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Saturday,  
28th November, 1959

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

*Official Report*

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

*Saturday, 28th November, 1959 The  
House met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.*

**PRESENT:**

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.  
the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).  
the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).  
the Minister of Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).  
the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).  
the Minister of the Interior, DATO\* SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).  
the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL Aziz BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).  
the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).  
the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).  
the Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).  
the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).  
TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant Minister (Johore Tenggara).  
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).  
ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara). ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut). ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).  
TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAUF (Kuala Kangsar).  
TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir). ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara). ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak). ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH (Johore Bharu Barat). TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara). ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF (Krian Darat).

TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat). ENCHE' Aziz BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

**DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (BeSut).**

MR. CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).

MR. CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong). MR. CHAN

SWEE Ho (Ulu Kinta). MR. CHIN SEE YIN

(Seremban Timor). MR. V. DAVID

(Bungsar).

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

MR. GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara). ENCHE' HAMZAH

BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar). ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD.

YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara). ENCHE' HARUN BIN

ABDULLAH (Baling). ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).

TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat). ENCHE'

HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan). ENCHE' HUSSEIN

BIN To' MUDA HASSAN (Raub). ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN

MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).

ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan). MR. KANG

KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat). MR. K. KARAM SINGH

(Damansara). CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK

(Dungun). MR. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah). MR. LEE

SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara). MR. LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong

Malim). MR. LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang). MR. LEONG KEE

NYEAN (Kampar). MR. LIM Joo KONG (Alor Star). MR.

LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat). DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.

(Larut Selatan). MR. Liu YOONG PENG (Rawang). MR. T.

MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).

ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).

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

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

ENCHE\* MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).

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

ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALT, J.M.N.

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

(Temerloh). TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perils

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

MR. NO ANN TECK (Batu).

DATO' ONN BIN JAAFAR, O.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).

ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).

MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).

MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

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

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

ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).

MR. TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

MR. TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

MR. TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).

MR. TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).

TENGGU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu

Kelantan). DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P.

(Segamat Selatan).

MR. V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).

WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).

WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

MR. WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).

MR. YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

MR. YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

HAIJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).

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

ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

## ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO\* ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).

ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan), Minister without Portfolio.

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

MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang). MR. V.

MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang). ENCHB'

MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHD. YUSOF (Jerai). TUAN HAJI

REDZA BIN HAJE MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin), ENCHE'

YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).

## IN ATTENDANCE: The Honourable the

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

## PRAYER

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY

## MR. SPEAKER

**Mr. Speaker;** Honourable Members, since I understand that the Debate on the second reading of the Supply Bill will inevitably cover matters falling within the Gracious Speech of His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong. it is my intention to convey on behalf of this Honourable House the following humble Address to His Highness: \*\*Your Highness,

On behalf of your Highness\* most dutiful and loyal subjects, honourable members of the Dewan Ra'ayat in Parliament assembled, I beg leave to offer to Your Highness humble thanks for the Gracious Speech which Your Highness has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

Next year, I hope a formal motion for the presentation of an Address will be moved by the Government itself.

ADJOURNMENT TO A  
LATER DAY

## (MOTION)

**The Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day, this House do stand adjourned to Monday, 30th November, 1959, at 10.00 a.m.

**His Deputy Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day, this House do stand adjourned to Monday, 30th November, 1959, at 10.00 a.m.

SUSPENSION OF  
STANDING ORDER 66 (2)

## (MOTION)

**His Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your consent under Standing Order 19 to move the suspension of Standing Order 66 (2) for the purpose of enabling this House to continue the debate on the second reading of the Supply Bill, 1960, on Monday, the 30th November, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister may proceed with his motion for the suspension of paragraph (2) of Standing Order 66.

**The Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

That Standing Order 66 (2) be suspended for the purpose of enabling this House to continue the debate on the second reading of the Supply (1960) Bill for a further day on Monday, 30th November, 1959.

**The Deputy Prime Minister:** Mr. Speaker. Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That Standing Order 66 (2) be suspended for the purpose of enabling this House to continue the debate on the second reading of the Supply (1960) Bill for a further day on Monday, 30th November, 1959.

## BILL THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Order read for resumption of debate on motion (25th November, 1959).

Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time".

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as usual, when the House is in a predicament, the Opposition has to stand up to say something to clarify the situation. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, I would like first to deal with the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very odd indeed for a Budget Speech to start off with an accusation by a Minister levelled against the Government itself, because in the very first paragraph the Honourable the Minister of Finance talked of the decision to present his first Budget in the afternoon because there has been previous leakage, and according to his words, he had moved this Budget late in the day because it was to prevent the people taking advantage of advance information and in order also to stop an individual acting on advance information to profit himself at the expense of the country as a whole.

**The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin):** Mr. Speaker, may I rise on a point of information. I think the Honourable Member is distorting what I said deliberately or otherwise. What I said was that in previous years, because the Order came into force on the previous midnight, inevitably there was a leakage because any changes made were actually in force even before the Finance Minister made his speech.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** I thank the Honourable the Minister of Finance, I am very glad that he now states that the leakage was innocent, so that at least we now know that if there has been profit on advance information, it was due to innocent leakage.

I must say, Sir, that in spite of the grandiloquent announcement of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, the Budget is in fact a very, very dull and unimaginative bundle of papers (*Laughter*). I too was at first caught by the spirit of his enthusiasm; I took the trouble of going through this Budget page by page and then, in comparing it with the Budget of 1959, what do I find? I find that the way it is set out, the personal emoluments, and expenditure under the various heads of expenditure was practically the same as in the budget of 1959 except that the cost of living has increased and therefore personal emoluments have increased, and because of the necessity to have more staff, the Government has been spending more money on what is known as personal emoluments and annual recurrent charges. Apart from these increases, there are practically no other differences.

We have heard the Speech by His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the three main tasks of the Government. The first task is the development of national consciousness, which, by the way, the Socialist Front has been advocating for the last one and a half years; the second is on the question of South-East Asian unity, which again the Socialist Front has been advocating for the last one and a half years (*Laughter*); and finally, rural and kampong development which is also something we have advocated.

Sir, on remembering the Speech of His Highness, of course I immediately turned to the pages dealing with kampong development, and to my surprise I find that out of \$888,674,650, only a sum of \$741,303 have been put into kampong development—that is under the Ministry of Rural Development, page 205 of the Federal Estimates.

**The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak):** Sir, on a point of information, I wonder whether the Honourable Member has read the Development Budget.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** We are now discussing the Federal Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1960, and if we could proceed step by

step we might have a clearer picture (*Laughter*). We will deal with the Development Budget when the time comes.

Let us look at the Budget under Ministry of Rural Development: there we find that in that Ministry we are spending \$19,158,287, out of which the Ministry of Rural Development by itself only takes \$5,369,999; and if we turn to page 207, under Special Expenditure on Kampong Development, we find ourselves budgeting for a mere sum of \$250,000. Well, I don't know what the Special Expenditure of \$250,000 is going to do to help about 3,126,000 rural people.

Now, let us turn to the wonderful new creation with a new Assistant Minister in charge: the Department of Community and Kampong Development. Under this Head, we find the sum of \$741,303 has been budgeted and if we refer to page 211 of the Estimates, we find, under Other Charges Annually Recurrent, sub-head 3, Cost of Running Training Centres, \$210,000—\$210,000 to train people for what purpose, we don't know; maybe to make better baskets, or, as our Honourable Minister of Agriculture suggested last night, to plant better jambu trees . . . .

The Minister of Agriculture (Enche\* Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—I made no mention about planting jambu trees.

Mr. Lim Kean Slew: . . . and under sub-head 4, we have Development Schemes—in other words, to develop the kampongs—the sum of \$250,000 again. Annually Recurrent We might think that is a great deal of money—of course, if we are not cautious we will find ourselves persuading that it is so. But we will find in fact that \$250,000 out of a total expenditure of \$19,158,287 is about 1/76th of the sums spent. On no account can we say that that is a great deal. And since no provision is made for personal emoluments, etc., we can therefore assume that that 1/76th is probably spent mostly on personal emoluments, administrative charges, transport and of course other office expenditure such as air-conditioners, trucks, radios, cars,

jeeps, and probably hotel expenses when our officials have to move out of Kuala Lumpur.

Now, when we refer, under the Ministry of Rural Development, to the money spent on King George V National Park for our birds and our beasts and some animals, we find another wonderful picture. We find, for example, that, on page 205, a sum of \$47,737 on Personal Emoluments earmarked for the Game Section; we also find that King George V National Park, at page 207, will need for motor boats and buildings, and for the capturing of animals and birds, the sum of \$48,070; for the transport and travelling expenditure provision is made for \$7,800: all these items make a total of \$55,000. Of course, when we come lower down, we will find again that for the Zoo and the Templer Park Committee there is provision for \$12,500. We must, therefore, admit, Sir, that there is not very much provided for kampong development in comparison with the cost of upkeep of animals other than human beings in our Estimates.

Sir, His Royal Highness was careful to name, quite clearly, the Ministries which would be responsible for our rural and kampong development. Now, if we refer to paragraph 11 of his speech starting with "Oleh kerana tiada shak lagi . . ."—that is,

**"With victory in the Emergency campaign within our grasp, my Government intends that the efforts and resources of the whole country should be directed to the new and now more important campaign of rural development."**

Sir, we must distinguish the difference between the improvement and the development of present kampongs from the development of new areas such as the Land Development Scheme at Besut and other places such as Tanah Merah—these are establishments of new kampongs, new communities. His Royal Highness was not clear on this point. So, when we read His Royal Highness's Speech on the more important campaign of rural development it is not quite clear what he means. But I think when we refer to kampong development or rural development, we must mean, of

course, the improvement of people who are already in kampongs which are in existence and who are in great difficulties: for example, in the upper reaches of Trengganu many people have to use the same river water to bathe in, to drink and to wash in. They have no lights; and when they are caught by sudden illness in the middle of the night, they have to find their own means to get to the hospital; and if sometimes they go to school they have to travel miles and risk, when they cross rivers, crocodiles, or when they cross the hills, tigers, whilst we have jeeps, armoured jeeps, running all over the Country chasing the will-o-the-wisp.

Now, according to His Royal Highness, there are many Ministries, Departments and Authorities concerned in this development. The first one he mentioned is the Ministry of Agriculture, the second one is the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, the third the Ministry of Transport, the fourth the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the fifth the Ministry of Education and the sixth the Federal and State Land Development Authorities—all these will be dealing more with the establishment of new kampongs than the development of existing kampongs.

Sir, it is also stated here that the Ministry of Rural Development will be the responsibility of both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. So, Sir, I have dealt with this Ministry very shortly.

Now, let us take another Ministry—the Ministry of Agriculture. According to our budget, the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is shown at page 35.

**The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I rise on a point of order. I refer to Standing Order 66 (2) which reads:

"After the motion for the second reading of the Bill has been proposed and seconded, the debate thereon shall be adjourned for not less than two days and, when resumed, shall be confined to the general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the Bill and Estimates."

It is clear, Sir, from this Standing Order that this debate must be confined to general principles and any

reference to detailed Estimates can only be made when the House goes to the Committee of Supply and that is the reason why one week has been allotted for the debate in the Committee of Supply, when every head of expenditure will be debated, head by head, and when every Honourable Member will have every opportunity then to discuss the details. I suggest that this rule should be strictly followed.

**Mr. Speaker:** My ruling in the matter is this: the House can debate on the principles of the Estimates, and Honourable Members may refer to figures but should not give the details or should not debate on the details. Honourable Members may refer to figures.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Thank you, Sir. But I had thought that the Prime Minister has moved the suspension of Standing Order 66 (2) just now.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was moved so that the House can have two days for debate instead of one.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** I did not realise that he had moved only part of it. I thought he had moved the whole section.

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** However, as you have ruled, I shall therefore not enlighten the Members on the opposite side on the details of this fabulous budget, but shall deal now with the principles without illustration.

Sir, according to His Royal Highness, five or six Ministries are involved. One of the Ministries involved is the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications. The estimates of that Ministry begins on page 235 and we find that the expenditure is \$62,669,608. We also find that the Annually Recurrent Expenditure for Public Works Departments itself is \$21,852,000 and that for Telecommunications is \$20,292,263.

Well, Sir, it is obvious that what is annually recurrent is not development, because that is what we spend annually. Therefore, we come down to



Telecommunications—I mean the sum of \$20 million. We have heard a lot about telecommunications yesterday—the setting up of our wonderful microwave system which, one of the Ministers has quite rightly pointed out might be used some time in future by kampong people, who might lift a telephone and speak to Penang from Kelantan and get the person on the other line immediately. Sir, I only hope that we will be able to see that in the foreseeable future. But I doubt if such an eventuality can happen in the foreseeable future. As to the unforeseeable—as to when such a thing could happen—I think that is a matter we need not speculate upon.

Sir, under the Ministry of Transport which we find, according to His Royal Highness, also to be concerned with community development, we see expenditure under two Heads. First of all, in the Ministry of Transport: under Head 64, Minister of Transport, we find that what we spend there is on Personal Emoluments; and under Head 65, Civil Aviation, we are supposed to be spending \$1,702,809 on Civil Aviation—well, how is that going to assist in kampong development, I do not know. Perhaps in the foreseeable future too, as the Minister has said, 'somebody would step out of his house into an aeroplane and fly to Penang.

Then we have, of course, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education. If you, Sir, will kindly refer to the Ministries of Education and Health and Social Welfare, you will find that what was in last year's Budget is in this year's Budget. It is practically the same. Therefore, we come to one fundamental principle in regard to this Budget. What kind of Budget is this? I say that this Budget is the old style Budget. It has been produced year after year. This Budget is what one would call "a boom and slump Budget". When there is a boom we spend more money; when there is a slump we spend less money; and it is, in fact, a Budget that does not have any planning beyond that of year to year.

Last year, according to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, we budgeted for . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Have you completed your speech?

**Mr. Lira Kean Siew:** No, Sir. I am referring to my notes..... Anyway, the point is that last year the Budget was estimated at \$874 million odd, I believe. This year we are having an estimate of \$888 million odd, that is about \$14 million more than last year. However, we find a very peculiar thing—according to paragraph 19 of the Budget Speech, the Government had expected a deficit of \$14 million last year. But during this year's trading and the high prices of rubber, we expect to gain about \$14 million more. So, in fact, all this \$14 million is only the spending of the money we expect to gain beyond and over the Estimates. In fact, had we earned less this year, we would have spent less and had we earned more this year, we would have spent more. So, in that way we could see that this Budget exposes or shows the mentality of the Grasshopper in Aesop's Fables.

**Mr. Tan Slew Sb:** I hate to interrupt the Honourable Member, because I will make him more confused than he already is. But I think I should make it clear that we are now debating the Ordinary Estimates and not the Development Estimates. The Honourable Member is accusing me of not devoting much to development. It is obvious that we are not debating the Development Estimates but the Ordinary Budget.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must remind the Honourable Member that we are not debating the Development Estimates but the Ordinary Budget

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** The Development Estimates show a lot of projects which have been started years ago, not this year. When we come to that I shall be discussing that also in detail. I am, of course, now dealing with the Ordinary Estimates and in paragraph

26 of the Honourable the Minister of Finance's speech—I might read this—it is stated:

"The estimated expenditure for 1960 is \$888 million, nearly \$15 million more than the former Legislative Council authorised a year ago for 1959."

I was merely quoting him, but unfortunately not in his own words.

As I was saying, it reminds one of the grasshopper in Aesop's Fables. In Aesop's Fables, there is a story of an ant and a grasshopper. When it was summer, the grasshopper was singing and the ant was building up its food supply. When the grasshopper saw what the ant was doing, he asked the ant: "Why are you working, toiling in the bright sunshine; why don't you sing like me and be happy? You are a fool." (*Laughter*). The answer was: "Yes, I am a fool. But never mind. I am building, up for winter." When winter came round, the grasshopper had nothing to eat and had to run to the ant for aid. In this case, we might have to run to the West again to borrow more money—\$30 million, \$60 million, \$90 million or \$1,000 million, from the World Bank and so on. When we come to the development projects we will find that the development projects of Malaya to-day are largely based upon money borrowed—loans—from friendly, as they put it, foreign countries. In fact, this Budget contains an expenditure of some \$15 million more than last year because we are going to earn about \$15 . . . .

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: \$15 million, please.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sony \$ 15 million. I might, perhaps, unconsciously have been trying to reduce the enormity of the crime (*Laughter*). We find that not only is this Budget very similar to the Budget of 1959, but also similar to the Budgets of 1958 and 1957, except that our annually recurrent expenditure and personal emoluments have been increasing with the increase in staff and cost of living. Therefore, we have got to come to this conclusion—this Budget can be called a "spendthrift" Budget, as a spendthrift is a person who spends

without considering the future. When he has \$20 in his pocket, he spends \$20; when he has \$5 million, he spends \$5 million; and when he has got nothing, he borrows.

I would like now to come to His Royal Highness' Speech.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: On a point of information, Sir, may I know who His Royal Highness is?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am sorry—His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Highness did inform us, very correctly, that we have three main tasks in front of us. Now, I can say that we on this side of the House, or at least the majority of us, would endorse that and endorse it wholeheartedly. But we hope that the Government does not change these main ideas and ideals, as expressed by His Highness, into meaningless, empty phrases.

In the first place, the Government has recently stated that it was working for closer cultural ties with Indonesia. We must accept that as an excellent idea. And why is it excellent? It is because Malaya standing by itself has no meaning. There are about 3 million people, who are mostly peasants, who are Muslims, who are Malay-speaking and of Malay origin; there are over 3 millions who are non-Malay speaking, non-Malay, non-Muslim people of so-called Chinese origin, who are the proletariat of this country. Neither the 3 millions of the proletariat nor the 3 millions of the peasantry—*orang kampong*—has any meaning outside the Malaysian context. When I talk of the Malaysian context, I mean that field or that belt which has cultural ties with Malaya. For example, there is now . . . . .

Toan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat is speaking on foreign policy or on the estimates?

Mr. Speaker: On the Speech of His Highness. Proceed.

**Mr. Lim Kean Slew:** I hope my Honourable friend.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed. (*Laughter*).

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Now, Sir, if we take out Malaya from its geographical context, i.e., the Malaysian context, what is the meaning of the people who are known as the Malays? I mean, how are they tied up with Indonesia, for example? We have now set up a Committee for the Unity of Spelling between Indonesia and Malaya—and Of course, Indonesia uses *rumi*. Now, the purpose of that Committee is to bring about cultural unity, or language unity, between the two countries. But this attempt at unity of spelling is an outcome of the Malay Language Congress attended by representatives from the neighbouring countries of Archipelago. It is only in relation to Indonesia, Borneo, Sarawak and the surrounding islands that Malaya has any meaning culturally, geographically and economically. But as I have said, although this is a very grand vision, let us hope that the vision does not only become a dream.

As regards the foreign policy of this country, the Government has, I believe, in its election promise said that it would uphold the spirit of the Bandoeng Conference, that it would attach itself to the idea of the Bandoeng Conference. The idea of the Bandoeng Conference is the development of South-East Asia and the neutrality of its foreign policy. But, Sir, the last 1½ years have seen something which is a bit disturbing. I might make it clear that . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this on His Highness\* Speech or on foreign policy?

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** On what His Highness did not say, Sir. (*Laughter*).

**Mr. Speaker:** There must be a limit to that

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Limit to what, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** To what His Highness did not say. (*Laughter*).

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Yes, I know that. Sir. '

**Mr. Speaker:** You cannot cover everything. There must be a limit to it.

**The Prime Minister:** On a point of explanation, Sir. I would like to remind the Honourable Member that he should also limit his speech on what the Alliance did not say either in the Manifesto or in any public campaign.

**Mr. Lim Keaa Siew:** I apologise. I accept the word of the Honourable the Prime Minister that the Alliance did not say that it upheld the spirit of the Bandoeng Conference—but, of course, perhaps his memory may be as faulty as mine.

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Well, Sir, the point that we have to make is not so much what His Highness said but what His Highness did not say. (*Laughter*).

**Mr. Speaker:** As to that, there should be a limit; you cannot cover everything.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Very well. Sir, then I come to the internal policy. It is very clear that there are two ways in which one can get revenue, and it is expressed sometimes in the general idea of development—and therefore generally, if we develop this country we will, of course, get more revenue. But within that idea there are two ways of obtaining revenue: one way is development of this country under Government boards, under Government control, so that the profits can be utilised by these boards directly for the benefit of development and for the benefit of those people who are in need—of course, what I am referring to are national enterprises under the control or the direction of the Government. But many people would say that because I say that, I am therefore expressing a Communist idea and that therefore I am dangerous and no one should listen to me. Well, Sir, I am not at all expressing any idea of that kind. We have already got examples of these national-controlled industries and national-controlled boards running. For example, the Central Electricity Board in Malaya is controlled by the Government, and it is doing a good job. It is building more power stations and one of its associates

has, for example, set up a microwave system which enabled the Honourable the Prime Minister to speak to the Honourable the Prime Minister of Singapore (*Laughter*) without any delay. Then we have, of course, the schools which are to a large extent run by the Government; we have the postal services which are run by the Government; and last but not least, the hospitals are run by the Government. So, for example, why cannot the Government run rubber marketing boards? Why cannot the Government run tyre factories? Why cannot the Government take over the distribution and the marketing of fish and fishing materials? We have in the kampongs sometimes people paying rent for padi fields to the extent of two-thirds or on a 40 upon 60 padi cultivated. Of course, it is the *petani* that pays the *zakat*, not the landlord, thereby augmenting their burden. So, there is no reason why the Government cannot straightaway move into those fields and get a direct income by having Government-controlled enterprises—perhaps some with shares of about 51 per cent held by the Government and 49 per cent held by the private people, so that, in that way, the Government can make use and utilise the income of these enterprises fully instead of having to depend upon indirect income or to increase taxation and having to broaden the base in that way. You see, there is no difference as far as the worker is concerned, or the padi planter is concerned, or the fisherman is concerned, whether he works for a bigger concern, like the Government, or whether he works for a smaller concern, like the profiteer, because, after all, he has to work for somebody, and he would rather like to work for somebody who has got a responsibility to the people.

**Mr. Tan Slew Sin:** Like the Government!

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** Yes, correct. (*Laughter*). But since the Government, in that sense being Government-controlled bodies, consists of paid workers, these are divorced from our elected members, there is a distinction

there. After all, civil servants are not elected people. Therefore, our Members of Parliament cannot include themselves. Now, you see, when we talk of national development we hope that the Government would view development in this way: that is to say, move directly into the income-producing areas and get direct income which would be utilised for the people instead of building up little kingdoms, building up little kings, so that each person becomes an emperor by himself, holding the power of dismissal of the workers and holding the power of ejecting the peasants from the land.

Now, we have to deal with a very fundamental thing in our land policy, and this fundamental thing is in the principle of the Malay Land Reservation policy. It has always been the belief that the Malay Land Reservation policy would preserve the Malay peasantry from exploitation. But, Sir, I would like to say that that is entirely a false view of the picture. It did keep out the non-Muslim people from the kampongs and turn them into the proletariat or the working class of the towns, thus causing the division at present existing of the peasant class who are mostly Muslims and the proletariat of the towns who are largely non-Muslims.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that relevant?

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** His Highness\* Speech mentioned land development, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Mr. Lim Kean Siew:** You see, it also allows the Malay landowners to exploit the Malay peasantry—except in Trengganu, because the Trengganu land policy does not recognise titles beyond 10 acres to be held by anyone person—so that in fact it does not free anyone from exploitation. We ought to follow the Trengganu system. In that way, land is distributed amongst the people and land monopoly is prevented. Now, instead of limiting this land policy, we should expand this land policy to cover the whole of Malaya on a non-racial basis, so that no person can

be an absentee landlord in any agricultural field, so that no person shall own more than so many acres—say 10 acres or 20 acres—which he can plant, and we must let this law apply to all the agricultural districts of Malaya, so that all the peasants can work under the same system on a non-exploiting basis; and it is this pattern that we should use in the development of our schemes, like the Tanah Merah Scheme or the Besut Scheme. You see, there is chaos in the development of these schemes. First of all, the authorities are in conflict, and we hope that under this Ministry all the conflicting Ministries and its officers will be put to work together, like the officers of the Drainage and Irrigation Department, the District Officers, the Land Development Authority, the Health Authorities and so on, because before you can cut down a jungle and live in that clearing, you have first to kill the pests of the jungle; for example, mosquitoes, especially in the East Coast, and to do that we need to call in the Health Department and so on. What is happening in a land development scheme is this: the land is cleared by the Land Resettlement Officer, he phones up the Health Department and the Health Department says that it will send a team some time and it takes three months for the team to come to fumigate the area, and then the roads and drains have to be constructed which require the help of other authorities not under control of the land development authority and so on. There is a great deal of delay due to the lack of co-ordination and the lack of vision in the development of these land schemes. We also hope that the Government will put forward a consistent policy dealing with agricultural land to cover all areas where the peasants live, so that there will be complete equality and non-exploitation of these peasants, who now carry most of the burden of our rural economy.

Let us now turn to development of the industrial areas. Now, certain industries are not worth the consideration of the Government at this period of our development, for example, small tyre retreaders. We do not have to

concern ourselves with such as small sundry shops and so on at the moment. But there are other industries over which we must have some measure of control, and in this field we have two main enterprises—the rubber industry and the tin industry. According to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, he said that the sharp contrast between 1958 and 1959 indicates clearly the violent fluctuations to which our economy is subject due to external circumstances, and that the recession in the United States and the slowing down in the growth of the economies of the industrialised countries of Western Europe had depressed the demand for and the price of primary commodities, including rubber and tin. Of course, he also talks of the expansionary phase of the trade cycle in the economies of the industrialised countries. All these point to one thing: that the heaviness of our pockets depends entirely upon the whims and fancies of the international market. So, also, does our economy depend upon the whims and fancies of the private capitalists, or the private *entrepreneur*—if you like it that way as it is a more harmless term—because these people work on a profit and loss basis. If there is a loss, they cut losses, they dismiss workers, they stop. When prices go up, they have to engage people again, restart their business and therefore waste months and months and thousands of dollars to restart what they have closed down before, simply because they have no reserves to keep the industry going during a period of slump. Now, we have a very interesting experiment which was successful in America during the period of the 1929-1934 slump. The Government of America poured its Treasury reserves into the development and maintenance of roads to keep the people employed. And to finance the people to some extent—although to a very small extent—the former Minister of Labour did ask the people to go to the Kuala Lumpur-Pahang Road Scheme to develop that road, thus assisting in keeping down unemployment. That contains the seed of the idea that I am talking about—that in a period of depression we must use the reserves

to keep our industries going and our unemployed employed; and in a period of plenty, we must then begin to store. And who can do that, except through a central system, and who controls that central system but the Government? As long as we permit this haphazard development of our industries in Malaya, we are going to get chaos in the end.

His Highness also spoke of the need for a local money market. When we talk of a money market, we are talking of the assets and liabilities of this country, and since assets and liabilities are in the control of banks, we must therefore deal with banks. As I said last night, it is no use to keep on trying to fill our rice bag when there are holes at the bottom of the bag, because as long as you pour rice into the rice bag, the rice will flow out through the holes. Before you can have a local money market, you must have a sound banking system. At the moment, the Bank Negara only deals with Government assets and Government business. Competing with the Bank Negara, we have banks like the—perhaps I ought not to mention names—we have other banks, some of which have existed for many, many years in Malaya. Now, I would like to submit that it is through these banks that there has been a great deal of outflow of profits from Malaya into foreign countries. Much of that money does not come back into Malaya. For example, there was a rubber estate in Province Wellesley which sold out its rubber estate, sent out its money and invested that money in Ghana, or rather part of its money in Ghana for the development of new rubber estates in Ghana. When those rubber trees mature, those trees will be competing with our Malayan rubber trees. We must, if we want to make sure that our economy is fully controlled by us, stop that kind of outflow of capital from Malaya. Control in this sphere is the first requisite of a sound finance.

Then we have of course this question of the tin market. We have some measure of international tin control, but we must understand that the biggest tin mining company in Malaya

at the moment is under the control of the biggest tin mining enterprise in England, which has very big interests in Bolivian tin, so that the money that is made by that firm could be sent through England to Bolivia for development, and when the Bolivian tin mines are developed—the Bolivian tin mines are deep-bore tin mines which sometimes go down 1,500 feet below surface level—when these tin mines are developed, they will beguine to compete with our Malayan tin. If we want to prevent that, we must make sure that the profits obtained in this country are not utilised for the purpose of development or competition with our tin industry in future.

When you want to float public securities and you want to make sure that the money shall be used in Malaya, we must in some measure prevent a certain amount of the money at least from being taken out of Malaya so that it can be used in Malaya. In that sense, I was very surprised that the Government asked for permission to use our Malayan money for overseas investment—the Government yesterday asked for blanket power to use that \$75,000,000 for investment overseas. Why? Because they say you can get higher returns from overseas. If the Government wishes to invest abroad, how can it request our people to invest in Malaya? That is a wrong policy. If we have got \$75,000,000, we should use it here. If other people have made profits in Malaya, they should also use it here. It is no use, as I said, to allow profits to go out and come back as foreign capital for pioneer industries.

Therefore, in considering the question of a local money market, we must look into our banking system and the outflow of money from Malaya, and I hope the Government will do so and make sure that there is not this very great outflow-and-inflow of capital out of and then into this country as foreign capital for development of this country as tax free enterprises especially. It is absurd to think that a person can make money here, take it abroad, send it back again as "foreign" capital for development, make more

profit, send it back again as foreign capital and so on over and over again.

In paragraph 9 of his Budget speech, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has admitted that there are:

"No precise statistics are available regarding the level of private capital investment....."

That is true. There is at present no statistics. It is very difficult for us even to criticise the Government because we can't find the statistics.

Sir, I hope that the Government will see to it that His Highness' statements are crystallised into something that is concrete, into something that has meaning, and I hope, Sir, that they will not, as has been done by some other Governments in some other places, allow this to remain a good and a wonderful speech from the Throne.

**Dr. Borfemdu bin Mobd. Noor** (Bfnt): Tuan Yang di-PSrtua dan Ahli Yang Bfrrhormat. saya hanya hgndak mfnfrangkan berhubong dngan Titah Uchapan Dull Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan juga bfrknaan dngan ucapan MSnteri KSwangan itu dalam garisan<sup>2</sup> besar bfrkc'naan dngan polish DSngan 2 hari berlalu kita tfclah bSrbahath Belanjawan dan nyatalah apa yang di-ingini dan perasaan<sup>2</sup> yang timbul dari pehak pSmbangkang di-sini bagaimana chara yang di-fikirkan dan bagaimana pSrasaan hfindak mSmbena negara kita di-tujukan supaya menjadi negara yang maamur, maka bangkangan<sup>2</sup> kerana itu-lah yang telah di-kfmukakan. Maka sSkarang sampai-lah kita pada masa mSmbahathkan pokok<sup>2</sup> yang akan mSnjadi polisi Kerajaan ne'g&i ini. P&rbahathan yang sudah<sup>2</sup> itu ada-lah b rpechah<sup>2</sup> mSngikut jabatan-nya dan polisi inilah akan di-bahathkan nanti dalam Estimates yang akan di-bahathkan pada masa<sup>2</sup> yang akan datang. Dari-pada apa yang telah bfrjralan kfilmarin kita t5lah mSndapat p'ngalaman<sup>2</sup> bagaimana Dewan ini t5lah bfrjralan dan bagaimana perbahathan itu telah Wrjralan maka dapat-lah kita kStahui kgjadian<sup>2</sup> dan p'rk'embangan yang timbul dari pSrbahathan itu. Apa-kah akan jadi-nya chara<sup>2</sup> p^rbahathan

yang bagini dan bagaimana-kah manakala undi<sup>2</sup> itu tejah sSmua sa-kali m mbfnamkan apa<sup>2</sup> yang baik yang t^lah di-bahathkan oleh pehak pfm-bangkang?

Sa-lain daripada itu saya sfkarang hSndak mSmb&ri pandangan garisan bSsar dalam usaha yang kfdua yang tfilah saya sgbutkan tadi di-mana-kah kikurangan<sup>2</sup> yang mfsti-lah Parlimen ini m6mikirkan dan mngngambil sikap<sup>2</sup> yang baharu yang ta\* tfrikat yang sfsuai supaya bfnar<sup>2</sup>-lah nigiri kita ini mgnuju kfijayaan dan kfmamuran-nya.

Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pfirtuan Agong, saya dapati yang pgrtama sa-kali yang mSnjadi pokok nfg&ri ini ia-lah K5-bangsaan-nya. T5lah di-janjikan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu bfnadk mngndakan KSbngsaan yang sfjati dan tulin tetapi malang-nya tidak di-sibutkan apa-kah nama Kfbngsaan yang sijati dan tulin itu. T&ntu-lah kita dalam Parlimen ini-lah yang h5ndak m6mberi fikiran<sup>2</sup> dan kfputusan untuk mgmb^rikan nama Kfbngsaan itu.

Yang k&dua, pSrbara yang Wsar sa-kali k6dudokan bahasa Mflayu yang sudah pun kita pSrjuangkan melalui Kongres<sup>2</sup> Kfbngsaan Melayu dan sikap<sup>2</sup>-nya tfilah pup mulai mSmbayangkan untuk bSnar<sup>2</sup> mtSnjalankan polisi bahasa M5layu ini jadi bahasa rasmi dan bahasa Ke\*bngsaan tetapi dalam Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu tidak di-sibutkan. Jadi kSrana itu d^ngan tidak di-sSbutkan itu mungkin<sup>2</sup> lah akan bertambah lambat chara<sup>2</sup> pflaksanaan-nya. Kfrana itu, harus-lah kita di-sini mgmbawa d'fiskan yang l6bch tegas supaya bahasa Kibngsaan ini dSngan sege\*ra mSnggantikan bahasa Inggeris.

KStiga, bfrkngnaan dngan polisi luar n g&ri. Polisi luar nggSri itu maseh tidak tSgas, ini kita tglah pun mfnnyaksi bagaimana wakil PSrsSkutuan di-United Nation t5lah mfm'bawakan soal<sup>2</sup> sapfirti Tibet yang pSrbara-nya ada-lah pgrkara satu n5gfiri yang dudok-nya tidak-lah bagitu mSmbawa erti yang b5sar kapada k&dudokan

dan kepntingan nSgeri kita. Dan pSrka yang ISbeh<sup>2</sup> besar lagi mithal-nya patut Tanah Melayu ini mngambil sikap yang tfgas tfrhadap pgrjuangan umat Algeria yang s karang di-anianya oleh penjajah Pfiranchis. Jadi kerana itu polisi luar nSge"ri ini harus-lah kita fikirkan dan mngambil satu sikap yang ISbeh tSgas lagi supaya dapat-lah PgrsSkutuan Tanah Melayu kfcudokan<sup>2</sup> yang di-pandang dalam perkara<sup>2</sup> yang lebeh pgnting dalam mSngawal hak peri kSmanusiaan dan hak bangsa<sup>2</sup> yang maseh di-jajah itu supaya dapat PSrsSkutuan Tanah Melayu membe'ri tSnaga moral dan tenaga yang tgp at atau tidak tfipat indirect supaya dapat-lah k&adaan dalam dunia ini bfinar<sup>2</sup> mgnuju a man, samaMah kita b rikan t naga bagi keamanan dunia yang Igbeh tetap dan lichin,

Lagi be"rkSnaan dSngan ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu ia-lah bSrkgnaan dfingan p^mbenaan dikampong<sup>2</sup>. KSmajuan<sup>2</sup> kampong adalah perkara yang sflalu di-janjikan pada masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup> dan apa kfmajuan<sup>2</sup> yang di-bayangkan itu tidaklah dapat me'mbe'rikan kSnyataan kepada ra'ayat. KSrana janji yang akan datang ada-lah sflalu di-dngar oleh ra'ayat dan oleh kerana itu pehak yang be'rke'naan dalam perkara k6majuan<sup>2</sup> kampong itu hendak-lah dSngan tSgas-nya m^njalkan sikap yang bftul pada mSmb^rikan k6majuan kampong<sup>2</sup>.

BfrkEnaan dSngan ucapan Mfinteri KSwangan daripada bahathan<sup>2</sup> yang tSlah lalu itu nyata-lah bagaimana sikap<sup>2</sup> yang tSlah di-ambil oleh KSrajaan dalam m nhasilkan kfwangan ada-lah mgn^kan Igbeh lagi berat-nya kepada ra'ayat nggfiri ini sap^rti mEnaikkan chukai<sup>2</sup> itu. Dan begitu juga chara Investment yang di-adakan itu ada di-antara-nya sapSrti yang dilakukan pada K5reta Api ada-lah mSmbayangkan daripada satu masa kasatu masa tSlah mgbawa kerugian dan mSmbawakan b6rtambah burok lag! kalau berjalan sap^rti itu kSrana pSrlumnaan<sup>2</sup> Transport. Pfirubahan<sup>2</sup> Transport b^rtambah maju dan kfwangan<sup>2</sup> Kgreta Api mundur dalam

perlumnaan<sup>2</sup> sa-memang-nya sudah banyak jauh ktinggalan kepentingan<sup>2</sup> yang hendak di-se'ge'raikan jadi terlambat dfingan chara Bfirfreta Api. Jadi dSngan chara sapfirti ini langkah<sup>2</sup> untok mngubah sikap yang lebeh sesuai lagi dgngan pgrkSmbangan kewangan nfigeri ini mesti-lah di-fikirkan lebeh tSpat lagi. Dan berkenaan dengan hutang<sup>2</sup> dan pinjaman<sup>2</sup> negara ini yang tSlah di-buat itu walau pun ada chara<sup>2</sup> yang mgbawa rupa k-untongan bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Mfinteri KSwangan itu tS tapi tidak-lah kurang-nya juga mdmbawa keseimbangan dan binchana kepada nSgara dan bangsa kita yang baru merdeka ini dalam p^rkSrabangan dunia international yang maseh merupakan block<sup>2</sup> lagi itu. Kita jangan tgrikat, dSngan bebas kita mfmberikan tEnaga k^amanan dunia dari masa sekarang,

Soal pgmbangunan k6majuan kampong sa-sunggoh-nya n6gfiri kita ini saya rasa bukan-lah negSri industry t&tapi maseh lagi dalam tingkatan agrarian. Jadi kerana ini bahawa Estimates yang telah di-sampaikan ini kalau-lah kita semak dari satu Ministry ka-satu Ministry, daripada satu bahagian ka-satu bahagian nyata-lah bahawa Estimates yang di-buat ini bukan di-tujukan khas kepada jiwa p^rkfwangan ndgSri agrarian tetapi ia-lah untok pSmbangunan kapitalis dan mfilanjutkan chara kapitalis yang berjalan daripada se'menjok penjajah dahulu lagi. Pfirikara ini kalau-lah kita tengofc b^rkgnan dgngan Development Estimates ini, mithal-nya, saya ambilkan perhatian dalam garisan yang bSSar berkenaan dgngan dua nSgfiri yang paling sa-kali kfcehorutan atau mundur sa-kali dalam nSgeri ini ia-itu Trfngganu dan K61antan.

Di-dalam nfiggri ini kalau kita tengok daripada budget yang me'makan bfcianja sa-banyak \$888 juta dan \$3 juta lagi itu, maka dgngan bilangan ratus juta ini kalau-lah kita kira b^rapa-kah belanja p^mbangunan yang akan di-b^lanjakan sa-banyak \$888 juta kepada kedua<sup>2</sup> buah negeri itu. Sattglah saya kira dSngan chara<sup>2</sup> garisan kasar sahaja hanya-lah kira<sup>2</sup>



\$1.2 million sahaja yang akan dibelanjakan kepada kSdua<sup>2</sup> buah n&gfiri itu. Jadi, kira<sup>2</sup> sa-banyak \$303,153,620. Ini-lah yang akan di-b&anjakan untuk Estimate Development bagi tahun 1960 ini.

Oleh kerana itu, pSngalaman daripada pehak pgmbangkang sa-malam dfingan apa chara-nya tfclah mfingundi dan sa-bagaimana yang telah dipesan oleh Dull Yang Maha Mulia ia-itu bfrkSnaan d&ngan undi<sup>2</sup> dalam chara<sup>2</sup> mSnyokong usul<sup>2</sup> itu, maka saya berasa bimbang bahawa kalau undi atau usul pftnbangkang yang di-fikir<sup>2</sup> kan bSnar untuk mgmpfrbaiki chara<sup>2</sup> soal agrarian dalam dasar nege\*ri ini nanti akan tSrtinggal. DSngan ini hSndak-lah kita mSimbangan lagi kS-adaan budget yang sudah di-s\$diakan ini.

Jadi, saya s&karang mgnunrut supaya pehak yang berk&naan dalam Estimate ini bagi mfcnimbangan dgngan sa-halus<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya Uchapan Titah Dull Yang Maha Mulia itu sama<sup>2</sup> kita junjong dan dapat-lah bSnar<sup>2</sup> m6rupakan kSmajuan di-kampong<sup>2</sup> dan bahagian<sup>2</sup> pSmbangunan ra'ayat, dan begitu juga dalam lapangan pelajaran di-n&geii ini. Sa-kian-lah dahulu dan di-uchapkan bSrbanyak<sup>2</sup> terima kaseh.

**finche\* Ahmad Boefftamam** (Seiapck): Tuan Yang di-P2rtua, saya m&ngambil k^sfimpatan ini ia-lah untuk mgmberikan pandangan p&rtama-nya t&rhadap Titah Uchapan l>ili Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-P6rtuan Agong dan kSmudian mSmbSrikan pfndapat saya pula t&rhadap Anggaran Beianjawan P&rsSkutuan Tanah Mfilayu yang MSrdeka ini.

Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, t^rhadap Titah Uchapan Dull Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu saya suka mSnyatakan rasa shukor dan g&mbira k&srana Titah Uchapan Baginda itu m&mbayangkan sa-suatu yang m&ngharapkan kfibaikan, yang mSngharapkan p&rpadaan dan mfingharapkan rasa tanggung jawab dari sa-g&nap pehak t&rhadap p&mfrentah tanah ayer-nya yang sudah Merdeka ini. SSgala janji, sSgala langkah<sup>2</sup> yang di-sfibuskan oleh Baginda itu ia-lah untuk mSmajukan

ndgara kita ini yang sunggoh<sup>2</sup> sangat m&ngharapkan dan saya menghajrapkan pula sa-moga apa yang di-Titahkan oleh Dull Yang Maha Mulia itu bukan sahaja tinggal m&njadi Titah, tStapi akan mirupakan practical yang akan di-laksanakan oleh p&mfrentah yang ada sSkarang ini. Practical yang Dinar<sup>2</sup> di-tujukan t&rhadap apa yang di-harapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu.

Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, b&rhubong d&ngan soal Anggaran BSlanjawan tanah ayer kita, saya iogin m4ny&ntoh b&bSrpa soal t&tapi soal yang pertama sa-kali yang saya suka mSnyatakan k&fgSmbiraan itu ia-lah kerana Anggaran PSrb&lanjaan kita pada tahun ini merupakan Anggaran Per-bSlanjaan yang libeh dari tahun sudah<sup>2</sup>. Kita tgntu m&ngharapkan k&lSbehan Anggaran PSrbklanjaan ini merupakan k&lgbehan usaha dan ttnaga kita ka-arah mSmajikan ra'ayat nggfiri ini. Tftapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa dan nampak bahawa maseh banyak usaha<sup>2</sup> yang boleh kita lakukan ka-arah mingechilkan Anggaran P&rb&lanjaan kita ini Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, saya mSngambil chontoh dalam soal Malayanisation—soal Malayanisation bagi jawatan<sup>2</sup> yang panting dalam tanah ayer kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, kalau saya mgncHADangkan Malayanisation untuk nigfiri ini jangan-lah ada sSsiapa diantara kita t&ritama sa-kali dari pehak para M2nt&fri yang mengatakan bahawa saya hendak m&mfilayanisation dalam tempoh 24 jam—tidak. TStapi, apa yang saya k&hfndaki supaya usaha Malayanisation itu di-laksanakan dSngan sa-chgpat yang boleh. Kalau kita melihat di-dalam Estimate Anggaran PSrbSlanjaan kita maka dapat-lah saya mSmmjokkan bukti-nya tak ada, mithal-nya, kalau kita tinjau p rb&lanjaan dalam Estimate Kemah Tahanan maka kita maseh m&njumpal satu item—satu baris yang mdngatakan Allowance Expatriate, Allowance Non-Pensionable Expatriation Pay kalau p&ng&rtian saya tak salan bahawa Allowance Expatriate—Non-Pensionable Expatriation Allowance tSntu-lah bayaran yang di-bSrikan kepada Expatriate Officers. Tuan Yang

di-P5rtua, kalau kita mferlukan Expatriate Officers untuk Jabatan k&pakaran. umpama-nya. Odit kgrana barangkali orang kita ta' pandai Odit, saya dapat m&mahamkan ini t&tapi Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, kalau untuk mfinjaga Kemah Tahanan, untuk mgnjadi Senior Superintendent, tidak ada ra'ayat yang sanggup mglakukan maka ini ada-1 ah suatu keanehan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Peirtua, kalau sa-kira-nya untuk mSnjaga Kemah Tahanan itu Senior Superintendent tidak datang dari luar nggri maka kita tidak payah membayar Expatriate Pay dan Anggaran PeYbSlanjaan kita t&entu-lah boleh di-kurangkan. Tuan Yang di-Peirtua, mSmelayanization guna-nya harus-lah pSrtama sa-kali untuk mfimbuktikan, untuk m&nandakan bahawa kita ini bSnar<sup>2</sup> sudah mgrdeka. S&bab, Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, kita tidak ing in sama sa-kali, kalau kita ini hanya merupakan satu sandiwara, kita yang memainkan pfranan<sup>2</sup> dalam sandiwara itu sfidangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pSngator-nya, pgngarah-nya orang yang lain dari kita dan kita ini hanya m&rupakan orang main sandiwara; kalau saya dalam sandiwara itu jadi Raja—Ya—saya bSrtindafc jadi Raja, soal-nya siapa yang suroh saya jadi Raja—ini soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pgirtua, ini suatu fa'edah-nya kalau Malayanisation itu dapat kita lakukan sa-ch&pat yang boleh, satu lagi kSuntongan-nya kalau mgrnglayanization sa-che'pat<sup>2</sup> yang boleh-nya kita akan m&ngurang&an bSlanja. S&bab sa-tahu kita Expatriate Officer dengan p^gawai<sup>2</sup> dari anak nggri ini s&ndiri, bukan sahaja gaji mgreka b&firbeza t&tapi untuk Expatriate Officer itu bSrmacham<sup>2</sup> allowance di-bSrikan kapada mfireka yang b&firfriti juga mfinambahkan p&rb&flanjaan.

SSkarang, Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, saya masuk masa'alah perburohan, kalau bSbe'rapa hari yang lalu di-dalam Dewan ini saya di-chabar d&ngan m&ngatakan bahawa saya ini m&nygtujui sa-olah<sup>2</sup> m&ngaku k&Sadaan hidup ra'ayat ini telah bSrtambah tinggi, t&Tapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, Yang Berhonnat yang mfnchabar saya itu tidak ada hari ini.

**Mr. Speaker:** Itu pun tidak apa.

**Enche' Ahmad Boestamam:** Saya tidak bermaksud hfindak mfimukul dia—tidak sama sa-kali, saya dukachita dia tidak ada &ntah kgrana apa (*Ketawa*).

**The Prime Minister; Uzur. &enche'**

**Ahmad Boestamam:** Uzur.

**The Prime Minister:** Tuan Yang di-P^rtua. kalau h&ndak pukul pun silalah, s&Sbab saya di-sini boleh ambil responsibility—tidak ada tahanan (*Ketawa*).

**&enche' Ahmad Boestamam:** Tuan Yang di-P6rtua. tidak, saya hf&ndak chakap .....

**Mr. Speaker:** Kalau hgndak pukul, hf&ndafc-lah mengikut pdratoran, kalau tidak saya tahan (*Ketawa*).

**&enche\* Ahmad Boestamam:** Saya tidak hgndak m&dmukul dia . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Enche' Ahmad Boestamam:** Saya sungguh b&sar hati dan bgrg&mbira, kalau b nar<sup>2</sup> taraf hidup sudah bagitu tinggi. T&itapi, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, kita m&nghadapi masa'alah pSrburohan sa-hari d&mi sa-hari, kita m&nghadapi masa'alah perburohan sa-tiap masa. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini b&rlaku p&Cmogokan K&reta-Api yang maseh b&Slum s&Sl&Sai, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, soal tuntutan p^k&firja b&Srgaji hari, minta K&Srajaan tambah \$1.00 maseh b&Slum s&f1&6sai, miski pun sudah di-janji h&ndak di-b&firi. Walau pun ini sglesai, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, t&Stapi saya maseh m&man-dang bahawa taraf hidup buroh datum tanah ayer kita ini maseh r ndah dan kalau saya katakan r&ndah, Tuan Yang di-P6rtua, saya mfimbawa perhatian kapada Anggaran Belanjawan kita ini dalam bahagian K&Sment&rian Luar N&g ri pada bahagian Washington, Locally-recruited Staff, di-sana saya m&glihat satu chatitan yang b&rbunyi Chauffeur, gaji-nya \$300.00, bukan-nya wang P&grsfikutuan Tanah Mfilayu t&itapi wang Amerika, \$300.00 itu kalau saya ta' salah d&kat<sup>2</sup> \$900.00. Saya tidak mfimbantah m&gmeri gaji \$900.00 wang Malaya kapada Chauffeur di-England sana, di-Washington sana. s&ebab tingkatan gaji di-sana k&adaan-nya bagitu, kalau kita tidak

bayar lfbh dari itu kita tidak dapat Chauffeur. Tftapi ini harus mfinjadi chfmfti, mgjadi kutokan, kalau boleh kapada PSMfirentah, untok m&nginsafi bagaimana susah-nya, bagaimana pgndSritaan, bagaimana taraf hidup buroh tanah ayer kita ini, dan tfcntu saya m&ngingini se\*gala langkah yang sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya untok kepntingan kaum buroh tanah ayer kita ini.

SSkarang saya masuk soal pnganggoran, soal yang selalu mfcnjadi pgrkara yang amat panting sa-kali dalam tanah ayer kita ini, kSrana pSnganggoran ini kita pe'rnah mSnghadapi picket di-hadapan Jabatan K&r&jaan, bSrumpul tidor siang-malam di-sana. Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, mSngikut pandangan saya mSngadakan Labour Exchange sahaja untok m&nampong pfcnganggoran yang sakian hari bSrtambah banyak dalam tanah ayer kita ini ada-lah usaha sia<sup>2</sup>, malah, Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, kalau kita pgrgi bSrjalan di-Labour Exchange Kuala Lumpur ini, kita akan jumpa ratusan pemuda bSrbaris keliling Labour Exchange ini, bukan m minta jawatan t&tapi untok mSndaftarkan nama—mSnunggu<sup>2</sup> kalau nama-nya ada di-panggil. Ada di-antara mereka itu sudah 10 kali tukar kad, maseh b lum dapat jawatan, jadi sa-olah<sup>2</sup> Labour Exchange ini bukan t&mpat m&nchari kerja t&tapi mSnjadi satu rendezvous.

**Mr. Speaker** Itu ta\* payah-lah.

**findte\* Ahmad Boestamam:** S^karang saya mnyftntoh soal pertahanan, Tuan Yang di-P5rtua, sa-buah nfigSri yang mSrdeka harus mSmpunyai T6nt6ra KSBangsaan yang satu (National Army) t&tapi apa yang kita lihat sSkarang ini satu T&nt&ra K6bangsaan itu maseh bSIum lahir, satu TSnt&ra K<bangsaan yang b&nar<sup>2</sup> mSrupakan TSnt&ra K6bangsaan bfilum lahir—bSIum lahir saya katakan kSrana Malayanisation dalam soal tSnt&ra b6lum ada—b&lum di-lakukan, maseh ada t&mpat<sup>2</sup> dalam pSrtahanan kita ini anggota pSrtahanan itu di-pfigang oleh pfcgawai<sup>2</sup> yang datang dari luar. Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, kita mahu Tgntera Kgbangsaan kita ini di-pimpin, di-pSgawaikan oleh orang<sup>2</sup> kita s&ndiri, kSrana, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, kalau kita mS15takkan

orang yang bukan ra'ayat kita s&ndiri m&njadi pfcgawai t&nt&ra kita mfinjadi General Officer Commanding urapamanya, apa yang saya takutkao, kalau sa-kira-nya ngggri ini di\*serang—yang m&ny&rang itu kawan kapada General Officer Commanding umpamanya, waktu tgnt^ra kita mahu mSlawan—tidak—lari balek kata dia—ini sangat kita takut.

Jadi saya sangat bSrharap, kalau dalam soal k&pakaran tadi Malayani-sation itu tidak dapat di-lakukan, t&tapi sSkarang ini dalam soal tgntera ini, saya harap sunggoh<sup>2</sup>, supaya Malayanisation itu dapat di-laksanak-an. Saya ingin m^narek pfirhatian, Tuan Yang di-PSrlua, kapada tulisan dalam surat-khabar Wrk5naan d&ngan soal ini, Utusan M^layxi, 24 November, interview pSnulis d^ngan dua orang pggawai t&nt&ra yang sa-orang pangkat Lieutenant dan sa-orang lagi Second Lieutenant, apa yang di-nyatakan oleh dua<sup>3</sup> orang itu ia-lah kata-nya bahawa:

"Kami boleh mSmpeitahkan tanah ayer kami ini d&ngan tinaga kami s&ndiri, kami boleh m&njadi pigawai Tinteia Kebangsaan kami siodiri, tentera maseh boleh di-Msarkan d&ngan m&nggunakan bikas Pasokan Ke^lamatan yang tlah t&ruji tanggong-jawab dan kgbolehan mereka itu."

Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, Lieutenant dan Second Lieutenant ini tidak mahu m&nygbutkan nama mSreka . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Tidak boleh pun di-s^butkan.

**Encfae\* Ahmad Boestamam:** Bukan tidak boleh di-s&butkan, dia tidak mahu mSnygbutkan—dia takut . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Itu tidak boleh di-s^butkan.

fincbe' **Ahmad Boertamam:** Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, tfintang TSnt&ra K6bangsaan ini saya m&ngingini satu TSnt&ra KSBangsaan yang bukan sahaja b&rguna dalam masa pSrang, t&tapi b&rguna dalam masa damai. gtri-nya satu t&nt&ra yang b&rgang-gong-jawab dalam mfinghadapi musuh mSreka itu untok maju ka-medan p&rang m&ny^rahan jiwa raga-nya dan bila masa damai, bfrs&dia untok m&mbuka tanah baharu, d&mi k&pf&ntingan k^ ma'mo ran ra\*ayat n g&ri ini.

Yang ketiga-nya, sungguh pun sekarang kita tSlah mfimpunyai atau mahu mSnubuhkan Territorial Army satu TSntera Daerah. Pada dasar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan ini rnemang baik, tStapi alang-kah baik-nya kalau Territorial Army bukan dinamakan Territorial Army, bukan TSntera Daerah yang membayangkan semangat kedaerahan; bukan-kah Ifibeh baik te'nte'ra itu di-namakan tentera mSnjaga keamanan atau tentera kf-amanan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya masoki soal me'nge'mbangkan bahasa KSbngsaan. Saya ter!Sbeh dahulu memberikan ucapan ta'niah saya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri; dia tidak ada di-sini. Sudan tiga hari kita bersidang di-sini hanya Mfinteri .Dalam NfigSri ini sahaja mSmerikan usul-nya, ia mSme'ri segala apa juga pftama dalam bahasa KSbngsaan kgmudian baharu di-tf'rje'mahkan-nya kardalam bahasa Ingg&ris. Saya harap MSntSri kita yang lain mSngikut langkah-nya kalau kita bSnar<sup>2</sup> mahu me'ngatakan bahasa MSIayu bahasa Kebangsaan ne'ge'ri ini, dan kalau-lah bSnar<sup>2</sup> mahu meng mbangkan bahasa Kebangsaan kepada ra'ayat negeri ini.

Satu soal lagi patut di-timbangan ia-lah soal mSngajar bahasa Kf-bngsaan. Tuan Yang di-Pftrtua, kalau saya tidak silap ada syarat yang me'ngatakan bahawa siapa<sup>2</sup> yang mahu mengadakan kelas bahasa Mglayu tgr-paksa meminta kebenaran t6r!6beh dahulu ia-itu miflta p6rmit dari PSme\* rentah kalau Ifebh dari 9 orang. Tuan Yang di-Pe'rtua, kalau kita b6nar<sup>2</sup> mahu m^majukan bahasa KSbngsaan larangan yang sa-d^mikian itu tidak patut di-adakan kalau di-adakan kf!las itu. Barangkali larangan ini dapat kita tSrima kalau di-adakan kSlas subver-sive t6tapi kSlas<sup>2</sup> ini, Tuan Yang di-P6rtua, ada m^mpunyai badan yang berdaftar, badan<sup>2</sup> yang di-akui kSnapakah p6rlu mereka mSndaftar lagi. Barangkali Pem6rentah boleh mnggata-kan sSmua sgkolah<sup>2</sup> harus di-daftar, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada saya kelas dfingan sgkolah berbedza. Di-dalam sfikolah, kita mempgrlajari jgnis<sup>2</sup> pSlajaran untuk mSngfithui sSmua pglajaran itu supaya kemudian hari dapat menjadi itu, dapat me'njadi

M6nt6ri umpama-nya. Tgtapi sa-sa-orang yang masok kelas bahasa MSlayu ini sa-mata<sup>2</sup> hanya me'mpe'rlajari bahasa MSlayu. Jadi, saya bfrharap agar Pemerintah m^nimbangan soal m6ngajar bahasa Kebangsaan oleh badan<sup>2</sup> yang bgrdaftar itu. BSrharap juga di-samping itu supaya Pemerintah kita sglalu berwaspada, sglalu berhati-tfirhadap tiap<sup>2</sup> usaha dari luar-kah atau dari Pemerintah sendiri yang mahu mengSkalkan bahasa Ingggris menjadi bahasa KSbngsaan yang tunggal dalam Tanah Ayer kita yang mgrdeka ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pe'rtua, akhir sa-kali saya menySntoh sedikit bSrksnaan soal pSlajaran. Kita sgmua b rs6tuju bahawa dasar pSlajaran Tanah Ayer kita ini harus-lah mSmpakan satu dasar pelajaran yang uniform, yang sSrentak dan sa-rupa tidak harus berbedza<sup>2</sup>. Tuan Yang di-Pe'rtua, di-dalam mSmajukan dasar pelajaran ' Tanah Ayer, kita harus bSnar<sup>2</sup> me'nunjokkan agar usaha yang mana mSmbantu atau mgnolong sggala mgreka<sup>2</sup> yang mahu mSnggmbangkan pglajaran itu. TStapi apa yang tSlah di-sampaikan kepada saya dan apa yang saya dengar itu suatu p6rkaru baharu. Ada satu Undang<sup>2</sup> baharu yang mSngenai dasar pelajaran ini yang sungguh mena'jub dan mfinghairankan saya. Soal-nya ia-lah s^gala guru<sup>2</sup> yang tamat sa-sudah tahun 1957, mreka itu sa-belum m6ngajar hams tSrisbeh dahulu mSmbayar \$1 untok mSngambil pSrmit. PSrmit ini harus di-tukar pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu<sup>2</sup>-nya kSadaan sa-macham ini tidak ada bSr-laku tStapi s2karang ada pSrmit "To Teach" barangkali k^rana mahukan wang lagi untok pSrnambahan bSlanja K6rajaan ini tf'tapi apa yang saya rasa kalau de\*mikian-lah kgadaan-nya, kalau ada permit "To Teach" saya amat-lah takut pada masa akan datang ini ada pula nanti permit p6rgi ka-tandas, ini saya takut. Satu lagi . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Jaga bahasa itu sedikit. Gunakan-lah sedikit bahasa yang hormat dalam Dewan ini. Lain kali jangan buat.

finche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-P6rtua, jadi oleh kfirana saya telah di-sampok tadi maka saya masok

soal lain. Akhir sa-kali saya mengambil perhatian kepada Anggaran Bfilanja kita ini di-bawah nama "Keeper of Public Records". Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, saya tidak mahu mfinyibutkan dfingan detail tftitapi yang mfcngikut kSnyataan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Merojokkan boleh.

**Cache\* Ahmad Boestamam:** Keeper of Public Records ini saya lihat ia-nya ada mSmpunyai satu orang Stenographer, satu orang Office Boy dan sa-orang General Clerical Service, jadi s&mua-nya 3 orang sahaja. Tftitapi pegawai tinggi-nya ia-lah sa-orang yang gaji-nya di-sini \$1,670. TStapi di-bawah ada di-se"butkan Present holder receives a personal salary of \$1,850 per month.

**Mr. Tan Slew Sin:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the Honourable Member is talking about details.

**Mr. Speaker:** Kalau hSndak dibahathkan berkenaan dfingan ini raasanya pada ban Ithnin, Thalatha sahingga sampai hah Sabtu. Kita akan bahathkan satu<sup>2</sup> fasal, kalau h&idak, ambil phnciple-nya sahaja.

**Cache' Ahmad Boestamam:** Terima kaseh. Ada-lah pgrbelanjaan yang digunakan oleh orang yang bfcftrja di-PCjabat itu Iftbeh daripada pSrbelanjaan bagi menjalankan Pfcjabat itu sendiri. Jadi, nampak-nya yang sa-binar kfirja ada-lah tfcrlalu sadikit tftitapi gaji yang keluar terlalu banyak. Satu lagi pfrkara berfknaan dengan ini juga—tidak detail, tStapi principle-nya sahaja. Sa-panjang yang saya ketahul orang<sup>2</sup> yang mfimftgang jawatan ini ia-lah sa-orang yang tflah menjadi ra'ayat nggeri ini. Kalau b&nar, kalau tidak b&nar maka saya tarek balek nanti. Kalau ini bfinar, tftitapi kSoapa-kah di-dalam Anggaran P&rbelanjaan ini ada tfrs^but Expatriate Pay. Apa-kah k&rana dia itu b&rasal dari sana, dari n&g&ri sSjok sana, meski pun dia tglah m&njadi ra'ayat nSgSri ini?

**Mr. Speaker:** Itu detail-nya. Kita akan bahathkan p&kara ini akan datang.

**Enche\* Zolldflee bin Muhammad (Bacliok):** Barangkali sahabat saya hgndak mfingrangkan principle Malayanisation—expatriate dalam soal itu.

**Mr. Speaker:** Soal ini hfindak di-jadikan detail, itu ta' boleh.

**finche\* Ahmad Boestamam:** Boleh saya teruskan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ada masa-nya boleh di-bahathkan esok.

**Enche\* Ahmad Boeitamam:** Saya tSruskan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Atas dasar-nya.

**finche\* Ahmad Boeitamam:** Baik. Tuan Yang di-PCrtua. Jadi, principle yang saya mahu bawakan ini bahawa pemerintah dalam menjalankan bagi mfingatorkan Anggaran PfirWlanjaan maka hams tgrutama sa-kali m5nim-bulkan soal Personal Emoluments. Ini hams jangan tSrlSbeh daripada belanja yang di-gunakan bagi menjalankan kerja. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua.

**Toan Haji Haau AdU bin Ha) Anhad (Koala Trennuia Utara):** Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, saya Wrdiri di-sini hendak mKnyftbutkan tiga perkara yang mana saya fikir ia-lah pgrkara pokok di-dalam Anggaran P&rbelanjaan di-Majlis ini. Saya bSrharap kalau sa-kira-nya dalam ucapan saya nanti t&rkeiuar daripada pokok-nya, maka harap-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua menegor-nya.

Soal yang p&rtama, Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, yang hendak saya bangkitkan di-sini ia-lah rojok kepada Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pirtuan Agong ia-itu pgrkara m<ng<<nal ikhtiar n<g<<ri ini hendak membenas satu bangsa, yang jgnis bangsa itu Wlum di-sftbutkan mfilalu! satu usaha pifmbangunan p&lajaran. Jadi, ini-lah soal pertama yang saya hSndak sfitbutkan di-Dewan ini, ia-itu mSngSnal soal p&lajaran. Saya tflah mlihat Anggaran Pfcrbfc-lanjaan yang di-b&ntangkan kepada Dewan ini, saya nampak tidak-lah banyak atau sadikit sangat anggaran yang h&ndak di-kekuarkan kerana me^-ngadakan S&kolah<sup>2</sup> MJnSngah Mglayu atau pun Klas<sup>2</sup> Mfin^ngah M&layu.

Saya mSnimbulkan soaln ini ia-lah oleh k&rana pada fikiran saya ini ada-lah satu pfrkara yang sangat bSSar mfingS-nai nasib berpuluh<sup>2</sup> ribu. 20,000 murid

pada tahun ini. 20,000 murid pada tahun yang sudab dan 20,000 murid pada dua tahun yang lalu ia-itu anak<sup>2</sup> Mfilayu yang telah lulus darjah VI yang tidak dapat meneruskan pfilajaran-nya dalam bahagian mendngah, maka inilah satu perkara yang pada fikiran saya mustahak di-timbangan dSngan sak-sama-nya bagi kSBajikan bfirpuluh<sup>2</sup> ribu kanak<sup>2</sup> itu ia-itu anak<sup>2</sup> warga Nggara Asli nfiggri ini. KSrajaan negeri ini patut-lah sedar ia-itu sa-kira-nya langkah<sup>2</sup> me'ng'nai S&kolaj M3n'ngah Mfilayu ini atau Klas<sup>2</sup> MfinSngah Melayu ini tidak di-jalankan dSngan maju dan sunggoh<sup>2</sup> pada raasa hadapan maka pada tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun akan b&tambah-lah bilangan anak<sup>2</sup> MSilayu yang kfichiwa untok meneruskan pSlajaran mengngah di-nSg'ri ini. Atas pSrkaraj pgmbuangan bfirmamai<sup>2</sup> terhadap murid<sup>2</sup> MSilayu yang lulus darjah VI itu patut-lah kita insafi dan timbangkan bfrsama, kerana sedangkan sampah sarap pun kalau hendak di-buang akan di-sfidikan juga l&beh dahulu tong atau bfikas-nya, maka h&ndak-nya janganlah kanak<sup>2</sup> Sgkolah Rgndah Mfilayu yang di-buang itu di-biarkan begitu sahaja dSngan tidak ada pfimbelaan yang sa-patut-nya.

Kita mahu mfihat bahawa sSmua kanak<sup>2</sup> nSgSri ini akan mSnjadi pSmuda pemudi yang bSrguna kapada n&ggri ini. Mereka tidak boleh membena satu bangsa yang baik bagi nSgSri ini sabagaimana yang di-kehSndaki oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-P5rtuan Agong kalau sa-kira-nya mereka itu hanya-lah mSmpunyai p&lajaran rSndah dan ia-itu ka-atas tak sampai dan ka-t&ngah tak sampai. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, saya mSmbSri satu pnghargaan atas niat KSrajaan n6g6ri ini yang h&ndak mSninjau PSnyata Pfilajaran 1956 sapeiti yang di-titahkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-P6rtuan Agong itu dalam mana sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Khas akan ditubuhkan kerana mSnyemak sa-mula dasar pelajaran itu. TStapi, dalam hal ini saya bSrharap bahawa pehak KSrajaan tidak akan lupa apabila mSnuhkan Jawatan-Kuasa itu kSlak tidak pula mfilupakan suara atau pun fikiran mereka atau gulongan<sup>2</sup> yang mfimpunyai tugas yang bfisar di-dalam

nSgSri ini yang mSndokong pglajaran kSBangsaan dan bahasa kSBangsaan di-ini sap&rti guru<sup>2</sup> Sfikolah M&layu.

Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, saya sgbutkan kali ini seal pokok yang kMua ia-itu soal kSsihatan kampong<sup>2</sup>. Saya telah mSlihat dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini yang mana saya dapati tidak-lah banyak perkara yang h&ndak di-buat k&rana mSngadakan usaha<sup>2</sup> yang berkSsan bagi mSmpgrbaiki kfisihatan di-Luar Bandar ia-itu di-kampong<sup>2</sup>. Umpama-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pe'rtua, saya katakan dalam Ranchangan Kesihatan Kampong yang mana patut di-b&fri perhatian atau pun wang itu patut di-chadangkan bagi di-keluarkan d&ngan lebeh banyak lagi bagi mfimbuat Pusat<sup>2</sup> K6sibatan Kampong terutama sakali di-mana daerah<sup>2</sup> yang ramai orang-nya dan t6rpgnchil pula. Oleh kerana itu saya di-dalam hal ini sabagai mgwakili satu kawasan Kuala Trlngganu Utara yang tSrdiri dari satu kawasan yang ragngandongi pulau<sup>2</sup> yang kgchil, saya mSmandang amat-lah mustahak pehak Kerajaan atau K&m n-tSrian K&ihatan mfingSluarkan satu anggaran yang menasabah bagi kep^ntingan k&ihatan orang<sup>2</sup> yang mgndiami pulau<sup>2</sup> itu ia-itu dSngan mgngadakan sabanyak<sup>2</sup>-nya atau b2b6rapa buah motorboat yang p&rlu bagi di-jadikan sabagai Travelling Dispensary yang boleh mfinggilingi pulau<sup>2</sup> itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Bagi orang<sup>2</sup> yang tinggal di-pulau<sup>2</sup> itu sunggoh pun pulau<sup>2</sup> itu sa-tlengah-nya b rhampiran d&ngan bandar Kuala Tr6ngganu yang mana ada sabuah Rumah Sakit yang b&ar, tftapi bagi pgndudok pulau<sup>2</sup> yang jauh<sup>2</sup> sangat-lah susah h&ndak kSluar ka-bandar kalau hanya-lah bagi mfiminta sadikit ubat atau sadifcit rawatan dari Doctor<sup>2</sup> di-situ.

Pfirkara yang kgtiga, p6rkara pokok yang h&ndak saya kSmukakan di-Dewan ini ia-itu soal Pgrikanan. Saya tSlah melihat sadikit be'nar anggaran wang yang telah di-chadangkan akan di-keluarkan bagi mSmajikan p&rusahaan<sup>2</sup> Perikanan, tSrutama sakali bagi Pantai Timor — Trengganu dan K6lantant. Umpama-nya, kalau kita mSlihat kShidupan penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-t6mpat t&rs&but itu yang sabahagian b&sar-nya

ada-lah terdiri dari nfilayan<sup>2</sup>, maka sa-patut-nya-lah satu anggaran yang b&ar di-beri kfrana mgmajukan Peusahaan Pgrikanan di-situ, tgrutama di-kawasan Kuala TrSngganu Utara. Oleh kSrana kawasan di-situ-lah di-dapati bEbfrapa t mpat bagi menangkap ikan, maka sa-patut-nya-lah di-bSri satu pgrhatian yang bfesar bagi PSrusahaan Pfrikanan itu supaya dapat di-adakan Pusat<sup>2</sup> Perikanan yang baik dan modern di-Pantai Timor, kalau saya ta' salah, saya pfrnah mfindngar sadikit masa dahulu Me'nte'ri yang b&kgnan ini mSnerangkan bahawa satu Pusat PSri-kanan yang modern akan di-adakan di-Pulau Pangkor, kalau saya ta' salah. Di-Pantai Barat akan di-adakan di-Pulau Pangkor dan saya bSRharap jangan-lah lupa di-Pantai Timor saperti di-MSngabang Talipot, di-Marang atau di-Se'be'rang Takir dalam kawasan Kuala TrSngganu Utara.

**Enche\* Abdul Aziz bin Ishak:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pfnfrangan tidak ada di-Pulau Pangkor.

**Tun Haji Haton AdU bin Haji Anhad:** Kalau saya salah, minta ma'af, soal-nya saya bgrharap jangan lupa sahaja supaya di-Pantai Timor di-adakan Pusat<sup>2</sup> Pfrikanan yang modern. Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, sa-belum Pilehan Raya KSbangsaan tahun 1959 ini di-adakan dahulu, selalu-lah kita mgndSngar Yulu B^rhormat Mfintfiri<sup>2</sup> kita dulu m^ngatakan bahawa wang akan di-churahkan ka-Pantai Timor bagi mgmajukan mgreka yang sangat mundur di-situ. Dan saya fikir sa-beium Pilehan Raya tahun 1959 dahulu, saya peichaya mata MfintKri<sup>2</sup> kita selalu m^ngarahkan pandangan-nya ka-Pantai Timor, dan saya bSRharap jangan-lah hendak-nya kSrana pgrubahan siasah di-kSdua<sup>2</sup> nggeri itu sgkarang rafreka tidak mfingarahkan lagi pandangan mSreka ka-Pantai Timor.

Sa-lain daripada itu, akhir-nya saya mfinySntoh juga soal PSrkhidmatan K6rja Raya, Saya mflihat sadikit juga ranchangan<sup>2</sup> yang di-ranchangkan bagi pgrkhidmatan jalan raya di-Pantai Timor, barangkali ta' payah-lah saya sSbutkan di-sini, kgrana harus-lah pehak K&me'nte'rian yang b rkSnaan

tabu sangat bagaimana<sup>2</sup> burok-nya, sa-bahagian bSSar jalan<sup>2</sup> raya di-Pantai Timor itu, sap&ti pgrkhidmatan<sup>2</sup> ferry-nya yang sangat mtaySdehkan itu.

Itu-lah sahaja saya kSmukakan di-dalam Dewan ini. t rima kaseh.

**Fatimah binti Haji Hasfaim (Jitra-Padang Terap):** Yang Berhonnat Dato' Yang di-PSrtua, saya bangun pada kali ini saya suka bSRchakap dua pirkara yang masok dalam peVkara Anggaran BSlanjawan ini. yang mana dalam chatitan Anggaran Bflanjawan ini ia-lah kita akan mSngeluarkan wang. jikalau di-pfrsftujukan sa-banyak \$888 juta untok Anggaran B lanjawan bagi tahun 1960. Dan saya ucapkan ribuan tSrima kaseh kepada K&aajaan kfirana mfnambah Belan-jawan itu yang tujuan-nya ia-lah mSmbSri kfimajuan yang di-tujukan di-kampong ia-lah hSndak mfninggikan lagi taraf hidup orang<sup>2</sup> di-kampong khas-nya, TStapi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-P6rtua, saya lihat dan semak, pada pandangan saya, sunggoh pun Angga-ran B&lanjawan tahun 1960 ada<sup>2</sup> bertambah banyak daripada tahun<sup>2</sup> yang 18pas tStapi tarabahan ini tidak boleh mfinunjokkan minambah kfima-juan kepada nSgeri, mfilainkan apabila kita timbang dan kaji sama ada tambahan itu di-tujukan kfibanyakan-nya kepada kSmajuan tfrutama-nya di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar. SSKarang chuba-lah kita lihat pada perkara tambahan-nya dalam tahun 1958. perbelanjaan ada-lah \$848 juta dan di-dapati perbelanjaan bayar gaji kaki-tangan K^rajan ada-lah sa-banyak S2 juta, Dato\* Yang di-P6rtua. tftapi dalam Anggaran Bfilanjawan tahun 1960 saya dapati tambahan belanjawan chuma \$40 juta ia-itu daripada S848 juta naik-nya kepada \$888 juta dan daripada \$40 juta yang akan di-tambah bagi tahun 1960 ini, \$36 juta dari pada -nya akan di-b&anjakan kSrana bayaran gaji kaki tangan Kerajaan. Dato\* Yang di-Pertua, di-sini b5rma'ana-lah di-dalam 2 tahun sahaja belanja pSntadbiran t6lah bertambah \$36 juta. di-sini, Dato\* Yang di-P6rtua saya khuatir, jikalau kita tidak bSRchSmat pada masa akan datang dalam pada belanjawan ini, sa-bahagian

daripada hasil tidak dapat di-gunakan bagi negri ini dan tidak dapat di-gunakan bagi fa'edah ra'ayat.

Kalau kita kajikan halus<sup>2</sup>, bSrma'analah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Kgrajaan berbelanja 27 sen, kgrana hSndak membglanjakan tiap<sup>2</sup> \$1. Saya haraplah pada yang bgrtanggung jawab, KSrajaan khas-nya mngambil pandangan yang bgrat atas pgrbglanjaan ini dan mgnchari jalan supaya dapat kita kurangkan bagaimana yang telah di-buat dalam tabun 1959 yang kita sglamatkan bayaran gaji ini sa-banyak \$5 juta, begitu juga Anggaran BSJanjawan ini ada mSnygbutkan bayar pensen, Saya suka juga. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, m'ngambil pgrhatian ia-itu bgrkgnan dgngan Jawatan guru<sup>2</sup>, pgrgmpuan, dgngan sgbab tglah di-berj notice mgnjadikan mgreka itu guru<sup>2</sup> sgmntara di-bgri bayaran gaji sa-bulan ka-sabulan dSngan sgbab mtSreka itu tglah bgrkahwin sa-bglum chukup tarikh'nya 8 tahun berkhidmat kepada Kgrajaan, p'rentah dan pSratoran inj ada-lah di-kgnakan kepada guru<sup>2</sup> pgrempuan dan tidak pula pada guru<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup> (*Ketawa*), pada pandangan saya pgrkara sa-macham ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tidak 'adil dan juga mrgndahkan taraf kaum ibu, tanggongon mereka kepada negSri dan hak mnggundi ada-lah sama d'ngan laki<sup>2</sup>, tStapi nikmat-nya ada-lah b'rlainan. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-klra-nya guru<sup>2</sup> yang berkahwin itu ia-lah tflilah lulus kolej lathen atau kolej Kirkby, s5mua-nya ini dSngan pSrb^lanjaan Kerajaan dan chukup teYlath. Maka alang-kah rugi-nya kepada nSgara kita oleh sSbab mereka itu b'rhgnti kerana bSrkaahwin, saya harap KSrajaan ambil pandangan yang saksama dan 'adil kepada mgreka itu dengan mngadakan peratoran baharu yang ISbeh sesuai bagi fa'edah kaum wanita dan mSm-bSri fa'edah kepada nggara khas-nya yang baharu mSrdeka ini yang s'rbas-s'rbi-nya banyak kSkurangan yang mana kita hendak mengadakan dan m6nnggikan lagi taraf pelajaran PSrsekutuan Tanab MSlayu. sa-kianlah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, (*Tepok*).

**Che\* Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidik (Dungtin):** Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, di-dalam Anggaran Pgrb6lanjaan ini,

maka saya mSngambil pandangan kapada Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, yang mngatakan, bahawa Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu, sangat berbesar hatt, yang KSrajaan kita akan membanyakkan bermachara<sup>2</sup> sfikolah yang Ifibeh s'mpurna, sapSrti sgkolah<sup>2</sup> dikampong<sup>2</sup>. Maka di-dalam soal ini, saya berharap daripada Kerajaan, tidak akan mngninggalkan soal kewanitaan, yang mana pada pandangan saya, pada masa ini, sangat beYkeJcurangan bStul, sgkolah<sup>2</sup> yang di-adakan oleh K&rajaan buat anak<sup>2</sup> pgr&mpuan. Saya minta, bagaimana Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu mSngatakan, hendak m6mbanyakkan sfikolah<sup>2</sup> guru, maka saya di-sini mngemukakan kepada Kgrajaan, supaya mngambil pgrhatian bSrat, untok mgmajukan wanita<sup>2</sup> kita, di-dalam negara kita ini, ia-itu dengan mengadakan sgkolah<sup>2</sup> guru untok rumah tangga yang bgrgrti, sgkolah yang akan mengeluarkan guru<sup>2</sup>, untok mngajar di-s6kolah<sup>2</sup> rumah tangga, yang mana di-dalam n&gara kita ini belum ada lagi. Dan juga hfindak-lah Kerajaan mSngadakan sfikolah<sup>2</sup> guru, untok Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> atau Kindergarten, yang mana di-dalam n&gara kita ini, juga belum ada lagi. Tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, dSngan ada-nya ini dapat-lah kita mngalirkan anak<sup>2</sup> kita dari sgkolah rgndah, sgkolah Melayu darjah VII atau darjah khas di-alirkan ka-sgkolah guru rumah tangga atau sekolah Guru Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup>, sa-hingga di-tiap<sup>2</sup> nggri ada sekolah rumah tangga, yang di-pugyai oleh Kgrajaan, begitu juga sgkolah Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> dapat di-adakan di-tiap<sup>2</sup> kampong, yang boleh mgnambahkan lagi kgchgrgasan p2ndikedan, kapada kanak<sup>2</sup> kita di-dalam Tanah Ayer kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, saya juga sangat berharap kapada Kgrajaan kita, supaya mgmbe'ri jaminan kapada kanak<sup>2</sup> yang berkgglusan sgkolah Kgbangsaan Melayu, yang mana pada hari ini, boleh di-katakan mgreka itu tidak terjamin kgadaan-nya, apakala mgreka itu keluar dari darjah VI atau darjah VII boleh diterima masok ka-sekolah menengah. Sa-lain daripada itu, anak<sup>2</sup> itu tidak dapat di-alirkan, ka-manakah ia akan



pfirgi kerana tidak ada s&kolah<sup>2</sup> yang lain, yang boleh t&npat minyambong pglajaran-nya. Anak<sup>2</sup> ini mSnehobapula minta kfirja, sa-bagai pfkirjaan Polls mithal-nya, maka mfireka h&n-dak-lah pula dapat me'me'nohi syarat, sa-kuran'g-nya tabu berbahasa InggSris darjah lima. Minta b&kerja Peon pun susah bagi kanak<sup>2</sup>, yang hanya m-punyai kSlulusan sSkolah MSlayu. Maka di-sini, saya berharap kepada Kirajaan pada hari ini supaya dapat mimbe'ri jaminan kepada anak<sup>2</sup> yang berkelulusan s&olah Kfcbangsaan Melayu ini, ia-itu, mithal-nya, d&ngan mfingadakan satu kursus yang khas, supaya mireka m&ndapat latehan yang boleh me'mbe'ri jaminan, hingga mereka dapat mimpSroleh pgkerjaan yang satarap dengan pelajaran-nya. Dan juga di-sini akibat<sup>2</sup> yang kita dapati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tfilah tSrbacha cberita daripada anak<sup>2</sup> (Office Boy) yang mana mereka bSrumor 17 tahun dan ka-banyakan hanya berkglulusan sekolah Melayu sahaja, apakala mereka sudah berumur 21 tahun mSreka di-ljppaskan dari pftkerjaan dan tidak dialehan kepada p&kkerjaan yang lain. Bagi pembelaan untok anak<sup>2</sup> yang tidak mSmpunyai pflajaran dalam soal bahasa Inggeris sa-bagaimana Office Boy itu, maka saya harap kepada Kerajaan pada hari ini, supaya s&mentara mSreka m&njadi Office Boy itu, hindak-lah di-adakan latehan<sup>2</sup> bagi mfireka itu, m&ngikut ka-mana<sup>2</sup> dan kemahiran dan ka-bolenan masing<sup>2</sup>, sahingga apabila chukup umur 21 tahun, maka dapat-lah mereka diralah-kan kepada pSkSrjaan yang lain kilak. Jadi, jikalau bagitu tidak terbiar-lah mereka, sa-bagaimana kata<sup>2</sup> yang di-kiluarkan di-dalam surat khabar, mre-ka ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai abu di-atas tunggol, atau habis manis, hampas di-buang. Kerana sa-sudah tfinaga mereka di-p&rgunakan sa-bagai orang suroh'an, maka umur-nya sampai kapada 21 tahun, maka tenaga mJreka tidak di-pakai lagi. MSreka di-buang dari pelc&rjaan, sa-hingga hidup m&n-d&frita d&ngan tidak mempunyai mata pencharian. Yang sangat m&ndukachitakn lagi, ada di-antara mereka yang mfimpunya! anak istSri, tatkala di-buang dari p&k&rjaan-nya dia tidak di-bela lagi untok menanggung nafkah i

dan anak-nya. Tuan Yang di-P2rtua, dalam soal ini saya b&rbarap kapada KSrajaan supaya mSngadakan p&mbelaan nasib bagi anak<sup>2</sup> yang bgrkglulusan dalam s&kolah<sup>2</sup> KSbangsaan M&layu itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bSrharap kapada KSmSntSrian Kisehatan dan Kfibajikan, k&rana Duli Yang Maha Mulia tflah bSruchap pada biberapa hari yang lalu, m&ngharapkan ia-itu ra'ayat sa-luroh-nya supaya mgmpunyai kJsehatan yang baik, m&mpunyai pgndidekan yang bStul. Maka saya b&harap pada Mintiri K6sehatan, ia-itu akan m&mbanyakkan soal pusat<sup>2</sup> kesehatan, di-kampong<sup>2</sup>, dan sa-bagai saya sa-orang wakil daripada Pantai Timor daripada kawasan Dungen, saya sudah bfrjumpa d&ngan W-b^rapa orang Doctor di-t2mpat itu, dan saya telah dfingar ia-itu rintisan daripada mSreka itu, yang mSngatakan bahawa Doctor<sup>2</sup> sangat kurang, serta juga berk&curangan kaki tangan dalam kawasan itu. Dalam soal ini KSrajaan kita, mSngbgndaki supaya di-pj^rbaiki kfisehatan ra'ayat di-kampong<sup>2</sup>. Maka saya b&rharap daripada K5m&ntfrian yang Wrkfinaan hgndak-lah m^ngambil p&rhatian dalam soal mfinambahkan jumlah Doctor<sup>2</sup> di-dalam kawasan<sup>2</sup> Pantai Timor, yang mSm&rlukan tSnaga Doctor d&ngan sangat<sup>2</sup>, sirta kaki tangan dan alat<sup>2</sup> k&pfirluan-nya, supaya k&sehatan ra'ayat, yang kSbanyakkannya terdiri dari ra'ayat kampung yang miskin, yang mSngharapkan bantuan dan ikhlasan daripada Kerajaan kita, pada hari ini dapat tSrjamin.

Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, dalam soal ini juga, saya sa-kali lagi mSnguatkan, supaya di-ambil p&rhatian yang sangat b&rat kapada s&ikolah k&wanitaan, kSrana dari wanita<sup>2</sup> yang Wrkilulusan hanya daripada darjah VI itu, mereka kSbanyakan atau sa-bahagian bSsar, tidak dapat me'ne'ruskan pftlajaran di-t&mpat yang lain.

Mereka juga tidak dapat pgkerjaan, maka oleh s&bab itu, terpaksa-lah ibu bapa-nya m&ngawinkan-nya. Apakala sudah kahwin Tuan di-Pertua, dapat-lah satu atau dua orang anak; k&bStulan pula mereka b^rcherai, maka t&rkadang-lah kShidupan wanita muda itu, d&ngan satu dua orang anak yang

sangat kecil. MSreka tidak mempunyai pengetahuan yang cukup untuk membicarakan kehidupan baharu, bagi membela nasib anak mereka yang masih kecil itu.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ada-kah ini masuk kepada dasar-nya?

**Che\* Khadijafa binti Mohamed Sidik:** Sini saya meneliti akibat-nya. Sini perdsbatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Oleh kerana itu terjadi-lah pelachoran yang banyak sfikarang ini. Oleh sebab itu saya bfrharap kepada KSrajaan kita, supaya me'nche'rgaskan lagi, ia-itu mmbanyakan latehan' pgrguran didalam soal kSwanitaan, sa-bagaimana yang saya kemukakan tadi, supaya dapat terbasmi kSjadian' yang ta' diingini itu. Saya minta-lah supaya KRajaan kita mgadakan sfikolah' guru, buat sfkolah Taman Kanak', sahingga di-tiap' kampung ada se'kolah' rumah tangga dan sSkolah Taman Kanak'. Sakian, terima kaseh.

**Enche\* Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah):** Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, saya bfrdiri di-sini tSrlfibe dahulu mgnerangkan ia-itu kami bagi pehak yang disebut'kan sfjak dua tiga hari yang lalu sa-bagai pehak pdmbangkang maka saya harap supaya Yang Bfr-hormat' dari pehak parti Kerajaan pada waktu mSmbahatkan Estimates Bdlanjawan kita pada tahun ini yang tSlah di-ucapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-PSrtuan Agong itu tidak-lah akan mSmandang kami ini sa-bagai puak pSmbangkang sa-mata'. Kami bSlum pgrnah masuk di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, patut-lah di-t'gaskan di-sini bahawa istilah pgbangkang yang t'lah di-sSbutkan oleh sa-tengah orang b'rfaham bahawa kami hfindak mem-bangkang sa-mata' usul—bangkang bagitu sa-tSngah orang bfrpndapat, tStapi yang sa-bonar-nya kita dudok di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini tidak-lah mSmpunyai sentiment politik ka-pan-taian dan tidak pula sentiment kepada sa-suatu-nya yang mungkin tidak me'n-datangkan fa'edah yang banyak kepada ra'ayat nSgSri ini.

Yang kita p rsoalkan sSkarang ini, Tuan Yang di-P2rtua, ia-lah soal

ra'ayat dan soal nggara sama ada bagi pehak PSmerintah atau bagi pehak kami orang' yang di-s butkan pe'm-bangkang. Soal-nya ia-lah, bagaimanakah kita hSndak mSnjadikan nggara kita ini suatu n&gara welfare atau nggara yang berkgbajikan. Baik dari Pgmertah mahu pun dari pehak pgbangkang kita fikirkan di-sini dan mgngeluarkan t'naga otak bSrhari' untuk fa'edah ra'ayat S6bab itu kepada KSmngtgrian yang Wrkenaan tgrutama sa-kali M6ntSri Muda PSnSrgan minta-lah apa yang kita k& mukakan dari s'gi pandangan lahir dan batin kita kSbajikan nfigara kita ini ia-itu sa-bagai satu tanggong-jawab bfrsama biar-lah di-pandang mulia untuk bfr-sama' mgmbena nggara yang mSrdeka dan yang bgrdaulat ini.

KSmbali saya membahathkan Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-PSrtuan Agong yang t&lah di-k mukakan dalam Majlis Parlimen pada 25 haribulan yang baharu lalu. Maka dalam Titah Uchapan itu yang menarek pfrhatian kita sa-kali ia-lah pfimerintah yang ada sSkarang ini mahu m&njadikan k^majuan kampung ISbeh di-utamakan dari yang lain'. Memang dasar sapSrti ini kami mSngucapkan sa-tinggi tgrima kaseh dan chara' untuk kfimajuan kampung ini tidak-lah hanya akan tinggal tulisan di-atas kSrtas sahaja, tftapi harus-lah di-laksanakan dgngan sa-baik'-nya.

KSmbali kepada soal K majuan Kampong yang mana kalau kita bandingkan kSadaan kampung di-scluroh PSrsSkutuan Tanah M5layu ini maka kSdapatan-lah—n u n—di-sana—n u n—di-sana itu ia-itu pantai timor.

**Mr. Speaker:** Saya ta' tahu (*Ketawd*).

**Cncbe\* Othman bin Abdullah:** Saya tSgaskan pantai timur. Pantai Timur ada-lah satu daerah yang maseh tSrtinggal ia-itu satu daerah yang boleh dikatakan 10 tahun tSrtinggal kfibelakang kalau hgndak di-bandingkan dengan kSmajuan yang telah di-dapati di-pantai barat. Tuan Yang di-P2rtua, dalam tingkatan nggara yang mSmbangunkan kSmajuan Kampong ini dan kepada Yang B6rhormat MSntSri' sudi-lah kiranya mSlawat kawasan saya di-Tanah

Merah. Ini chukup-lah dgngan nama-nya Tanah Merah yang mgnjadi satu kgnyataan bahawa tanah-nya maseh merah dgngan tidak mgmpunyai tar. Kemajuan Kampong hgndak-lah diusahakan oleh Kgrajaan dgngan mngadakan pgrhubungan daerah dgngan daerah itu sgndiri dan pgrhubungan kampong dgngan kampong di-mana pgnghasOan ra'ayat boleh mnggalir dgngan sa-baik<sup>2</sup>-nya. Maka dgngan ini harus-lah pgmgrentah mgmikirkan dalam usaha<sup>2</sup>-nya bagaimana supaya pgrhubungan daerah dgngan daerah itu dapat di-pgrbaiki dgngan tidak mgmikirkan apa-kah daerah itu di-mgnangi oleh parti yang lain atau parti apa sakali pun. Soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pgrtua, ia-lah soal national, soal kgbangsaan, bukan soal parti maka dgngan sgbab itu saya bgrharap bahawa dalam pgmbangunan kampong yang tglah saya sgbutkan tadi, umpama-nya, kawasan saya di-Tanah Merah dan kawasan jiran Yang Bgrhormat kawan saya, sahabat saya daripada Ulu Kglantan yang tidak pula kurang pgndgritaan ra'ayat di-sana walau pun di-antara dua daerah itu bgrlainan kgdudukan-nya, satu di-mgnangi oleh Parti PAS dan satu lagi di-mgnangi oleh Parti Pgrikatan. Tgtapi, ada-lah di-harapkan supaya Kgmngtgrian Pgmbangunan Kampong tidak akan mgmandang—ya, saya di-anak tirikan dan dia di-anak kandongkan. Walau pun saya pgrnah mgndnggar dan tgrbacha di-surat<sup>2</sup> khabar bahawa saudara Yang Bgrhormat dari Ulu Kglantan akan mgminta kgstimewaan untuk pgmbangunan daerah Ulu Kglantan. Jadi, kapada Kgmngtgrian yang bgrkgnaan saya minta dalam soal ini walau pun saya katakan bahawa dalam soal pgmbangunan luar bandar, soal pgmbangunan daerah dan soal pgmbangunan kampong ada-lah pgnting sa-kali terutamanya di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> pantai timur, namun Kgrajaan hgndak-lah bgrsikap 'adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pgrtua, kasihan kita mglihat mgreka itu. Prgi-lah di-kawasan saya di-Tanah Merah dan pgrgi-lah di-ulu<sup>2</sup> di-mana ada satu tgmptat yang di-namakan Ipoh dan jangan-lah tuan tgrbayang Ipoh, di-ngggri Perak, (*Ketawd*) ia-itu ngggri

yang indah dan bahagia, tgtapi di-*Ipoh*, Kusial dan lain<sup>2</sup> kampong dalam kawasan Tanah Merah kalau sa-kira-nya, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, pgrgi kasana dan kalau pgrnah mglihat maka akan mnggalir-lah ayer mata, sgbab kgsihatan mgreka tgrbiar, perut bunchet, mata-nya tgrbgliaak b'esar, badan dan muka mgreka puchat dan kurus. Apa-kah sgbab-nya ra'ayat di-sana tgrjadi dgmikian? Ini ia-lah kgrana pgmbinaan kampong<sup>2</sup> itu tidak di-titik-bgratkan, tgnitama sa-kali, soal kgsihatan. Kalau kita berjalan sampai di-Tanah Merah dan di-ulu<sup>2</sup> dan bgrtanya bgrgrapa kali Kgrajaan telah mngmgreksa kSdudukan orang<sup>2</sup> kampong? Jawab-nya sangat-lah mgnygdihkan. Sgbab itu dalam soal Kgmajuan Luar Bandar atau kampong bukan sahaja untuk mgmpgrbaiki jalan raya tgtapi juga mgmbangun ra'ayat supaya mgnjadi ra'ayat yang sihat. Nggara yang sihat ada-lah datang-nya daripada ra'ayat yang sihat dan ra'ayat yang sihat itu tidak akan lahir dgngan tidak ada usaha pgmbangunan luar kota dan luar bandar dalam sgmua jurusan. Ini-lah satu pokok yang pgnting ditgrangkan kapada Mgntgri yang bgrkgnaan supaya mnggambil pgrhatian.

Dalam soal bahasa pula, dalam Titah Uchapan Dull Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pgrtuan Agong itu sadikit pun tidak mgnygntoh soal bahasa pada hal tglah di-sgbutkan dan tglah mgnjadi kputusan Kongres Bahasa Mglayu bahawa "Bahasa adalah jiwa bangsa". Oleh kgrana bahasa ini mgnjadi jiwa bangsa, maka pgnting-lab sa-kali dalam pgnyaiban dan pgrkgmbangan bahasa ini di-perluaskan dan di-sibarkan dgngan sa-hebat<sup>2</sup>-nya, tgrutama sa-kah" oleh pehak<sup>2</sup> yang bgrkaitan dgngan pgrkgmbangan bahasa. Di-sini saya mgmbgri tahniah kapada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Tuan Yang di-Pgrtua, yang akan mngadakan Minggu Bahasa Kgbangsaan sadikit masa lagi ia-itu di-awal tahun 1960. Minggu Bahasa Kgbangsaan ini akan di-ikhtiarkan supaya sgmua bangsa dapat mSnggunakan bahasa kgbangsaan, tgtapi manakala kita mglihat ka-dalam Estimate-nya ia-itu di-muka 104 dalam Subventions,

Special Expenditure kepada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka nyata-lah kita t&ah mSndapat bahawa pembabagian rgzeki kepada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka tSlah di-kurangkan ia-itu pada tahun 1959 pSmbahagian sa-banyak \$ 1,206,516 juta di-kurangkan pada tahun ini sa-banyak. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Itu sudah pergi kepada detail-nya.

**Enche' Othman bin Abdullah:** . . . tidak, ini ada-lah ke"na-mengena dengan pejabat.

**Mr. Speaker:** Tuan akan berhak di-Kgpala 10.

**Enche' Othman bin Abdullah:** Jadi, pada kesglurohan-nya nampak-lah bahawa Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka te"lah di-kurangkan pembe'rian-nya dan kalau sa-kira-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, u s a h a mSmpgrkSmbangkan bahasa kSBangsaan ini, teitama diambil oleh bahagian<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan ia-itu Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, maka MSnteri yang berkeSnaan atau Ke'mente'rian yang berke'naan patut-lah mSmbfiri pgruntokkan yang b&ar kepada p&rkembangan bahasa yang disebutkan, "Bahasa Jiwa Bangsa itu".

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya bgrharap kepada K5ra6nterian yang baharu ditubuhkan ia-itu KSmente'rian bahagian PSnerangan dan Radio yang baharu bgrtugas di-bawah KSmgntenan Perdana Mgnt6ri itu yang rasa saya tidak ke"chil erti-nya dalam p&mbangunan nSgara supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda kita itu patut-lah me'mbe'sarkan biji mata-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta ma'af kalau marah, mSlihat sSgala surat<sup>2</sup> siaran yang di-keluarkan oleh pehak K&mf&nt2rian-nya dari Pejabat PSnfrangan, mithal-nya, "P&ngambilan rSnchana<sup>2</sup> p&igarang kemudian di-sibarkan tfitap dalara bahasa Ingggris". Maka saya bSrharp supaya K6m&nterian yang bSrkanan dapat mnggunakan bahasa kifabngsaan dalam pemakaian tSrjemah-nya di-hantarkan kepada semua orang dan kalau mereka tidak mSnggrti maka t^rpaksa-lah mSreka bflajar—ka-mana mereka akan p^rgi kalau semua-nya siaran<sup>2</sup> itu dalam bahasa Melayu dan di-sibarkan dgngan sa-luas<sup>2</sup>-nya. Maka mahu ta' mahu te"rpaksa-lah m reka

belajar bahasa kebangsaan. Ini satu pgrkara dan shor yang baik sa-kali untuk di-fikirkan dan bahawa kami bukan-lah hendak mgmbangkang sa-mata<sup>2</sup> t^tapi saya berharap pandang-lah kami ini puak pgmbangkang yang ingin membena. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, k6mbali pula kepada pgmbangunan yang lain dalam usaha peme'rentah, mithal-nya, dalam K6majuan Kfireta Api, KSmajian Kereta Api yang telah pun kita bersidang sa-malam dan bagaimana kita telah membahathkan sa-hingga panas hingga mSnyebabkan Dewan ini dgngan Air-condition-nya tglah mSnjadi Hot Air-condition. Maka dengan sdbab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Jabatan KSreta Api sa-lain daripada membfitulkan, mengelok dan meluaskan dengan sa-baik--nya, maka kSrugian yang di-timpa oleh Jabatan Kereta Api itu baru-lah bagi KSmfntgrian yang bSrkaitan mengawas sribab<sup>2</sup> mungkin-nya timbul kerugian yang bSsar itu. Oleh k6rana kita ini tgrlalu banyak menggunakan wang atau pun Jabatan ini banyak mnggunakan wang kerana membfili Kepala K6reta Api yang bagus<sup>2</sup> sa-hingga Kepala Kereta Api yang bagus itu atau K6pala KSreta Api Diesel itu tflah mSnyggbakkan KSpala<sup>2</sup> Kgreta Api yang dahului di-pakai sa-bdlum dan sa-12pas perang terdiam begitu sahaja. Bdrapa-kah wang te"rdiam dengan sSbab m^mbeli barang orang lain dan kalau ada kerosakan, Tuan Yang di-PSrtua, tfirpaksa di-panggil engineer dari luar, sebab kita pandai mSmbawa tetapi tidak pandai membaiki. Jadi ini pun harus-lah m^ndapat pgrhatian yang bSrat kepada Kem<Sntgrian yang bSrkaitan supaya Jabatan KSreta Api ini jangan-lah lagi rugi tiap<sup>2</sup> tahun, malah dia akan m^rupakan sumber untuk mfinambah perbelanjaan kewangan nfiggri ini untuk pembangunan dfingan sa-baik-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, k&mbali kepada tengkatan yang akhir dalam k&Srgan saya ini ingin mSnySntoh sadikit perkara<sup>2</sup> yang berkeSnaan dengan masa'alah Luar NSgSri masa'alah Luar NfigSri yang t6lah mgnjadi tajok, pokok daripada Titah ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, di-antara lain

Paduka Baguida itu tflah bertitah bahawa kita akan mSmbuat suatu jJersahabatan dFngan Luar NegSri, terutama sa-kali di-Tfinggara Asia. Maka rasa saya chara yang saperti ini ada-lah satu chara yang patut di-ambil pgrhatian oleh wakil ra'ayat yang Mrsidang di-Dewan Ra'ayat ini, dan biar-lah dasar Luar Neg6ri ini di-bahathkan dan di-tfntukan kgmana-kah arah-nya kita ini akan pergi m&nbawa ra'ayat yang 6 juta di-bflakang 104 orang ini membawa negara ini dalam mSngtukan sikap dalam soal masa'alah Luar Nggeri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sadikit masa dahulu kita tflah mngge\*-mukakan di-dalam Persidangan Bangsa<sup>2</sup> BSrsatu masa'alah Tibet, masa'alah Hungary, t&api, Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, kita tidak mSnge'mukakan bSberapa masa'alah yang penting yang me'ngenai banyak sadikit-nya kapada masharakat kita di-Tanah Melayu ini, ia-itu masa'alah Algeria, masa'alah<sup>2</sup> yang bfrkaitan dFngan pgninda&an<sup>2</sup> umat di-atas umat yang tidak di-bfinarkan oleh Undang<sup>2</sup> United Nation itu.

Sfbab itu ka-mana-kah kita ini akan m&mbawa nggara yang kita chinta! dan ra'ayat yang 6 juta banyak-nya di-tanah ayer kita ini—ka-arrah manakah? Harus-lah Titah uchapan dasar yang di-kfmukakan oleh Dull Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pfcrtuat Agong itu akan menjadi suatu minat yang sama<sup>2</sup> akan kita bahathkan beramai<sup>2</sup> supaya tidak-lah ada suatu kata<sup>2</sup> yang akan mSngechilkan pcrasaan kita di-masa yang akan datang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-banyak sadikit yang tflah saya sgntoh ada-lah b rk5naan perkara<sup>2</sup> t&lah saya sSbutkan, maka chukup-lah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang menjadi terkilan dalam hati—saya sampaikan dan akhir-nya saya harap bahawa ini hanya pandangan pehak pmbangkang yang dasar-nya tidak mSmbangkang t&tapi mfmWri fikiran mSmbena bagi n gara kita dan umat kita, tSrima kaseh.

**Dato\* Onn bin laafar (Koala Trenggann Selatan):** Mr. Speaker, in His Gracious Speech the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong mentioned that this was the last time that the Gracious Speech would be delivered at the Budget Meeting. I am glad of this assurance.

as it is most unsatisfactory to my mind that this House should be asked to debate simultaneously both the speech of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance when introducing the Budget. In my own view the Gracious Speech should have been made on the 11th of September. I presume it was not made because Government was not prepared or had not already considered its policies. It is, however, the common practice, I believe, in most countries where the principle of parliamentary democracy prevails, the speech of Sovereign or President is debated at the commencement of the first sitting of Parliament after the General Election and also at the commencement of the first sitting in each year. In the Indian Constitution, for example, there is a definite provision to that effect. And although our own Constitution or our own Standing Orders are silent on this point I will, in due course, when the Report of the Standing Orders Committee is proposed for adoption by this House, propose to move an amendment to provide for the debate on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's speech—and not to leave it in abeyance and at the mercy of the Government as we are doing to-day.

Incidentally, while talking of the Standing Orders Committee, I would very much like to know what has happened to that Committee. If I remember rightly the Deputy Prime Minister promised us that when the Committee had finished its Report, that Report will be tabled at the next meeting.

**The Minister of the Interior (Dato<sup>9</sup> Suleiman):** On a point of information. Honourable Members will have the Report soon. It has just been signed this morning.

**Dato\* Onn bin Jaafar:** What I want to know is when the Report is going to be handed over to this House.

**Dato' Suleiman:** It has just been signed this morning and the House cannot have it without it having been signed.

**Dato\* Onn bin Jaafar:** Both speeches. Sir, are important and while I generally agree with the main principles of the

speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance excepting one or two points which I do not propose to argue in detail at this stage—for instance, there is the question of taxation. I do agree, in the main, with the suggestions that he had made at very great length, or I might say, the trouble he had taken to read them out to this House. I will therefore confine my speech this morning to the Gracious Speech itself.

Now, in the Gracious Speech we have these words:

"All Honourable Members of both Houses will, I know, be always mindful that the eyes not only of the people of this country whose interests they represent, but also of the friends and foes of parliamentary democracy everywhere will be on the deliberations of this Parliament. It is because of the pre-eminent position which you occupy that importance is attached to the observance at all times of due decorum within the precincts of your Houses."

These are excellent words and excellent advice, but during the last three days we have been sitting in this House, I have noticed a tendency on the part of the Government back-benchers to go for Members on the Opposition, rather than for the views they hold. This is particularly noticeable during the debate, the whole of yesterday, on the National Registration Bill in respect of identity cards. I admit that it is good fun both for the Opposition and also for the Government, but I trust the Honourable Members will bear this in mind: the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is right in reminding this House that all Honourable Members should conduct themselves with decorum and that the outward signs and high aims in the efforts of this Government are not an end in themselves but that they are of real value because they are conducive to a proper sense of respect for this great institution.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong—I do not like to use the word "Agong" by itself, because there is no such title—further says:

"A new era has begun with the flowering of our Constitution and with the birth of our own parliamentary institutions; the Dewan Negara (Senate) representative of the interests of the States and adorned by wisdom and experience drawn from many fields;"

Now, it is on the question of Dewan Negara that I would like to say a few

words. I feel that what the Yang di-Pertuan Agong said was what he wished it to be and not what it actually is, that is the Dewan Negara.

I will digress a bit to say that, when I visited Kelantan a few days back, I was told by the people in Kelantan of the "Dewan Sengat". Well, I reminded them that there was no such thing as "Dewan Sengat", but on the whole I think it is rather appropriate because it is not so much the name of "Dewan Sengat" but its method of appointment of some of its members that is *senget*. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his speech, which I have quoted, refers to the Dewan Negara (Senate) as representative of the interests of the States and adorned by wisdom and experience drawn from many fields.

Article 45, clause (2), of the Constitution has this to say:

"The members to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be persons who in his opinion have rendered distinguished public service or have achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social service or are representative of racial minorities or are capable of representing the interest of aborigines."

I do not know all the Members of the Dewan Negara myself—some are new. But there is one in particular, for whom I have the highest respect, and he is the Minister of Justice who presented himself to this House in a humble and, shall I say, not subservient speech. However, there are other Members of that august body who, I feel, could not be described as "having rendered distinguished public service or have achieved distinction in the professions." Their appointment, I know, is the responsibility of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, but I take it that it was done on the advice of the Honourable the Prime Minister. (*Laughter*). I, therefore, would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister if, in his heart of hearts, he honestly thinks that the provisions of Article 45, clause (2), were carried out. We have the sorry spectacle. I am sorry to say, of Senators having been appointed purely because of their party affiliations. We have the absurdity of Senators who, having failed either in

the State or Federal elections, being immediately elevated to the Upper House for an enhanced term of six years. I must confess I was highly amused (*Laughter*) with a national newspaper—I do not want to mention its name as there is only one national newspaper at the moment in this country, the English version anyhow (*Laughter*)—which said that it was correct for the Alliance Government to appoint Senators from the States of Kelantan and Trengganu to look after the interests of the Alliance in the Senate. Now, that is a very convenient line of argument. But why not carry it further, in that from the western States—from Johore to Perlis—why were only Alliance members appointed to the Senate and why not non-Alliance members to represent non-Alliance views? We have, on the other hand, seen the appointment of Senators who, as I have said, have rendered no distinguished public service, have not achieved distinction in the professions, but who have been appointed merely because of their party affiliations. I must admit that some of the Members of the Senate have achieved distinction for their party, but we in this House are not dealing with distinctions to the party. We are dealing with matters pertaining to the national interest, and I would have thought that it would be more conducive to the national interests to have proved men in the Senate and not merely people who support a particular party. I trust this policy of nepotism and favouritism will not be allowed to continue in the future, and I trust the Honourable the Prime Minister would bear this in his mind when appointments come up to be made for the Senate.

Now, the Gracious Speech also mentions the supreme need to build a Malayan nation, and on this point I wish to digress a bit to point out to this House the slight difference in the translation of the speech, between the Malay version and the English version, because the English version speaks of the supreme need to build a Malayan nation—I stress the words "Malayan nation"—whereas in the Malay version

we have the extraordinary translation, or vice versa—I do not know which—the extraordinary translation of "*Untok membena suatu Bangsa Negara*". I never knew "*Bangsa Negara*" was a Malayan nation. The point of interest in this statement of "a Malayan nation" is that I did ask a question of the Honourable Prime Minister to state what the nationality of the citizens of this country was, and the answer which I received was that they were citizens of the Federation of Malaya. I submit, Sir, in all seriousness that a citizen is not a national; it is merely a status of citizenship but definitely not a nationality. We have, therefore, as far as I can see, to-day two nationalities in this country: one, Malayan nationality or a Malayan nation, and the other a citizen of the Federation of Malaya, which to my mind is absurd.

The timing or the opportunity given to this House to debate the Gracious Speech may be a mere coincidence. I know the Honourable Prime Minister does not believe in guided democracy—nor do I. But looking at the method whereby we are forced to-day to debate both the Gracious Speech and also the speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister, I feel that there is a definite case for a mis-guided democracy. (*Laughter*). Democracy which follows only a party line, democracy which allows members of a party to ride roughshod over the feelings of this House in contravention, I submit, of what the Yang di-Pertuan Agong said himself:

"Whatever is good for the people should have the support of all parties irrespective of where the idea has originated. All parties alike have a duty to the people as a whole, but on the majority party in any Parliament lies the special responsibility of listening with receptive minds to constructive criticism of their policies, ever ready to accept sincere contributions to the common weal.

Well, from the experience of the last two days. I doubt whether Honourable Members on the other side of this House have taken this very sound advice to heart, particularly the Honourable the Assistant Minister for Information. (*Laughter*). He did not mention me personally, but I think I was lumped in the general term of "Opposition" and I do hope that in

future Honourable Members would debate matters pertaining to national interests in the light of that national interest and not merely because one was a supporter of this party or that party.

I welcome the Government's assurance that a special committee will be set up to review the education policy adopted in 1956. While I welcome this assurance, I think that I am entitled to seek clarification as to whether this assurance was given because of certain understandings between certain parties prior to elections. I would not elaborate any more on that, but I do trust that this committee will be composed of Members of this House from all parties—not all of us, you can exclude me being one lone wolf (*Laughter*)—and also all true educationalists, not only from the Chinese and Indians as was asked by an Honourable Member, but also from the Malay community itself.

I welcome also the Government's intention to set up a sub-committee to make recommendations on the best means to spread knowledge of both national and world affairs and the encouragement of a national point of view. Again, this committee should not be one similar to—I will just give you an example—the committee set up by the Government to impart religious knowledge to the people in the kampongs. That committee consists of the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Information, a Senator and another Honourable Member of this House who, incidentally, is also the Secretary-General of the party in power. If a committee were to be appointed. I trust it will be a high-powered one, capable of making recommendations and showing the way as to how to impart knowledge on world and national affairs, particularly to the people in the kampongs. I am still, however, rather puzzled by the words "national point of view" in the absence of a nationality. I think I know what is meant by it, but I thought if you knew politics, you would have stated definitely what the national point of view was—and it would be politic to say what the national policy of this country is.

I welcome the Government's assurance of its intention to develop kampong economics.

But in the field of foreign policy, apart from the bare statement in the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's speech that it would be the policy of this Government to take the initiative and play its full part in fostering among the countries in South-East Asia the spirit of friendliness and co-operation to their mutual benefit, particularly in the economic, social and scientific fields, I feel there is nothing stated on foreign policy at all. I quite realise that only recently representatives of the Federation spoke in the United Nations Assembly sponsoring a resolution in conjunction with Ireland on the question of Tibet. At that same Assembly meetings further resolutions were mooted on the apartheid policy of South Africa. The astonishing part in those resolutions, particularly in relation to the one on Tibet, is that the countries most concerned with the aggression in Tibet had all abstained from voting—India abstained, Pakistan abstained, Great Britain abstained, the United States of America abstained, Australia abstained, Indonesia abstained. Therefore, it was left to the smaller countries like Malaya, Ireland and some of the South American nations to proclaim loudly to the world how ghastly they felt at this aggression on Tibet. But to my mind, Sir, resolutions of that kind are more morale boosting and publicity than anything else. Surely, the Federation should have known in putting up such a resolution that no action would be taken by the United Nations in respect of Tibet as was done in the case of Korea. So the effect of it was a lot of spouting, a lot of talk, but the net result is actually nil.

Now, on the question of the apartheid policy in South Africa, I would like the Government to be more specific on that policy, because here is a matter on which the Government can be specific. If the Government of the Federation truly believes and dislikes this apartheid policy in South Africa, then let us show by some concrete form our dislike of it. We can impose an embargo on goods imported from South Africa into this



country; we can impose an embargo on goods from this country to South Africa. That would be a concrete expression of our concern over the apartheid policy. But here again, on the question of the apartheid policy. Great Britain itself abstained from voting. It is a pity in my view that the Honourable the Minister of External Affairs is not here, because I would have liked to put a question to him. because when he arrived in Singapore.....

**The Prime Minister:** On a point of information, Sir. I have already informed the House twice during the course of the sitting of Parliament that we work on the basis of collective responsibility. So, if the Honourable Member would like to address anything to the Minister of External Affairs, we are here to answer or to tell him all about it.

**Dato\* Ooa:** Sir, I am obliged to the Honourable Prime Minister. But if my recollection is correct, the Honourable Minister of External Affairs, when he arrived in Singapore, was reported to have said that he was quite satisfied with the action taken by Britain and the United States and other countries in abstaining from voting on this resolution, and I would like to ask him the reason why he felt so satisfied.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention something about the Public Service, because in the Gracious Speech, we have these words "The extent to which my Government's policies can be effectively carried out must always, depend on the efficiency of its Public Service.\*\* I entirely agree with that point of view and I would therefore advocate to this Government not to mix up things in the Public Service—keep the Public Service purely as a Public Service carrying out its duties regardless of whatever party is in power, or whatever Government is in power—and not to inject into the Public Service the party spirit I say this, because in the past there has been a tendency to fill up certain posts in the Public Service on account of distinguished service rendered to a particular part and not to the nation. I feel that the Public Service, being an integral part of the Administration in this country, should be

treated with fairness and should not be subjected to the whims of party dictation and its personnel should be men and women of proved calibre, of proved merit, and not misfits and round pegs in square holes and square pegs in round holes. These are the observations I would like to make on the Gracious Speech.

The time is now one o'clock—I know you have been looking at the watch yourself, Sir (*Laughter*)—therefore, I will not be long in my address. I want just to say only a few words: that on the question of the Honourable the Finance Minister's speech, I do agree in general with the principle of what he said although I disagree on certain details of it (*Applause*).

*Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.*

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

### THE SUPPLY (1960) BILL

Resumption of debate on Question, "That the Bill be now read a second, time\*\*.

Question again proposed.

**Cache' TajMdin bta All (Laraft Utara):** Dato' Yang di-Pfirtua dan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Bfirhormat, saya bangun mSnyokong kuat Estimate yang telah dimajukan oleh Kerajaan bagi tahun 1960. Dato\* Yang di-Pertua. dalam p&rbahathan yang telah di-jalankan pagi ini, saya telah mSnde'ngar dfngan sukachita-nya hujah<sup>2</sup> yang tiOah dibuat oleh pehak pSmbangkang, sa-tSngah daripada sa-tSngah-nya me'ngatakan kami p&mbangkang memang mgmbantu Kerajaan di-atas segala-nya. Berkfinaan dfngan bfclanja bagi King George V National Park, tfgoran tflah juga di-buat oleh wakil Dato Kramat yang ngnyatakan wang ini chuma membazir sabaja. Saya hSndak mSnyatakan di-sini, Dato\*, wang itu digunakan pada satu tfimpat yang sangat baik, kerana ini-lah chara-nya Kfrajaan Peri k a tan mSnunjokkan kepada mata Malaya dan mata dunia bahawa Kerajaan tidak sahaja kaseh dan bfilas kasehan kapada manusia bahkan sampai binatang sa-kali pun. Dato' Yang di-P5rtua. dan juga

taman<sup>2</sup> ini mgnarek hati kapada pglanchong<sup>2</sup> yang datang ka-Malaya. Barang di-ingatkan, Dato\* Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita mglawat ngggr<sup>2</sup> yang lain, kita akan tengok taman<sup>2</sup> yang bgrmacham<sup>2</sup> gambar di-simpan dimgrata<sup>2</sup> tempat, tetapi kita di-sini malang-nya, ada satu National Park ia-itu King George V National Park ini pun telah di-hebohkan oleh pehak pembangkang.

Dato\* Yang di-PSrtua, bgrkgnaan dfcngan pgrbelanjaan kampung, saya hgndak mgnnyatakan di-sini, memang Kerajaan ifilah mgnghadkan wang, kalau kita pgrhatikan pada Development Estimate bgrjuta<sup>2</sup> wang tglah disgdiakan. Tgtapi saya di-sini hSndak mngningatkan kapada Dato' Yang di-Pgrtua dan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Bgrhormat, barangkali sa-tngah<sup>2</sup> ahli hanya m&lihat Estimate ini di-sa-belah-nya sahaja dan ini sapgrti chgrita 7 orang buta pgrgi jumpa gajah, sa-orang buta itu bila pggang badan gajah—dia kata sapgrti dinding dan sa-orang pggang ekor—dia kata sapgrti kipas; walhal yang sa-bgnar-nya mgreka ta' tengok tgmpat yang sa-b nar<sup>2</sup>-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pgrtua, kgbanyakan daripada orang kita chum a tabu mgnnyatakan ta' bgtul-nya sahaja.

Bgrkgnaan dSngan keluaran gStah, pasaran gfitah, saya be'rse'tuju dngan pgnndapat wakil Dato Kramat yang menyatakan ada orang t'ngah yang banyak mngndapat kSuntongan, t&tapi kalau sa-kira-nya bSliu itu b&nar<sup>2</sup> b^rhati Malayan, m^ngapa ta\* chakap l beh dahulu, saya tahu sangat bSliu itu sa-orang bSrpSngaroh, mSngapa tidak nyatakan dan jumpa Rubber Association nyatakan chara itu ta\* b tul, dan jalankan chara yang baharu unok fa'edah bangsa dan n gara.

Dato' Yang di-Pe"rtua, bfirmkfinaan d&ngan hal-ehwal bahasa kebangsaan, kita tahu sangat<sup>2</sup> bagaimana Parti Socialist mgnjalankan-nya, di-sini mgreka bgrchakap, mari-lah junjong dSngan sa-benar-nya bahasa Mfilayu—mari-lah kita sakalian; tetapi manakala balek ka-Pulau Pinang, mgreka naik ka-atas bumbong<sup>2</sup> majah mengatakan: mari-lah kita majukan pula

bahasa yang kgdua, ini tidak asing lagi.....

**Mr. K. Karam Singh (Damansara):**

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

Mr. K. Karam Singh: I don't know what relevancy there is in what Members do outside this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is explanation, not a point of order.

Mr. V. David (Bungsar): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker mentioned that one of nay colleagues here spoke something about nationality. As far as I am aware . . .

Mr. Speaker: That again is explanation—not a point of order.

Mr. David: He has not mentioned anything about that, and if there is anything he wants us to reply, in his absence we are here to reply,

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Dato\* Yang di-P6rtua, pgrkara itu sa-bfinar-nya terjadi, t&tapi kita hairan mgreka tidak boleh m&ngglirukan orang yang chSrdck pandai t&Stapi orang yang ta' pandai mgreka itu boleh di-pgngarohi. Sa-tngah daripada sa-tengah orang kita ia-itu yang di-katakan t&rpelajar mnggambil pgluang di-sini bgrchakap yang di-katakan berhati<sup>2</sup>—tgtapi yang sa-bgnar-nya tidak; ada pula mSngambil pgluang unok mgbuat advertisement bagai p&rniagaan masing<sup>2</sup> .....

**Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembn):**

Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (6):

"No member shall impute improper motives to any other member."

The suggestion is that the previous speaker was insincere in what he says.

Mr. Speaker: Di-bawah pgratoran, ini awak tidak boleh berchakap mgnunjokkan tujuan<sup>2</sup> yang ta' baik daripada pehak yang bgrchakap sgbab dia tidak ada bgrchakap, tujuan itu ditgrangkan, mSngikut pgratoran ini tidak boleh awak chakap bagitu.

tnche' Tajudin bin Ali: Sa-b&nar-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya chuba hSndak terangkan, dengan jglas . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Ya, tetapi awak tidak boleh mSnSrangkan tujuan yang tidak baik, itu yang saya hEndak t&rangkan.

**Cnche' Tajudin:** Terima kaseh, Dato' Yang di-Pgtrua, ada pula wakil pfcmbangkang dari Johor mSngatakan apa fasal Kfrajaan tidak boleh m&ngadakan Rupa Bangsa bagi P&rs5kutuan Tanah Mfilayu ini.

**fncafe\* Znlkiflee bin Muhammad:** Wakil pgmbangkang dari Johor tidak ada.

**Mr. Speaker:** MSngikut PSratoran, awak mesti sSbutkan kawasan mana, kawasan TrSngganu itu ramai wakil-nya.

**fuhe\* Tajudin bin Ali:** Kuala TrSngganu Utara (*Ketawa*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Kuala Tr&ngganu Utara.

**Wan Mortapha bin Haji Ali <K&lan-tan Hilir):** No—Kuala Trengganu Selatan.

**fnche' Tajudin bin Ali:** Minta ma'af, Kuala Trengganu Sglatan (*Ketawa*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Kalau ta<sup>1</sup> ingat jangan s&but (*Ketawa*).

**fincae\* Tajudin bin All:** Dalam mSngatakan Rupa Bangsa, kala-nya, "Rupa Bangsa itu ada dua s&karang ini, satu Malayan dan satu lagi Ra'ayat P&rise'kutuan Tanah Melayu." Ini saya rasa sangat<sup>2</sup> khuatir, Tuan Yang di-Pftrua dan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, kfrana "Gunong di-dipan mata kita ta\* nampak te"tapi tungau di-sSb&rang laut kita nampak."

Dato\* Yang di-PSrtua, Dato', saya m&mgrhatikan tSntang k&adaan dunia, kadang<sup>2</sup> ada orang yang di-atas dari saya atau ISbeh bawah dari saya. Saya banding pgrkara<sup>2</sup> yang di-p&rbuatkan-nya itu b&rkaitan dSngan kgdudukan orang<sup>2</sup> MSlayu sa-memang-nya tidak boleh kita sama<sup>2</sup>kan. Bagi orang<sup>2</sup> B&sar Melayu yang bela Mfilayu saya junjong tinggi, dan sa-balek-nya pula, saya anggapkan sap&rti sampah masyarakat. Kalau-I ah sakira-nya orang<sup>2</sup> kita yang tSrp&glajar yang b&Sr-tanggung-jawab itu nampak &mpat lima puluh tahun dan juga s&dar

b&nar<sup>2</sup> bagaimana ada p&rasaan k&-bangsaan orang Mfilayu, t&Stapi orang yang sa-macham itu dulu ta' pandai bgrchapak Melayu, t&fikirang baharu m&reka itu s&Sdar mahu mg&njadi champion. Orang<sup>2</sup> itu apabila sampai di-atas k&itudian baharu s&dar, baharu kata bahawa aku-lah yang m&njadi champion. Kalau boleh\* saya mgnyatakan, Dato', bahawa orang yang sa-macham itu ta' patut dudok dalam Tanah Mglayu ini, tetapi dia patut s&dar kalau mahu dudok dalam Tanah MSlayu ini. Tfirima kaseh.

**Puan Hajjah Zain binti Slnaunan (Pontian Selatan):** Yang Berhormat Dato<sup>1</sup> Yang di-P&rtua, saya bangun di-sini dalam mSngatakan Uchapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-P&rtuan Agong yang mana dalam Titah Uchapan Yang Maha Mulia itu ada bagini bunyi-nya: "Dalam ucapan beta ini beta akan minygbutkan usaha<sup>2</sup> yang mustahak di-jalankan untok zaman yang baharu ini dan juga tiga p&kerjaan yang b&Sar yang di-pandang mustahak sa-kali oleh K&Srajaan beta".

Dato\* Yang di-P&rtua, yang p&rtama-nya ia-lah h&findak m&Mimpin ra'ayat n&figara ini supaya dapat m&fmbena satu bangsa yang tulin. Dalam perkara m&Slaksanakan bagaimana Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia ini, saya telah m&Snyemak tujuh muka dalam p&firkara Ministry of Education t&Stapi saya ta' b&Srjumpa di-sini yang h&ndak mgmbena budak<sup>2</sup> yang k&Sschil<sup>2</sup> ia-itu estimate-nya. Dan juga dalam Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu tidak ada me'nyebutkan bagi h&ndak m&fmbena bangsa itu, t&ktapi di-bawah-nya sa-kali di-tfiringkan bagi ra&mbena p&Slajaran orang<sup>2</sup> di-wasa yang sudah k&ras. K&filas di-wasa t&Slah banyak di-s&luroh S&f&mf&nanjong Tanah MSlayu ini, tetapi bagi m&mbena anak<sup>2</sup> bangsa yang k&Jchil<sup>2</sup> daripada s&gala bangsa di-S&f&mf&nanjong Tanah M&layu ini belum ada lagi estimate-nya dan juga belum ada di-Titah p&frentahkan.

Yang B&firhormat Dato' Yang di-PSrtua, saya sangat b&Srs&Stuju apa yang di-s&>utkan oleh Yang B&firhormat wakil dari Dungun tadi (*Tepok*) ia-itu

Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> hendaklah di-adakan dengan sa-berapa segSra-nya, tetapi hendak saya pula ia-lah di-sSluroh Tanah Mglayu ini. Bukan-lah kepada kanak<sup>2</sup> Melayu sahaja yang berumor dari empat hingga enam tahun, tetapi juga bagi kanak<sup>2</sup> sgluroh bangsa (*Tepok*). Kanak<sup>2</sup> sSgala bangsa, baik di-kampung, baik di-dusun, baik di-sawah, baik di-ladang mahu pun di-bandar dan Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> ini di-dided oleh guru<sup>2</sup> pSrempuan Mglayu yang bertutor bahasa kebangsaan. (*Tepok*).

Pada masa itu. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, baharu-lah dapat kita membena satu bangsa yang tulin betul<sup>2</sup>—bangsa yang tulin bgrseh dengan bahasa-nya dan ke"budayaan-nya dengan sfgala<sup>2</sup>-nya ia-itu-lah KSbangsaan Tanah Melayu yang tulin. (*Tepok*). Saya berharap bahawa dalam ranchangan Ministry of Education ini belum-lah lewat lagi masa-nya dan tolong-lah masokkan estimate-nya ia-itu Estimate Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup>. Dengan ini tidak-lah ada sa-orang guru permpuan pun atau pun guru<sup>2</sup> yang berlateh yang keluar dari SSkolah Kebangsaan yang tidak akan be"kerja atau pun guru<sup>2</sup> yang bahru penchen yang kuat lagi be"kerja ia-itu pada ketika umur-nya 45 tahun guru<sup>2</sup> itu maseh kuat be"kerja lagi. Maka mfireka itu-lah yang akan kita hantar mS<sup>2</sup> ngajar di-Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup>, kSrana guru<sup>2</sup> perempuan yang sudah be"rpengalaman itu akan dapat mfindikek anak<sup>2</sup> bangsa di-Tanah Mglayu ini bukan sahaja bagi kanak<sup>2</sup> laki<sup>2</sup> bahkan kanak<sup>2</sup> pgrempuan juga. Ini-lah yang menjadi tfirkilan dan se"dih di-hati saya, di-harap dEgan ucapan saya ini—sayang-nya Yang Bgrhprmat Menteri Pfilajaran ta' ada di-sini . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Yang lain ada me"ndengar.

**Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman:** Mudah-han dapat-lah di-masokkan dengan sa-be"rapa daya-nya untuk estimate ini dan Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> ini akan dapat kita saksikan pada tahun 1960. Kalau tidak pun sa-buah Taman Kanak<sup>2</sup> bagi tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Pfcrkara KSsihatan. Saya sangat suka dan sangat chEndErong kepada

Masharakat Kampong, kerana saya datang dari kawasan Kampong Pontian Selatan yang mana pgnoh dSngan segala bangsa yang ada tinggal dalam kampong<sup>2</sup> itu. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Gunong Pulai dalam negeri Johor itu dipunyai oleh Pontian Selatan, disamping itu Gunong Pulai ada-lah membe'ri ayer-nya ka-Singapura, tetapi kebanyakan orang<sup>2</sup> kampong di-situ minum ayer akar<sup>2</sup> kayu yang merah! Dan lagi dalam perkara kesihatan pula, saya ada-lah sa-orang ibu yang telah menjajah dan bSrjalan di-serata kampong Tanah Mfilayu termasuk Pantai Timor; bStul sa-bagaimana yang di-chgritakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa memang di-situ banyak pfirut budak<sup>2</sup> bunchet. (*Tepok*). Saya sendiri tfilah pgrgi di-situ dan bErtanyakan hal kSnapa perut budak<sup>2</sup> itu bunchet, kaki-nya bErsisek dan apabila di-siasat mSnunjukkan ada chaching. Apabila di-tanya Smak-nya, tidak-kah awak bErjumpa d ngan Doctor? Kata-nya tak ada Doctor dalam hutan ini. Bukan sahaja di-Pantai Timor bahkan juga di-P5rsekutuan Tanah M6layu di-mana<sup>2</sup> dalam kawasan kampong yang tSrbiar didapati budak<sup>2</sup> itu pe"rut-nya besar dan bunchet-puchat dan ta' bdrmaya.

Saya bSrharap bahawa KtSrajaan kita akan mSISheh^kan lagi usaha mgmglihara kanak<sup>2</sup> dalam kampong, sebab dibandar<sup>2</sup> ada-lah di-p nohi dengan Rumah<sup>2</sup> Sakit yang bfisar yang bferjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit harga-nya di-belanjakan tetapi dalam kampong tidak ada banyak Doctor<sup>2</sup> hanya sedikit sahaja. Kalau Dresser<sup>2</sup>-nya ada, Doctor<sup>2</sup>-nya ta' ada. Bagitu-lah Tuan Yang di-Pgrtua, saya mSngucapkan dalam pgrkara p6lajaran ia-itu chara mgndiked bangsa yang tulin dari awal supaya menjadi asas Bangsa Tulin Tanah Melayu yang kukoh. Te'rima kaseh. (*Tepok*).

**Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid:** Tuan Yang di-Pe"rtua, sa-bagai wakil dari Seberang Utara saya bangun bfirchapak sedikit dalam p rka ini. Saya tSrtarek hati di atas pesanan<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-k6muka-kah oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan tadi. Bfiliau m'ngatakan bahawa patut-lah kita di-Majlis ini berbahath dengan sa-bSrapa

chara yang elok dan mempunyai fahaman yang elok di-antara satu sama lain. Tetapi, waktu pgnutop-nya, Yang RShormat itu tflah mSmbidas sadikit di-atas chakapan Yang BSrhorat M6nt6ri Muda. Tuan Yang di-Pfirtua, saya telah me'nde'ngar ucapan yang telah di-tfribtkan oleh Yang Berhorat wakil Dato' Kramat bJSrkinaan dSngan Kimajuan Kampong, khas-nya pfimbukaan tanah baharu. Oleh itu, saya filtr bahawa wakil itu tidak fhara bfrkfinaan dSngan "Land Policy", beliau Mrfaham bahawa kita di-Dewan Ra'ayat mi bfrkuasa di-atas tanah yang ada di-dalam nggara PSrftkutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Pada pgnapat saya kuasa<sup>2</sup> bagi tanah di-dalam nSgSri<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang sSmbilan buah itu ada-lah di-tangan Duli<sup>2</sup> Yang Maha Mulia Raja<sup>2</sup> Mil ay u, kechuali chuma di-Pulau Pinang dan Melaka sahaja. Jadi, sfbarang Rancangan KSmajuan itu raisti-lah dibuat oleh negeri itu stadia dSngan mSminta bantuan daripada KSrajaan Pusat kita. yang mana dasar-nya kita telah mSmbuat-nya daripada tahun 1959 kalau tak silap saya. Bagitu-lah chara-nya Kerajaan kita akan mfcnjalkan. Maka tJSrpulang-lah kepada Ahli Majlis Undangan masing<sup>2</sup> membuat rancangan bagi nSgSri-nya untuk di-s&uaikan kepada kfmajuan nJgJJri masing.

Yang k dua pula ada soalan yang Wrangkit bSrka<sup>2</sup> dtngan dasar luar negSri yang mana kfbga<sup>2</sup> orang wakil tflah pun mfngfmukakan hasrat mereka sendiri b^rsabit dfngan nfgiri Tibet Kirana apa nfgara kita yang kecil ini mfngambil susah di-atas pirkara Tibet? Saya pun bSrasa hairan dan bukan-lah kgputusan itu yang Wrma'ana bahawa kita me'ne'kan atau mimbawa usul yang hfndak minjahanamkan kShormatan nfgfiri kita. Hanya supaya di-timbangkan atau mSmbuktikan timbang rasa oleh Bangsa<sup>2</sup> BJfrsatu bagi mingawal nSgara<sup>2</sup> yang kfchil supaya di-adakan rancangan atau usaha<sup>2</sup> bagi mfnjaganya. Di-nggfri Tibet kata-nya tidak payah-lah kita ambil susah, tfitapi di-Algeria di-suroh-nya mSngambil usaha mSnolong dan mSmbantu. Sfbalek-nya pula. ztfgfiri Tibet dSngan Pfrsftkutuan

Tanah Mfelayu ada-lah l6bch dikat dJSngan Algeria kalau hfndak di-bandmkan. Sakira-nya negara kita ini di-cbiroboh<sup>2</sup> atau di-dingari ada rancaogan<sup>2</sup> yang bfndak mfn-chirobohi nfgfiri kita ini maka kalau dari awal-nya kita tidak m&nge'muka<sup>2</sup> kan hasrat kita kepada Bangsa<sup>2</sup> Bersatu supaya b&rtimbang rasa kepada nfgara<sup>2</sup> yang k&chil. Apa-kah yang harus jadi di-waktu itu? Soal Tibet itu sudah pun di-masokkan kadalam manifesto Pfrikatan sa-masa kita bSrkepen Pilehan Raya dahulu. Kita tSlah pun me'ne'gaskan pJndirian kita dalam soal Tibet ini. Bukan pada waktu kita datang dalam Majlis ini, baharu hfndak mSnSntukan pSndirian dan fikiran kita bSrka<sup>2</sup> naan pfrkara Tibet? Ia-ini ada-lah p^rkara No. 8 dalam manifesto kita. Chuba-lah semak manifesto PSrikatan atas soal Tibet. Dengan m&mpSrchayal akuan tiap Bangsa<sup>2</sup> BSrsatu. dan sa-bagai pinSgak Piagam. maka. PJSrikatan ada-lah minyisali di-atas pfctindakan yang tidak mingSnal bfilas kasehan dan p&mbawaan yang di-kilirukan oleh China Communist TSntang champor tangan oleh China Communist atas masa'alah mSnyelesaikan diri rfndiri oleh orang<sup>2</sup> Tibet dan Dalai Lama sangat di-kisali.

PSrikatan akan mSnyokong sSbarang usaha Dalai Lama dan sSgala bangsa untuk mfngSmbaUkan hak m&nyf&fsaikan diri sendiri kepada orang<sup>2</sup> Tibet. Kita telah m&ne'gaskan pSndirian kita sa-bfilum kita datang di-sini.

Pfirkara No. 3 ia-itu Rupa Bangsa. Ada orang yang bSrtanya bahawa apakah Rupa Bangsa kita ini? Bangsa Kfiling-kah? Bangsa Indian-kah? Saya sangat hairan soalan ini datang daripada orang<sup>2</sup> yang ada bfrfnaalaman luas dalam siasah. Saya ingin Wrtanya, apa-kah Rupa Bangsa Indonesia? Apa-kah Rupa Bangsa nSgara Barat? Saya hendak jawab Rupa Bangsa P&erse'kutuan Tanah Melayu ini dfngan rSsmi-nya yang kita mfsti panggilkan ia-lah "Warga Nggara Pfrsftkutuan Tanah MSlayu". Bagitu juga warga nfigara bagi nggara Barat. warga nSgara bagi nggara Indonesia. Kalau orang hfndak mSngatakan Indonesian bagi ra'ayat Indonesia, Indian bagi

ra'ayat India terpulang-lah kepada orang ramai. Jika ada di-antara kita ft kirk an patut mSngadakan satu nama Rupa Bangsa yang sSsuai bagi nSgara kita, maka sila-lah kernukakan chadangan itu kita akan timbangkan dan dite'rima masok ka-dalam Pe'rl'e'm-bagaan kita. Ini bukan sahaja kita he'ndak bangkang. KSrajaan akan t rima usul atau fikiran yang baik, bukan sahaja di-terima dgngan dua belah tangan, kalau tak cbukop nyiru pun kita h'ndak tadahkan.

**Dato' Onn bin Jaafan On** a point of clarification, Sir. Saya akan kSmukakan chadangan macham itu di-m2shuarat yang akan datang.

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Ada sa-orang wakil m2nyatakan ia-itu Kerajaan Pgrikatan tak mnggambil b'fat di-atas pfirkara Malayanisation. Saya pun hairan. Dahulu-nya kita tfilah pun melantek sa-buah "Committee" ia-itu Jawatan-Kuasa berke\*naan dengan Malayanisation yang mana kita te"lah buat P'fnyata'-nya daripada sa-tahun ka-satahun. Kita tglah mfingu-2 rangkan bgbSrapa orang Pfigawai Expatriate sa-hingga di-janjikan di-dalam manifesto kita tahun 1955, ia-itu tahun 1963 akan habis-lah Expatriate itu. Kita tStapkan janji itu. Orang itu sa-bagaimana yang di-tSrangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Ment'e'ri Kfihakiman tadi yang mana b'crguna buat sSm ntara kita lanjutkan pgrk'hidmatan-nya untuk melateh orang<sup>2</sup> kita supaya dapat mgnjalankan kSwajipan kita, meme\*rentah nfigSri kita dfingan tfirtib dan tgrator sfirta elok.

Saya suka juga mSngingatkan kapada orang yang mSngatakan Malayanisation itu lambat, saya tahu bahawa Director of Medical Services itu s^karang dan KSmSntgrian Kf-sehatan ia-lah daripada orang kita, orang bangsa kita Asia. PSnolong-nya pun orang Asia juga hinggakan General Manager of Malayan Railways sfikarang pun orang Asia juga kalau tak silap saya.

Pada satu niasa baharu<sup>2</sup> ini saya tSrbacha b rkgnaan d'ngan kgnaiikkan pangkat daripada Lieutenant kapada Major ia-itu sa-ramai 8 orang. kalau

saya tak silap s'fmuanya orang<sup>2</sup> Asia juga. Chuba-lah bacha di-atas kfitg-rangan itu. Ada juga bgrpgndapat bahawa dengan ada-nya Expatriate konon-nya sa-olah<sup>2</sup> nSgara klta ini tidak MSrdeka. Ada-kah bagitu? Jawab-nya ini t2ntu-lah satu hujjah yang tidak k na pada tSmpat-nya. T^tapi kalau tidak mahu ada Expatriate apa hgndak di-katakan kapada Manager<sup>2</sup> dalam pfirusahaan<sup>2</sup>? Bukan-kah itu pun Expatriate juga— orang luar juga yang ada Company bgsar. Apa yang he'ndak di-chfimburuan kapada Expatriate yang bgkSrja dfingan kita dengan ta\*at kgrana m'empSrbaiki bagi orang<sup>2</sup> kita. Ini tak k^na pada tfimpat-nya.

Ada lagi satu pgrkara yang tSlah di-k6mukakan oleh Yang Bfirhormat wakil dari Kuala Tr6ngganu SSlatan tadi b&rkgnaan dgngan perlantikan Ahli<sup>2</sup> Dewan NSgara. Saya dukachita barangkali Yang Be'rhormat wakil Kuala Tr6ngganu Sllatan tadi kurang fa ham. Pada p^ndapat saya kuasa<sup>2</sup> mfilantek bagi mfiwakili dalam Dewan NSgara itu di-bSrikan kapada tiap<sup>2</sup> n6g6ri masing<sup>2</sup> ia-itu kapada Governor atau kapada Dull<sup>2</sup> Yang Maha Mulia m'enerusi MSnt'eri-nya yang mana kuasa<sup>2</sup>nya di-buat oleh Dewan N6g5ri itu sgndiri dan mSnerima chalon<sup>2</sup> sgrta mgnapis mana<sup>2</sup> yang he'ndak di-hantarkan kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulla S6ri Paduka Yang di-Pfirtuan Agong dan yang di-sStujul di-t2rima-nya mgreka itu mSnjadi Ahli Dewan Nfigara.

**Dato\* Onn bin Jaafar:** Orang yang di-lantek oleh nSgSri hanya 22 orang, tiap<sup>2</sup> sa-buah nggSri 2 orang.

**Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Tuan Speaker, sa-b2nar-nya 22 orang, say<sup>2</sup> tSruskan ia-itu 2 orang bagi tiap<sup>2</sup> negSri, 11 neggri jadi 22 orang, yang 16 orang lagi itu yang di-pileh katan-nya ta' sSsuai konon, tftapi dalam s'fnarai ini saya nampak Dato\* G. Shelley, Dato' Thuraisingham dan yang lain lagi yang telah bSrjasa kapada nSgSri, jadi saya fikk.....

**Dato\* Onn bin Jaafar:** Untuk pSne-rangan, Dato' G. Shelley, Dato' Thuraisingham itu di-lantek sa-bagai kili minority.

**TUB Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Untuk pfiniran, wakil Kuala Terengganu SSlaton kata tadi untuk minority pun tidak ada, s&karang sudah ada . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Itu ada dalam Constitution. **Jean Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:**

. . . .  
di-tujukan pula khas-nya kepada Parti PSrikatan, orang yang kalah konon-nya di-lantek jadi Ahli Dewan NSgara. t&tapi ada juga parti yang lain—yang orang<sup>2</sup>-nya kalah—di-lantek jadi Ahli Dewan NSgara—b&liu tidak kata a pa<sup>2</sup> pun; jadi (*Ketawa*) P5rikatan sahaja-lah yang kfina. Ada satu tuduhan yang m&ngatakan ia-itu KSrajaan PSrikatan ini ta' \*adil, t5rutama sa-kali m&ngambil orang<sup>2</sup> yang be'ke'raja di-p&jabat<sup>2</sup> Kfrajaan, b&Sliu kata K&rajaan Pirikatan atau Me'nte'ri-nya ambil orang PSrikatan sahaja, tuduhan itu saya b&Srasa hairan oleh kirana "Public Services Commission" itu ada-lah b&firkfichuali daripada K&rajaan atau K&me'nterian, "Public Services Commission" itu di-b&Sri kuasa p&gnoh m&mileh orang<sup>2</sup> bakal...

**Dato' Onn bin Jaafar:** Untuk p&Sne"-rangan, ta' boleh-kah di-lantek sa-orang yang b&krja d&fingan K&rajaan.

**Tnan Hafi Ahmad bin Saaid:** Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, minta ma'af, saya ta' d&ngar.

**Dato' Onn bin Jaafar:** Ta' boleh-kah di-lantek sa-orang yang b&fikrja d&ngan Kerajaan m&njadi Ahli Dewan NSgara.

**Mr. Speaker:** Masa'alah yang di-chakapkan-nya ini b&rk&naan d&ngan orang yang b&gkrja d&fingan Kirajaan.

**Tnan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid:** Saya chakapkan tadi b&rk&naan d&ngan p&Smilehan bakal<sup>2</sup> yang Wrk&hidmat sabagai kaki-tangan KSrajaan, soal p&milehan itu ia-lah t&rtanggung kepada satu jabatan yang bebas daripada K&Sm&ngt&firian yang di-namakan "Public Services Commission."

Dato\* Yang di-P&rtua, bagi soal yang akhir saya ingin b&Srchakap k&arah p&grk&mbangan bahasa, konon-nya KSrajaan ini tidak ambil be'rat, t&itapi manakala saya semak p&nyata B&lanjauan tahun 1960, P&Sruntohan bagi p&lajaran sudah di-naikkan I&gbeb kurang d&fkat SIO juta daripada tahun 1959, jadi kalau di-katakan: ta' buat

apa b&rk&naan d&ngan usaha untuk m&ng&mbangkan bahasa itu saya tidak tahu-lah. Kalau kita lalu Pantai Velley di-P&Staling Jaya, kita akan lihat bangunan P&Srguman Bahasa itu t5rpampang dan juga di-Radio Malaya p&nt&f&rgmah<sup>2</sup> m&ngusahakan m&nchari bahasa<sup>2</sup> yang sesuai d&ngan bahasa kita—bahasa MSlayu. Dan baharu sahaja di-tanda tangani p&erjanjian p&rsahabatan dengan saudara t&itangga kita Indonesia b&Sr&k&naan dengan usaha m&ng&mbangkan bahasa luta, jadi tuduhan<sup>2</sup> itu tidak Wralasan sama sakali, chuma h&findak m&Snudoh sahaja.

Saya minta-lah pada pehak<sup>2</sup> p&Smbangkang b&rfikir d&ngan t&enang-nya, kalau di-katakan kami ini tidak mahu t&Srima fikiran<sup>2</sup> yang b&r&nas. itu ta' b&^tul, baharu sa-b&Sntar kita d&ngar wakil daripada kami sokong satu chadangan atau fikiran daripada puak p&Smbangkang. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, saya uchapkan t&rima kaseh.

**Enche' Othman but Abdullah (Perle Utara):** Tuan Yang di-P&rtua, saya wakil dari P&rlis Utara, saya suka b&chakap di-sini m&nguchapkan sokongan p&Snoh di-atas Estimate yang di-b&Sri oleh K&rajaan bagi tahun 1960 k&gran a n&f&fri saya yang juga ada-lah sabuah n&lg&Sri di-antara n&ft&firi<sup>2</sup> yang mundur dalam P&Srs&kutuan Tanah M&glayu ini, yang mana saya suka m&ngatakan p&gruntohan yang t&filah di-b&Sri kepada ng&Sri P&Srlis ada-lah chukup m&^nasabah dan patut sama sakali bagi p&mbenaan untuk ke'adilan bagi sfimua ng&gt&Sri dalam P&rs&f&kutuan Tanah MSlayu.

Yang k&Sdua, saya m&nguchap t&hniah dan t&Srima kaseh s&gala ucapan yang t&lah di-hamborkan oleh Dull Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-P&rtuan Agong pada hari p&gmbukaan minggu yang lalu, k&Srana ucapan itu satu p&fericara yang m&Snaek hati ia-lah b&rk&naan d&ngan p&g&rtama h&ndak m&Srnimpin ra'ayat n&figri ini m&Smbena bangsa yang tulin. Tadi pehak pe\*m&bangkang ada m&Sny&gbutkan h&Sndak m&mbena satu bangsa yang tulin itu ia-lah d&ngan m&ng&rtapkan satu rupa bangsa dalam Tanah M&filayu ini—MSlayu—atau pun sa-bagai-nya. T&itapi pada fahaman saya di-sinj ia-lah hindak m&Snyatukan fabaman<sup>2</sup> tiap<sup>2</sup>

Warga-Negara yang ada di-Tanah Melayu ini dari sSmua k&urunan berpSrasaan, bgrjiwa Malayan atau bSrjiwa Tanah Melayu yang ta'at sfitia, yang patch, yang tidak bfirmbelah—bagi lagi kepada nggSri<sup>2</sup> mana pun. Semangat patoh kepada Tanah MSlayu hSndak-lah di-beri dfingan sa-pe"noh<sup>2</sup>-nya, supaya tidak-lah tiap<sup>2</sup> pgmimpin yang ada dalam Tanah Melayu, m&laong<sup>2</sup>kan semangat me'ngapikan perasaan perkauman yang sangat tinggi, sa-hingga mfinimbulkan berbagai<sup>2</sup> peYsSlisehan—pulau-mfimulau, bdnchi-membe'nchi di-antara satu sama lain, ini ada-lah di-anjorkan oleh sa-bahagian pemimpin<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu yang me"ngagong<sup>2</sup>kan dan menepok dada mSmbela ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini, t tapi apa yang di-ingatkan bahawa perpaduan he"ndak-lah di-jaga supaya Tanah Mfilayu ini jangan terchgor kepada pihak Barat atau pun Timor.

Saya suka menyatakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa waktu mSnygbutkan pgrkara hfindakkan satu bangsa yang t&goh dalam Tanah Mfilayu ini ada juga daripada pSmimpin<sup>2</sup> Parti Pfirmbangkang yang tfilah mSnyambut ucapan itu dengan gglak-k&tawa, chemekan, ini tidak bgrma'ana sama sakali, kalau b&tul<sup>2</sup> kita hari ini satu bangsa; yang sa-harus dan sa-wajib<sup>2</sup>-nya mfinSrima sa-bagi satu pfinSrimaan yang baik supaya dapat di-amalkan oleh pehak pSmimpin itu supaya mgnjalankan pSraduan, kgamanan, dfingan ini akan be"rdiri-lah satu bangsa yang t&goh dan maju. Untok mgmbena kemajuan tadi ada juga pehak pgmbangkan mahukan kSmajuan pada tSmpat-nya masing<sup>2</sup>, saya tglah juga sebutkan tadi bahawa nfiggri saya menerima sukor kepada Estimate yang telah di-bgri itu.

Saya rasa pada satu masa dahulu pehak ini ingin mengasingkan daripada P^rsekutuan Tanah MSlayu—tidak mahu bSkerja dengan K rajaan Pusat, dia akan m&idirikan K^rajaan yang gagah mSngikut ideology dan -ism masing<sup>2</sup>, tStapi kfinapa-kah hari ini mahu Kfirajaan Persfikutan.....

**Dato\* Mohamad Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu):.** Minta tSrangkan .....

**Mr. Speaker:** Saya fikir itu tidak ke'na pada tSmpat-nya, tolong jangan dilangsungkan.

**Enche' Otfaman bin Abdullah:** Ha rap ma'af.

**Enthe' Zulkiflee:** On a point of order, Sir .....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already ruled on that.

**Enche\* Zulkibee (rises)**

**Mr. Speaker:** It is enough for him not to continue. Please proceed.

**Enche' Othman bin Abdullah:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi saya tidak faham, bila kita me"mibinchangkan seal Estimate—minta di-turunkan—pada hari ini kita me"mbincnangkan soal kfirmajuan—minta di-majukan, ini ada-lah memeningkan Kfirajaan yang mgmSrentah pada hari ini; saya bSrharap pehak pfirmbangkan jangan mSmbangkang dSngan m&mbuta tuli sahaja, kita harus amati kSmajuan yang telah bSrjalan itu. Mana<sup>2</sup> sa-buah nSgeri yang bSrShendakkan bantuan kepada KSrajaan PSrsSkutuan akan di-timbangan dan mana<sup>2</sup> neggri yang tidak bSrShendakkan bantuan KSrajaan kita harus tidak mSmberi bantuan, kdrama tidak ada ma'ana-nya mSmbSri bantuan kepada orang yang tidak be'rke'he'ndakkan, sakan sahaja tfrima kaseh.

**Mr. Lee Seek Fan (Tanjong Malim):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on the point raised by the Opposition Bench that in the Supply Bill there is insufficient provision allotted in order to accelerate making Malay the national language. But let us just look back to the schools. In the Chinese Schools, Malay is being taught. However, there are insufficient Malay teachers to cope with the speeding up of making Malay the national language by teaching it in all schools. I am sure all Honourable Members are aware that the teachers in Chinese schools are not always trained to teach Malay. Just for the sake of quickening the implementation of the policy they have taken the risk of using even untrained teachers to teach Malay in Chinese schools. We also can see clearly, just by comparing the way Malay was being taught



previously and the way it is being taught now, that a large amount of money has been allotted for the current and for the coming year for the teaching of Malay to the people in this country.

With regard to kampong development, as we all know, a new Ministry has been set up. This is not just for the fun of it but it is really to look after the needs of the kampong people in the rural areas. Even before this Ministry was set up, we found that a lot of improvements were made in the kampongs. As far as my constituency is concerned, bridle paths, wells, community centres, etc., have been provided in the past. Nobody can deny that the Budget, or the Supply Bill as it is called, does contain provisions to finance all these requirements.

As regards Malayanisation, I think that has been clearly outlined in the Address by His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong. He said—

"The extent to which my Government's policies can be effectively carried out must always depend on the efficiency of its Public Service. My Government is in the main satisfied that the Malayanisation policy formulated before Merdeka is sound, and that the pace of Malayanisation is satisfactory. In 1956 Malayan Officers occupied 32 per cent of the Division I posts filled and the policy provided for the Malayanisation of the Service to be completed to all intents and purposes, excepting a limited number of specialist posts, by a gradual process over the five-year period from 1957 to 1962. By the middle of this year, two-fifths of the way through the period, the percentage of Malayan officers in Division I posts had risen to over 67 per cent in the Public Service as a whole, whilst in the Malayan Civil Service expatriate officers now number no more than 23 per cent."

As we all know, Rome was not built in a day. Therefore, you must give us time to consider; we cannot try and do everything immediately.

**Dr. Lim Swee Aon (Larut Selatan):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I greatly regret that the Honourable Member for Dato' Kramat is not here this afternoon.

**Mr. V. David:** Mr. Speaker, it is quite all right. It does not matter if he is not here; we are here to listen to what the Honourable Member has to say.

**Dr. Lim Swee Aon:** This morning the Honourable Member has drawn red herrings across the floor, but I am indeed glad that he has not claimed for the Socialist Front that they have advocated rural development in the last one and a half years. The Honourable Member attempted to make up a case that the Government, in spite of its policy speech that we would spend a lot of money on rural development, had only provided a certain sum which was much too small, but I would refer Honourable Members of this House to page 127 of Command Paper No. 20 where under "Contributions to Statutory Funds" there is provision for \$21,050,000 for the Development Fund, and if we look up the Paper on Development Estimates, 1960, on page 22 under the Ministry of Rural Development, this Government has provided \$8 million for the Land Development Authority and would be spending \$9,600,359 on rural development. This goes to show that the Honourable Member in trying to make up a case has quoted certain figures which suit him and has intentionally left out more important figures which are facts.

**Mr. Lim Kean Slew:** On a point of explanation. Sir, I had thought just now that I was to confine myself to the Budget; I was not allowed to deal with the Development Estimates. But I have made it quite clear that when we come to the Development Estimates I shall deal with them quite in detail.

**Mr. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Dr. Lim Swee Aon:** Mr. Speaker, but the Budget consists of two parts. This big volume here only deals with the estimates of Federal ordinary expenditure for 1960 and yet at the bottom here you see a contribution to statutory funds of \$23,050,000, part of which will be used for rural development, and Honourable Members of this House are already aware that the intention of this Government is to spend \$250 millions on the development of the whole country, of which \$8 millions have been allotted for the Land Development Authority. It is.

therefore, obvious that his case that the Government intends to spend only a very small figure on rural development and that Government is not serious in its intentions is, therefore, incorrect.

Whilst it may be true that the Development Fund is in the main extent financed by loans, I would refer the House to page 7 of the speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister, under paragraph 24, where he says that it is only prudent that we should be prepared to make substantial appropriations from revenue towards development costs. He had, in fact, anticipated the day when development funds must come out of revenue. The Honourable Member has also related to us the story of the carefree and irresponsible cricket and the industrious ant, and I would refer Members of this House to page 2 of the Honourable Finance Minister's speech, paragraph 8, where he has said that our current prosperity should be utilised to the full to promote savings and investment rather than be dissipated in excessive current consumption. This indicates that the Honourable Minister of Finance has the thrift and industry of that little ant. (*Applause*).

I am indeed very glad that the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat did admit that when he studied this Command Paper No. 20, he found it very dull for the simple reason that the expenditure for 1960 is almost the same as for 1959 except for a slight increase. Bearing in mind that 1959 is a year of recession and 1960 we expect to be a year of recovery, we should congratulate our Minister of Finance that he has used the thrift, the industry and the foresight of the ant in not overspending; and yet in another breath the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat did say that this Budget is on a spending spree, that we are spending too much money—he is contradicting himself. But whilst we welcome criticism from the Opposition Bench, may I appeal to them that they should not distort facts but give us constructive criticism. (*Applause*).

Whilst on the question of rural development, I would appeal to the Minister who is responsible for land development that he should consider creating a new breed of farmers and agriculturists who will use all the scientific and mechanical aids to promote the production of food crops with maximum economy. I have in mind the boys who have had framing in trade schools; the boys who have left school at the lower school certificate level; and even the boys with school certificates. I am sure that if there is a pilot scheme whereby these boys could be given the opportunity to go back to the land, they would be easily trained, possibly with evening classes under experts, to use the modern methods of agriculture and the modern equipment, so that they can produce better than we have to-day.

Further, there has been a lot of comment upon the medical services to the rural areas. I hope that the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare will consider, when he plans for the year 1960, bringing the medical services to the rural areas. At the present moment, the rural areas are being served by travelling dispensaries, and also by the building of rural centres—this latter project being ideal most of necessity take time. As it is, to-day the people from the rural areas have to travel many miles to the nearest hospital to get treatment, and when they arrive at these out-patient departments it is only natural that they would add to the already overcrowded out-patient departments which are meant primarily to treat the sick in the towns.

What I suggest—and I think this can be done if the Honourable Minister will seek ways and means of bringing medical services to the rural areas—these people in the rural areas require is some place close to their houses where their ordinary sicknesses—the headaches, the coughs and colds, fever, malaria, boils and abscesses, minor injuries, and minor diarrhoeas—can be treated immediately; and I suggest that the Honourable Minister

of Health consider finding out how many senior hospital assistants there are in the hospitals who can be released from the hospitals so that they can man outdoor dispensaries in the rural areas. Of course, there will be a hue and cry that these hospital assistants cannot be spared, but may I further suggest that some of these senior hospital assistants can be spared and their present jobs can be replaced by temporary clerks, because most of the work done is clerical and not medical.

The next step would be for the Minister to make a survey of the whole country and find out the small towns or the small villages which are suitable as centres to serve the rural areas. If Government buildings are not available, I am confident Honourable Members in this House will be only too willing to assist the Honourable the Minister to find houses which can be rented, or even make arrangements to have the Community Hall used as outdoor dispensaries in the rural areas. What is required is a small waiting room, a small consulting room, a small space where medicines can be dispensed, and of course living quarters for the hospital assistants, and to this outdoor clinic can be attached the rural midwife. The two of them can act as a first-aid or casualty clearing station. By that I mean the sick in the rural areas can go to these places, have their common illnesses treated immediately without their having to go to the towns and only when they find cases that are beyond their knowledge and ability that they send these cases to the nearest hospital. If this method is adopted, I am confident that the outdoor department in the bigger hospitals in the bigger towns would be greatly relieved. This would give more time for the already hard-worked doctors to spend with their in-patients and thus raise the standard of service in the hospitals. Whilst this is only a temporary measure—I repeat that what I suggest is only a temporary measure—the long-term policy of building more rural health centres must go on, and Government should recruit more School

Certificate boys who have done science subjects as hospital assistants.

There is always a big cry for more doctors and more doctors, but we often forget that to train a doctor takes at least nine years from the time the candidate passes the School Certificate Examination: two years in the Post-School Certificate, six years in a University and one as a post-graduate. To increase the number of doctors, the time has come when we either have to enlarge the existing Faculty of Medicine in Singapore, or create a new Faculty of Medicine in Kuala Lumpur. But in the meantime students who have passed the School Certificate with science subjects could be employed or could be taken in as hospital assistants, given a three-year intensive course and another three years of practical training in the hospitals, and these people will be very useful in manning the rural health centres of the future. The hospital assistants have played a very important part in the growth of medical services in the country and we must not think that we can dispense with them now.

Like the medical services, where there is a constant cry for more and more doctors, in the education service there is a cry for more and more specialist teachers. In the medical services, doctors have the choice of becoming specialists or administrators without losing seniority or pay. But in the Education service there is one stream of promotion for all teachers, whether they be specialists or general teachers, which means to say that if a specialist teacher prefers to teach in his specialised subject he would lose his promotion if he does not become a headmaster or Chief Education Officer, May I suggest that the Honourable the Minister of Education investigate into this: whether there is any possibility of adopting a parallel seniority list amongst the teachers as occurs in the medical services. This would then give us more and more specialist teachers, particularly the science teachers, who are in already very short supply. These specialist teachers play an important part in guiding the secondary education of our

schools, and I can quote one instance, and that is the King Edward VII School, Taiping, which has not got a specialist teacher in mathematics for the last so many years. If there had been a specialist, one of his jobs would be to supervise the teaching of mathematics from Form I to Form V and see that other teachers in mathematics co-ordinate in their work and get more results; but because we do not have this specialist, the results of the School Certificate Examinations have been shocking in the last few years in King Edward VII School simply because these students who failed the examination failed in mathematics. If they had passed in mathematics, they would have passed the whole examination. I therefore appeal to the Honourable the Minister to see a way of releasing these specialist teachers from administrative jobs so that they can go back to their classes and teach as it should be.

Whilst in Malaya we are glad that the standard of education is rising every day, I can foresee in the very near future that the School Certificate will no longer be the "open sesame" for the employment. It will not be long that the Higher School Certificate will be the main qualifications for entry into any job. This is good for the country because our public services will then be manned with better educated people giving us better services. In anticipating the future, I hope the Honourable the Minister of Education will give us an assurance that he will open more and more Post-School Certificate Classes and retain them in the smaller towns and not concentrate them in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang. If this can be done, then more and more of the rural and smaller town boys and girls will have the opportunity of reaching higher education. Whilst the Minister of Finance has broadened the base of his pyramid of taxation, it is my hope that the Honourable the Minister of Education will widen his net so that the people in the smaller towns and rural areas will have the opportunity of joining Post-School Certificate Classes and go for higher education.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose to commence my address by referring to the speech made by the Honourable the Minister of Finance. It appears to me that the Budget for the year 1960, according to the Minister, has been proposed in the light of four considerations, and he set out those four considerations on page 5 of his speech. I for one am not convinced by the considerations because I feel that the considerations set forth are not considerations of policy. One would expect the Government to first of all determine what sort of policy the Government is going to adopt, and the Budget should be prepared in accordance with that policy. I think it is because of this that prompted the Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan to raise some queries with regard to the inadequate provisions for certain items in the Budget.

The considerations put forth by the Minister for Finance are: firstly, he pointed out to this House that our currency is still tied to sterling, and as a result of this we are not able to do anything. Our Central Bank has no power over note issue. This, I submit, Sir, is an apology. The Minister is trying to tell us that the Alliance Government is unable to carry out certain policies because the Alliance Government has not the machinery to do so. But I submit, Sir, that we have established the Bank Negara, which is eventually to be our Central Bank. Why is it that no steps have been taken to see to it that the Bank Negara be empowered with the necessary powers—with the power of note issue—so that the Bank Negara can eventually become an instrument of Government monetary policy . . . .

**Mr. Tan Siew Sin:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation: I never said anything of the sort.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** Though the Minister suggested he didn't say anything of that sort, I take it that this particular apology as put forward in paragraph 21 of his speech gives the impression that he is apologising for the fact that nothing can be done with regard to note issue. He is suggesting

that the Government is in no position to make fiduciary issues because the Central Bank has no power. It is pointed out here. *Sir*, that "even after present arrangements are changed and it has a free hand in the matter . . . ." \* \* What does that mean?

**Mr. Tan Siew Sin:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation: that paragraph refers to the Currency Agreement and not to the Central Bank—they are two entirely different things, and I hope the Honourable Member will speak on something on which he knows a little bit (*Applause*).

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** I would like the Honourable Minister to withdraw, because if he starts passing insinuations it is very difficult for us to refrain from doing likewise.

**Mr. Tan Siew Sin:** Mr. Speaker, I got up on a point of explanation. I said that that point was not in accordance with what I said or what I meant in my speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is quite in order. But you are not allowed to impute improper motives in your speech.

Please proceed.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** My point is this: What is the cause of this delay in the Bank Negara being given all the functions of a Central Bank? My submission is that unless and until we have that effective machinery to carry out Government policy, to implement the monetary policy of the Government, then it is well-nigh impossible for this Government to carry out a policy as expected from an independent nation.

Then the Minister went on and told us that our economy is tied up to the price of rubber and tin. I can well understand this, because it seems to me that the Government is also basing its spending on this. You can note it from the Supplementary Budgets: The First Supplementary Budget is for \$642,000 because at that time it was the beginning of the year and they didn't know whether they would have any more money; as the price of rubber increased, the Supplementary Estimates also increased. It increased from \$642,000 to \$6,900,000 in the

Second Supplementary Estimates, and the Third Supplementary Estimates to \$10,000,000, and from there again, the Fourth Supplementary Estimates, which the House was asked to approve recently, to \$16,000,000. AH \* these expenditures were not envisaged when Estimates were proposed last year. These are additional Estimates. All these facts are a very clear testimony that the Government is embarking on a spending spree just because they know they have got more money from rubber. I am pointing this out because the Minister of Finance has been telling us in his speech with statements which on the surface may appear quite logical—with such economic truisms as we should not over spend, we should save while we have money so that in times of recession we will be able to utilise that money. But is he really doing this? He pointed out on page 6 of his speech that despite the very good prices that rubber has commanded for almost the whole year and its present extremely high price—a surplus of only \$10 million is expected in 1959. In 1960 we will have a budget deficit.

So, I submit, Sir, if the Minister, at this present juncture, with rubber prices at an—as he described them—"extremely high level" and still we will have a Budget deficit in 1960, what is going to happen in future when rubber prices will not be so high, I leave to the Minister to think. I am basing this not on a statement of opinion, but on facts, on statements made by the Honourable Minister himself. So, how are we going to save in time of prosperity for bad times when at the present moment—which the Minister himself admitted is a time of prosperity—our Budget shows a deficit. So, Mr. Speaker, there must be something inherently wrong with the Budget. As far as the revenue is concerned, we are told that this is the highest level we can reach: we have increased income tax, we have increased our base, we have taken in a lot of people who don't pay income tax in the past, and yet we have a deficit.

I submit. Sir, that the expenditure side needs a lot of pruning because in one particular section the Minister

himself has this to say with regard to expenditure—I refer him, Sir, to page 8 of his speech, paragraph 31:

" . . . there is considerable room for economy in Government expenditure and it is therefore my intention to start a campaign against waste and inefficiency in the coming year....."

He says "in the coming year"—I don't know why: he should have done something about it before presenting the Budget. If there had been just a change in Government and the former Government is of a different political party, I can quite understand this statement; but they have been carrying on for so many years. Is the Honourable Minister suggesting that his former colleagues have been very inept and incompetent, so much so that "considerable room for economy in Government expenditure" can be saved in future years?

So, it seems to me, Sir, that something is inherently wrong with the Government. I would like to suggest to the Honourable the Finance Minister that he should have had consultations with other Ministers before the budget is prepared. He should not tell us now that he will go into consultation with the other Ministers with a view to getting their co-operation to reduce expenditure. This matter should have been done, and it is no use telling us that he is going to do this next year. So, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid, in view of this, one can only conclude that Government has been rather hasty in the preparation of this Budget. One would expect that before steps are being taken towards raising revenue—particularly towards asking the poorer section of the people to pay more in the form of tax—that everything possible should have been done with regard to curtailing the expenditure, and I feel that the Government is guilty for not having gone into this, and it is rather unfortunate for us that it is so early in its life that such a blunder has been made. However, I would suggest that the Honourable the Minister of Finance should consider this point very seriously and, perhaps in the course of the next few days, when we are discussing the Budget, let us do it with a sense of responsibility to this nation as a whole, and not

think in terms of our political party affiliation. If a mistake has been done, let us admit it—let us discuss the Budget objectively, and let us cut off expenditure whenever we can. This, Sir, is my appeal to the Honourable the Minister of Finance.

Coming to the general policy of this Government, as I pointed out when I started, it appears to me that the Government, as shown in its Budget proposals, has no sense of direction. If it is really the intention of the Government to do something to assist the people in having a better deal, to improve the general standard of living, I think the Government should come out with a clear-cut policy—as it is, we do not know anything apart from vague promises of trying to do this for this section of the community and that. There is nothing really . . . .

Mr. Speaker: In His Highness's Speech, the policy is given there and I must remind the Honourable Member that that is the policy speech.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Sir, as far as the policy speech is concerned, I must say that making a policy speech is one thing but to implement it is another, and I am referring to the proposals for the implementation of the policy. As I demonstrated just now, the Honourable the Minister of Finance made very high sounding speeches about wanting to do that, about wanting to do this, but in the actual proposals they are contrary to all those high sounding principles. It is on this particular point that I would like to speak. As I pointed out just now, if Government is sincere about carrying out its policy, it must bear in mind—and it must have—a definite plan: we are going to do this within so many years and carry it out irrespective of any other consideration. We cannot be dependent on the various causes as put forward by the Minister. We must believe in some sort of economic planning. I submit that our Government is not placing very great importance on that. From the Budget proposals and from the proposals for Supplementary Budget, it appears that the Government has adopted what can

be described as a *laissez-faire* policy. When it has no money it will put up a Supplementary Budget for more and spend it. On the question of Supplementary Budget, I would like to say a few words about it to demonstrate my point.

**Mr. Speaker** We are not dealing with the Supplementary Budget for 1960.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** Supplementary Budgets are connected with the Budget, because they are supposed to be additional to the Budget. However, I would like to point out one principle pertaining to the Supplementary Budget. When we were asked to approve the Supplementary Budget, Command Paper No. 24 of 1959, there is a lot of expenditure that has already been incurred and then this House is asked to approve. This, I submit, Sir, is not proper. If we are asked to approve something . . . .

**Mr. Speaker** That is not relevant. We have already approved the Supplementary Budget.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** I am speaking about this on the question of policy so that in future we do not commit the same mistake again.

It is my hope that when the Government come to this House for a supplementary Budget, we will be able to discuss the *pros* and *cons* as to whether it is necessary to expend the additional sum of money or not. To come to this House for additional funds after the expenditure has been incurred, like the Prime Minister's Australian trip costing \$27,000, is, I suggest most irregular. So is the case of expenditure which have been incurred through the creation of new Ministries.

Sir, if we are going to debate on the Budget, if we are going to consider exactly how much money we are going to spend, we have to consider the question of priority. If we have money to spare, we must consider how we should spend the money. But when you come to this House, after having spent the money and putting the proposals to us, I submit that is most irregular and you make this House into

a mere rubber stamp. In other words, when you have the majority—whether we like it or not—having spent the money you merely use your majority to vote for it and that is the end of it. Then, I say, Parliamentary democracy will become a farce.

So, once again, I say in regard to this question of Supplementary Budget that it is my earnest hope that in future it will be done in a more regular manner.

One important question, which I would like the Government Bench to give full consideration, is the question of unemployment. In most countries it is the accepted policy of most democratic Governments to have a full employment policy. I see no reason why, now that we have attained independence, we should not pursue a similar policy. I appreciate that with the present machinery within the powers of the Government, it may not be possible for them to implement such a policy immediately, but I would like to express the hope that Government will do its utmost towards providing the appropriate machinery, so that this country will be able to have a full employment policy, because after all to the people in this country whoever they may be, one of the fundamental things they want is a job, as without a job they will not have the means to live. I hope that the Government will give full consideration to this point.

The next point which I would like to speak on is that I endorse what the Honourable Member of Kuala Trengganu Selatan had said with regard to political appointments—both to the Senate and to the Civil Service. It is my hope that we should try as far as possible not to allow our emotions to run away with us. The Civil Service of a country is one of the most important instruments for implementing the policy of Government. We want our Civil Service to be unbiased, to be free from any political domination. Once we over-step the mark and allow political considerations to come in, then I am afraid that will result in great repercussions. If the party in

power were to use political influence, there is nothing to prevent another party, when it comes into power, to use its influence to fill the posts in Civil Service. So, we must not think merely of the present—that we are in power we can do what we like. We must also think of the future. We must realise that in a democracy it is very unlikely that any party will stay in power forever—there will be changes of Government. We would like to see that with changes in Government our Civil Service will remain intact, our Civil Service will be able to carry out the policy as determined by Parliament.

**The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):** Trade Unions too.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** I do not know what trade unionism has to do with this. I will now come back to the question of provision of money—the proposals of the Government for amending the income tax structure and the customs duties. I would point out that by these two measures Government has actually reduced the standard of living of the poor. I believe that it is the accepted policy of most democratic Governments to reduce as far as possible the gap between the "haves" and "have nots". I think this is a policy with which every democratic country agrees. It is on the matter of degree that we disagree. We on this side say that the gap should be as small as possible and Members on the other side say that it need not be so small and that there should be a bigger gap. But I must submit here, Sir, that in this particular piece of legislation in amending the Income Tax Ordinance and in amending the Customs Duties.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that relevant to the debate before the House?

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** I am pointing out a very important policy.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do not refer to those motions which have already been passed by the House.

**Mr. Tan Phock Kin:** I will confine myself to the policy—with regard to the gap. The Honourable the Finance Minister has told us that he wanted to reduce the gap between income and expenditure—that is one aspect of the problem. But he has failed to realise that in reducing the gap between income and expenditure, he has increased the gap between the poor and the rich. This, I submit, Sir, is a very fundamental policy. I think it is the Government's policy to provide conditions that will not breed Communism in this country. Well, if it is going to do that, one of its fundamental duties is to reduce this gap, so that the poor will not think that they are too badly off. If you keep on increasing this gap, what you are actually doing is to create hatred—you are making the poor people feel that they are not being cared for. And these are breeding conditions for the growth of Communism in this country. So, I would suggest to the Government Bench that in endeavouring to balance the gap between income and expenditure they should not increase the gap between the poor and the rich. This is a very important consideration and I hope that steps will be taken in this direction in the next few days, if possible. So with these. Sir, I trust that what I have said will be considered seriously by the Members of Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat, masa sudah sampai pukul 4, mSngikut Peratoran sampai pukul 4 sahaja. tetapi saya bdnarkan sebab ada Ahli yang tengah bgrchakap lagi. Jadi Dewan ini di-tempohkan sa-hingga pukul 10 hari Ithnin, 30 November.

*Debate adjourned to Monday, 30th November, 1959.*

*Adjourned at 4.10 p.m. o'clock.*