think that our Agriculture Department do not know about this, because I myself know something and at least, they know better than I, and should know. Why cannot they do it here? There is something wrong somewhere. I hope the Minister of Agriculture will look into this.

We have in Sabah and Sarawak plenty of feed for pigs, poultry, etc. As I said last year, I am very sorry to hear that Sabah is buying about millions of dollars worth of eggs per year. Why buy when you can rear poultry, when you can produce eggs in plenty, when you have got so much of food for your poultry? Why buy from outside? There must be some sort of co-ordination between our Ministry and State Government to carry on this thing.

Now, Sir, I am going to touch on something in regard to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Last year I said that there was no co-ordination between one Ministry and another. Again, this year, I find there is a lack of co-ordination between the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Why do I say this? I give one example about the paper factory. For years, the Minister of Agriculture is trying to put up a paper factory, collecting money from the *sharikats* and so on, and now suddenly comes the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who encourages one private company to put up one. They have built one paper factory in Province Wellesley and there will be another one in Tasek Junjong. So, there is a clash. Why should there be a clash? Why should we have one here and one there. For five or six years we had been trying to build one, but could not. Suddenly

a foreigner comes to build that. How will those *sharikat* people feel, when they have been collecting money, saving for years. So, there must be something wrong somewhere—there is no co-ordination.

Another thing, Sir, is about the sale of sugar. When giving out quota for the sale of sugar, the Minister of Commerce says that this cannot be given to the *bumiputera* simply because they have no experience, and the Ministry has got to base the quota on the previous year's sales. So, any *bumiputera*, new to the trade, going to trade in sugar cannot produce the necessary record, because he is just going to enter the trade. How can he show how much sugar he sold in the previous year because he has never sold it before? That means to say, Sir, that there is no chance for these people to do business. Here again, there is no co-ordination between the Ministries, because one Ministry is trying to help the *bumiputera* while another Ministry is doing it conversely. So, I would like to say to these Ministers that they should co-operate among themselves and look after things.

Now, Sir, I would like to say to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that our local products are not well advertised. We produce tons and tons of tapioca products in the form of flour and pearl sago, but we can hardly find the buyers. Why? Because we do not get out in search of buyers, because we leave everything to merchants. When I went to Taiwan, I saw that they plant tapioca. The growth there is very poor, and I am sure that the supply of tapioca is not enough for their own consumption. This is where we can trade with them, because they do not have enough tapioca products and they are willing to buy. That is why I say that our Minister should take up this point and should not leave it to the merchants to find out where to sell our products outside our country. We should have Trade Commissioners wherever we have Embassies, because these people will look after our trade with other countries.

Sir, I wish to touch on rural development. Here, again, as I said just now, there is the matter of the utilisation of land. In the Rural Development Scheme, in the Federal Land Development Scheme, and also in the Fringe Alienation Scheme, the main purpose is to plant rubber as the main crop. So, we plant rubber mainly, but before the rubber tree can mature—it takes seven years before a rubber tree can be tapped—we can plant other crops also. So, if we know how to utilise the land properly, we can avoid a waste of time. If that land between the rubber trees can be interplanted with sugarcane, then from that the people can get some money; or if we interplant with groundnuts, or with any cash crops, then we could get something. I do not blame rural development, because we have no experts there: it is the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture to advise the rural development people what could be done to give people a chance to earn some more money before they can get their rubber tapped.

Now, Sir, I come to labour, and here I agree with what Dato' Shelley said just now. We have heard that Sabah is short of labour—whether skilled or unskilled, Sir, I do not know, but it is short of labour. We have got here plenty of surplus labour, skilled and unskilled, and our Minister should do something in conjunction with the Minister there to work out something and put our men there. We have refused, some time ago, to send tappers. All right, then, send something else. Why should we allow them to get labour from the Philippines or from Hong Kong? Let us give a chance to Malaysia.

Another thing which I want to touch on is with regard to labour in our padi fields. We have got plenty of labour for all the work there. Our padi planters are under-employed. They work less than they should work, but for that I do not blame the Labour Department. I should rather advise the Minister of Agriculture to make those people—our labourers on the padi

fields—to work more fully by having proper land utilisation schemes.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to touch on "Parliament". Now, speaking about "Parliament", just a few days ago, when we were supporting a motion for benefits to be given, I spoke again about our allowance (*Laughter*). When we asked the Government to increase our allowance so as to be on a level with the Dewan Ra'ayat and commensurate with the dignity of the House, our Minister of Finance said, "Oh, we follow the British parliamentary system—the House of Lords and the House of Commons", and we are supposed to be the House of Lords. In the House of Lords, I know, they get less allowance than those in the House of Commons but, then, when it comes to appointing somebody, we do not follow. So, here though we have it less, as I said before, we cannot be likened to the House of Lords, because most of the members of the House of Lords are hereditary Lords, and they have got property, and some people are created Lords. We have here a few people, who have been created Lords, like Dato' Tan and Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok (*Laughter*). Like Dato' Tan and Dato' Cheah, they are rich, they are multi-millionaires, but not necessarily the others are rich. Some people like me, what am I? We are paupers, and we are landless. So, on \$500 a month how can we live in dignity as a Member of Parliament? We cannot. It is not that we want some more, but it is just to keep up the dignity of the House. That is all what we want. If the Government gives \$750 to Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat, give us also \$750. If they can live with \$750 as a Member of Parliament of the Lower House, so can we live in dignity as a Member of Parliament of the Upper House.

The second point that I want to talk on under "Parliament" is about Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. A few months back, we had a few Members from the Lower House, who were made Assistant Ministers—my friend over there was made an Assistant Minister—

and a few more were made Parliamentary Secretaries. Now, when the Bill came here for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries, we agreed. I, personally, agreed and I said that it was a good thing, because when the Ministers were away the junior Ministers could come and take part in the debate—if the junior Ministers could not come, the Parliamentary Secretaries could come. Well, Sir, I am sorry, to see that nobody comes. (*Laughter*). Anyway, if in the British Parliament they could make Members of the House of Lords to become junior Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, why can't we do it here? Why can't we in Malaysia make Members of this Senate also Ministers, or junior Ministers, or Parliamentary Secretaries? Are we worse off than they? My Honourable colleague, Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar, has said this morning that we are no worse off—sometimes we are better off. We have got lawyers; we have got merchants; we have got miners; we have got everything. What is wrong with us? I remember that we had three Ministers from this Dewan before: first, the late Tun Leong Yew Koh, second, Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh, and the third, Tuan Haji Ghazali. If we could have Ministers from here before, why cannot we have them now? Are we who are Members now worse off than the Members before? I know that on this matter, one cannot speak to the Government, because the prerogative is with the Prime Minister. So, I am going to ask the Prime Minister. However, he is not here and I do not want to ask him outside because, if I were to do so, he would make me an Assistant Minister (*Laughter*). I do not want to take advantage of that—I am a Kedah man, and the same is the case with him. But nevertheless, I am going to plead to the Prime Minister, "Give us a chance. You do not know whether we can do the job or not unless you give us a chance. Give some of us, not all, a chance. Pick anyone of us to be a Minister, a junior Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary and if we fail in our job, if we cannot fulfil what you want as Prime Minister,

sack us and put somebody else. But give us a chance." That is my plea to the Prime Minister to give us a chance.

**Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok:** Mr President, Sir, those of us who are alive today are the lucky witnesses of the growth of many nations of South-East Asia. Many predictions have been made regarding these emerging nations—some predictions are very optimistic of the future and some are very pessimistic. Predictions, which are normally optimistic, are highly coloured and well painted, and are usually made by friends; and predictions, which are pessimistic and bleakly painted, are usually made by foes—Malaysia is one of these nations. Even in the Dewan Ra'ayat, the Opposition, true to its colour and true to its pattern, has painted a gloomy picture of the future of Malaysia, in spite of the great achievements of the Government and the progress of the people of this country.

Now, Sir, in the matter of finance, I think the Government should be patted on the back for having a Minister of great integrity. The Minister of Finance is not a happy man in a happy job, because this job is always being criticised. It is an unpopular job as it takes money out of the pockets of people. However, I say that he has achieved a good lot for our country and has tried to balance our budget very well, and I must thank him, the Prime Minister, and Members of his Cabinet for amending the Turnover Tax into a sales tax at source. I hope, Sir, they realise that, if the tax is to be based on 1965, this tax which is to be implemented in 1966, the preparation of accounts and so on are very arduous and there will be a lapse of time in which the Government will lose money in its collection. If the Government starts collecting, let us say, from January in 1966, day by day, the taxation will be enormous and the amount collected by Government would create interest in respect of the money that is collected. So, there will be a saving for the Government and

speeches are made for one purpose only—that is to be a united nation, irrespective of race, colour or creed—to integrate all races into one nation. Have we done anything at all? From what I see, we have done nothing. We have had this plan and that plan, but what about their implementation? I was in the old RIDA in Kedah for many years. We had all the theories, but in practice in the fields and plantations the plan failed. No one could work it out. This body made a report and another body made another report. So, everything fell to pieces. Implementation must be made on purely scientific system. We must have a good man at the top, and at all levels there must be co-ordination to achieve good results.

Now, I would like to comment on Television, which is a most important means of getting the people together. Let us say, it is a “brain trust” machine—here I do not mean to say that we are going to “brainwash” everyone here. It is so important to a country that the Minister in charge should realise it. Sir, in this respect, teenagers have complained to me. I do not know why the teenagers come to me. May be it is because they think that I am a person who can listen to them, be sympathetic and can put their views to the proper authorities. They have told me this, “Everytime we hear Bahasa Kebangsaan”, we shut off our television”. It was not only regrettable for me to have heard it, but I was also filled with anger. Now, what should we do? It has been suggested to me that we should try to capture the minds and the brains, and may be the co-operation and the will and desire of these teenagers. The teenagers told me: “Everyone of us like pop music, everyone of us without fail. You start your Television with, let us call it, “Teenagers’ Programme.” Don’t call it “Bahasa Kebangsaan”, call it “Teenagers’ Programme”. Start off with pop music and everyone of us—Mohamed, Samv, Ah Beng, and may be John—will be there sitting to hear pop music, and then you switch on to Bahasa Kebangsaan—your music, your

dancing, your words and so on. After that they cannot switch off, because they have got to hear, because they do not know what is coming; then after your Bahasa Kebangsaan music, you put on the pop again and they start to listen to the pop; they will shake their hands, they will shake their legs, and they will shake every part of the body, when they hear this pop music. Then you put on your Chinese programme, and the Chinese school boys will listen, and so on. After that you put on the Indian programme followed by the pop music again; then you have the English programme and close finally with the Bahasa Kebangsaan again. By so doing, you get the teenagers together.”

The teenagers also told me this: “Now, every time we hear Bahasa Kebangsaan we cannot understand a word of it, because it is spoken so highly and what we learn in school is different—we learn the Bazaar Malay. For example, ‘Saya’, in Kedah they say, ‘Sa’aya’ which means ‘Saya’—it is different.” So, I beg the Television Department to give the suggestion a trial so as to bring all these children together, so that in time to come they would form a nation for us.

Sir, we are a new developing nation. We are in the historic process of creating a new South-East Asia for all developments in South-East Asia. We are the focal point now, because we have got all the races in South-East Asia together in Malaysia. In fact, Mr President, Sir, we are in an experiment of creating a brotherhood. May be God has ordained that the Malays should be the central focal point to bring all the races together, because our Prime Minister is such a religious man and so many of the Muslim people are so devout that every Friday they go to the mosque, because so many Chinese are so devout that they go to the temples, and so many Hindus also go to the temples and monasteries. I think God has ordained that Malaysia is going to be the centre of South-East Asian nations, and, as God cannot do it alone, He must require human help.

I hope the Government will give God the help that is necessary.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Mr President, Sir, I must endorse the speech given by the Honourable Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman, who was complaining about the absence of Ministers in this House. I dare say that the meeting of this House is very conspicuous because of the absence of Ministers—as a matter of fact, while in the Canteen, or in the Lounge, I heard a certain Member of this House expressed, "We are just like dhoby markers and we just come here and chop the Bills."

Sir, the debate on the Supply Bill or the Budget is a very important debate and Ministers should make an attempt to be present themselves—not the Assistant Ministers. The Ministers themselves should attend and, if they are busy in the Lower House, then the Government should see to it that the meeting should not be on the same date, or during the same period in the morning. Yesterday, we heard the speech given by the Honourable Minister of Finance and, as the Honourable Enche' Abdul Samad said, it took the Minister about six minutes to address this Honourable House on the Budget. The reason given was that he had already drafted his Budget speech, it had been printed, it had been delivered in the Lower House, and the Honourable Members here could read it over, and it was stated that it would be a waste of time to deliver the speech again in this House, because its contents had been printed and distributed. However, Sir, I would remind the Government, or the Minister of Finance, that to write a speech, or to present it in writing, is not the same as coming to this House to deliver the speech in person, because writing is dead. If a Minister speaks to Members of this Honourable House, we can see him in person, and we can question him on any matter. So, I would submit that it would be an insult to tell this House, "It is not necessary for me to speak; if you are interested you might as well read my speech."

Sir, Bills are passed not only in the Dewan Ra'ayat. Any Bill, before it can become law, must also be passed by the Upper House, and then it must be authenticated by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. If I may, I would like to suggest that one way to force the Ministers to attend this meeting, is that we agree among ourselves, not to pass any Bill that comes to this House (*Laughter*). For instance, in regard to this Supply Bill, or any Bill that we are going to pass, we just boycott the Bill, saying that we are not going to pass the Bill unless every Minister is in this House—and then, we will see the Ministers jumping about (*Laughter*). Of course, we have got to have the courage to do that, and for the benefit of democracy, I think, we can get together on that.

Sir, it might be said that it is the practice of the day that the Government, or the Ministers, are always against any criticism. I mean that whenever we make a complaint or criticism, the Ministries, or the Ministers, or their Assistants, will always open their eyes, as if we are criticising and making a very bad complaint. Sir, there is an old saying that even in Parliament, even amongst friends, or even in offices, everybody should welcome criticism when criticism is warranted, but I regret to say that the Ministries or the Ministers always regard criticism as an attack. For example, this morning when I saw the front page of the *Straits Times*, I was rather shocked. There was a report published—the Minister of Commerce and Industry thus spoke in the Lower House yesterday—referring to "1,300 illegal rice mills." This is not only misleading but if one were to read the article carefully and think over the matter it would be seen that the Minister was very sensitive over the criticisms of the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh, who happens to be the *Menteri Besar* of Kelantan. The Honourable Member was not actually complaining, but he was telling his people about the low price of padi. It is stated in the report "The Menteri Besar of Kelantan, Dato' Mohamed

Asri, has complained about the low price that farmers were getting for their padi. He blamed the illegal rice-mills for this and called for the Ministry's co-operation", and the next sentence reads, "Dr Lim retorted". I was not in the Lower House, but the reporters were there, and when the reporters wrote "retorted", one could imagine that the Minister lost his head, lost control of himself and shouted back—he took it as an insult probably. Sir, if the Minister had some imagination, he would have known that the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh could not be referring to illegal mills, because he must have been referring to this *mesin padi*—in Malay or *Bahasa Kebangsaan*, these are small mills which one can get from the shops costing about \$2,000 to \$3,000—and these machines could be purchased from any shop. They are sold mostly by Chinese merchants, and the poor Malays just go there and buy them—and, if I am not mistaken, I think, a certain Government Department issues permits for possession of these machines—and this machine is not a rice-mill.

Sir, when we speak of rice-mills we think of huge mills, huge factories. So, if the Minister had used his imagination, he would have known that it is not possible to have 1,300 mills functioning in the small State of Kelantan: these mills will go bankrupt, because there would not be any more rice to turn over. So, I am sure the Honourable Member in the Dewan Ra'ayat was referring to these small mills which have been purchased by families. Probably, there are Malays in Kelantan who own about 10 acres, 20 acres, and they cannot afford to bring their padi to the Government mills because there are very few mills in Kelantan—I do not know why there are few. Anyway, Sir, these people have got to buy these small mills and use them to produce rice for their consumption—not for sale.

Now, Sir, it is stated in the report that the Minister went on to say that he was not aware that there were 1,300 illegal rice-mills in Kelantan. Sir, if the Minister was not aware of the illegal

rice-mills, then the officers of his Ministry or Department must have been sleeping, and the Minister too must have been sleeping. I mean, Sir, that if there are 1,300 illegal rice-mills functioning in any part of Malaysia, then it is the responsibility of the Minister to know of their existence; but, instead of that, the Minister just retorted. "Why don't the P.M.I.P. Government arrest these people?" I would like to ask the Minister concerned, "Is it the responsibility of the State Government to arrest these people, and is it not a fact that any prosecution must be done by the Public Prosecutor's Office which is under one of the Ministries?"

Sir, what I am saying is that the speech given by the Minister is most misleading, and that instead of asking for more clarification, he just said that it was up to the P.M.I.P. State Government to arrest the people responsible for running the illegal mills. The Minister should know that the P.M.I.P. Government or any State Government cannot arrest anybody. The work of arresting is done by the Police which is under the Federal Government, and the work of prosecuting these people in the Court of law is also done by the Deputy Public Prosecutor . . . . .

**Enche' Yeoh Kian Teik:** On a point of clarification, surely my learned friend knows that if there is any illegal occupation of land—I am just illustrating—the prosecution comes from the District Office and action is taken by the District Office, as this is a State matter. This licensing is done by the State, and it is within the jurisdiction of the State to take action against these people. What jurisdiction has the Public Prosecutor's Office got over this?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Mr President, Sir, the point raised is not parallel to illegal occupation of State land. This is not occupation of State land. Even on the question of the illegal occupation of State land, the prosecution must be done by the D.P.P.—but of course the District Office has the power to report. In respect of this, the licensing business.

there is in fact no licence, so far as I am aware, which could be granted for these small machines. In fact, Sir, this is not only in respect of Kelantan, but also in respect of Trengganu where these mills are also to be found, and I know of this because of my professional experience. The Trengganu people also have complained about this matter and they wanted to engage me as a counsel, but I did not take up their case, and this is proof of how wrong the Minister is when he stated that these mills are to found only in Kelantan—if you turn to page 6 of the *Straits Times*, it is stated there, “there are illegal rice mills only in Kelantan”. For his information, I wish to say that these are also found in Trengganu. It seems that this machine (*mesin padi*) can be found in Kelantan and Trengganu. On a point of clarification I would like to say that, assuming that the State has got the power to grant licence, it does not mean that the State has got the power to prosecute, because every prosecution must be done by the Deputy Public Prosecutor or the Legal Adviser of the State concerned, who is a Federal Officer.

**Enche' Yeoh Kian Teik:** Mr President, Sir, assuming that a State officer takes this matter up and makes a report, who is going to take action?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** The answer is that it is not the work of the District Officer or the Menteri Besar to make a report. It is the work of the Police to find out whether anybody has infringed the law—it is the work of the Police.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, if you will allow me to clarify—the Honourable Member from the P.M.I.P. has got many supporters waiting behind him and listening to him, and so he makes quite a bit of noise seeing that the Minister of Commerce and Industry is not here to reply. However, I will do my best to . . . . .

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** On a point of order, Sir, I do not think . . . . .

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** On what point of order, Mr President, Sir?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** You have raised a point of clarification, but you are just criticising me! You have no right to criticise.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Sir, I have not come to the point yet. Since the Minister of Commerce and Industry is not here to protect himself, I shall, as best as I can, tell the Member from the P.M.I.P. what the Minister said was in reply to what was said by the Mentri Besar of Kelantan, who said that there were 1,300 illegal rice mills, and so the Minister replied that if that was so, then it was illegal; and the State Government was responsible for that. That is all and nothing else.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Mr President, Sir, if the Honourable Assistant Minister had listened properly, he would have realised that I stated earlier that if the Minister had the slightest imagination, he would have known that the reference to 1,300 was not in respect of rice mills but was in respect of the small machines (*Laughter*).

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, whether small rice-mills or big rice-mills, they are still rice-mills! (*Laughter*).

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Sir, when one speaks of rice-mills, one refers to the big ones. Again, Sir, the reply is most misleading, and that is why, when I commenced my speech, I said that it seemed that the Government side was not very keen to hear any opinions, views, suggestions or criticisms—in fact that is the habit. For that matter, Sir, even in the speech by the Minister of Finance yesterday, all he stated was the reason why he did not speak much, and he followed up with the comment that “merely destructive criticism does not get us anywhere, and criticism to be constructive must not only offer alternatives, it must also offer alternatives which will yield similar amounts of revenue . . . .” In other words, the Minister stated that in order that

criticism could be accepted, one must prove that what one is saying is not only very constructive but there must also be another ingredient—he expects that the speaker should suggest a new proposal which is better than his. Well, Sir, is it our duty? It is not our duty. Our duty is to speak, to find out the flaws, to find out the disadvantages and to see whether things could be improved. It is not our duty to become Ministers of Finance, because we are not paid to be Ministers of Finance. It is not our duty to think and to burn the midnight candle, because it is not part of our business.

While on this, I would like to refer to what I said when I commented on Clause 33 (1) of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Bill. I stated that that Clause is wrong because the word "or" is missing from there and immediately up jumped the Honourable Minister, Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub, who stated that I was ignorant of the law—and he went to the extent of wanting to bet \$100. Well, Sir, I cannot bet, because I am a Muslim (*Laughter*), but I would give a challenge. I do not mind taking the matter to the High Court for a judicial interpretation to find out whether my interpretation is correct, or whether the Minister's interpretation is correct—this is, provided that the Minister agrees that if I win my case, then he has got to pay the cost and not the Government as in the case of Rahman Talib. If he is going to pay out of his own pocket, then, of course, I am willing to take up the challenge, but if he is going to ask the Government to pay for the cost, then I am entitled to ask the Government also to pay for me the cost as a Member of this House (*Laughter*).

Now, I will touch briefly on Education. Mr President, Sir, yesterday someone said that language comes under Education and that we should introduce Bahasa Kebangsaan by 1967. The speaker yesterday stated that by 1967, Malay or Bahasa Kebangsaan should be the sole language—*bahasa tunggal*. But, according to my understanding of the Constitution, I say that according to the Constitution, as a

matter of fact, Malay or Bahasa Kebangsaan is the sole language of the day. It is only the proviso under the Constitution, or *Perlembagaan*, which says that English could be used up to 1967, or thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides. In other words, even at this hour Malay is the sole official language.

**Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok:** Mr President, Sir, on a point of correction—according to the Constitution, it can only be enforced in 1967, but you can use it now. In law, the enforcement is 1967. Am I correct or not?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Well, I think you are slightly correct . . . . . (*Laughter*).

**Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok:** Thank you.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** . . . . . because you cannot enforce Malay now. For instance, if you write to a Department in Malay and insist that it be taken as an official document for the other party to accept, you cannot do so. It must be either English or Malay. So, it would be wrong for a District Officer, for instance, to throw out an application, or a complaint, written in English, just because it is not written in Bahasa Kebangsaan. It is wrong for him to throw it away because English can be used as an official language. What I am trying to say is that Malay could be regarded as the sole official language now and that English could be used because of that proviso. The main thing is that Bahasa Kebangsaan is already the national language now, and the only way to implement it is to encourage people to learn Malay or Bahasa Kebangsaan.

We have heard the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok just now—he was complaining about radio service—how to encourage Bahasa Kebangsaan. He said that he regretted very much that people switch off when that important tune is played—we cannot stop that. He suggested the playing of pop records. The only snag is that unless you can introduce these

pop records, or twist record, in Malay, and while these youngsters or teenagers are dancing, you might as well start having Malay classes. The point is that they just listen to the records and when it comes to this language training, or whatever it is, they just switch off.

**Dato' J. E. S. Crawford:** Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification—should not the Honourable Member, if he is trying to spread the use of Bahasa Kebangsaan, be speaking in that language instead of English so as to try and help us learn that language, Sir? (*Laughter*).

**Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok:** On a point of order, Sir, I did not say "radio"; I said "television".

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** I am quite surprised that a certain Member asks why I speak in English. The point is that in this House I am trying to give my views, so that other Members can understand. If I were to speak in Malay, probably the Honourable Member, who is not a Malay, will not understand my Malay, especially when I come from Kelantan. Then, again, I would say that I am entitled to speak in either of these two languages.

**Mr President:** Is your speech going to be long? It is already one o'clock now.

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Yes, quite long.

**Mr President:** You may continue in the afternoon. Persidangan ini di-tengah-pohkan hingga pukul 2.30 petang.

*Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr Deputy President *in the Chair*)

## THE SUPPLY BILL

### Second Reading

*Debate resumed.*

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** Mr President, Sir, I was speaking on education this morning before we adjourned for lunch. So, I would like

to continue on education. I would leave the language issue and go on to oversea students. We know that quite a number of Malaysian students are now studying in the United Kingdom and, as far as I can recollect when I was a student myself many years ago, we have a place where most of the Malayan students stay—it is called Malaya Hall. The only advantage of staying at Malaya Hall is that you can have your food and lodging quite cheap, but nevertheless only some students make use of it and some, who have got wealthy parents, stay in flats on their own. This morning we saw from the *Straits Times* that the Alliance Government is proposing not to allow Singapore students to stay in Malaya Hall. In fact, this afternoon, too we see in the *Malay Mail* an expression from the Malayan students in the United Kingdom themselves saying that this is a very bad move. In fact, the Malay Society, which is another body of Malayan students, has expressed very deep regret about this proposal. I do not know whether such a move is for political reason or otherwise, but I think we should not treat the Singapore students in such a way as to make them go adrift. By having this move, I think it would just make the breach between Singapore and Malaysia wider. Secondly, I do not know whether the Alliance Government is really serious in implementing this move. Sir, these students, whether they are from Singapore, or from Malaya, are young, and these are the people who would be the leaders of the country. So, whatever the political difference, we in South-East Asia should come to understand each other. In the United Kingdom, we have the Indian Institution which is in line with the Malaya Hall, and also there is the British Council which allows students of whatever race, religion, or nationality, to make use of it. So, Malaya Hall, which has been catering for Malaysian students, including those from Singapore, should not at this juncture stop the Singaporeans from making use of this association because, after all, the purpose of Malaya Hall is to cater for poor students.

Now, I would like to touch on the Police. Sir, in due course, we are going to debate on a Bill in regard to police escort, political detainees and prevention of crime. So, I am not going to touch on these, but will touch on the Police generally. Sir, there has been a complaint by the *ra'ayat*, or the public, especially the illiterate people from the kampongs, who would like to seek justice. They go to a police station to lodge a report, probably because they have been assaulted, and they want to see justice done, but occasionally—I do not mean frequently—when these people go to the Police Station and see the officer commanding the Police Station, who is normally a corporal, or lance-corporal, it seems that these policemen, who are in charge of these police stations, are very reluctant to accept reports made by the *ra'ayat*, and it also seems that they are the people who make decisions: for instance, the people would make complaints and the people in charge of the police station would decide that their case would not stand in court. I think I am correct in saying that the duty of a policeman, who is supposed to receive reports, is to accept any report and it is for the court to decide whether there is a case to answer, or whether there is a grievance to be investigated.

Here, Sir, I would like to give an instance. Just before I left Kelantan for this meeting, I was shocked to learn that a Malay, who has been victimised by a certain gentleman, probably by a promise that he would provide a job for him at \$10 a day, left his State together with his wife, for another State, which I do not like to mention at this juncture. But, what actually happened was just white slave traffic. Probably, Honourable Members in this House would be surprised to hear that there is white slave traffic in this country. This couple was brought to a certain State, which is in this country, and then the man, who brought this couple, asked the husband whether he had an identity card or not. This man said, "I have no identity card". Then, he was threatened by the

other man who said, "That means you have committed a very grave offence." The result was that he drove the unfortunate man away, who returned to Kelantan minus his wife—and I believe his wife must have been used for prostitution, or whatever it is. This man went to a police station first; then, he came to me and told me what happened. I was shocked and asked him, "Why did you not go to the police station and lodge a report?" He replied, "Yes, I went there, and I was told by the Police that nothing could be done, as this was a civil matter and probably I was lying." The result was that no action was taken, no investigation was made. I promise this man that when I got back, I would investigate into the matter.

Sir, this is a very serious thing to be found in Malaysia—for a couple to be taken advantage of, especially illiterates, whether they be Malay or Chinese. It is a serious matter for illiterates to be taken into a big city, or town, and then being threatened by people saying, "You will be put into prison if you do not have an identity card"—this man is a Malaysian, and most Malaysians are always scared of the law. If the policeman concerned had taken the man's statement and then passed it on to his superior officer, say an Inspector, then the Inspector, who is educated, at least could have seen to this, or could have passed it on for investigation with the necessary particulars.

Sir, there are many other occasions where the Police have used their discretion in not accepting a report, especially when the complaint is by the people themselves against the Police. I do not like to quote any such cases and I am afraid that I cannot at this juncture disclose certain facts. In fact, there is a case pending against some of these policemen. But the point is this: when members of the public want to complain against any act done by the Police themselves, normally they have got to lodge a report in the same police station, and

normally the policeman there, since birds of the same feather flock together, of course, is very reluctant to accept the report unless this man goes to a counsel or a lawyer for assistance.

Now, I wish to go on to the Attorney-General's Department and the Judicial Department as they are linked together. Of course, under the provisions, when there is a suit against a Government servant, his case is, of course, referred to the Attorney-General and then the Attorney-General will decide whether it is a fit case for the Government to give legal aid, or for the Government to defend his case. But, occasionally, in the course of my experience, there were two or three cases where there were suits against Government servants which were very clear, as the Government servants involved were negligent or had done something wrong. Nevertheless, the Attorney-General did allow these Government servants to be defended by counsels—I am not referring to the famous case involving a Minister, but I am referring to cases generally. For instance, it would be better, and we could save public money, if the Attorney-General, by studying the facts of the case, could ask the Department concerned, probably the Police, to investigate as to whether the complaints against Government servants are true or not. If it is a bad case, I do not see any reason why we should provide legal assistance, legal opinion, or legal aid, at Government's expense.

We talk of justice in this country, that democracy should be upheld and that justice not only must be done but also that it should be seen to be done. I would refer to murder cases, assigned. When a man is arrested for murder or charged for murder then, of course, the Government finds a lawyer to defend the person concerned. Of course, that will be paid by the Government, because that is a very serious offence. But then, as far as I know, the Government engages a counsel to defend the murderer in order to show that this is democracy, in order to show that justice must be done, because there is

a saying that "a man is not guilty unless he is found to be so." Normally, the amount paid by this Department for the counsel to defend this man is very, very nominal. There are cases where I have been assigned by the Government and in one case I was paid \$250 for one murder trial. I am not speaking here for the sake of my interest, but this is generally done in the country. If you engage a counsel at \$250 to defend a very serious offence as this, how can we expect the counsel to work very, very hard? Of course, there are counsels who do not work for money, but at least they must be given sufficient allowances. If the counsel is to charge normally under taxation, say, if his bill comes up to about \$800 or \$1,000, then he is told by the Legal Department, or the Judicial Department, or by the Assistant Registrar, "We have no vote." In a case last year which I defended—it was a murder trial—my bill came up to \$700 which was very, very cheap, if considered from the time taken, because I had got to visit the scene of the incident, I had to go to the prison to interview the prisoner, I had got to study the law—if one's law was rusty, then one would have got to refer to it—and then when a bill was submitted for \$600, which in the normal case we charged about \$2,000, we were told, "We have not got the vote; you can only receive about \$200." On points like this, I hope the Government, especially the Judicial Department—and I see that my honourable and learned Minister, Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub is coming and I hope he would not just turn round and say that I am talking rot, as the Government should welcome any criticism if it is warranted . . . .

**Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub:**

Is the Honourable Member nervous when he sees me in this Dewan, Mr President, Sir?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:**

Sir, I have pleasure in announcing that I am not at all nervous. In fact, I am rather delighted because there would be in this House at least a responsible

Member to answer, if not the charges, if not the complaints, but at least the grievances of the public.

**Dr Ng Kam Poh:** Mr President, Sir, does he consider that I am not a responsible Member of this House?

**Wan Mustapha bin Haji Wan Ali:** With due respect, Sir, it is most unfortunate that when I stood up to address the Chair, I did not observe the Honourable Assistant Minister.

Now, Sir, I would like to pass on to another topic. It is with deepest regret that I say—I do not know about Sabah and Sarawak—that at least within Malaya all the High Court buildings are not wooden houses just like the one in Kota Bharu. In fact, in Trengganu the Government has just erected a concrete building to go with the dignity of the High Court. In Kota Bharu, and I think I am correct, this is the only High Court where you have a wooden house. While I was a Member in the Lower House, I did bring this matter up and the late Minister of Justice promised that in respect of the High Court house in Kota Bharu, he would put up a new building. As it is, the Kota Bharu High Court is a wooden building and is near the street. Therefore, sometimes I do not blame the learned judges, who sit in this Court for having lost their temper.

I would touch on briefly on Road Transport. We have been sitting here to find ways and means to make money, or to increase the revenue, or to decrease expenditure. However, I would like to say that in Malaysia there are thousands of people who own motor vehicles, motor-cars, motor vans, and all sort of vehicles. These people have got to pay their road tax yearly, and when their licences expire, they have to go to the Road Transport Department and pay their tax or renew their licences—for instance, the driving licence—and they are asked to fill up certain forms and sign them. Why can't we do it like what is done in the United Kingdom, for instance? There, if your car has been registered,

all you have to do is to go to the post office and just pay the fees, doing it like renewing your radio licence—you do not have to sign another form and you just go to the post office and pay up. As it is now, to renew your road licence, or to renew your driving licence, you have got to fill in a certain form, then you have got to run to the Road Transport Department, and there you have to pay a certain fee. If renewal of radio licences can be done by paying at the post office, then I think it is worthwhile for the Government to change its procedure in respect of motor vehicles. By changing this procedure, paper is saved and human energy is saved, because instead of employing many clerks you will save a lot; and further services to the public can be given more conveniently.

I would now touch on elections, because I see here that we are spending about a million dollars over on the Elections Commission. I would like to make certain observations because, as a politician, I did attend quite a number of centres counting votes during elections—for instance, in Trengganu and Kelantan, and lately in Jitra. We are supposed to have free elections in the country, but the public have complained, or the voters have complained that they were not satisfied with the counting of the votes for the simple reason that the clerks selected by the Election Office normally belong to a particular party or a particular group. Now, to guard against such accusation, it will be rather a very good idea if the election officers, or the State election officers, or the Election Commission, could see that the clerks sent to count votes should not be taken or recruited from the people who are living in the same constituency, because we cannot tell whether that clerk belongs to a certain political party or not—and it can be said that this is a very grave complaint by most of the voters. We have the next elections coming in 1969, and it is high time that we see to it that the names of these clerks, who are going to be the counting clerks or election clerks, should not be revealed and it should

be some sort of secret and they should be changed from one place to another—this would not cost much money.

I would go on to External Affairs. We have heard in this House that some Members have suggested that the people to be sent overseas as ambassadors, or to work in the Foreign Service should be qualified people, and that they should not be taken from people who have just graduated and without any experience. Sir, I think in order to improve our overseas offices, for instance like the Embassies, the people should be recruited from graduates from universities and, of course, they should be experienced. Politicians, who have lost their seats, or eminent politicians, who are only eminent in this country and have never been overseas, should not be sent to Paris to be our Ambassadors, or to Tokyo to be our Ambassadors, to represent us, because I consider that Ambassadors should be men with personality. They should be men who have wisdom, knowledge and experience, because if our diplomats, while they are overseas, misbehave—I mean misbehave in the sense of etiquette—then, of course, the reflection is on us—and especially in New York, in the United Nations, the people or the gentlemen, who represent Malaysia should not be bias or prejudicial in any racial issue. Here, I would suggest, why not a Malay? There are many Malay graduates, who have been trained in external affairs, who are in the Foreign Service, who are graduates in law, who are graduates in economics. It would be better to have these young people with new blood, so that they can represent the country in what we are fighting for. We should not take an old man for the sake that he is old. I would not like to quote instances, and I do not like to attack personalities. But personally, I would prefer that the Government select trained people with good calibre to be ambassadors, who would not be prejudiced. For instance, we have heard lately how Mr Ramani has been attacked, not only by Pakistan but

even here, because he happens to be an Indian. When there is a war between India and Pakistan—this is natural because we are human beings, and we are weak—and if one is an Indian and if India attacks Pakistan, he has got to go and back up India, with the result that Malaysians and Pakistanis are getting wider and wider far apart—and I know because of the repercussions. It is all right for us here to say, “Well, we do not care tuppence. Pakistan was not nice to us. So, this is the way to treat them.” But, out of this incident, what happened in Pakistan was that our Malaysian students, while returning home were at the airport in Pakistan waiting for the plane, and the Pakistan just ignored the Malaysians. Why? It is because of this political conflict and they, in fact, raised their hats or their topies to the Indonesians. It was, of course, an insult to the Malaysians, but it was because we had as our delegate somebody who had too much power and he made remarks in the United Nations without thinking what the consequences would be.

Lastly, Sir, this morning we did comment on how to improve the Malay Language or Bahasa Kebangsaan. Daily in our Radio Service, we have the news commentary, which is a good idea and probably it is the intention of the Government to help everybody, even in the Radio Service, to speak Bahasa Kebangsaan. Now, normally, when I switch on the radio and when it comes to the news commentary in Malay and the news, the delivery was not made by a Malay, as I could distinguish the accent. I am sure the Radio Service is not a place where you try to learn Malay and if you need a proper announcer, make it a rule that he must pass a certain standard, and do not allow him to go to the microphone reading news in Malay, when he cannot even pronounce a Malay word properly, because there are thousands of people in Malaya who will be listening to that, and the people who listen to that will be affected as this is just like an infectious disease. If Malay is spoken incorrectly,

then the people who hear will also speak Malay incorrectly. If an announcer starts speaking in colloquial Malay, or *bazaar* Malay, gradually, the people will also start speaking in that way. The only reason that I can think of is that probably it is to show to the people that there is a man, who is not a Malay, who can speak Malay, and he can even read news in Malay, but the people who listen and pay for their radio licences expect to listen to good Malay.

I do not propose to go again into the rice mill business and, I think, with that I better take my leave. Thank you.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:**

Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun mengambil bahagian di-dalam perbahathan yang mengenai Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Perbekalan bagi tahun 1966 ini di-antaranya ia-lah untuk menjelaskan sedikit sa-banyak atas satu perkara yang telah menjadi heboh untuk mengadakan perhubungan dengan negeri Formosa.

Sa-belum saya pergi jauh, suka-lah saya mengambil kesempatan mengucap-kan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan atas persediaan bagi membentangkan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> yang lengkap ini di-sa'at yang kita berada di-dalam keadaan yang begitu keemasan. Atas kejayaan bagi persediaan yang begitu tepat dan membayangkan keteguhan ekonomi kita serta kemajuan yang kita chapai dalam masa tahun hadapan, maka ini-lah saya menyampaikan ucapan tahniah.

Sa-belum saya pergi kepada perkara yang lain yang mengenai Kementerian<sup>2</sup>, suka-lah saya menjelaskan atas beberapa tuduhan dan kechaman kepada saya yang sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya, agak saya, ada-lah terlalu ia-itu berkenaan dengan ada-kah kita patut mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Formosa. Sa-benar-nya ini ada-lah di-kelirukan oleh pemberita sa-telah saya kembali daripada lawatan ka-Taiwan di-bawah ri'ayah Kementerian Pertanian dan Kerjasama. Saya telah di-tanya atas hal<sup>2</sup> kemajuan negeri sana, jadi saya telah mencheritakan sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan

dengan kemajuan<sup>2</sup> dan kejayaan<sup>2</sup> di-dalam beberapa projek yang di-ranchangkan oleh Kerajaan Formosa, maka timbul satu soalan ada-kah patut pada masa sekarang kita adakan hubungan dengan Formosa.

Daripada apa yang dapat saya fikir—ini fikiran saya—sama ada di-terima atau tidak, itu lain, soal mengadakan hubungan di-antara Malaysia dan Taiwan itu ada-lah terpulang kepada Kerajaan. Tetapi apa yang saya fikir, saya kata patut-lah. Jadi sa-telah sampai pada pemberita maka mengatakan itu ada-lah merupakan satu usul—kalau pun usul; tetapi saya rasa itu ada-lah pendapat. Kalau usul yang di-keluarkan di-Dewan tentu-lah biasa maka tidak-lah menjadi satu soalan yang besar.

Apa yang mendukachitakan saya sa-telah ulasan di-beri oleh lidah pengarang *Berita Harian*, sa-telah berita itu keluar saya telah menjadi tempat tuduhan dan kechaman beberapa pemimpin politik. Ya, boleh jadi fikiran saya itu salah tetapi kita belum dapat menjamin yang fikiran yang baik, yang benar, kadang<sup>2</sup> saya sering macham saya tidak ada dalam sa-buah negeri yang berdemokrasi, sa-olah<sup>2</sup> fikrian yang kita keluar tidak dapat menumpukan, mengeluarkan fikiran, pada hal fikiran itu, rasa saya, sa-tidak<sup>2</sup>-nya dapat memberi renongan kepada ra'ayat yang mahu berfikir. Jadi dalam hal ini sa-malam sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah pun menyatakan saya ini di-tawan oleh gadis jelita Taiwan,—suatu ilham dapat daripadanya kerana mengeluarkan berita ini. Saya suka-lah hendak memberi tahu kepada Tuan Yang Berhormat itu yang saya tidak di-tawan oleh gadis tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya biasa menawan gadis (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab perkara ini telah di-bawakan suka-lah saya memberi penjelasan agar perkara ini tidak menjadi terkeliru dan kalau pun kekeliruan, rasa saya tanggong-jawab untuk mengadakan perhubungan itu bukan-lah soal saya lagi tetapi apa yang saya fikirkan saya akan jelaskan, sama ada benda ini boleh di-terima atau tidak—itu lain-lah soal-nya.

Jadi saya mengutarakan supaya mengadakan perhubungan dengan Taiwan itu ia-lah sa-mata<sup>2</sup> demi kepentingan bersama terutama kita yang baharu merdeka yang berkehendakkan banyak sahabat luar negeri dan dengan ada-nya, atau pun dengan lain perkataan, boleh-lah dengan ada-nya hubungan itu, kita boleh memperhebatkan lagi gerakan kempen anti-komunis dan demi kepentingan Malaysia dalam forum antara-bangsa.

Sa-lain daripada itu, perhubungan Malaysia dengan Formosa, rasa saya, yang di-fikirkan berguna pada memandang Republic of China itu sa-buah negara yang mempunyai kuasa pembatal dalam Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu. Memandang politik sekarang di-mana Malaysia menghadapi konfrantasi dengan Indonesia, ada-lah satu perkara yang baik sa-kali mempunyai hubungan erat dengan negara itu, itu pendapat saya. Kita telah mengadakan hubungan diplomatik dengan Korea Selatan pada hari ini dan di-Vietnam Selatan sa-panjang yang saya tahu di-mana negara<sup>2</sup> itu tidak di-terima memasoki persidangan negara<sup>2</sup> Afro-Asia baharu<sup>2</sup> ini. Itu tidak-kah sa-rupa dengan Taiwan? Tidak ada beza-nya, rasa saya, dan Malaysia sa-bagai negara muda memerlukan kawan di-luar tanpa memandang ideologi sa-sabuah negara. Itu fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kapada saya, kita bukan sahaja patut mengadakan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Taiwan tetapi juga dengan negara<sup>2</sup> kominis yang lain yang mengaku kedudukan negara kita dan membuktikan keikhlasan dan kejujoran terhadap kita, dan ini sering kita dengar daripada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri sendiri.

Mengikut ulasan lidah pengarang *Berita Harian*, shor saya itu tidak-lah menguntongkan dan kalau perhubungan diplomatik dengan Taiwan di-adakan, maka ini akan memecah-belahkan perpaduan dan ta'at setia orang China dalam negeri ini. Jadi ada-kah perhubungan diplomatik itu bukan berkaitan dengan ta'at setia masharakat China dalam negeri ini? Itu yang menjadi soal. Saya rasa tidak payah

kita ragu<sup>2</sup>kan kerana saya tidak nampak perhubungan diplomatik Malaysia/Taiwan akan mempunyai apa<sup>2</sup> kesan kapada orang<sup>2</sup> China. Itu soal ta'at setia. Sa-kira-nya ini berlaku, maka itu bererti ta'at setia mereka maseh di-ragu<sup>2</sup>kan—ini sa-bagai menentukan tentang ta'at setia mereka kapada negara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-takutkan bahawa sa-kali kita mengaku<sup>2</sup> Taiwan, maka jatuh-lah kehormatan atau image Malaysia di-kalangan negara Afro-Asia. Oh! kita takut image kita jatuh. Pada hal sa-panjang yang saya tahu, 16 mission Republic of China ada di-Afrika dan beberapa team agricultural demonstration ada di-sana. Di-Kenya sahaja, kalau tidak salah pada ingatan saya, ada 37 pakar yang sedang bekerja di-padang sana untuk membangunkan negara itu, tetapi kapada kita apa yang kita dapat pada hari ini?

Sa-lain daripada itu, sama ada kita sedari atau tidak, bahawa penuntut Malaysia daripada warga-negara Malaysia hari ini sekarang ada sa-banyak 2,400 orang di-universiti dan di-kolej<sup>2</sup> di-sana. Apa-kah ini satu soal yang kecil, tidak-kah ini merupakan lebeh daripada perhubungan diplomatik? Apa-kah rahsia yang tidak sampai ka-sana?

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal konfrantasi dengan Indonesia, kita berharap mendapat sokongan daripada negara<sup>2</sup> Afro-Asia. Sa-panjang yang saya tahu, itu tidak tahu, sa-kira-nya saya salah, minta ma'af-lah, tetapi Nigeria sahaja memberi peneakuan yang tepat—yang lain<sup>2</sup> saya tidak dapat teruskan. Saya tidak mendalam dalam hal ini tetapi itu-lah yang saya tidak dapat tahu. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Taiwan telah ada Konsol-nya di-Kuala Lumpur ini tetapi kita tidak ada. Jikalau-lah sa-orang yang bukan sahabat kita hari ini, kalau kita mithalkan telah boleh masok ka-serambi, tidak-kah munshin satu malam dia dapat masok dalam kelambu. Ini harus kita fikir.

**Enche' Saidon bin Kechut:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, ini dia rasa-kah, saya rasa.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Apa lagi hubungan perdagangan diperengkat sekarang? Kita telah boleh buat perhubungan perdagangan, mengapa kita tidak buat perhubungan pula dengan negara<sup>2</sup> kominis kalau kita fikir pula di-situ barangkali ada lebeh mendatangkan keuntungan lagi sa-tidak<sup>2</sup>-nya bertambah luas perhubungan perdagangan antara bangsa dan dengan yang demikian dengan sendiri-nya faham antara bangsa dapat di-perluaskan dan kita patut juga memikirkan hari ini, kalau tidak ada negara itu hari ini, bagaimana dapat mempertahankan kemaraan kominis? Soal-nya kominis itu tidak dapat mara sa-tidak<sup>2</sup>-nya kerana negeri itu maseh ada pertahanan yang kuat dan tidak dapat mereka hendak mara lagi ka-sabelah sini. Itu sadikit sa-banyak ada kesan-nya.

Apa-kah dengan keadaan sekarang ini dunia tidak-kah tahu yang kita ini di-pehak mana kita berada, kalau kita takut ka-situ, kita, walau pun kita chuba membuktikan alasan<sup>2</sup> dan bukti<sup>2</sup> yang menasabah, tetapi dunia tetap menganggap kita ada-lah pro—dapat-lah tuan<sup>2</sup> jawab. Kita jangan-lah takut, rasa saya di-sini, kapada bayangan, kita harus-lah tegas, kalau kita memikirkan benda itu mendatangkan faedah maka patut-lah kita jalankan, kalau tidak, kita tinggalkan. Itu-lah sadikit sa-banyak penerangan saya, sama ada fikiran saya itu betul atau tidak, biarlah itu menjadi timbangan umum. Soal hendak mengadakan perhubungan itu ada-lah terserah kapada Kerajaan.

Sekarang balek kita pula kapada pertanian. Apa-kah kita akan rugi atau pun untong kalau tidak ada hubungan diplomatik dengan Taiwan? Tidak payah saya cheritakan dengan panjang di-sini—untung, kalau tidak untong, kalau tidak berfaedah, kalau tidak boleh di-chontohi apa yang di-laksanak-an di-sana. maka sudah tentu Kerajaan kita tidak membuat perjanjian memberi persetujuan—menghantar—sa-hingga sekarang tidak kurang daripada 5 rombongan—melawat sambil

belajar di-segala projek kemajuan terutama sa-kali berkenaan dengan pertanian.

Formosa hari ini yang mempunyai keluasan lebeh kurang satu sa-tengah besar-nya daripada negeri Pahang, mempunyai penduduk hampir 13 juta. Dalam masa 15 tahun boleh mengatasi, bukan-lah saya hendak memuji—tetapi di-samping itu soal penganggoran dapat di-atasi, masaalah buta huruf dapat di-atasi, boleh meng'e'uarkan bahan makanan beras, bukan sahaja untuk keperluan ra'ayat<sup>2</sup> negeri itu tetapi dapat di-export keluar dan lain<sup>2</sup> lagi yang semua-nya di-export saperti mana tebu, buah<sup>2</sup>an, tea, kopi, gula, pisang, sayoran<sup>2</sup>, mushroom dan lain<sup>2</sup>. Semua-nya ini ada-lah kejayaan bagi negeri itu. Ini bukti kita tidak dapat hendak menafikan, benda betul kita kena kata. Pisang dan mushroom sahaja lebeh daripada \$70 juta wang kita sa-tahun sa-hingga akhir bulan sa-belas. Ini pun satu kejayaan yang mana itu kalau dapat sadikit sa-banyak kita boleh chontohi atau pun kita ambil bagaimana kejayaan negeri itu ter-chapai maka itu akan mendatangkan keuntungan kapada kita.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang menghairankan kita, kalau keadaan tanah di-sana subur saperti mana negeri kita, tentu-lah tidak menjadi soal atau kehairanan tetapi, tanah di-sana ada-lah, kalau kita tengok, berchampur dengan batu dan dalam hal untuk menyenangkan kerja menyuburkan tanah di-sana. petani<sup>2</sup> mereka terpaksa memilih, mengasingkan batu<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam tanah itu—bagitu-lah bayangan bagaimana susah-nya petani<sup>2</sup> Taiwan, tetapi apa-kah ini melemahkan mereka?—Tidak! Mereka terus berusaha dan berusaha, hasil daripada kerja-nya itu-lah maka di-perolehi beberapa kejayaan yang luar daripada dugaan. Jadi kalau kita tengok di-sini, bila kita melihat bagini, sela'u kita puji dan di-samping kita puji itu kita melahirkan kehairanan. Apa-kah itu sudah menchukupi?

Maksud saya di-sini semangat yang bagitu-lah patut kita sampaikan kapada orang kita. Jadi dengan keadaan tanah

kita yang begitu subur, jadi kalau-lah hari ini Taiwan dapat mencapai dalam masa 15 tahun, kita berharap dalam masa 12—13 tahun dapat kita mencapai ka-perengkat itu. Itu-lah maksud saya. Jadi semangat yang ada di-sana, ingin bekerja, ingin mahu kepada perubahan, itu-lah yang kita kehendaki dan kalau kita ada pertukaran perhubungan yang rapat maka boleh seperti mana yang di-hantar pakar<sup>2</sup> berpuluh<sup>2</sup> di-sabelah Afrika sana, yang kita takutkan jatuh image kita dapat kita terek ka-sini, kita rasa dan ini mendatangkan lagi bantuan dan pertolongan dan sa-takat ini itu-lah perkara saya dapat, Taiwan membuktikan kejujuran dan keikhlasan dalam memberi bantuan kepada negara yang hendak membangun seperti Malaysia ini.

Itu-lah timbangan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan dengan apa yang di-ragu<sup>2</sup>kan, tetapi saya tegaskan lagi perhubungan kita dengan Taiwan ada-lah bergantung kepada Kerajaan. Itu fikiran saya dan kerana ada tuduhan yang mengatakan yang saya mengeluarkan fikiran melulu, tidak tahu hujung pangkal, jadi boleh-lah kita katakan, kalau-lah ada kail panjang sa-jengkal tidak usah-lah di-duga lautan yang dalam. Begitu-lah. Jadi saya memang-lah tidak dapat memikir jauh hal ini. Kenyataan barangkali kalau ada benda yang tidak baik sa-kali pun perhubungan sa-lama ini, yang tidak rasmi, boleh-lah dapat di-ketahui daripada Kementerian Luar Negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang sukalah saya masok kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sa-kali lagi bila saya berchakap di-sini. Saya selalu mengikuti atau pun menyentoh perkara yang mengenai orang<sup>2</sup> petani ia-itu sawah<sup>2</sup> yang mengenai hasil yang di-usahkan oleh petani<sup>2</sup> kita dan perkara yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah pekerjaan<sup>2</sup> 65% ra'ayat negeri ini ia-itu penanam padi ini dan hasil padi ini-lah yang berkait dengan-nya akan saya chakapkan. Saya suka-lah mendapat penjelasan daripada Kementerian Perusahaan dan Perdagangan berkenaan dengan kedudukan keputusan

yang telah di-buat oleh pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan dengan pemotongan basah moisture content yang dikenakan—deduction kepada padi<sup>2</sup> yang akan di-jual oleh peladang<sup>2</sup> pada tahun 1966.

Perkara ini sungguh pun kecil, tetapi oleh sebab memandang hari ini kalau-lah bagaimana maju-nya kita tetapi kalau ra'ayat yang menjadi tulang belakang negara, kita maseh lagi ketinggalan jauh kerana perbuatan sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> pihak dengan tidak ada ketegasan dari Kementerian yang berkenaan, maka kita maseh tidak dapat kita katakan puas hati. Jadi oleh sebab itu-lah saya suka mendapat penjelasan. Oleh sebab padi sekarang mula di-tuai di-negeri, kebanyakan Utara Kedah, Seberang Perai dan Perlis dan semua kilang<sup>2</sup> besar yang hendak menerima padi dari peladang di-sana di-kenakan syarat menggunakan meter pada tahun ini sa-banyak yang saya tahu mengikut keputusan yang telah di-buat oleh Kementerian Perdagangan. Maka amat-lah mustahak penentuan-nya di-ishtiharkan kepada orang ramai, khas-nya petani, supaya dapat mereka mengetahui kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya. Jadi kalau terlewat kita bagi penerangan atau penjelasan ini maka harus boleh berlaku perkara yang boleh merugikan petani<sup>2</sup> dalam masa perantaraan itu, dalam masa menjelang mereka tahu kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya.

Saperti yang terma'alum, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peladang<sup>2</sup> kita hanya bergantung atas perolehan padi. Sa-kali pun hasil padi boleh memuaskan tetapi harga padi yang di-terima oleh pesawah maseh jauh beza kekurangan daripada harga yang telah di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan. Memang di-ketahui segala langkah sedang di-ambil bagi mengatasi beberapa kesulitan petani pada masa hendak menjual padi dan masalah meninggikan harga padi yang boleh di-terima oleh peladang<sup>2</sup>, tetapi sungguh pun begitu maseh jauh daripada memuaskan. Ini telah di-sebabkan ia-lah satu<sup>2</sup> keputusan yang rasa saya di-ambil oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan tidak di-ambil tindakan dengan tegas dan segera.

Mithal-nya, baharu<sup>2</sup> ini keputusan telah di-buat oleh pehak Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bagi mengurangkan potongan berat guni daripada 3 kati kepada 2 kati seperti yang biasa di-potong oleh kilang<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan. Bagi negeri Perlis, perkara ini telah di-bawa berunding dengan saudagar kilang besar yang akan menerima padi dari petani di-Perlis. Sungoh pun di-tegaskan bahawa keputusan memotong pada sa-biji guni ini dikenakan 2 kati oleh pehak Kementerian, tetapi mereka maseh enggan menerima arahan itu dengan alasan semua kilang<sup>2</sup> padi di-Kedah, konon-nya, memotong 3 kati bukan 2 kati. Ini tambah mereka hanya di-reka<sup>2</sup> oleh Kerajaan Perlis dan di-kehendaki berbuat demikian. Kerajaan Perlis sahaja berbuat demikian. Ini sangat tidak sedap bila kita dengar. Kalau kita memandang kepada sa-biji guni tidak mengapa, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sampai seluruh Malaya atau Malaysia memotong 3 kati jadi kita tidak tahu-lah berapa banyak ribu pikul atas guni itu sahaja. Maka ini amat-lah merugikan petani, yang berma'ana tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-pikul padi satu guni itu sahaja yang boleh masuk lebeh kurang sa-pikul 10 kati—20 kati mereka jual terpaksa kurang 16 sen kalau 16 sen sa-pikul pada sa-biji guni, kita tidak tahu berapa puloh ribu guni yang di-keluarkan yang terpaksa kita isikan padi dalam Malaya ini.

Saya perchaya kalau tindakan tidak di-ambil dengan segera, maka petani<sup>2</sup>-lah yang akan rugi dan ikhtiar Kerajaan bagi meninggikan harga padi petani<sup>2</sup> maseh di-sangsikan oleh kaum pemodal. Memang berat sa-biji guni tidak lebeh daripada dua kati, mengapa pula hendak di-benarkan memotong 3 kati? Ini yang menjadi soal dan mengapa-kah pehak kilang beras mempertahankan bERMATIAn<sup>2</sup> supaya potongan tetap di-tentukan sa-banyak 3 kati pada sa-biji guni. Ini harus di-siasat dan di-beri amaran dan perlu tindakan memotong lesen harus dikenakan kerana tidak patoh kepada sharaT<sup>2</sup> yang di-tentukan oleh Kerajaan.

Berbalek kepada potongan basah 'moisture content deduction', mengikut

ketetapan baharu yang di-buat oleh pehak Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan juga yang saya telah mendapat salinan-nya keputusan itu ia-lah sa-banyak 13% sa-hingga 15% potongan 2 kati, 15 hingga 17, potongan 4 kati lebeh daripada 17 hendak-lah di-adakan perundingan antara pehak penjual dan pembeli itu yang saya chakapkan hendak yang lebeh daripada 17. Ini juga tidak bagitu tegas kerana kalau meter menunjukkan lebeh daripada 17 saya perchaya kalau ini di-harap kepada perundingan yang sa-demikian rupa sentiasa merugikan petani<sup>2</sup> kita.

Kita tidak menafikan bahawa niat Kerajaan memang baik kerana hendak menggalakkan petani<sup>2</sup> mengeluarkan hasil dan mutu padi yang baik tetapi dengan ada-nya perkataan hendak-lah di-adakan rundingan antara pehak penjual dengan pembeli itu, maka maksud dan tujuan itu maseh di-ragukan sama ada akan berkesan atau tidak. Di-perengkat sekarang boleh di-katakan 80% daripada petani<sup>2</sup> belum mengetahui keadaan yang sa-benar-nya. Apa tujuan Kerajaan ini bukan-lah kerana apa, tetapi ia-lah di-sebabkan kurang penerangan dari pehak<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan. Penerangan yang luas dan terang hendak-lah di-sebarkan ia-itu supaya petani<sup>2</sup> mengeluarkan hasil yang baik, kalau boleh, saya meminta-lah Kementerian sediakan van atau kenaikan dan alat<sup>2</sup> penerangan sa-kali ka-Perlis untuk ka-mana<sup>2</sup> negeri yang perlu kita hantar supaya memberi penerangan<sup>2</sup> yang luas kepada petani<sup>2</sup> kita dalam membaiki hal hasil<sup>2</sup> mutu padi atau pun lain<sup>2</sup> mutu berchuchok tanam.

Oleh sebab Perlis pada hari ini telah di-beri satu lesen tunggal kepada Bank Sharikat di-sana untuk menjalankan pasaran padi, pada tahun ini dan bagitu juga pada tahun yang lalu, maka pehak Bank akan memberi kerjasama yang sa-penoh-nya untuk keluar memberi penerangan<sup>2</sup> kepada petani<sup>2</sup> di-kampung<sup>2</sup> atas hal<sup>2</sup> yang mengenai masalah mereka terhadap penjualan padi dan kehendak<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang sa-benar-nya tidak seperti

hari ini, mereka sentiasa menyalahkan Kerajaan. Kebanyakan yang saya dengar semua-nya salah Kerajaan.

Soal potongan—saya mengeshorkan oleh sebab kita maseh di-dalam perengkat permulaan, kurang penerangan, dan ra'ayat maseh banyak tidak mendapati fahaman yang mendalam yang saya katakan tadi dan hal mengenai keuntungan dan kebaikan menchuchi padi untuk meninggikan mutu padi itu, maka elok-lah pada masa ini di-jalankan seperti berikut. Pada masa ini 13 sa-hingga 15, 2 kati, 15 sa-hingga 17, 2 kati, 17 sa-hingga 19, 6 kati. Ini boleh jadi tidak boleh di-terima, tetapi saya meminta-lah kalau boleh kerana itu ada tempat-nya di-tentukan 19 kati ka-atas di-tolak langsung. Jadi sa-telah penerangan diberi agak lancar sadikit tahun hadapan, kita turunkan sadikit lagi jadi dengan itu mendatangkan keuntungan dan ada tempat boleh di-tetapkan. Kalau dengan bertolak ansor sa-telah lepas 17, rasa saya padi itu banyak tolak ansor yang macham mana suroh jemor di-situ tentu tidak ada tempat. Kemudian terpaksa bawa balek, merugikan tambang itu dan ini. Jadi itu satu soal yang harus di-fikirkan oleh pehak yang berkenaan.

**Enche' Lim Joo Kong:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta sadikit penjelasan berkenaan dengan potongan padi dan berat guni itu.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** He wants a clarification, boleh?

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Boleh.

**Enche' Lim Joo Kong:** Sir, it is not yet fixed for the whole of the Federation or throughout Malaysia. The procedure is like that only in Penang and Province Wellesley, where two and a half katies, not two katies, are deducted; for Kedah and Perlis, it has not been officially decided between the Government and the millers. In fact, the Government rice mill is deducting two katies in respect of each rice sack—the rice sacks are new sacks with no holes and have not stitches,

and so on. For padi sacks, they used to weight heavier than rice sacks, because there are holes stitches, with dirt and so on. This procedure has not been decided for Kedah and Perlis and moreover, it is fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture that the price of padi is \$16 per pikul.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Are you clarifying what he has said?

**Enche' Lim Joo Kong:** I am clarifying what he says, Sir.

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Sir, on a point of order—I beg to refer to Standing Order 36 (b).

**Mr (Deputy) President:** What is the number of the Standing Order, please?

**Enche' Athi Nahappan:** Standing Order 36 (b), Sir, which reads, "No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in the course of his speech . . . ." Provided the Honourable Senator has made a speech previously, and he would like to elucidate with regard to that speech, there is no room for clarification arising out of the speech of another Senator.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Let him speak first, and then you can have your clarification.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas langkah yang agak lambat dalam hal yang mengenai padi atau pun lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi padi tidak boleh simpan lama. Kalau-lah simpan dua tiga minggu mendatangkan kerugian dan beberapa banyak hal yang selalu di-tanggung oleh petani<sup>2</sup>. Dan satu<sup>2</sup> keputusan, sa-boleh<sup>2</sup>-nya, hendak-lah di-segerakan, tetapi apa yang mendukachitakan saya, sa-telah keputusan di-buat berkenaan potongan yang saya sebutkan tadi, di-hantar untuk mendapat keputusan daripada pehak Kementerian bertarikh 28hb November hingga 14hb Januari—surat ulangan belum dapat di-jawab lagi. Jadi kalau-lah keadaan tanaman yang boleh membawa, beberapa hal yang membawa kerugian ini di-ambil

langkahannya yang begitu lambat tentulah lebeh banyak mendatangkan kerugian. Saya harap-lah itu mendapat perhatian.

Jadi apa yang saya katakan itu soal ini ia-lah mendapatkan kerjasama yang lebeh erat di-kalangan pehak<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan di-Perlis ia-itu pada 28hb yang lalu telah tercapai kata sa-pakat atas potongan basah ini. Maka terus di-hantar ka-Pengawal Bahagian Perdagangan. Tetapi hingga hari ini belum dapat terima jawapan.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengenai tambang lori, mengikut penentuan yang di-buat oleh Kementerian, tambang lori hendaklah di-potong 25 sen sa-tan pada sa-batu, kalau tidak salah pada peringatan saya. Atau kalau kita bawa dengan chara lain tidak salah, boleh kita kira 15 sen pada satu guni, kerana biasanya kapada orang kampung kalau kira guni itu lebeh mudah; kalau tan susah hendak di-jumlah atau pun hendak di-dzarab. Ini juga pehak kilang saudagar tidak mahu menerima kerana mereka kata 15 sen ini tidak mencukupi. Bagi negeri Perlis, tambang sa-banyak 15 sen pada sa-guni atau 25 sen pada satu tan itu ada-lah mencukupi kerana kawasan yang kena atau pun kawasan yang sa-habis jauh-nya tidak lebeh daripada 10 batu daripada tempat kumpulan padi kakilang. Yang amat pelek-nya kata orang sana ia-lah pada masa ini daripada bulan Januari kata-lah hingga sampai Jun dia mahu potong, mereka mahu potong tambang lori ini. Tetapi apabila lepas daripada bulan Jun manakala harga padi sudah meningkat atau pun naik di-bayar lebeh daripada \$16, \$16.50 atau pun \$17 ka-atas, pada masa itu padi pun telah kurang dan hampir habis, mereka beri tambang menggantikan ini di-bayar pula pada sa-pikul 25 sen kapada si-agent yang membawa padi tadi. Tidak pula timbul soal rugi atau untong tentang pengupah yang lebeh banyak itu.

Saya berharap kapada pehak yang berkenaan akan memberi satu syarat yang ketat yang boleh menjamin kedudukan harga padi yang tinggi

kapada petani. Kalau tidak, tujuan Kerajaan hendak memberi harga padi yang tinggi kapada petani<sup>2</sup> tidak tercapai. Dan akibat-nya pehak kilang atau pun orang tengah dapat keuntungan yang berlebeh<sup>2</sup>an. Tetapi petani<sup>2</sup> yang menjadi tulang belakang negeri ini menderita. Soal potongan pada guni atau pun basah tadi yang di-timbulkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang chuba hendak meringankan keadaan yang sa-benar-nya tadi. Hari ini dia memberi tahu yang kilang Kerajaan memotong dua kati. Ini satu soal yang boleh kita pegang kuat. Kalau kilang Kerajaan hari ini boleh memotong dua kati, kalau menjadi amalan kapada Kerajaan memotong dua kati, mengapa pula kilang saudagar tidak boleh? Ini adalah satu soal yang boleh kita pegang.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang telah ada FAMA atau pun Lembaga Pemasaran yang akan memberi perhatian dan pinjaman atas kesempurnaan jaminan atau pun kesempurnaan pasaran padi atau pun lain<sup>2</sup> hasil mahsul luar bandar. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan bahawa oleh sebab Kerajaan Perlis sa-kali lagi membenarkan lesen tunggal kapada sharikat, maka untok mengatasi masalah harga padi yang murah ini, maka wajib sangat-lah di-adakan satu setor atau pun gudang yang boleh menempatkan sa-kurang-nya 50,000 guni padi. Tujuan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau boleh ada setor yang bagini, maka boleh-lah pehak Bank Persatuan, apabila menerima padi daripada petani, dapat menyimpan dahulu, dapat menolong mengeringkan dahulu padi itu sehingga dapat kita jual padi yang bermutu. Maka pada masa itu harga dapat di-lebuhkan, atau pun kalau ada gudang yang besar bagitu si-petani<sup>2</sup> boleh menyimpan padi dengan penoh jaminan sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh negeri seperti mana Taiwan. Semua petani<sup>2</sup> di-sana menyimpan padi di-gudang yang di-buat khas. Jadi kalau ada gudang yang bagini, boleh juga petani<sup>2</sup> menyimpan. Jadi kalau-lah yang demikian, dapat-lah kita menyelamatkan wang petani yang

berjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit hilang di-jalan seperti sekarang ini. Dan manakala sudah ada setor maka dapat-lah di-adakan satu kilang besar sendiri yang demikian dapat-lah kita mengatasi segala kesulitan yang menimpa mereka sekarang.

Saya perchaya peruntokan boleh dibuat dan telah pun di-beri tahu pada pagi mulla Dewan ini meshuarat oleh Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu yang hari ini ada *Launching Grant* sebanyak \$3,000,000. Dan oleh sebab perkara ini sangat mustahak atau pun setor ini patut dan mustahak sangat di-adakan dengan segera demi kepentingan dan faedah petani<sup>2</sup>, saya berharp-lah Kerajaan akan segera mengambil tindakan atau pun FAMA sendiri mengambil tindakan dan tumpukan perhatian penoh atas masaalah ini dengan menghantar pehak FAMA membuat penyiasatan atau pun kajian yang lebeh jauh, sa-muga dapat-lah kita mengatasi soal<sup>2</sup> yang sedang menjadi perbualan hangat di-kampong<sup>2</sup> di-kalangan petani<sup>2</sup>.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya akan menyentoh sedikit Kementerian yang berkaitan dengan perkhidmatan Bomba, ia-itu satu daripada perkara yang saya—ini khas saya berchakap untuk Perlis. Satu daripada perkara yang saya tidak faham ia-lah berkenaan dengan pentadbiran-nya. Ada sa-tengah tempat perkhidmatan bomba ini di-tadbir oleh Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi ada pula tempat<sup>2</sup> yang di-bawah jagaan Kerajaan Tempatan. Sa-lain daripada itu, berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan bomba, saya suka menarek perhatian yang berkenaan, di-Perlis khas-nya, ada satu Balai Bomba yang baharu bagi menggantikan yang lama. Sa-buah kereta bomba yang telah lampau sa-tengah umur ada di-sana, dan ini sa-lain daripada itu bagi melengkapkan sa-bagai perkhidmatan bomba di-negeri Perlis maka ada beberapa orang ahli tidak sampai sa-puluh orang ahli bomba. Tetapi boleh di-katakan lengkap, sa-bagai satu perkhidmatan bomba kalau pun tidak peringkat Negeri tetapi peringkat Daerah, tetapi apa yang mendukachitakan saya tidak ada sa-orang pun ahli yang di-tugas—

tugas bagi mengetuai ahli<sup>2</sup> yang ada sekarang itu. Jadi ada tidak-nya Pengurus, Pengerusi Lembaga Bandaran Kangar sahaja yang mengetuai dan bertanggung-jawab kepada perkhidmatan bomba di-Perlis. Untuk mengelola dan mengetuai perkhidmatan Bomba boleh-lah kita katakan ada, tetapi boleh-lah sahaja. Tetapi bagaimana pula hal-nya kalau satu<sup>2</sup> kebakaran berlaku? Bomba yang ada sekarang semua-nya keluar menjalankan kewajipan.

**Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-benar-nya State matter, soal Negeri sa-mata<sup>2</sup>. Mengikut dalam Perlembagaan, Bomba termasuk dalam Senarai Negeri.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Saya tidak fikir saya keluar dari garisan yang sa-benar.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** I think he can.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Memang perkhidmatan mereka sudah kita katakan, tetapi yang mendukachitakan saya Dato' Yang di-Pertua  
.....

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Berapa lama tuan hendak berchakap?

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad:** Agak dalam tidak sampai 10 minit-lah. Bagaimana pula hal-nya kalau berlaku sa-suatu kebakaran? Saya katakan tadi sa-patut-nya ada-lah satu orang yang menchatitkan apa<sup>2</sup> yang berlaku kemalangan. Baik-lah kalau masa baik, tetapi kalau masa chelaka datang atau masa tidak siapa yang dapat melihat nasib si-ahli<sup>2</sup> bomba tadi yang hanya sa-macham atau pun sama sahaja dia punya *rank*. Kemalangan kita tahu boleh berlaku bila<sup>2</sup> masa dan boleh jadi ketua yang saya katakan tadi itu Pengerusi yang bertanggung-jawab itu dapat hadir tetapi biasa-nya dalam masa pekerjaan atau pun kewajipan di-jalankan pada masa kebakaran berlaku, mereka ini tidak ada; itu yang saya maksudkan. Dalam keadaan sa-macham itu jadi report atau chatitan

hanya di-tulis sa-lepas kebakaran, sa-belum atau pun sa-masa kebakaran itu tidak siapa pun memperdulikan—ini-lah yang saya katakan sedeh tadi. Tidak-kah boleh Kementerian yang berkenaan berikhtiar mengadakan atau menempatkan sa-orang yang terkanan sadikit daripada ahli biasa, sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya *Leading Fireman*? Perlis sunggoh pun kechil tetapi ada-lah merupakan sa-buah negeri dan mempunyai Raja. Rasa saya kalau-lah ini tidak di-betulan tentu-lah agak memalukan Kerajaan sadikit. Sunggoh-lah tidak patut hal yang demikian di-biarkan.

Saya harap Kementerian tolong-lah ambil perhatian yang berat dan tindakan yang segera bagi melengkapkan sa-bagai satu perkhidmatan bomba di-Daerah kalau tidak pun Negeri.

Kalau hal ini tidak dapat di-tempatkan sa-orang pegawai yang di-pilih lain daripada yang ada di-Perlis itu, maka boleh-lah pehak yang berkenaan—wakil, mengadakan temuduga supaya memilih sa-orang pegawai supaya ada sa-orang yang bertanggung-jawab di-antara ahli<sup>2</sup> firemen desa. Dan sa-lain daripada itu, seperti mana yang saya katakan tadi, kereta bomba ini telah lebeh daripada sa-tengah umur, kalau boleh, oleh sebab bangunan baharu, hendak-lah di-perbaharukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, suka-lah saya membawa pandangan sadikit sa-banyak berkenaan dengan segi hendak menjayakan hal<sup>2</sup> pertanian. Dalam Kerajaan hendak mengusahakan bagi menambah hasil dan pendapatan ahli<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar—petani<sup>2</sup>, sa-telah saya mengadakan lawatan—di-beri peluang melawat di-Taiwan, saya dapati beberapa banyak perkara yang sesuai, yang boleh di-jalankan di-sini. Ia-itu dengan tidak menggunakan banyak perbelanjaan.

Satu perkara yang boleh, saya rasa, kita buat, sa-bagaimana mushroom yang mendatangkan satu keuntungan dan pasaran yang baik. Sa-masa saya di-hantar belajar kursus ka-Denmark dahulu, saya di-beri tahu, kalau-lah hendak di-buat mushroom ini, hendak-

lah ada air-conditioned room atau pun rumah. Tetapi, sa-telah saya melawat Taiwan, saya dapati, kalau-lah hari ini, memang benar seperti mana kata mereka—kalau kita hendak mengadakan air-conditioned room, tentu-lah mengadakan belanja yang banyak. Dan bila-kah petani<sup>2</sup> kita dapat mengadakan? Mereka hanya mengadakan sa-buah rumah dan bahan<sup>2</sup> yang digunakan untuk mendapat mushroom itu hanya daripada jerami. Jerami sa-telah di-aleh dengan menggunakan sa-jenis kemikal. Jadi, sa-telah dua bulan dapat di-masokkan dalam sa-buah rumah yang hanya beratap dengan, sa-bagaimana kita katakan, menerong dan di-sapu dengan tanah sa-keliling-nya. Dan benda itu dapat memberikan hawa yang boleh menghidupkan mushroom ini. Maka, sa-telah sa-bulan sa-lepas di-masokkan jerami yang telah di-aleh itu, maka mushroom dapat di-kutip dan hasil sudah tentu, kapada mereka—dapat bagitu baik. Tetapi, kita perchaya-lah, di-sini dapat kita jalankan dan boleh mendatangkan hasil yang baik dan menambahkan lagi pendapatan petani<sup>2</sup>.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan kilang tebu. Pagi tadi pun, telah ada Ahli Yang Berhormat menyebutkan tentang kilang tebu. Kita merasa bangga kerana kita ada satu kilang tebu. Tetapi, hanya penapis—kita import semua bahan<sup>2</sup> tebu daripada luar, datang ka-sini, di-tapis dan di-jadikan gula. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mendapat tahu daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan ada-kah perkara ini akan berlanjutan, atau pun akan mengambil masa yang panjang lagi untuk menggalakkan petani<sup>2</sup> menanam tebu.

Jadi, rasa saya, sudah-lah sampai masa-nya, kerana sudah ada kilang; maka perlu tanah<sup>2</sup> patut-lah di-siasat atau pun di-beri peluang kapada petani<sup>2</sup>, di-mana yang boleh mendapat beneh yang baik, yang bagus bagi membolehkan mengeluarkan gula ini di-beri peluang kapada petani<sup>2</sup> untuk di-tanam. Dengan yang demikian tentu-lah dapat menambahkan hasil lagi. Dan di-dalam hal yang bagini—hari ini kita tahu pasaran tidak bagitu

mendapat jaminan. Kalau tanam sayur, sayur kebanyakan-nya tidak dapat di-bawa pergi ka-mana<sup>2</sup>.

Dan, satu perkara yang berkait dengan tebu ini, suka-lah minta perhatian, saya perchaya ini pun tentu ada dalam perhatian Kerajaan, kalau di-galakkan tanaman<sup>2</sup> tebu itu ber-luasan<sup>2</sup>. Ia-itu penanam tebu dengan kilang, patut-lah ada perjanjian. Jadi, kalau-lah kilang itu dapat mengisar lebeh kurang lima ratus ribu tan, maka perjanjian atau penentuan hendak-lah di-buat dahulu sa-belum tebu ini di-tanam. Jadi, dengan demikian, hasil penanaman nanti akan terjamin. Jadi, kalau-lah sampai pada tingkatan yang menchukupi kepada-nya, patut-lah di-beritahu atau pun di-ishtiharkan sa-kurang<sup>2</sup>-nya kilang ini sudah men-chukupi bahan<sup>2</sup>-nya. Jadi, tidak-lah hasil yang di-keluarkan oleh petani itu akan merugikan—membuang sahaja.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pisang. Pisang ini boleh subur—bagitu subur di-tanam di-Malaya ini. Yang meng-hairankan saya dalam masa sa-tahun Taiwan dapat mengexport lebeh kurang 58 juta American money—duit Amerika. Jadi, kita di-sini bukan tidak boleh menanam pisang. Tetapi maksud saya ini hendak meminta supaya pehak yang berkenaan memberi panduan yang lebeh, menunjukkan bagaimana pisang<sup>2</sup> ini boleh mendatangkan hasil bagitu baik. Jadi, kita perchaya dalam siasatan pehak yang berkenaan atau pun khas-nya Pejabat<sup>2</sup> Pertanian, tentu-lah benda ini boleh memberi penerangan yang luas. Sa-takat hari ini, tidak ada jaminan atau pun penerangan yang chukup supaya orang<sup>2</sup> ini—petani<sup>2</sup> ini—dapat menanam pisang yang boleh mendatangkan hasil yang baik, yang boleh jadi export. Jadi, hari ini kita tengok, pisang, kebanyakan di-tanam—satu perdu sampai lima, enam pokok. Tetapi, kalau-lah benda ini hendak memberi buah atau pun hasil yang baik, pisang itu sa-patut-nya di-tanam sa-batang, dan di-biarkan anak, kalau boleh satu sahaja. Kalau di-biarkan banyak, tentu-lah tidak

mendatangkan hasil yang baik. Ini boleh di-nasehatkan oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup> Pejabat<sup>2</sup> Pertanian.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penerangan dalam Plot Experiment Station. Kalau dapat pehak Jabatan Pertanian mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi Plot Experiment Station. Jadi, dapat-lah kita kata, kalau banyak tempat di-adakan, jadi dengan sendiri-nya itu merupakan penerangan dalam bukan sahaja chuchok-tanam, tetapi hendak menggalakkan menggunakan baja. Semua-nya boleh di-adakan di-situ. Saya rasa itu-lah sahaja tentang pertanian.

Dan sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini berkenaan—saya rasa—dengan Kementerian Pengangkutan. Manakala dalam perjalanan saya balek daripada Hongkong tempoh hari, saya dapati, hendak turun ka-Kuala Lumpur ini, saya nampak—ini perkara kechil, tetapi tentu-lah tidak dapat saya hendak menyatakan apa-kah di-bawah Ordinance Transport-kah. Berkenaan dengan embarkation card. Ini biasa-nya bila hendak turun kapal terbang, kita gunakan. Tetapi, bagi kita di-sini, kad yang hendak turun di-sini, maseh lagi kepunyaan atau pun di-tulis di-atas itu, Singapura. Walau pun ini kechil, tetapi menggambarkan—kalau-lah ada kad atas nama Malaysia sendiri—jadi tidak-kah mampu kita boleh adakan kad yang sa-bagitu? Mengapa-kah biar sampai bagitu lama sa-telah kita ber-pisah dengan Singapura? Ini saya harap mendapat perhatian pehak Kementerian Pengangkutan. Sekian, terima kaseh.

**Enche' Lim Hee Hong:** Dato' President, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. The taxation proposals are mild from the viewpoint of the urgent need of the country.

On foreign policy, I would like to take this opportunity to say that I listened with much regret to the reference made by Senator Aishah Ghani in regard to Malaysian relation with the Republic of China. I am sure a number of other Senators also regret the doubts which Senator Aishah Ghani

has unwisely chosen to cast on the loyalty of the Chinese in Malaysia. I notice that Senator Aishah is not here, but I believe she is somewhere in this building to listen to my speech. Indeed, Sir, I say, without fear of contradiction, that loyalty to Malaysia has urged some Chinese leaders here to have obtained the co-operation of anti-communist forces to help Malaysia in her present situation. This is a lot more than Senator Aishah Ghani has ever attempted or can even ever attempt to do. It may interest Senator Aishah Ghani to know that hundreds of Malaysian farmers have been trained in Taiwan. A large proportion of these farmers are Malays. We are receiving other technical assistance from the Republic of China. Does Senator Aishah Ghani want to receive only and that too to receive from someone whom she does not want to be a friend? That will be downright dishonest. I suggest.

Sir, I can say that I have travelled fairly extensively in South-East Asia, and everywhere I have found that the Embassy of the Republic of China has done nothing to win over the overseas Chinese to Nationalist China. On the contrary, the Republic of China officials have done their best to urge the Chinese in their territories to be loyal to their country of adoption. This has been done with very much success in South Vietnam; in fact, the Republic of China has exhorted them not only to remain loyal citizens of South Vietnam but to fight the communists. As Senator Dato' T. H. Tan mentioned on several occasions, the Republic of China and Malaysia are formidable bastions of the free world. Sir, it is proper that they should get closer together, so that their joint efforts can contribute to the eventual victory of democracy over communism. I can only hope that Senator Aishah Ghani will learn not to distrust our fellow Chinese Malaysians. I say to her that our loyalty is second to none. Our leader is Yang Berhormat Tunku Abdul Rahman and our King is Duli Yang Maha Mulia the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. I hope Senator Aishah Ghani

has this clearly in her mind and in her heart. Her speech smacks of abuse of a section of the officialdom whose horizon appears to be restricted to the shores of Malaysia and incapable of grasping the need for Malaysia to have as many friends as possible in the face of Indonesian confrontation and the menace of international communism. Sir, I say with all the emphasis in my command that the sooner we can have proper relations with the Republic of China, the better. Thank you, Sir.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Dato' Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya bangun menyokong penoh di-atas Rang Anggaran Belanjawan ini. Tidak begitu banyak yang saya hendak beruchap dalam Dewan ini kerana telah pun banyak perkara<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-hambor, di-beri fikiran, shor<sup>2</sup> daripada Ahli<sup>2</sup> dalam Dewan ini. Chuma berulang<sup>2</sup> sahaja.

Saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, chuma hendak berchakap di-atas satu perkara. Kalau di-pandang sa-pintas lalu perkara ini kecil, tidak begitu penting dan tidak begitu besar kepada orang yang tidak tahukan fasal. Uchapan saya ia-lah mengenai peruntokan yang telah di-beri kerana Pertandingan Quran. Tahun ini daripada \$45,000 naik \$60,000. Boleh jadi tahun hadapan naik \$70,000, boleh jadi naik \$80,000, boleh jadi naik \$100,000. Kapada orang<sup>2</sup>, khas-nya orang<sup>2</sup> Islam. kalau di-pernaik, di-tambah, tentu setuju bahkan lebih daripada itu pun lagi setuju. Tetapi yang saya berchakap ini kerana Dewan ini tugas-nya ia-lah bagi memerhati, menapis, apa yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat di-atas sa-barang anggaran<sup>2</sup> perbelanjaan. Sebab Dewan ini berhak menegor kalau ada belanja<sup>2</sup> yang di-keluarkan yang membawa kepada membazir. Jadi perkara yang membazir ini ada-lah tidak baik kerana kita gunakan wang ra'ayat.

Jadi, soal-nya perkara yang berkaitan dengan wang peruntokan yang di-beri kepada Pertandingan Quran. Saya mengikuti, agak saya tahun ini tahun yang kelima. Sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> orang, bukan nanti orang<sup>2</sup> yang bukan Islam,

bahkan orang<sup>2</sup> Islam sendiri pun tidak tahu fasal. Pertandingan Quran yang telah di-adakan dengan peruntukan yang telah di-beri sebab dengan adanya negara kita ini melaongkan ka-dunia ugama Islam menjadi ugama rasmi, di-letak dahulu daripada yang lain<sup>2</sup> lagi, maka sebab itu pertandingan di-adakan. Jadi wang yang di-keluarkan, sama ada sedikit atau banyak, biar-lah wang yang di-keluarkan itu memberi faedah. Lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi wang yang di-keluarkan itu kerana perkara yang berkait dengan ugama. Jadi kesalahan nanti makin besar lagi. Kegunaan dalam Pertandingan Quran sudah tahun kelima chuma perubahannya ia-lah di-atas chara bacaan yang di-ubah dan di-tambah, tetapi walau bagaimana sa-kali pun keutamaan itu di-letak kepada suara dan lagu. Penyakit di-letakkan di-hadapan suara dan lagu maka sebab itu-lah kerja<sup>2</sup> yang kita buat tidak ada faedah—sikit faedah. Tetapi kalau kena chara kita buat biar sampai satu ratus ringgit kalau di-keluarkan wang itu orang<sup>2</sup> bukan Islam tidak berani chakap, siapa pun tidak berani tegor, bahkan sampai \$200,000 di-keluarkan pun, \$300,000, \$500,000, orang asing, orang<sup>2</sup> bukan Islam tidak berani tegor. Jadi sa-bagai negara kita di-dalam keadaan serba aneka anchaman, kalau di-dalam pertandingan itu ada huraian yang di-bachakan, di-ambil yang munasabah yang kena dengan keadaan kedudukan negara ini—bukan sa-mata<sup>2</sup> bacha sahaja yang sedikit pahala dapat, tetapi dosa yang makin bertambah lagi, duit kita pun keluar. Kita mahu biar ada kesan kepada seluroh yang ada dalam negara ini supaya tahu dan faham benar<sup>2</sup>.

Mithal-lah, Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri boleh di-katakan bilang kali dia berkata, kita dengan siapa pun dengan negara mana pun kita mahu bekerjasama kalau mereka mahu bekerjasama. Ini ada pengertian luas, dan kita bila<sup>2</sup> pun menaruh, khas-nya Perdana Menteri kita, mahu hidup rukun, aman dan damai mahu berhubung di-antara seluroh manusia walau siapa juga, walau sa-kali pun ada shor<sup>2</sup> yang

terbit, mahu berhubung dengan negara<sup>2</sup> lain. Sa-memang kalau di-ambil di-atas laongan dasar yang kita letak menjadi ugama rasmi itu, tidak ada sekatan sama sa-kali. Kalau kita hendak berhubung walau dengan negara<sup>2</sup> mana kita tak endah walau siapa juga walau pun kominis sa-kali pun. Tetapi kalau kita jalan di-atas landasan benar kita tak takut walau siapa sa-kali pun.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini yang besar sa-kali Pelajaran lepas itu Pertahanan. Sa-patut-nya Pertahanan itu lebeh besar perbelanjaan-nya daripada segala<sup>2</sup>-nya dengan keadaan dunia pada masa sekarang, dan itu-lah kehendak dalam Islam sebab yang saya kata tadi chubalah bila ada Pertandingan Quran, kita huraikan perkara<sup>2</sup> yang berkaitan dengan anchaman<sup>2</sup> negara kita ini jadi semua orang tertarek hati, orang di-luar negeri pun tertarek hati, negara<sup>2</sup> yang bersama<sup>2</sup> dengan kita kalau dia faham dengan ugama, dia faham, kalau tak sama ugama dengan kita pun dia mengerti. Kerana Quran ini undang<sup>2</sup> perlembagaan, bukan untuk orang Islam sahaja, bukan untuk orang Melayu sahaja, tetapi untuk tiap<sup>2</sup> orang manusia di-atas dunia ini tak kira dia China, tak kira dia Hindu, tak kira dia Inggeris, walau siapa juga atas kepala dia mahu, mahu tak mahu, dia terima. Jadi munasabah kerasmian kita ini yang kita jadikan Islam ugama rasmi tiada siapa yang mahu keritik, tiada siapa yang mahu membantah.

Tetapi malang-nya, tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun kita keluar wang tetapi yang di-pertandingkan ia-lah suara lagu sahaja. Saya tak hairan, bagus perkara itu, menarek, suara pun kita mahu, lagu pun kita mahu, tetapi di-samping itu, hendak-lah huraian<sup>2</sup> berkenaan dengan ayat<sup>2</sup> yang munasabah kena dengan keadaan kedudukan pada masa ini, supaya tiap<sup>2</sup> orang tahu dan faham, khas-nya orang<sup>2</sup> yang belum faham dengan pengajaran<sup>2</sup> ugama yang kita rasmikan. Kalau saya hendak bawa lagi banyak boleh jadi dengan tajok yang saya chakap ini Pertandingan Quran, habis belanjawan saya ratah habis sama sa-kali daripada kepala sampai habis semua Kementerian saya

sebut. Dengan tajok yang kechil ini, saya sentoh habis semua, kok jalan itu saya bawa, lain tak ada. Ini tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-orang hendak mengetahui, jadi didalam pertahanan, pengajaran ugama banyak, wang pun banyak, dalam keamanan dan polis pun banyak, tak kira dalam Pejabat Pelajaran, tak kira daripada yang lain<sup>2</sup> lagi.

Jadi maudhu<sup>2</sup> saya ini ia-lah didalam pertahanan patut di-kuatkan, di-gandakan. Bukan sa-kadar peruntokan yang ada ini saya sokong, kalau ada tambah lagi pun saya sokong, kerana kedudukan anchaman<sup>2</sup> yang ada dalam negara kita ini, bagitu juga perkara yang berkaitan dengan kedudukan dengan keamanan kita, bukan daripada luar sahaja anchaman itu tetapi daripada dalam pun ada; bermacam<sup>2</sup> anika, yang dalam negeri, polis pula.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil perkara yang berkaitan dengan Tentera Wataniah. Tentera Wataniah ada-lah amat penting tetapi saya tidak hendak menyekat, mahu juga Tentera<sup>2</sup> Wataniah bahagian wanita. Yang susah-nya pemuda<sup>2</sup> kita bersepah yang berlambak banyak berduyun<sup>2</sup>, saya sendiri sudah pekak telinga siang malam, siang malam—"Tuan Haji, tolong sokong! Tuan Haji, tolong sokong! Tuan Haji, tolong sokong! Tuan Haji...". kadang<sup>2</sup> pekak telinga. Yang muda<sup>2</sup> ini banyak berkehendakkan; yang patut di-ambil tak di-ambil lagi, bagitu banyak Tentera Wanita. Kalau sudah kita tak chukup itu tak apa-lah wanita buat. Kita mahu sama ada daripada pemuda<sup>2</sup> dan daripada pemudi<sup>2</sup> menjadi tentera itu. Jadi saya harap bagi pehak yang berkenaan dengan pengambilan Tentera Wataniah ini patut di-dahulukan pengambilan Tentera<sup>2</sup> Wataniah ini kerana pemuda<sup>2</sup> kita berselerak terlampau banyak.

Sa-lian daripada itu perkara yang berkaitan dengan Bahagian Polis. Kita tahu kerana dengan ada-nya mereka-lah maka kita dapat tidur dengan nyenyak. Jadi yang saya hendak bawa di-sini, pengajaran ugama di-beri kapada pehak polis, tok imam pun ada, tetapi yang pelek orang mengajar di-beri, tetapi tempat mengajar-nya

ta' ada. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini, di-tempat saya sendiri, 'Tuan Haji boleh-kah tolong rekomend atau pun tolong minta daripada Pembangunan Luar Bandar atau di-mana<sup>2</sup> untuk sadikit sa-banyak untuk menapakkan tanah<sup>2</sup> merah untuk jalan<sup>2</sup> kami hendak pergi ka-Madrasah, sudah-lah<sup>2</sup> Madrasah kami buat sendiri. Kalau dapat sadikit sa-banyak peruntokan itu tak-lah bagitu bechak tempat kami, kami hendak juga adakan Pertandingan Membacha Quran, Jadi kapada siapa saya hendak minta hendak bawa—kapada Ranchangan Luar Bandar sudah tak kena, kerana polis dia terasing.

Jadi saya harap bagi pehak yang bertanggung-jawab dengan Polis di-Raja ini biar-lah di-adakan kalau di-beri orang mengajar, buat-lah sama peruntokan untuk tempat<sup>2</sup> yang ia hendak mengajar dan alat<sup>2</sup>-nya. Kerana mereka, sama ada Polis atau pun Tentera, boleh di-katakan, lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi dengan keadaan sekarang ini, kesemua-nya itu sa-olah<sup>2</sup> menanti maut—tetapi loteri siapa yang hendak kena—tidak tahu-lah. Jadi keadaan mereka di-dalam jawatan yang menyabong nyawa, kita tahu, dengan ada-nya mereka, kita duduk senang, sa-patut-nya Kepala Kechil itu patut-lah di-beri, sebab dalam Polis orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu-lah yang paling banyak sa-kali, mereka menghadapi anchaman<sup>2</sup> yang besar, khas-nya di-tempat saya sendiri, dalam negeri Pulau Pinang tetapi di-Pulau Pinang dalam tempat saya sendiri, di-letak-nya Polis Simpanan yang hendak di-tarek daripada Singapura di-buboh di-situ. Tempat dudok-nya tidak ada, berselerak merata kampong menchari rumah, pada hal mereka balek hendak berkhidmat tetapi bukan diri mereka tetapi nyawa mereka di-serahkan kapada negara. Ini-lah satu daripada-nya saya merayu kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya dapat menimbangkan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bawa sadikit perkara yang berkaitan dengan Kilang Kertas di-Lahat Tiang. Lahat Tiang di-dalam kawasan Seberang Prai Utara, Seberang Prai Utara itu-lah satu kawasan yang

boleh di-katakan satu kawasan yang patoh, satu kawasan yang tidak ada cherewet, tetapi bila tumbuh-nya perkara berkaitan dengan kegagalan dalam gerai kilang kertas ini, saya sendiri pun sudah naik pusing kepala.

Yang aneh-nya, penerangan<sup>2</sup> telah di-siarkan. Alhamdulillah, ahli<sup>2</sup> peladang<sup>2</sup> daripada sa-kali buat bendang sudah dapat tanam dua kali kerana taliayer banyak, ayer sudah mewah. Dalam pada itu kilang kertas yang hendak di-buat pula, jerami-nya ada harga—kembang masa itu, chukup seronok. Tiba<sup>2</sup> terbit pula dari pehak yang berkenaan yang bertanggung-jawab di-dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ini, bahawa jerami tidak sesuai kalau di-buat kertas, kertas-nya tidak elok nilainya kurang dan tidak menchukupi. Mentang<sup>2</sup>-lah jerami ini boleh di-katakan untok peladang<sup>2</sup> orang Melayu banyak, jerami yang di-bakar tiap<sup>2</sup> malam kalau musim kemarau, kalau<sup>2</sup> hendak ada harga sadikit masing<sup>2</sup> menunggu mudah<sup>2</sup>an jerami yang di-bakar itu pun ada harga. Rupa<sup>2</sup>-nya kena bakar juga balek atau pun bakar jerami itu hak orang lain. Kalau tidak boleh di-buat kertas sa-chara nilai tinggi, apa salah-nya ambil buat kertas lapisan bawah? Ini-lah satu daripada yang susah.

Datang pula sa-chara rengkas lagi, kerana saya tidak mahu hendak berchakap panjang<sup>2</sup>, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara di-dalam Pelajaran. Saya datang daripada Pulau Pinang—Ahli bagi Pulau Pinang. Jadi kalau saya berchakap perkara dalam Kepala Batas, "Kau bukan wakil daripada Kepala Batas—kau daripada Pulau Pinang, fasal apa di-bawa dalam ini?" Kerana di-dalam Seberang Prai Utara, khas-nya kawasan Kepala Batas, 95% orang Melayu dan sa-keliling-nya. Jadi mengenai kedudukan sekolah dahulu untok dapat sekolah rendah Inggeris mula<sup>2</sup>-nya azab sengsara hendak mendapat sekolah rendah. Perang punya perang, dapat-lah peruntokan \$40,000 untok membuat sekolah rendah. Konon<sup>2</sup>-nya di-luar bandar payah hendak di-buat kerana otak orang luar

bandar ini beku. Alhamdulillah, rupanya tidak beku, rekod dia angkat. Jadi dari sa-masa ka-samasa, daripada rendah sudah naik menengah, sehingga guru<sup>2</sup> pergi mengajar dalam sekolah<sup>2</sup> rendah menengah dan dalam kawasan itu malu. Saya tanya, "Fasal apa malu?". "Kami chukup malu, sebab itu terpaksa kami kena mengorbankan benar<sup>2</sup> tenaga kami kerana budak<sup>2</sup> yang datang hendak belajar dalam sekolah ini, daripada luar bandar, kami tidak sangka budak<sup>2</sup> yang patoh, cherewet-nya tidak ada, patoh, rajin, serta ta'at benar<sup>2</sup> kapada pehak guru. Di-mana guru suroh, dia pergi. Dan guru<sup>2</sup> pula boleh di-katakan dia press chukup<sup>2</sup>, tidak kira hari chuti pun hentam dengan nilai sudah naik. Dalam pada itu tidak chukup guru, guru tawarikh pun tidak chukup, kelengkapan<sup>2</sup> belajar sains anak<sup>2</sup> semua gemar dalam perkara sains tidak chukup, guru yang khas mengajar sains pun duduk hantar ka-dalam bandar sahaja. Ada-kah hendak di-biarkan di-luar bandar itu sa-lama<sup>2</sup>-nya keadaan-nya sa-macam itu.

Saya ucapkan terima kaseh kapada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, dengan ada-nya untok membaiki ranchangan luar bandar lagi baik, dengan ada-nya itu-lah maka tertarek hati orang<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar terhadap kapada Kerajaan ini, tetapi mengenai pelajaran maseh berbedza di-antara luar bandar dengan bandar, yang bertanggung-jawab di-dalam pelajaran bagitu juga, kalau di-dalam bandar semua di-beri chukup. Ada-kah hendak tinggalkan luar bandar sa-panjang masa keadaan sa-macam itu? Saya juga menjadi Pengerusi Lembaga Sekolah, bukan saya tidak tahu, sebab saya Pengerusi sendiri. Sekarang sudah pusing kepala, apa dia, penuntut<sup>2</sup> sudah lulus habis dalam Tingkatan V, ibu-bapa sudah berduyun<sup>2</sup> datang ka-rumah, "Bagaimana anak saya ini, tahu-lah Tuan Haji kami ini susah".

Tidak ada Form VI di-dalam tempat kita ini hendak pergi ka-Tanjong menyeberang lagi, wang lagi, buku lagi. Masing<sup>2</sup> sudah gadoh. Saya katakan bersabar-lah. Saya telah pun menghadapkan kapada pehak Kementerian

Pelajaran supaya di-pertimbangkan kedudukan dalam kawasan itu kerana hitong boleh di-katakan majoriti-nya orang yang banyak orang Melayu, tidak guna di-laongkan<sup>2</sup> apa sebab anak<sup>2</sup> Melayu kita kalah, tidak guna di-laongkan<sup>2</sup>, di-seru<sup>2</sup>, hendak-lah anak<sup>2</sup> Melayu kita ini kuat<sup>2</sup> dalam pelajaran sains, tetapi kelengkapan tidak cukup, ada telaga timba tidak beri—susah-lah kalau bagi timba pula, bochor. Saya rasa keadaan sekarang ini bukan di-luar bandar dia tidak begitu memerhati sekolah chantek tetapi anak<sup>2</sup> dia memerhati anak<sup>2</sup> yang berjaya. Ini ada-lah perkara yang berkaitan dengan pelajaran.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara hendak mengadakan jalan daripada Pantai Timor, kalau tidak silap saya hendak ikut Baling, ada yang mengatakan hendak di-tarek ka-Sungai Siput. Kalau boleh-lah, beri-lah peluang sama orang sa-belah utara ini kalau di-longgok di-sabelah sini sahaja tetapi ka-sabelah sana tidak chari jalan untuk dapat perkara itu sama ne'mat<sup>2</sup> di-dalam chara perhubungan. Bila ada hubungan jauh banyak perkara<sup>2</sup> bo'eh di-buat lagi. Nampak-nya wakil Kelantan, Ahli Kelantan depan saya, tersenyum sahaja. Walau bagaimana sa-kali pun, saya rasa kalau jalan itu hendak di-buat tidak ada lebeh baik daripada mengikut jalan Baling sebab dari Persit turun sa-hingga sampai bersambung-lah dengan Pulau Pinang. Ini ada-lah peluang sedikit bagi behak negeri Pulau Pinang, khas-nya Butterworth, khas-nya Mak Mandin itu, hendak jadi bukan-lah macham Petaling Jaya, tetapi adek<sup>2</sup> dia sudah-lah—adek<sup>2</sup> Petaling Jaya. Bila ada perhubungan yang sa-macham itu, maka bagi pehak kedudukan Negeri Pulau Pinang tidak-lah begitu ketinggalan sangat.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sedikit sahaja lagi di-dalam perkara bahagian Kementerian Penerangan. Bahagian Penerangan ini bahagian pertama yang mustahak untuk memahami kepada orang<sup>2</sup> kampung kedudukan negara kita ini kesemua-nya melalui badan penerangan. Badan penerangan Kera-

jaan itu-lah boleh khas-nya badan penerangan sa-bagai pegawai penerangan luar yang selalu berdamping pergi merata<sup>2</sup> kampung, bersusah payah menerangkan kedudukan tetapi yang susah-nya satu. Badan<sup>2</sup> penerangan itu datang memberi penerangan bagian<sup>2</sup> tetapi ada sa-balek-nya yang sa-belah atas buat lain daripada apa badan penerangan chakap. Ini penyakit-nya. Pechah-lah kepala wakil<sup>2</sup> ra'ayat untuk menutupkan perkara itu. Ini tidak usah-lah saya jelaskan. Lagu itu pun barangkali ada yang faham. Jadi jangan-lah bertelengkah kerana badan penerangan itu-lah tentera yang di-hadapan sa-kali. Alat<sup>2</sup> di-dalam penerangan saya harap-lah bagi pehak Kementerian Penerangan supaya alat<sup>2</sup> itu di-bekalkan sa-chukup<sup>2</sup>. Mudah<sup>2</sup>-an dengan ada-nya alat<sup>2</sup> yang cukup, begitu juga pegawai<sup>2</sup> penerangan yang cukup, dapat-lah seluruh ra'ayat jelata faham kedudukan pemerentahan ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya tuju sedikit sahaja kepada pehak yang berkenaan dengan penchen. Orang penchen pun datang ka-rumah dan berkata, "Kami ini sudah lama-lah merayu, keadaan kami ini tidak ada pertimbangan". Mengikut orang<sup>2</sup> penchen kepada masa penjajahan dahulu, ma'alum masa itu keadaan yang berlainan, sekarang kedudukan sudah berlainan maka sebab itu-lah mereka merayu pertimbangan kerana kedudukan sekarang ini berlainan. Penchen yang di-terima dahulu penchen itu-lah juga sampai sekarang ini dan ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya pula mengikut perjanjian 10 tahun kena bagi penchen penoh, sampai 10 tahun penchen satakak itu juga tidak penoh juga, tunggu punya tunggu, dudok sa-tengah itu juga tidak penoh, tunggu lagi, rayu, t'idak penoh juga pada hal janji ikut syarat 10 tahun, sampai 10 tahun beri penchen yang penoh. Ini satu daripadanya saya sampaikan rayuan ini kepada pehak yang berkenaan. Tolong-lah timbangkan perkhidmatan mereka yang telah lalu supaya mereka juga dapat mengechap sedikit sa-banyak ne'mat<sup>2</sup>. Walau sa-kali pun tidak ne'mat mewah

sharat boleh dudok di-atas penghidupan yang munasabah dengan kedudukan mereka, jadi-lah, menegenangkan perkhidmatan mereka di-masa<sup>2</sup> yang lalu.

Akhir sa-kali, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, perkara tadi ada bangkit sedikit kalau tidak silap saya, Dato' Timbalan tadi di-masa di-sini tadi ada berchakap sedikit perkara berbangkitan dengan elaun kemudian di-tambah sedikit sabelah Kuala Lumpur. Saya juga rasa pelek sa-hingga ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya saya sendiri resah bila lalu sahaja; tengok ahli Dewan Senget—Ahli Dewan Senget (*Ketawa*) bukan Ahli Dewan Senate, Ahli Dewan Senget (*Ketawa*). Kadang<sup>2</sup> kita lalu, dia kata ini dia puak<sup>2</sup> rubber setem sudah sampai! (*Ketawa*) Saya rasa pelek. Dewan Negara ini satu Dewan yang tidak boleh di-bubar, terbubar-nya Dewan Ra'ayat tetapi Dewan Negara tidak. Dewan Negara ini taraf-nya tinggi kita pula melaong, kita-lah yang menjalankan demokrasi yang benar<sup>2</sup> dan tulin, tetapi Dewan Senate jadi senget (*Ketawa*). Ahli tidak senget berjalan betul tetapi Dewan-nya senget itu ma'ana dalam 'kinayah'. Bila kata Dewan Senget kesemua-nya senget belaka (*Ketawa*). Tidak payah sebut sa-orang<sup>2</sup>. Jadi sudah-lah dudok dengan keadaan di-pandang rendah sa-kali pun kita agong<sup>2</sup>kan, kita menjalankan pemerentahan yang demokrasi, kita punya Parlimen ada Dewan Ra'ayat dan ada Dewan Negara. Seronok dengar, tetapi yang sa-benar-nya luka hati. Lebih baik

tidak ada elaun sama sa-kali lagi sho' dudok sini! (*Ketawa*) Kehormatan lagi tinggi, saya sa-orang daripada-nya kerja free (*Ketawa*) kehormatan lebeh. Ini sa-olah<sup>2</sup> macham mana kita bekerja, nama mengambil upah, tapi upah-nya tidak chukup (*Ketawa*). Nama hang besar, tetapi keadaan-nya tidak (*Ketawa*) jadi pelek. Kalau sa-kira-nya tidak ada perkara ini tidak mengapa! Kalau tidak elaun, tidak apa, jadi kehormatan kita tinggi, kita boleh berchakap keras kepala. Kami Ahli Dewan, kalau chakap kami taubat, itu chara-nya.

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap, lama lagi?

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Nampak jam sudah chukup. Jadi untok menghormati Dewan ini . . .

.....

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Lama tidak hendak berchakap?

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Jadi saya.....

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Agak berapa lama lagi, lama lagi?

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah:** Kalau boleh..... (*Ketawa*).

**Mr (Deputy) President:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, mengikut Standing Rule and Order 11 (1), mustahak-lah saya tanggohkan meshuarat ini pada besok jam pukul 10.00 pagi.

*Adjourned at 4.35 p.m.*