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Thursday
21st April, 1960

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 163]

MOTION—

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech (Address of Thanks)
[Col. 168]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 271]

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

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 21st April, 1960

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.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 External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' 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 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).

- „ 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 RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (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).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOMD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (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).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (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. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN 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).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).

The Honourable HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).

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

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(Motion)

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

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10.00 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10.00 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Womens' Handcraft and Agriculture Training Centre for Kedah

1. Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim:

Minta kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang mengadakan sa-buah pusat latehan perusahaan tangan dan pertanian bagi orang² perempuan di-kawasan negeri Kedah sa-bagaimana yang telah di-adakan dalam Seberang Perai, Bukit Mertajam.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Speaker,

pusat latehan di-Bukit Mertajam ini bukan-lah sa-buah pusat latehan perusahaan tangan dan pertanian. Yang sa-benar-nya pusat ini ia-lah pusat latehan pertanian, pusat latehan pertanian ini bukan-lah sa-mata² untok orang perempuan, pusat saperti ini memang ada di-semua negeri termasuk negeri Kedah. Biasa-nya latehan dan mata pelajaran di-tempat ini ia-lah untok lelaki sahaja, tetapi dengan permintaan ramai, latehan² itu boleh-lah di-berikan kepada orang perempuan saperti yang di-buat di-Bukit Mertajam. Latehan perusahaan tangan untok orang perempuan memang telah di-ajar di-Taman Asohan di-Kuala Lumpur dan Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan Taman Asohan saperti ini di-negeri Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang dan Perak.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE DISASTER

Report of Special Committee of Inquiry

2. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Rural Development if he would publish the report of the Special Committee of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the flooding disaster in the underground Raub Australian Gold Mine last year in which a number of lives were lost.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: The enquiry under Section 79 (iii) F.M.S. Cap. 147 (Mining) was held with assessors in open court at Raub from 30th June to 5th July and from 23rd to 24th October, 1958, and,

as provided under Section 105 (ii), interested parties were provided with copies of the record upon payment of the prescribed fee.

A copy of the finding and of the record was forwarded to the Deputy Public Prosecutor and the Attorney-General confirmed the decision of the Deputy Public Prosecutor not to take any criminal proceedings in connection with this accident.

In view of the limited extend of underground mining in the Federation, it is not thought that interest is sufficiently widespread to justify publication.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who lost their lives in the tragedy—have they been paid any compensation by the Government or the Company concerned?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: I wish to have notice of that question.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY

Findings of Commission of Enquiry

3. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry why the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the Pineapple Industry held during August, 1959, were not published and will he state when he intends publishing the same.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Sir, the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on the Pineapple Industry has been considered not only by the Federation Government but also by the Governments of the States of Singapore and Johore. It is expected that the Report, together with a Government statement on it, will be published as a White Paper and tabled at the next meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat.

EXTRADITION TREATIES

4. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs (a) with what countries has the Federation signed extradition treaties; (b) with what other countries are there proposals for the signing of extradition treaties.

The Minister of External Affairs (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Federation Government has not signed an extradition treaty with any country to-date. However, the Federation Government has recently confirmed the existence of an extradition treaty with Thailand which was signed by the United Kingdom Government on behalf of the Federation Government.

As regards the proposal for the signing of extradition treaties, it is neither proper nor in the national interest to reveal them in advance.

FULLY-ASSISTED SCHOOLS— CONSTITUTION OF BOARDS OF MANAGERS/GOVERNORS AND APPOINTMENT OF HEADMASTERS

5. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

(a) whether all Boards of Managers/Governors of fully-assisted schools are constituted identically, i.e. with identical instruments of management and powers; if not, to state what is the necessity for variation;

(b) whether the machinery for promotions and appointments to headships in all fully-assisted schools is the same.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Semua Lembaga² Pengurus atau Pengelola ada-lah ditubuhkan menurut Surat-kuasa Urusan atau Pengelola yang telah di-sahkan oleh Menteri. Semua Surat-kuasa² ada-lah sa-rupa kandungan-nya akan tetapi ada perbezaan² yang kecil² yang menggambarkan perbezaan² tentang chara pengelola atau tuan punya sekolah² itu pada masa dahulu.

Berkenaan dengan nombor 2, chara² lantekan ini ada-lah sama pada semua sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan penoh ia-itu Lemabga Pengurus Pengelola berkuasa melantek sa-orang Guru Besar, kechuali sekolah² yang dahulu-nya sekolah² Kerajaan. Bagi pehak sekolah² itu, pehak yang berkuasa berkenaan boleh meminta Pengelola

atau Pengurus menimbangkan dan menerima guru² yang menjadi pegawai Kerajaan.

Mental State of Detainees

6. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Defence to state how many detainees have during or immediately after their detention become insane, giving details of their present whereabouts.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no case of a detainee who became insane either during or immediately after his detention.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister say what was the cause of their becoming insane?

Mr. Speaker: He said there was none.

7. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Defence to state what factors the Medical Officers have attributed this state of the mind to and whether this view is shared by the psychiatrists and the Superintendent of the Mental Home and if not to what do they attribute it.

Tun Abdul Razak: The question does not arise.

8. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Defence to state whether the Government takes any measures to medically examine detainees before they are subjected to interrogation.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, it is not normal to examine detainees medically before they are interrogated but, under the Lock-Up Rules, 1953, there is provision for medical examination when necessary or when requested by the detainee.

MALAYAN RAILWAY

Signboard, Seremban Railway Station

9. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of Transport if he is aware that at the entrance of the urinal at the Seremban Railway Station there is a signboard that reads "1st and 2nd Class gentlemen only", and, if so, whether

he will have this sign suitably rectified so that all male passengers irrespective of the class they travel can use it.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, papan pemberitahu yang di-soalkan itu telah pun di-tukar. Perkataan yang di-tulis sekarang ini ia-lah "laki² sahaja". Penumpang "laki²" apa² kelas juga boleh menggunakannya.

MOTION THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Order read for resumption of Debate on Question (20th April, 1960)—

"That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows—

'Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of the Federation of Malaya in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Second Session of the Parliament has been opened.'"

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usol untuk menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia atas kemurahan Baginda memberi ucapan di-dalam pembukaan Parlimen baharu² ini boleh-lah saya pandang dari dua segi; pertama terima kaseh peri besarnya kurnia titah Baginda kapada kita, ia-itu dalam satu perkara yang kita telah beri terima kaseh. Tetapi dalam mengenai bahagian yang kedua, daripada perkara ini, ia-itu isi titah di-Raja itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah sempat-lah saya memerhatikan perkara ini dan sempat-lah saya chuba sa-kali mengulas titah itu dengan membaca hujongan titah ini di-bachakan bagi ma'lumat Ahli² Dewan ini. Saya terlebih dahulu merasa sukachita bahawa Kerajaan ada membuat hujongan dengan titah di-Raja. Sebab dengan hujongan itu lebeh luas-lah pandangan dan ma'lumat yang akan dapat digunakan oleh Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat

ini. Dan kita berharap bahawa hujongan ini akan di-tambah panjang dari satu masa ka-satu masa, supaya membolehkan pengulasan atas ucapan ini di-beri sechara yang lebeh mendalam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam titah di-Raja bulan November dahulu, pada sa-tengah² tempat ada tempat² yang munasabah dengan masa peralehan sa-lama 5 bulan. Sa-lama-nya 5 bulan tentu-lah tidak boleh Kerajaan mengeluarkan satu titah di-Raja yang berlainan. Tetapi ada beberapa soalan yang dahulu-nya sudah di-bangkitkan yang maseh juga tidak dapat di-jawab di-dalam titah di-Raja itu. Saya akan menchuba, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengulas perkara ini dengan terang supaya dapat-lah Majlis ini satu gambaran dari titah itu. Saya fikir, dalam hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pokok bagi perkara² yang penting di-dalam ucapan di-Raja itu, pada perasaan kita di-nyatakan mustahak-nya ia-lah usaha² memajukan kawasan luar bandar. Dalam ranchangan Kerajaan memajukan kawasan luar bandar, menurut hujongan yang ada di-hadapan saya ini di-turunkan-lah beberapa chara². Saya mengingatkan bahawa apa yang di-sebutkan dalam chara² ini hanya merupakan ranchangan di-dalam masa-nya sahaja. Um-pama-nya dalam nombor 6 daripada hujongan itu, di-nyatakan-lah betapa sunggoh-nya dalam ranchangan luar bandar ini hendak memajukan perusahaan kampung. Untuk tujuan yang demikian RIDA di-berikan tugas yang besar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa, dalam perkara RIDA ini patut-lah bagi Kementerian Luar Bandar, menentukan satu dasar yang manasabah dengan tugas-nya pada satu kali. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam satu persidangan rasmi yang saya menghadhiri-nya dan yang di-hadziri juga oleh pegawai RIDA dan oleh pegawai Sharikat Bekerja-sama maka dalam persidangan ini terdapat-lah kepada saya betapa tiada-nya persefahaman di-dalam dasar di-antara dua jabatan ini. RIDA bertujuan membantu pedagang² untuk membesarkan dagangan-nya, sedangkan Sharikat Bekerja-sama membantu orang² yang bekerja.

Ini yang berlaku dan kedua pegawai itu sudah bertikam lidah dengan bersunggoh²-nya sa-hingga terasa-lah bahawa RIDA bertujuan hendak membantutkan Sharikat Bekerja-sama di-dalam negeri ini. Saya tidak tahu sama ada Menteri² yang bersangkutan, kedua²-nya dalam perkara ini sudah bersefahaman dan juga pegawai negeri ini tidak bersefahaman. Chara yang bagini telah menyebabkan kemajuan yang hendak di-tujukan oleh dua alat Kerajaan-nya itu bersimpang dan telah menyebabkan satu dengan lain-nya bunoh membunoh dalam erti kata perusahaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini patut di-kaji oleh kedua² Menteri Yang Berhormat. Kita tahu bahawa RIDA, walau apa pun yang hendak di-tuju-nya, jangan-lah terlalu besar chadangan-nya sa-hingga mematikan kerja² kecil yang di-jalankan oleh ra'ayat. Saya dapat memberikan chontoh di-sini tetapi pandangan saya berikan ini ada-lah satu bayangan yang kalau boleh di-sahkan oleh Menteri yang bersangkutan ada baik-nya. Ia-itu ada kemungkinan bahawa RIDA akan menjalankan satu perusahaan besar membatek di-Kelantan yang menurut pehak Sharikat Bekerja-sama perusahaan besar ini akan merupakan kapitalis ra'ayat yang akan mematikan perusahaan² ra'ayat negeri itu di-dalam kerja membatek. Lebeh suka saya mendengar kalau perkara ini boleh di-nafikan. Bila kita tanya pehak RIDA, apa sebab-nya tuan² sebok hendak membuat project yang besar saperti ini, mereka akan menjawab kerana ada tuntutan dari luar negeri hendak beribu² ela kain supaya dijual di-sana.

Jadi, rupa-nya kerana hendak menjual kain-lah menjadi dasar RIDA sedangkan pada asal-nya bukan menjual kain, tetapi menegakkan perusahaan ra'ayat. Yang lain dari itu yang penting sekali kepada soal² Kemajuan Luar Bandar ia-lah bersabit dengan soal tanah. Saya sefaham benar dengan Kerajaan bahawa tanah ada-lah modal yang besar bagi pengemasan dan penyuboran ekonomi negeri ini yang mana saya harap bahawa kerjasama Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Kerajaan² Negeri hendak-lah di-asaskan di-atas ke'adilan supaya

membolehkan kerjasama itu menimbulkan satu pembahagian tanah yang 'adil dalam negeri ini. Saya sebutkan dengan khas-nya, kerana negeri Kelantan, umpama-nya ada ranchangan pembukaan tanah yang di-lancharkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan ada ranchangan pembukaan tanah yang di-lancharkan oleh Federal Land Development Authority yang telah di-harapkan supaya persefahaman ini di-buktikan. Kerana perbedzaan politik yang mungkin ada di-antara kedua² pemerintah yang ada ini, jangan-lah sampai di-jadikan satu halangan bagi kita memberi tanah kepada ra'ayat, sebab ra'ayat sangat² mustahak kepada tanah² itu. Saya perchaya di-masa kadahapan hal ini akan dapat di-lancharkan lebeh lichin dari masa yang sudah².

Di-sini saya suka menerangkan terutama sekali berhubung dengan Kementerian Perdagangan di-mana dalam hujongan-nya telah menerangkan satu perkara yang besar ia-itu menggalakkan orang² Melayu dan memberi peluang kepada mereka agar memajukan perusahaan dalam lapangan perniagaan. Dalam memajukan ini telah juga di-sebutkan di-sini beberapa chara bagi kemajuan perdagangan dan perusahaan, tetapi sa-belum hal ini di-panjangkan saya suka menarek perhatian majlis ini kepada sa-orang daripada Menteri kita yang telah membawa satu perkataan baharu dalam urusan kemajuan ekonomi Melayu ia-itu perkataan "Melayu jual Melayu". Yang sa-benar-nya Melayu jual Melayu itu memang benar pada kita. Saya harap agar bersungghoh²-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan kita mengambil tindakan dalam hal tersebut, sebab perkara ini berlaku dengan panjang-nya hingga merobohkan chita² Kementerian yang bersangkutan dengan sungghoh²-nya dalam lapangan ekonomi orang² Melayu kita ini. Melayu jual Melayu ada-lah satu kemerusutan ekonomi yang mesti kita jaga. Kalau benar² kita hendak memajukan ekonomi Melayu maka satu Pusat Ekonomi bagi orang² Melayu sendiri hendak-lah di-adakan. Tetapi jangan-lah hendak-nya tersembunyi kepada Kementerian tersebut bahawa Melayu jual Melayu itu tidak

turun dari langit, tidak pula timbul dari bumi, tetapi timbul dari keadaan² yang ada di-kalangan orang² Melayu dalam lapangan ekonomi. Umpama-nya dalam lapangan kesanggupan dan kebolehan maka ada-lah menjadi kesanggupan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan agar bersungghoh² menghapuskan perkara Melayu jual Melayu. Dan dengan hal yang demikian hendak-lah di-siasat apa-kah sebab-nya Melayu jual Melayu itu terjadi. Di-samping itu kalau di-khabarkan sahaja perkara itu, maka sungghoh-lah bahawa kerja-nya tidak-lah chukup dengan hanya menempelakkan orang² yang berbuat demikian dengan tidak menchabar sebab² yang menyebabkan mereka berbuat demikian. Saya bagi pehak pembangkang menyatakan bahawa kami bersungghoh² meminta supaya Melayu jual Melayu itu di-hapuskan, dan di-beri jalan supaya penghapusan itu berkesan.

Melayu jual Melayu ini akan memanjang sakira-nya ranchangan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-sungghoh²kan dalam soal melombong saperti yang telah di-sebutkan oleh titah di-raja itu. Lombong dan melombong ada-lah satu perkara yang baharu—chara modern bagi orang² Melayu, dan boleh jadi 30 tahun yang lalu orang² Melayu dalam lapangan melombong ada-lah tipis. Tetapi pada masa sekarang ini ada satu lapangan Melayu jual Melayu yang chukup subor yang saya harapkan agar Kementerian ini jangan-lah hendak-nya dengan mendengar nasehat sahaja, tetapi buat-lah undang² yang ketat supaya tidak berlaku apa yang di-katakan orang itu. Tidak-lah berlalu sahaja. Sa-buah Kerajaan tidak-lah chukup merungut². Keadaan² yang menimbulkan rungutan itu di-hapuskan. Dalam hal ini titah tersebut telah menyentoh chara² modern dalam perusahaan. Chara² modern dalam perusahaan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat sesuai dengan kemajuan, tetapi saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya jangan timbul perkara ini di-mana sa-orang Pegawai Federal, saya tak mahu menyebutkan di-sini, yang pernah mengemukakan dalam satu majlis

resmi mengatakan bahawa apa gunanya kita buat kain batek lagi, apa gunanya kita membatek kain sedangkan kita boleh gunakan perusahaan kilang² besar. Ini tentu mematikan perusahaan² Melayu. Chara berfikir modern yang telah di-hadapkan kepada perusahaan² Melayu itu, tetapi mematikan pula dengan kerana ada-nya modern, dengan chara alat yang besar itu akan menghilangkan kemajuan perusahaan industry yang akan memberi keuntungan kepada bangsa Melayu, tetapi sebak-nya akan memberi keuntungan kepada ahli² pemodal. Ini tidak berlawanan dengan hendak memberi alat² yang modern kepada orang² kampung khusus-nya kepada orang² luar bandar dengan chara tidak mengachau ketenteraman orang² Melayu dalam perlumbaan perdagangan yang pada masa ini hendak di-majukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam hujongan bagi Kementerian ini saya tertarek benar kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bahagian 9 yang mengatakan bahawa perusahaan di-Tanah Melayu ini tidak-lah boleh di-tumpukan kepada sa-suatu perkara sahaja bahkan hendak-lah umpama-nya di-ratakan di-seluruh negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah satu dasar yang benar dan saya harap Kerajaan akan memikirkan dengan sungguh-nya supaya mendirikan perusahaan² besar di-negeri ini dan membuka lapangan perusahaan itu ka-tempat² yang jauh pula yang ada sharat² asasi bagi perusahaan² itu ia-itu seperti di-Pantai Barat di-Kota Bharu. Sa-tahu saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Kota Bharu ini sudah ada ranchangan negeri hendak memajukan satu kawasan bagi perusahaan dan telah ada sebutan² daripada orang² di-sana supaya dapatlah kira-nya perusahaan² yang hendak timbul di-negeri ini sa-tengah-nya di-hantarkan ka-sana bukan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-mata² dengan tujuan supaya dapat-lah orang² di-situ kerja tetapi supaya perkembangan ekonomi dan pembahagian perusahaan negeri ini dapat di-ratakan sama bilangan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka pula sa-sudah itu memberikan sedikit pandangan berkenaan dengan penanam

padi yang hendak di-galakkan menggunakan baja². Yang sa-benar-nya baja² pada masa ini ada-lah menerima sambutan yang baik daripada penanam² padi, tetapi maseh ada rungutan bahawa ra'ayat belum dapat chukup faham berkenaan dengan hal ini dan saya harap kepada Kementerian yang bersangkutan—saya perchaya Kementerian itu amat sungguh dalam perkara ini—supaya menambah lebar lagi da'ayah² yang berkesan dalam soal menggalakkan baja kepada penanam² padi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baja membaja itu hendak-lah di-jadikan satu perkara yang sudah menjadi 'adat bagi penanam² sebab kalau pada masa ini kita merasa bahawa padi kita boleh di-tambahkan hasil-nya maka hendak-lah kita ikhtiarkan jalan² supaya tanaman² yang lain juga yang mempunyai erti ekonomi dalam negeri dapat di-galakkan umpama-nya kelapa dan kopi dan lain² lagi yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi yang tidak kurang daripada padi itu sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara yang menarik perhatian saya—ini saya ikut jalan ucapan titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia ia-lah berbalek² ia-itu dari Kementerian Pertanian berbalek kepada Kementerian Perusahaan, jadi sebab itu saya mengikut tingkah-nya. Berbalek saya kepada Kementerian Perdagangan ia-itu berkenaan dengan perlindungan kepada perusahaan² yang di-majukan di-negeri ini. Protection atau memberikan perlindungan kepada kemajuan perusahaan dalam negeri ini amat-lah baik tetapi ini tentu-lah tidak berlawanan dengan kepentingan ra'ayat yang lain ia-itu menyeliakan kehidupan ra'ayat di-dalam chara ekonomi-nya sa-chara umum. Saya belum tahu apa yang hendak di-buat oleh Kementerian ini benar² di-dalam langkah memberikan perlindungan kepada perusahaan ini, sebab saya kata saya belum tahu kerana kemasokan barang² yang nyata barang² itu apabila ia masok ka-dalam negeri ini akan kurang-lah hasil pengeluaran barang² ini, belum di-perhatikan benar². Benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini sudah di-perhatikan dalam soal yang besar² tetapi tidak di-perhatikan dalam soal

yang kecil². Saya katakan tidak diperhatikan dalam soal yang kecil², kerana sudah terang kepada saya umpama-nya perusahaan membuat bakul pun ra'ayat telah hilang semangat sebab ada-nya bakul plastic yang di-biarkan datang ka-negeri ini. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mungkin merasa perkara ini kecil, tetapi bagi ra'ayat menggantungkan ekonomi hidup-nya kepada perkara yang kecil² ini, umpama-nya perusahaan sabut yang hendak di-majukan oleh R.I.D.A. ia itu kata-nya kita mesti menggalakkan orang ramai supaya membuat sabut, sa-kati 40 sen. Ini menurut Pegawai R.I.D.A. amat di-galakkan, tetapi alat² yang boleh menggantikan sabut di-dalam ketulan²-nya di-masokkan dalam negeri ini banyak², apabila masuk benda ini banyak² dalam negeri ini maka murah-lah harga sabut dan apabila murah harga sabut siapa-kah yang hendak berusaha berkenaan dengan sabut? Maka tinggal-lah ra'ayat yang berusaha menggagor atau mencari kerja lain yang menasabah bagi diri-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beraleh-lah saya mengikut ucapan itu kepada Pengangkutan dan Kenderaan. Satu perkara yang besar dalam pengangkutan ini ia-lah lesen—lesen taxi. Lesen taxi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut dasar Kementerian ini hendak di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu. Dasar ini saya suka dan saya harap sungguh² diperhatikan. Di-dalam memerhatikan memberi lesen kepada orang² Melayu di-kawasan yang mustahak di-beri kepada orang² Melayu umpama-nya, tidak-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat itu memerhatikan satu kaedah Melayu jual Melayu sa-kali lagi. Melayu jual Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada dua macham. Agak saya Melayu jual Melayu yang di-fahamkan oleh Menteri ini ia-lah Melayu dapat lesen di-beri kepada orang yang bukan Melayu menjalankan. Faham saya Melayu jual Melayu, Melayu dapat lesen di-beri kepada orang Melayu lain menjalankan, dia dapat komisen tiap² bulan. Ini berlaku dalam soal lesen taxi, semua sama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi moral dan ekonomi sama² salah. Jadi saya harap buat-lah undang² yang

mbolehkan Melayu jual Melayu ini di-kawal.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal lesen pengangkutan, pengaduan sudah di-terima di-kalangan ini khusus-nya orang² Melayu yang di-kampong² berkenaan dengan taxi yang di-sebut di-tempat saya di-sabelah Perak sana "perebet sapu", di-sebut di-sabelah Kelantan "teksi kominis"—jadi Kominis itu berjalan dengan tidak mengikut undang². Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, taxi perebet sapu ini amat-lah merbahaya kepada orang² yang berlesen. Sebab orang² berlesen ini sa-tahu saya ada-lah membayar harga lesen-nya. Tetapi kalau-lah perebet sapu ini menyapu penompang² dengan apa-kah hendak di-bayar-nya lesen. Kadang² perebet sapu ini lebeh elok motokar-nya. Maka tolong-lah Tuan Menteri Yang Berhormat mencharikan jalan supaya taxi perebet sapu ini di-hapuskan. Ada undang² kata Tuan Menteri, mengapa tidak reportkan kepada Polis. Polis pun kadang² dapat komisen daripada perebet sapu ini. Saya sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat yang bertanggung jawab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tahu ada undang² yang mengawal perebet sapu ini

Ada satu lagi nama-nya "Pirate Taxi" (*Ketawa*). Undang² itu jangan-lah kita biarkan di-cheroboh oleh beberapa orang sedang Kerajaan kita berkehendak benar benda ini memberi fa'edah kepada kita. Bahaya perebet sapu ini bukan sahaja kepada taxi. Saya sudah dapat mendengar dan saya perchaya ada ahli² Dewan ini yang dapat menyokong saya di-dalam hati walau pun segan hendak berchakap, ada perebet² sapu yang naik bus memujuk penompang² bus, "Mari-lah saya bawa, kereta saya lebeh elok dan tempat dudok lembut." Tempat dudok bus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keras dari tempat dudok taxi tentu-lah bagi orang yang tidak mempunyai pandangan undang² ia pun turun-lah.

Mr. Speaker: Perkara ini telah diambil perhatian oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Dalam pengangkutan dan kenderaan ini di-sangkutkan soal Kemajuan Kampong. Saya rasa memang-lah sedap dari

pehak Kementerian ini mengatakan bahawa hendak memajukan ekonomi luar bandar mesti-lah buat jalan elok², itu saya pun bersetuju. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuat jalan bukan-lah perkara yang boleh di-cheptakan. Kalau hendak menunggu jalan siap dengan elok-nya dan berminyak tar, seperti yang di-chadangkan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya Yang Berhormat, saya rasa lambat-lah jalan ini dapat sempurna. Bagaimana-kah jika kita boleh mengikhtiarkan dan menggalakkan supaya ra'ayat menggunakan pengangkutan yang kecil berjentera yang boleh pergi ka-kampung² dan membawa barang²-nya pergi ka-pekan². Saya tengok di-Kelantan ada taxi ruda 3 berkayoh, itu-lah yang di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat. Tetapi saya rasa di-zaman moden ini kita ajar-lah orang Melayu bermoden sedikit. Apa kata Kementerian Pengangkutan kalau kita chuba galakkan kapada ra'ayat ini memakai motorcycle kecil; motorcycle ini rodanya satu depan dua belakang atau pun dua belakang satu depan (*Ketawa*). Jadi motorcycle ini boleh di-buat satu tempat yang boleh mengisi barang² dan memungghah-nya. Saya perchaya Menteri² yang pergi ka-negeri Jepun dapat memberi fikiran-nya, agak-nya Menteri Pengangkutan tidak pergi ka-Jepun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan ini menyebutkan beberapa perkara yang enggan saya mengulas-nya di-sini ia-itu perkara Juru Odit. Duli Yang Maha Mulia meminta perkara ini ta' usah benar-lah di-gaduhkan. Sa-benarnya perkara ini tidak berlaku apa², kita tunggu-lah perkara Odit ini di-bahathkan baharu-lah kita junjong Titah itu. Masa ini kita ta' usah gaduhkan. Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan anasir jahat. Undang² anasir jahat ini kita sabar dahulu, ta' lama lagi dapat-lah kita membahathkan perkara ini dengan chermat-nya. Perkhidmatan menolong orang ramai menchari kerja, ini-lah yang sangat² menarek hati saya, sebab menchari kerja dan mendapatkan kerja ini hendak-lah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Dalam persidangan yang lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah bersungguh² meminta kapada Menteri

supaya memerhatikan hal ini. Maka jawab Tuan Menteri kita tidak berapa banyak orang yang ta' bekerja. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fikiran saya banyak orang yang ta' bekerja, chuma yang di-daftarkan ta' banyak. Pendaftaran lain pada hakikat-nya, sebab yang mendaftar itu ia-lah mereka² yang sanggup pergi mendaftar-nya. Mereka ini tahu dan memikirkan patut di-daftar sebab mereka mahu bekerja di-bandar. Jadi orang² yang ta' bekerja di-kampung itu tidak ada mendaftar dan mereka² ini saya minta di-baiki, di-siasat baik² supaya ramai orang kita bekerja jadi banyak-lah hasil negeri, banyak-lah kemajuan yang boleh kita buat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-akhir ucapan ini timbol-lah soal yang menarek perhatian saya ia-itu soal rashwah. Elok benar-lah Kerajaan hendak mencheгах perkara rashwah ini, tetapi, saya dukachita Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-chara ikhlas-nya mencheгах rashwah ini hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan sunggoh². Jangan-lah kita bertindak apabila sudah terponggok dihadapan mata kita orang menyorong duit baharu kita hendak kita tangkap. Payah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua! Kalau bagitu langsung ta' jadi. Mencheгах rashwah dalam negeri ini hendak-lah di-asaskan atas moral. Maka sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah menyebutkan ada-nya kemungkinan bahawa rashwah ini terhadap sa-orang menteri besar. Jangan-lah "terkena kapada mata di-pichengkan, terkena kapada perut di-kempiskan". Soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah di-perhatikan dan di-pandang baik², jangan rashwah \$1.00 kita gap. Mata² rashwah \$1.00 kena tangkap, 3 tahun masok jil. Yang besar-nya ada juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab ini rashwah juga nama-nya. Jadi saya berharap perkara ini, terutama kapada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya memerhatikan lebeh lanjut hal rashwah ini bukan yang di-bawah sahaja bahkan yang di-atas juga. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal dharurat yang di-sebutkan di-dalam Titah di-Raja itu amat-lah menyedapkan hati dan menyamankan fikiran. Jadi saya berharap yang di-sebutkan

31 haribulan July ini akan kita buktikan dan bersama-lah kita bersuka ria dalam hal ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, buat sementara itu-lah sahaja pandangan saya.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri bukan untuk membangkang usul yang sekarang sedang kita perbincangkan. Saya hanya mahu menyatakan beberapa kekesalan saya yang terbit dari ucapan di-Raja itu. Dari mula-nya saya menduga ucapan di-Raja ini akan merupakan ucapan dasar negara atau polisi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang merdeka, tetapi dugaan saya itu jauh meleset-nya. Uchapan di-Raja itu sa-chara keseluruhan-nya mengikut pandangan saya ada-lah merupakan pernyataan kembali, beberapa keterangan² yang telah di-beri oleh Menteri² kita yang di-ulang² kembali dalam Titah di-Raja itu, tidak ada apa yang baharu, dan kalau mahu kita katakan juga ada benda yang baharu, benda yang baharu itu ia-lah penamatan dharurat pada 31 haribulan July tahun ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah 12 tahun 1 bulan dharurat berjalan, sekarang ia akan di-tamatkan, saya sa-bagai sa-orang yang telah mengalami akibat dharurat, baik dari pehak keluarga saya mahu pun dari pehak saya sendiri tentu menyambut penamatan dharurat itu dengan rasa senang dan gembira. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pernyataan akan menamatkan dharurat itu Titah di-Raja tidak menyebutkan, apa-kah yang akan terjadi kepada orang² yang di-tahan, yang sekarang maseh di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Dharurat. Titah di-Raja itu tidak menyebutkan, apa-kah mereka itu akan di-bebaskan demi tamat-nya sahaja dharurat itu.

Kemudian di-samping kita bergembira itu kita di-seliputi rasa duka. Kita gembira kerana dharurat akan tamat, tetapi kita berdukachita dharurat yang akan di-tamatkan itu akan digantikan pula mengikut chadangan hendak meminda Perlembagaan, dengan satu undang² tetap melawan anasir subversive, kerana perkara pindaan Perlembagaan ini akan di-bincangkan sa-chara lanjut, saya tidak mahu menyentoh sa-chara detil. Saya chuma

ingin mengatakan kalau Undang² Dharurat yang dahulu merupakan satu undang² sementara, merupakan sa-buah rumah yang tiang-nya buloh, sekarang mengikut anggapan saya, rumah yang tiang-nya buloh itu akan di-gantikan rumah yang bertiang batu, ini sangat² mendukachitakan. Dan kerana ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang maseh di-dalam tahanan dharurat sekarang ini mungkin bertanya dalam hati-nya: apa-kah saperti yang saya katakan tadi dengan tamat-nya dharurat ini kami akan di-lepaskan atau apa-kah kami yang maseh di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Dharurat akan di-beri pas baharu untuk masuk ka-rumah yang bertiang batu? Bukan sa-kadar itu bahkan saya dan semua ra'ayat akan bertanya di-dalam hati-nya: apa-kah aku—apa-kah aku akan juga pergi ka-rumah yang bertiang batu itu? Kalau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa takut akan pergi ka-sana ka-sini, rasa takut ada-nya itu dan ada-nya ini ada di-kalangan ra'ayat, maka freedom from fear atau bebas dari rasa takut tidak ada sama sa-kali. Benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Titah di-Raja ada menyebutkan tidak ada apa² yang boleh menyebabkan sa-orang ra'ayat yang ta'at setia berasa bimbang dengan pindaan ini. Ayat ini dapat kita terima, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan dua pengertian. Pengertian yang pertama, Titah di-Raja itu benar² meminta supaya ra'ayat seluruh-nya jangan bimbang, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya teringat kepada soal Pranchis mahu meletupkan bom atom-nya di-Sahara, de Gaulle juga berkata jangan bimbang, ra'ayat di-dunia takut kena radio-active atau debu-nya itu, de Gaulle berkata jangan bimbang, tetapi perkataan de Gaulle jangan bimbang itu, belum-lah merupakan jaminan umat di-dunia yang takut terkena radio-active itu. Istilah yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ayat ini mungkin merupakan satu tuduhan yang tegak², erti-nya, Oh, kalau tidak bersetuju dengan pindaan ini bererti bukan ra'ayat yang ta'at setia, menudoh tegak². Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkataan yang demikian ini keluar-nya dari sa-orang Ketua Negara yang harus bersifat atas daripada parti² politik sungoh amat di-kesalkan.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal orang² Melayu dengan melombong. Titah di-Raja ada menyebutkan, usaha akan di-jalankan untuk menyiasat menchari bijeh dalam kawasan² tanah simpanan untuk orang² Melayu dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan supaya ramai orang² Melayu membuat permohonan membuka lombong. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang ini satu jaminan yang baik tetapi kita harus meninjau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuka tanah di-kawasan orang² Melayu untuk melombong ini tetapi tidak ada keterangan, bagaimana chara-nya melombong ini akan di-buka kepada orang² Melayu. Dengan chara sharikat kerja-sama-kah atau dengan sechara liberalism-kah di-buka kepada siapa sahaja orang Melayu yang boleh membuka lombong ini. Ini harus kita berhati², Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sebab kalau kita membuka tanah² lombong kawasan Melayu itu apabila di-bukakan tetapi sa-telah di-buka sechara bebas maka orang² Melayu yang mempunyai harta wang sahaja yang akan membuka lombong itu. Ra'ayat terus menerus akan menderita juga.

Dalam titah di-Raja tidak ada diterangkan chara bagaimana usaha melombong itu akan di-jalankan. Satu bahagian lagi, titah di-Raja yang berbunyi:

"Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan memberi perhatian khas kepada perkara menambah bekalan letrik bagi kegunaan perusahaan, bagi kegunaan kawasan² luar bandar dan bagi orang² yang akan menggunakan kuasa letrik di-mana² jua pun".

Ini satu jaminan yang sangat di-harapkan oleh seluruh ra'ayat negeri ini. Terutama sekali jaminan terhadap bekalan letrik dalam kawasan luar bandar. Tetapi saya minta kepada Kementerian yang bersangkutan supaya sa-lain daripada memikirkan soal ini, juga harus memikirkan soal membekalkan letrik dalam bandar sendiri yang telah beberapa kali saya sebutkan. Bekalan letrik di-kampong² dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur sendiri yang dikatakan jalan²-nya belum di-ambil sa-bagai public street, kerana itu belum dapat di-usahkan. Tetapi saya meng-harapkan perkara ini di-usahkan dengan sa-boleh²-nya.

Satu bahagian lagi dalam titah di-Raja itu berbunyi:

"Ada-lah juga di-harap hendak memulakan kerja menterjemah Undang² yang di-luluskan Parlimen ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada pen-cinta² Bahasa Kebangsaan yang tidak menyambut janji² itu dengan rasa shukor dan gumbira tetapi saya ingin bertanya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakah dia Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Sekarang, saya masok ka-bahagian siaran Radio, sudah banyak di-sebut², kan semalam berkenaan siaran Radio ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, saya mengharapkan siaran Radio juga akan merupakan alat untuk mengembangkan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Dahulu, waktu kita menjalan-kan Minggu Bahasa Kebangsaan, hebat sekali di-seluruh Malaya ini, semangat ra'ayat meluap², megah dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tetapi, sa-sudah lenyap-nya Minggu Bahasa Kebangsaan itu menurun-lah semangat chintakan Bahasa Kebangsaan ini, malah Radio Malaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-kah ada sa-buah lagu "Bahasa Jiwa Bangsa," sa-patut-nya lagu ini kalau benar²-nya menaikkan semangat ra'ayat supaya mengenal Bahasa Kebangsaan, lagu "Bahasa Jiwa Bangsa" itu patut di-ulang²kan—di-bunyikan menerusi Radio itu tetapi saya ta' dengar.

Kedua, berkenaan dengan siaran Radio ini, saya ingin menyatakan tidak ada-nya keadilan di-dalam penyiaran warta berita. Dahulu, saya dengar ada warta berita menyiarkan berkenaan dengan hasil pilihan raya Majlis Tempatan. Kebetulan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasil pilihan raya Majlis Tempatan ini memberi kemenangan yang besar kepada Front Socialist Ra'ayat; bukan membangga², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengar warta berita itu berbunyi:

"Dalam pilihan raya Majlis Bandaran di-sini, di-sini, Perikatan menang, sakian, ini, ini, ini."

Yang banyak menang itu tidak di-sebutkan langsung. Apa-kah siaran warta berita ini untuk satu parti politik sahaja?

Mithal-nya semalam dalam berita mengenai laporan Parlimen, saya telah mendengar kalau² ada ucapan menegor pemerintah, baik dari pehak pembangkang mahu pun dari pehak pemerintah tetapi tidak ada di-sebutkan parti²-nya, chuma di-katakan puak pembangkang sahaja. Pendek benar, sedikit benar. Yang di-besar²kan ia-lah Data' Onn tidak mengundi. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Ahmad Boestamam) Tolong jangan menyebutkan nama!

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tetapi, berita itu menyebutkan nama. (*Ketawa*). Siaran radio sa-sabuah negara itu harus bersikap sama tengah dalam menyampaikan fact dan kenyataan kepada ra'ayat, kerana ra'ayat mahu tahu apa fact dan kenyataan itu. Saya katakan fact dan kenyataan itu harus meliputi keadaan semua ra'ayat, baik dari pehak Kerajaan mahu pun dari pehak pembangkang. Kalau Radio Malaya mengatakan ini baik, itu baik, saya juga membangkang, sebab itu bukan-lah kenyataan dalam tanah ayer kita. Pehak pembangkang ada-lah memberi kenyataan dalam tanah ayer kita. Kenapa fact dan kenyataan itu tidak di-berikan kepada ra'ayat? Saya ingin bertanya, apa-kah ada usaha² dalam pehak Kementerian yang bersangkutan supaya menyekat pekerja² dalam radio itu? Supaya bagini² chara-nya mengadakan siaran² radio? Apa-kah ada directive begitu sechara tidak bertulis umpama-nya? Bukan saya, tetapi seluroh ra'ayat ingin mahu tahu dan saya berharap supaya radio itu benar² merupakan ke'adilan, kerana radio ada-lah satu alat negara untuk menyiarkan kenyataan negara itu kepada ra'ayat dengan tidak memikirkan yang ini harus di-utamakan dan ini harus di-utamakan!

Berchakap tentang soal memperkembangkan bahasa kebangsaan di-mana Titah di-Raja telah menyebutkan chara² mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan dalam sekolah². Titah di-Raja itu tidak menyebutkan chara² bagi mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan di-kalangan ra'ayat, dan saya ingin menganjorkan supaya Titah di-Raja dengan tegas-nya menyatakan baginda

telah memberi perintah kepada Menteri² supaya bila² memberi pidato atau ucapan dalam majlis² keramaian walau pun di-mana juga baik di-dalam mahu pun di-luar negeri harus menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan, kemudian kalau hendak di-terjemahkan, terjemahkan-lah. Dan saya berharap ini akan merupakan Titah di-Raja.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok ada menyebutkan soal rasuah atau corruption, dan saya ingin juga menyebutkan tentang hal² ini, tetapi sedikit sahaja kerana Yang Berhormat itu sudah menyentoh beberapa kali dalam soal ini. Sa-benar-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan, rasuah ini terbahagi kepada dua ibarat buaya—buaya besar dan buaya kechil. (*Ketawa*). Bagaimana sikap kita terhadap perkara ini? Buaya kechil sahaja-kah yang akan kita bunoh sedangkan buaya besar itu di-biarkan berbuat sesuka hati-nya? Saya mengharap dalam tindakan untuk menghapuskan rasuah ini, maka hendak-lah buaya besar itu kita hadapi dahulu. Akhir-nya, lampiran dari titah di-raja ini dalam bahagian pertahanan, sungguh pun Pasokan Polis Khas boleh di-berhentikan, tetapi Polis biasa hendak-lah di-kekalkan. Saya menyentoh ini dalam soal boleh di-berhentikan. Dalam ucapan titah di-raja itu tidak ada di-sebutkan sama sekali apa-kah langkah yang akan di-jalankan untuk memberi pertolongan kepada Polis² Khas yang akan di-berhentikan itu. Apa-kah satu usaha atau langkah untuk memperbaiki nasib mereka itu sa-sudah di-berhentikan? Tidak ada di-nyatakan. Demikian sepintas lalu kekesalan² saya terhadap Titah di-Raja ini, tetapi jangan pula di-maksudkan bahawa saya mengemukakan satu usol, atau membangkang-nya. Saya tidak membangkang usol ini.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when this motion was proposed by the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan, we heard a good deal of his home town, Taiping, which is only 50 miles away from Ipoh. We heard about the lakes and the clear water, but what we didn't hear of were that tens of people have drowned in that clear water. Neither did we hear of the very fine

padang in the centre of Taiping known as the Circus Ground, where there is no circus—and no performers, I hope. Neither have we heard of other spots at Taiping where during heavy rain we get floods sweeping into the houses and shops of residents. All that is merely by the way.

But I rise to-day to speak on His Majesty's Address to this House on the 19th April. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a parliamentary democracy, when you debate a Speech from the Throne, you are not only entitled to praise it, but you are also entitled to criticise and analyse that Speech, and if you think proper, to bring in necessary amendments in a certain form to that Speech, and it is my intention at the end of what I have to say, to propose certain amendments to this Speech. It is necessary for me to do that in order to place on record the fact that the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya does not agree wholeheartedly with the proposed policy of the Alliance Government for the year 1960. Now, that does not mean that we oppose any of the policies which have been set out in the Gracious Speech from the Throne. It does not mean that, and it need not necessarily be construed as that, but we from the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya do mean that there are certain things, certain important things, which are not being set out in the policy statement and we wish to place that on record by, at the appropriate time, proposing an amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my humble thanks to His Majesty and the Raja Permaisuri Agong for reassuring us of their intention to uphold the principles of democracy and constitutional rule in this country, and I assure His Majesty that we from this side of the House will give every assistance we can to see that the heavy tasks of Kingship are made, if possible, somewhat easier.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then I come to the second paragraph of the Royal Address, which deals with the proposed Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and as the Bill is coming up for full debate, at this stage I would only say this: that whilst we are gladdened by the news that the

Emergency Regulations and the Emergency itself will be brought to an end on the 31st July this year, we are saddened by the fact that the proposed amendments to the Constitution will in effect, as was said by the Honourable Member for Setapak, be only building a new house under a different name, because the proposed amendments to the Constitution will make it possible for Parliament to pass a law to enforce preventive detention for a period of two years. That, I say, does not give much hope for the citizens of this country living with the fear of arrest and detention without trial in a court of law, and I support the Member for Setapak when he said that it is a matter of regret that the Speech should have contained words that no loyal, law-abiding citizen has cause to feel alarm at this amendment. Mr. Speaker, I say every law-abiding citizen who upholds the principles of democracy, the principles of human rights, will feel alarmed at what proposed amendment of the Constitution.

With regard to the policy for the development of the rural areas, it is not necessary for me to speak at length because our friends from the Opposition have said time and again that the policy for rural development, whilst it is a good one, will only work if it is carried out expediently, carried out conscientiously from the top level right down to the very man who has to take the action of carrying out the manual work, and only then can the rural development policy truly work for the benefit of the people of this country. Mr. Speaker, there is one point in this question of rural development and land for the landless on which it is my duty to touch.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one point on this question of rural development and land for the landless on which I feel it is my duty to touch. We have before us for discussion a Land Bill to define, specify and make provisions for the alienation of land to the landless. I notice that one of the provisions of the Bill is that land in rural areas—and I am speaking broadly—can be held only by Federal citizens, I agree. I am not going into details, but I agree

that preference must always be given to Federal citizens. But what is going to happen to the thousands of people, who are not citizens of this country but who now hold land in these rural areas? What is going to happen to the thousands of people, who have lived here for 10, 20 or 30 years, who are entitled in all other respects to obtain their citizenship but only on one point—they cannot qualify the language test? They are residents of this country, and for all material purposes they will die in this country. If it is going to be a specific rule that land cannot be given to anybody else except to citizens of this country, how are we going to look after these people? I hasten to add that I agree and accept that preference must be given to Federal citizens, but we have a situation in this country which must be looked into. That is an observation which I make and when the Bill comes up for debate, I will go into it at greater length.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the question of industrialisation of Malaya. His Majesty's Speech contains reference to the fact that industrialisation, or progress of industrialisation, will be carried out. Now, one sad fact is that up-to-date industrialisation seems to be confined to the Federal Capital and the State of Selangor, and areas surrounding the Federal Capital. It is my suggestion—and I think the suggestion of various States—that industries should be encouraged to spread over the country, should be encouraged to go to places like Ipoh where there is plenty of land—places, I suppose, in other States where factories can be built, where land is available, and where they can get the same facilities as they will get in the Federal Capital or areas surrounding the Federal Capital. If industry is not spread all over the country, then unemployment cannot be solved progressively on a fair basis throughout the land. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that while I support the policy set out in the Speech, I ask that urgent consideration be given to spread industrial progress throughout the country in suitable places, and there are certainly suitable places throughout

the country. That will assist greatly on the question of unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to free primary education, I remember that in 1954 the Alliance Manifesto contained two lines "We will consider free primary education". Then came the last Election in 1959, the second Alliance Manifesto again said "We will consider the question of free primary education". Now we get the Speech from the Throne, again it said "My Government will study the introduction of free primary education and intends to work towards a minimum school-leaving age of 15 years": 1954—same promise; 1959—same promise; the Speech—same promise. When is free primary education coming? At the last meeting of this Parliament the Honourable Minister of Finance in answer to my question—and it is in the Official Records of our Parliamentary Debates—gave a retort: you pay for it, we will give you free primary education to-morrow if you want it. How does it compare with this statement? I think it is time that this Government gives a positive statement, when free primary education will be given to the children of this country. It is no use year after year putting in two lines that Government is considering free primary education. Nobody is going to be fooled by such a statement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to health and welfare, I take this opportunity of saying that our new Minister of Health has won a considerable degree of respect from the people of this country by his various acts from time to time when matters have been brought to his notice: an outstanding one is the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan. At the last meeting, Sir, I put in a motion but unfortunately that motion did not come up. I am glad to hear that the Medical Superintendent has been replaced by another Medical Superintendent and that the former Superintendent is now carrying out his proper duties as a mental health expert in the Tanjong Rambutan Central Mental Hospital. Therefore the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry which was held over two years ago

has at last been implemented by the hospital having a Medical Superintendent for the administrative side and a mental expert to carry out the real duties of a mental expert at the institution. I also understand that a World Health Organisation expert has been asked to come down to study the problem of mental health and accommodation for mental patients in this country. Now, I do not for one moment say that because I put in my motion the Honourable Minister did that. It may be, or it may not be; but the fact remains that something has been done after this Minister came to be in charge of the Health Ministry. Now, that was not the only thing. There was an airlift—an airlift for somebody who has no hospital nearby; but I do hope that whenever I send a telegram for an airlift for somebody near my area, the same privilege will be extended to me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a programme, I know, for bettering the health conditions of the people of this country. But one thing is sad, that when complaints are made even at Ministry level, the tendency is to have a private inquiry amongst themselves—to go and ask the Head of the Department whether this report is or is not true—and a glaring example is the example brought up by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. The Minister of Health ordered an inquiry, what was the result? The complaint was false, almost telling lies, the hospital was telling the truth. Subsequently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanjong gave another statement to the Press, making very strong allegations. What has happened to that? The country wants to know.

I am here to-day and I left Ipoh on the 18th. On the 18th morning a member of the Police Force, he is still in the Police Force—a Policeman who, I suppose, would not tell lies against the Government which he serves—sent his wife to the hospital. She went there and said: "I am going to give birth; I am having pain." The nurse said: "Do you know better or do I know better? You go home; you are not going to give birth now." She

walked outside the ward—she was not admitted—sat down, and there gave birth right outside the ward; and that is the wife of a Police Constable. I have no time to write to the Honourable Minister of Health; I will do that on my return to Ipoh. I hope that the inquiry at least would not result in saying that the Police Constable and his wife are telling lies, because that person is not a citizen of this country who, I suppose, would tell lies, for he is a Police Constable who is loyally serving the country. Let us see what happens when that complaint comes up. Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps it may be misjudgment by the nurse, but that is a very serious misjudgment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hospital at Ipoh is overcrowded; it is so overcrowded that the staff there cannot be blamed for what is happening in that hospital. What is the remedy? The remedy is to expand the hospital, to expand it and expand it quickly. It is not necessary to modernise it now; modernisation can wait till expansion comes first, because every day there are people who are turned out of the hospital, who have no place to go to, and who cannot find an alternative hospital anywhere near Ipoh. The situation is grave, the situation is almost impossible to such an extent that members of the public who have to take the sick people to the hospital have to say: "If you are not going to admit them, we will let them lie under the trees. We are going to call the Press photographers to take pictures to show to the world that Ipoh has not got an adequate hospital." After that, through the kindness of some doctors and nurses of the staff of Ipoh Hospital, make-shift arrangements are made—a bed is put here and a bed is put there, and they are accommodated in there. But it cannot go on for long. I urge the Ministry of Health to give top priority to the expansion of the Ipoh Hospital, even by putting up temporary sheds if necessary. I cannot emphasise it any more than I can with those few words on the question of the Ipoh Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the question of national unity and the

building of peace, security and goodwill—of course, with that statement, nobody can complain. But it is a matter of regret for the People's Progressive Party of Malaya that this Speech does not contain any reference to the claim, the democratic claim, by the citizens of this country for equal rights in this land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gracious Speech then goes on to say that law and order will be enforced impartially and the standard of administration of justice will be maintained. It is nice to have that statement in the Speech in view of the proposed Constitutional Amendment Bill, which is coming before this House, to take away from the Public Services Commission and the Judicial Commission the power to appoint Judges, to recommend Judges to His Majesty for appointment. Up to this date, in this country we have a Judicial Service where we have Judges beyond any question of integrity and honesty, and free from political bias. That has been proved on many occasions in this country where Judges have carried out their duties with absolute impartiality, without any possible interference by any party in power or by any political organisation in this country, because their appointment, their tenure of office, their removal from office was free from any possible political bias. Can that situation be maintained if the Prime Minister of our country is going to have a say in the appointment of Judges in this land? In my opinion it would be unsafe to say that that position can be maintained in this land if that amendment gets through; but I will speak more when that amendment comes up before this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the question of broadcasting. It is significant that the Honourable Member for Setapak should have spoken about Radio Malaya this morning because it was my intention and the major portion of the reason why I stood up to-day to speak on Radio Malaya itself. The Opposition—I would use a strong word—would demand from Radio Malaya an equal opportunity to use Radio Malaya as given to the Alliance

organisation for propaganda purposes. I do not think there is any politician in this country who can sincerely stand up and say: "I do not want publicity." There is no politician who can honestly say that. If anybody says that, in my humble opinion, he is just trying to fool himself and trying to fool the other people. As politicians and as political organisations, we want to put our views to the public. In every country in the world, in every democratic country in the world the Government side and the Opposition side are given the use of the radio almost on equal conditions. In Malaya we have Ministers, Assistant Ministers and leaders of political organisations on the Government side using Radio Malaya every now and then to make speeches to the nation. Have any Members of the Opposition ever been given that privilege? Have any Members of the Opposition ever been offered Radio Malaya to put forward their views? Why is it then that only Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Members of the Government Bench are given that privilege? In every democratic nation—England, and other parts of the world—the Opposition is given the use of the radio if the Government side is also given. And I, standing on this side of the House,—at least on behalf of my Party—ask Radio Malaya to give that same opportunity to the Opposition.

From time to time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reports of Radio Malaya on the political issues of this land, on what happens in this Parliament, on what happens in elections are becoming clearer and clearer—they are getting more and more bias in favour of the Government side. An example was given by the Honourable Member for Setapak—Socialist Front wins local elections. The People's Progressive Party sweeps local elections in Perak, 15 nil to the Alliance—nothing on Radio Malaya. The Alliance wins a couple of seats, Radio Malaya will announce: "The Alliance organisation to-day won so many seats in the local elections at such and such a place." Is it possible that Radio Malaya, an organisation maintained by public

funds, is it possible that their officers are prejudiced in favour of the Alliance organisation? If it is, then I think it is the duty of all Opposition Members to bring it to the notice of the people of this country, to the people of the world that Radio Malaya is a biased organisation. But I hasten to add it is not so, and I know it is not so. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know it is not so. I know that pressure is being applied by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Broadcasting, and I make this statement fully aware of Standing Orders on a matter of debate. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to make a charge against the Honourable Assistant Minister of Broadcasting and I make it because I am entitled to do so under Standing Order 36 (9). I am entitled, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to make that charge against the conduct of a Member of Parliament in his capacity as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the news commentaries on Parliamentary meetings by Radio Malaya are published every night when there is a Parliamentary meeting. It is extremely popular; it is one of the strongest attractions of radio listeners, and on a Parliamentary meeting night, if you go to any house, you will find Radio Malaya switched on for the commentary—the important commentary after the news. Mr. Speaker, Sir, last night's commentary was scheduled for 8 p.m. That commentary did not come out at 8 p.m., it came out after the 9.30 news. It did not come out immediately after the 9.30 news—there was a delay of a few minutes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting was at Radio Malaya House yesterday. He was there, Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as my information goes, and I say it not under the privilege of this House. I am prepared to meet any consequences from this because what I say are facts and I can prove those facts in this House or outside this House. The Assistant Minister of Broadcasting had already notified Radio Malaya that in future these broadcasts would be subject to his scrutiny, and he went to Radio Malaya last night to scrutinise the broadcast before it was published.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also my information—and it is correct information—that the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting is going to Radio Malaya every night to vet, to cut off, perhaps to add what he wants into the broadcast of parliamentary meetings. Sir, at the last meeting when I said that the freedom of the press was threatened everybody laughed. I am giving a concrete example to-day. Would the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting deny that allegation, if it is false, or that this House calls on me to show cause why I should not be expelled from this House, if what I am saying is untrue? Nobody will do that, because it is true. Is that the conduct of the Government Bench?

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): On a point of information, Sir, I heard the news commentary at 8 p.m. last night in English.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: There was another commentary at 9 p.m.—not scheduled. My information is correct, and if I am wrong this House can take action under the Standing Orders against me—and I ask this House to do it. I ask the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting to deny this allegation. He cannot do that!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if those allegations are true—and they are true—then what is democracy? What is the freedom of the press, what is the freedom of Radio Malaya? How are we going to trust Radio Malaya to give the people of this country the proper news which they should get? Is that not an attempt by the Ministerial Bench to suppress and oppress news—indirectly, therefore, to suppress Opposition views in this House? Is that the way public money is being spent on Radio Malaya to be dictated to by an Assistant Minister of the Government? Sir, this is a serious matter, a very serious matter, because time and again the Government or the Prime Minister has said, "We are upholding the freedom of the press, we are upholding the freedom of the people to say what they want and to say it within the law." If statements from Radio Malaya are

going to be censored by the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting, then I suggest that the people of this nation had better throw their radios into the drain rather than to listen to Radio Malaya. Sir, I ask Radio Malaya to ignore any directive given by the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting with regard to his desire to censor or look into the broadcasting of news before announcing over Radio Malaya.

I know that Radio Malaya and the employees of Radio Malaya are honest and sincere as journalists, as people interested in news and they will certainly give the people the proper news. It is difficult for me from time to time to get this kind of dope which I have got to-day, but I do hope that Radio Malaya will appreciate the seriousness of this matter, that they will protect the people of this country—it is their duty to do so—and I ask the press not to be intimidated by any attempt that may be made in future by anybody in this House or outside this House on the freedom of the press.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I end, may I say that in duty bound and sitting as an Opposition, we find that the Speech from the Throne does not contain what it should contain. It is our duty to move an amendment to the motion which has been proposed. Sir, I propose an amendment which I now hand over. I propose that after the last word “opened” add the following:

“but regret—

- (a) that whilst announcing that Government intends to repeal the Emergency Regulations on the 31st July, 1960, the Government is introducing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to pave the way for laws to be passed to provide for preventive detention;
- (b) that no positive assurance has been given as to when free primary education will be given to the children of this country;
- (c) that whilst speaking on national unity no reference has been made to the democratic claim by the citizens of this country for equal rights;

- (d) that reference has been made to the Auditor-General's Report for 1958 in an attempt to absolve Government from blame even before the Public Accounts Committee of this House has gone into the Report.”

Sir, I move the above amendment.

Enche' Chan Swee Ho (Ulu Kinta):

Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is my duty to decide whether to accept the amendment or not under the Standing Orders. I am afraid that I cannot allow (a); I can allow (b) and (c); and I cannot allow (d). These two, (a) and (d), are coming before the House on motions to be moved, and you can deal with them at the proper time.

I can only allow “but regret that no positive assurance has been given as to when free primary education will be given to the children of this country, and that whilst speaking on national unity no reference has been made to the democratic claim by the citizens of this country for equal rights.”

As regards (a) “whilst announcing that Government intends to repeal the Emergency Regulations on the 31st July, 1960, the Government is introducing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to pave the way for laws to be passed to provide for preventive detention”, I cannot allow it because a motion is coming before the House; so is also (d) “that reference has been made to the Auditor-General's Report for 1958 in an attempt to absolve Government from blame even before the Public Accounts Committee of this House has gone into the Report”. According to the Standing Orders, anticipation cannot be allowed.

Therefore, I can allow (b) and (c), but I have to disallow (a) and (d).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you give your ruling, may I refer to something? (*Mr. Speaker indicates assent*). I refer to Parliamentary Procedure. “May” is quite clear on it, and it is clearer still in Parliamentary Procedure in India by A. R. Mukerjee, which is an

accepted authority on parliamentary procedure. Here it says:

"The scope of the debate on the Speech from the Throne not only can administrative policy contained in the speech of the Executive Head be criticised but any other matter may be raised by amendment moved to the motion of thanks. The whole administrative Government whether referred to in the Speech or not then may form a subject matter for debate. The debate falls into two parts." Then it goes on to say, "You may amend a motion only by the addition of words expressing regret." That has been done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have looked it up in every book I can get, and nowhere do I find anything which says that if a matter is on the same Order Paper it cannot form the subject matter of an expression of regret. I had looked it up. Whilst I would like with respect to say that in my view, under parliamentary procedure, I am perfectly entitled to put it in this way—an amendment by expressing regret—I leave it entirely to the Chair, I am at the mercy of the Chair. But I maintain that I am right, according to parliamentary procedure, to put an amendment. If you still say that I am out of order then I can do nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I rule that out of order. If you want to go on with the other two amendments, I can put the question to the House.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, there is an amendment moved by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and it has been seconded. I shall read the amendment to the House, because this has not been distributed to Honourable Members. The amendment is to amend the motion before the House by adding the following words at the end of the motion:

"but regret (a) that no positive assurance has been given as to when free primary education will be given to the children of this country; (b) that whilst speaking on national unity no reference has been made to the democratic claim by the citizens of this country for equal rights."

The amendment is open to debate.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun berchakap di atas pindaan ini, bukan di atas ucapan Duli Yang

Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong melainkan saya bangun hendak membangkitkan apa yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh wakil dari Setapak berkenaan dengan siaran Radio Malaya terhadap diri saya semalam. Sa-bagai Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat ini, saya minta kapada Tuan agar mengambil tindakan yang keras, pertama-nya kapada commentator, kedua-nya kapada Radio Malaya. Berkenaan dengan siaran yang di-keluarkan-nya semalam di-mana saya sendiri tidak mendengar apa siaran-nya itu. (*Ketawa*). Tetapi, saya chukup berpuas hati dengan keterangan yang telah di-beri oleh wakil Setapak itu, oleh kerana barang yang di-siarkan-nya itu ia-lah semata² satu berita yang palsu yang tidak benar sama sekali.

Pada pagi semalam sa-orang anggota dari Radio Malaya telah menulis sa-puchok surat kecil kapada saya mengatakan ada orang menudoh mengatakan saya tidak mengundi pada waktu di-undi chadangan ta'ziah di atas kemangkatan Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Lalu saya menjawab kapada-nya, kata saya bahawa siapa yang menudoh semacham itu? Oleh kerana tuduhan itu semata² satu tuduhan yang palsu. Yang sa-benar-nya saya ada mengundi mengangkat tangan bersama² dengan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain di-waktu mengangkat tangan itu. Jadi, sa-bagai Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Ra'ayat, ini saya minta-lah kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua agar mengambil tindakan yang keras terhadap commentator dan juga Radio Malaya yang telah menyiarkan berita yang palsu di-mana berita yang sa-benar-nya tidak terjadi dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Oleh kerana itu, kalau di-biarkan Radio Malaya ini terhadap commentator-nya yang bermaharajalela, kerana boleh mengeluarkan sebarang perkataan mengikut sedap kehendak hati-nya, maka hilang-lah kebebasan dalam negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya akan mengambil tindakan apa yang telah di-terangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Kuala Trengganu Selatan. Sekarang kita berbalek pula

kapada pindaan yang di-chadangkan oleh wakil dari Ipoh yang mana telah saya bachakan kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat jika sakira-nya Ahli² Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan sekali lagi, saya boleh bachakan kerana itu-lah yang akan menjadi perbahathan sekarang ini. Saya fikir, barangkali ada setengah² Ahli² yang tidak dengar dengan terang-nya pindaan itu ia-itu dengan menambahkan satu usol yang ada di-hadapan majlis ini. Usol pindaan-nya itu berbunyi demikian :

“but regret that no positive assurance has been given as to when free primary education will be given to the children of this country and that whilst speaking of national unity no reference has been made to the democratic claim by citizens of this country for equal rights.”

Jika tidak ada Ahli² yang lain yang hendak berchakap dalam pindaan ini, saya akan kemukakan kapada Dewan ini.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Speaker, Tuan, saya bangun membangkang di-atas pindaan ini, dan dalam membangkang-nya saya ingin hendak memberi penjelasan di-atas sebab²-nya itu. Berkenaan dengan hal sekolah perchuma bagi semua murid² dalam Sekolah² Rendah sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan atau pun di-uchapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ia-lah salah satu daripada perkara yang sedang di-timbangkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Mengkaji Semula Dasar Pelajaran tahun 1956 yang telah di-luluskan oleh majlis ini dahulu. Jawatan-Kuasa Mengulang Kaji Semula Dasar Pelajaran ini telah menubuhkan beberapa Jawatan-Kuasa² Kechil dan yang mengandongi ahli dan Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil ini mengandongi wakil² daripada badan yang mewakili guru² dan juga daripada pegawai² Kerajaan yang bersangkutan dengan hal pelajaran, terutama sekali kita ada badan yang akan menimbangkan daripada segi professional dalam perkara ini, dan ada lagi sa-buah badan yang akan menimbangkan perkara ini daripada segi kewangan-nya pula. Dan dengan badan yang menimbangkan daripada segi kewangan ini selain daripada wakil guru dan Kementerian Pelajaran ada

juga wakil² daripada Pejabat Perbendaharaan, dan selagi badan² ini belum dapat menyiasat dengan teliti dan halusi akan soal² ini dari segi profesional, dan juga dari segi kewangan, maka saya rasa tidak-lah dapat Jawatan-Kuasa Mengulang Kaji Semula Dasar Pelajaran itu menentukan sikap-nya.

Dalam pada itu Jawatan-Kuasa Mengulang Kaji Semula Dasar Pelajaran ini akan menimbangkan shor² yang di-datangkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa² Kechil yang telah saya sebutkan tadi, dan Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa itu akan di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen ini. Dan saya rasa pada masa itu-lah, kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak membangkitkan perkara ini, boleh-lah di-bangkitkan, tetapi tidak pada masa sekarang.

Jadi, oleh kerana kita telah menyerahkan penyiasatan dalam perkara ini kapada satu Jawatan-Kuasa, maka rasa saya elok-lah perkara ini di-tunggu sahingga Jawatan-Kuasa itu memben-tangkan penyata-nya.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to speak on the motion of amendment to the original motion, I find myself in some difficulties, because by your ruling—and I must congratulate you on your right ruling—you have taken away many of the points given by the mover of the amendment, with the result that what is left of the amendment is, practically speaking, left unsaid by the mover of the amendment.

I refer particularly to that amendment which relates to the equality of rights. Now, the Honourable mover in making the amendment just states that he regrets that in the Royal Address no mention is made of the equality of rights. However, being a politician, it is my duty, on behalf of my Party, to study also the manifestos of other political parties. So, although it was unsaid by the mover of the amendment, I knew that he meant when he said “there is no equality of rights in the Federation”. I hope he will correct me if I am wrong. I think he refers specifically to the special position of the Malays under the Constitution.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on invitation, I now correct the Honourable Minister that that is not the ground of my amendment.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: So, Sir, it is very difficult for me to speak on that particular amendment, because when introducing his amendment he did not specifically say in what respect he was speaking of the non-existence of equality of rights in this country. As far as I know, the Peoples' Progressive Party was against the special position given to the Malays, because it was contended that every citizen must be equal in this country. Although the Honourable mover denied that that was his intention, I feel I must take this opportunity to make clear our stand on this special position of the Malays. I think that it cannot be denied that the special position of the Malays is not in contravention of the equality of rights of citizens of this country. Sir, I think, it is well known that I have lately taken up the hobby of golf, and I think that it is well known in golf, if you want to compete on equal footing you must have a proper handicap. It is well known in this country that under the colonial rule, under the policy of *laissez-faire*, the country was open to other races who came from more advanced countries and who made greater competition. I do not blame them, because they did not come of their own accord. They were brought in by the colonial power, with the result that the Malays were swamped by them and were unable to meet unequal competition. It is only right, and I think it is endorsed by all non-Malays who have become citizens of this country, that some handicap must be given to the Malays if they are going to have an equal say in this country.

As I have said, in golf if you want to compete on equal footing, then you must have proper handicaps and I think that it is right that the Malays should be given this handicap. If you consider the question from any angle in this country, it was the policy of the then colonial power not to protect the Malays, with the result that the Malays

were ousted from commerce and industry, and they were trained to be civil servants and to do only secondary work of the political life of the country. It is admitted by the Alliance Party, it is admitted by other political parties in this country, that the Malays must be given this handicap in this country if they are to meet on equal footing with the other races in this country. It is on that basis that special position must be given to the Malays.

Now, what are the unequal rights existing in this country? Is it the National Language? Probably the Honourable Member may contradict me. Is it his contention that because we have only Malay as the National Language that there is no equality of rights among the citizens of this country? Do you deny that?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: In my reply I will tell you.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: It is difficult for me to speak on your amendment when you did not say anything specifically.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, when exercising my right of reply to the debate on the amendment, I will explain.

Mr. Speaker: You have no right of reply. Under the old Standing Orders you have, but not under the new Standing orders.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Standing Order 40 (1) reads:

"After a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now put', and, unless it appears to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question 'That the question be now put', shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate, notwithstanding that the mover of the original motion or amendment has had no opportunity to make his reply."

Mr. Speaker: That deals with putting the question to the vote.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, it is my submission that the last part of it indicates that the mover of an amendment could have the right of reply.

Mr. Speaker: This is in connection with the Closure of Debate.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Tuan Yang di-Pertua merasa perkara ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak boleh berchakap kerana report daripada Standing Orders Committee dahulu belum lagi menjadi undang² di-sini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya ingat jikalau mengikud original ada hak bagi penchadang boleh berchakap, pada orang yang membawa pindaan dia tidak ada hak boleh menjawab sungguh pun ada di-dalam Standing Orders kita masa Federal Council dahulu orang membawa pindaan ada hak boleh menjawab tetapi di-bawah Standing Orders kita tidak boleh dia menjawab melainkan orang yang membawa chadangan asal sahaja yang boleh.

Because I happened to be the Chairman of that Committee, I remember very well that no right can be given to the mover of an amendment. But the mover of a substantive motion can.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I bow to your ruling on the question. For my enlightenment, may I know under which Standing Order, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Under "Debates". We are now dealing under Standing Order 30 (1), which speaks about amendment to a motion. There, there is no provision under which the mover of an amendment has the right of reply. Standing Orders 30, 31, 32, 33—in the absence of that provision, no right can be given to the mover of an amendment. But in the case of a substantive motion, the original mover has a right of reply.

But if you want an explanation, you can ask me for permission to explain on any point you like to the House under that Standing Order.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, my flow of thought has been interrupted. However, I have not been too surprised to collect my thoughts and resume.

I think it is very difficult—I repeat, very difficult—to speak on an amendment when the mover himself does not

give any reasons for the amendment. But I had to get up because rather than have this amendment put to the vote, because we do not like to be accused of being unparliamentary and very undemocratic just by using our majority of votes to carry the motion through. So I have to anticipate what the Honourable mover of the amendment has to say.

I presume that the next thing, the next example of his statement that there is no equality of rights in this country is the fact that we have only one National Language in this country. I think that is not peculiar to this country that the country should have one National Language because . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification . . .

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I won't give way on a point of clarification. On a point of order I will.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, I am bound to get it because reference is being made to something which I have said.

Mr. Speaker: You have the right to explain, but if he does not give way, you better not do it now.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Standing Orders I have the right to get way when I explain a misconstruction of what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: Only on a point of order, not on a point of explanation. He is right. On a point of explanation, he can give way or not. On a point of order, he must give way.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: After all, I am learning the experience from him.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving the order! (Laughter).

Dato' Dr. Ismail: There is nothing strange for an independent country to have only one National Language. But in this country the Alliance Government, in fact, because of the conditions in the country and I think because of the people in this country, and because of our attitude towards life in this

country, we are very tolerant. For example, we have one National Language, but we do not discourage the speaking or teaching of other languages of the other races in this country. Well, I think that is a very fair policy for this country.

What is the other contention of the Honourable mover of the amendment in support of his proposition that there is no equality of rights among the citizens of this country. I mention preference given to the Malays. I have mentioned the question of the National Language. I cannot think of anything else, and I go back again to my original contention that it is very difficult to speak on an amendment when the Honourable mover just makes bald statements without giving any reason. So I don't know whether any Standing Order will preclude me from speaking against this very unusual amendment, because he will have the right to explain and I will have no right to rebut what he has to say. I suppose I can get up also on a point of explanation after he has given way.

Mr. Speaker: I will give that decision when that comes. (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya bangun membangkang pindaan ini, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak menyebutkan yang ucapan Titah di-Raja ini ada soal persamaan. Pada fikiran saya tidak-lah menjadi soal, sebab pehab penchadang telah tidak dapat menerangkan apa dia maksud-nya dengan persamaan dan tuntutan-nya itu, apabila ia menafikan bahawa ia maksudkan berkenaan dengan hak istimewa orang² Melayu. Jadi, dengan tidak memanjangkan kata, saya membangkang pindaan ini.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato' Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of this amendment. It is, of course, very regrettable that the Gracious Speech was unfortunately a bit long-winded in some aspects. Then, of course, we must remember the fact that in this instance perhaps His Majesty was advised rather long-windedly by his rather long-winded Ministers (*Laughter*). But, Sir, we are

thankful for the graciousness with which the speech was delivered. Of course, when this motion was moved, unfortunately the Government thought it fit to ask a master of irrelevancies to introduce it—namely the person who claims to have come from the land or town of Great Peace, namely, Taiping.

It is very obvious that the first task in our country to-day is the question of unity—without unity, without national consciousness there can never be a nation. But, Sir, if we are going to have unity, what does that mean? It means that we hope that one day—and this is the point—that one day there will be no distinction in this country except the distinction between citizens and non-citizens. Now, in order that we may have this non-distinction or this unity we must destroy separatism, and what is the separatism that holds us from national unity to-day? The Alliance have very often accused the P.P.P. of being chauvanistic or being racialistic. Very well, be that at it may, I would not like to say for the Member of *Kawasan Ipoh* if this accusation is correct or incorrect (*Laughter*). On the other hand, the Member for Ipoh to-day struggles for equality. I should say that that is a very progressive step indeed, and that should be supported.

Now, when we talk of equal rights what do we mean by equal rights? Does it mean that there should be Chinese privileges, or that there should be Malay privileges, or that there should be privileges for monopolists to exploit this country, or does it mean equality for all the workers and the peasants of this country? We stand for unity. We stand for equality of farmers and workers and peasants of this country against exploitation. There are many people here who have said and talk a great deal on Malay rights and Malay privileges, but why do we not change it and use another term? Why should we use a racialistic term? Why do we not say special privileges and rights for the peasants and workers of this country—freedom of the peasants and the workers from exploitation by their own people. For example, let us be logical on this question of Malay

reservation or Chinese reservation or Indian reservation. Such a reservation is according to a distinction racially, not a privilege according to the sociological structure of the society. An exploiter, Sir, is an exploiter irrespective of whether he is English, German, American, Chinese, Malay or Indian. When we have Malay reservation it means this: that we give a monopoly of exploitation to some ethnic group of people, and, Sir (here I would like to address my remarks to the previous speakers of the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party which has been talking of privileges but has been confusing between privileges according to race and their religious beliefs—i.e. Islamic and non-Islamic concepts) it does not mean that because I am a Chinese I cannot be a Muslim. We have heard of the Mahs—there are a lot of Mahs (according to the Honourable the Prime Minister there are 75,000 of them in Hongkong) who are Muslims. Now, are they going to be excluded from these special areas? If so, on what basis? Then there is the other question. Not all Malays may be Muslims. It just happens that in Malaya it is so. But I do know for a fact that in Indonesia it is not so. In such instances, what is the meaning of Islam? We all know, for example, that the great Prophet Muhammad married a Christian and a Jew.

Another reason for our support of this amendment is that this amendment does not put a time limit. It says that "That while speaking of national unity, no reference has been made to the democratic claim by the citizens of this country for equal rights." So, we come to the second argument. We can say that in future, or in 10 years or in 20 years, when this separatism is destroyed, then we can have complete equality. At the moment it may be necessary to protect certain classes and therefore for the moment there must be some inequality, and what do we mean by that? It means that the Malay peasantry because of its sub-economic holdings and standards, because of its hundreds of years of oppression, because of its ignorance, because of neglect, because of disease, because of yaws, because

of elephantiasis, must be protected in order to improve their standard of living, but in time to come there should be equality and I think that this is exactly what the amendment says, "That while speaking of national unity, no reference has been made to the democratic claim by the citizens of this country for equal rights." We can refer to it, say, in 20 years, or when everybody has improved himself, and claim that there shall be equality and equal rights among all our citizens. What is wrong with that? There is nothing wrong, surely. I repeat, it does not put a time limit, nor does it say that there shall be equality now. It says that there must be reference to equality so that we know the policy of the Government.

Now, I come to the other point: "No positive assurance has been given as to when free primary education will be given to the children of this country." Yes, we must make up our minds—either we have education payment according to a sliding scale of income or we have free primary education. Why payment on a sliding scale of income? By that I mean those who earn more pay more, those who cannot earn have free education, and if we do that it will be a special privilege for the working class children and for the peasantry—if you like, in the terms of the P.M.I.P. perhaps, Malay special rights since they form the major part of the peasantry. But the point is that we must have a sort of free primary education and it must be installed as widely and as soon as possible. Malaya is a very small country. We are less than 7 million people. How can we survive in this world? When we do not have numbers we must have quality, and the only way to quality is education. Let us think of the prospect of Malaya with everybody educated to at least primary level and one day at least 80 per cent of the population educated to secondary level. If we have education we can offset our disadvantages as regards quantity. Indonesia has 100 million and we stand next door to Indonesia. Are we going to challenge them by numbers? No! So, what we do? We must increase our quality, and so we must have primary education.

That is the first step to all progress. Switzerland, they say, has a very high standard of education. So there are a lot of cottage industries in Switzerland, and practically everybody there becomes a technical expert. Why?

Mr. Speaker: The point at issue is that this House regrets that no reference has been made to free primary education. But it is not in itself the point at issue.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: No, I am saying why we regret, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Proceed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I think every one of us here must admit that primary education is necessary. And I hope that when it comes to the question of voting on this amendment we hope we will be supported for we realise that it is not the back-benchers but only the Members of the Government who are responsible for the Gracious Speech of His Majesty so that they may not support those who may have made a mistake. So, I hope that the back-benchers will realise this and not perpetuate this mistake.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: I thought I should say something in reply to the Honourable Member who spoke last when he said that the Gracious Speech of His Majesty has been long-winded and that it is long-winded because there are long-winded Ministers. You cannot blame us on the Government bench if we prepare a long-winded speech or we become long-winded; that is because we have got to deal with long-winded Opposition Members (*Laughter*). So, if the Opposition could behave themselves, probably next time we will prepare a less long-winded speech for His Majesty.

I thought my Honourable colleague the Minister of Education had replied to the question of free primary education. It is the aim of the Alliance Government to provide free primary education to the people of this country. That has been stated in no uncertain terms in their policy speeches by the Alliance Ministers, and my colleague has stated just now that this very

question of free primary education is receiving active consideration of the various sub-committees which are dealing with the question of the review of the education policy and their recommendations will in turn be considered by the main Committee of Review, and that when the report of that Committee comes up before the House Honourable Members will then be at liberty to speak on this question. So I don't think it is proper for this question of free primary education to come up in this debate.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on the amendment that deals with the provision of free primary education. Considering all the previous references, which have been referred to by the Honourable mover of this amendment, that have been given by the Alliance Government on free education and the present very meagre reference that "Finally my Government will study the introduction of free primary education and intends to work towards a minimum school leaving age of 15 years" we get the impression that the Alliance Government is holding before an education-hungry people the mirage of a free primary education and as time passes this mirage recedes as far back as it was before. What this motion seeks is that this question of a free primary education cease to be a mirage and that a definite date be given when the people will actually have free education. On this question, Sir, looking to the benefit of our people and the children who will be the citizens of to-morrow, I fully support this amendment, with particular stress on this question of free primary education.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-

Pertua, saya bangun ia-lah membangkang pindaan dari wakil yang membawa usul ini, kerana pertama kata-nya tidak ada dalam Uchapan di-Raja berhubung dengan equal rights. Saya fikir ada-lah peluang² yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan kepada bangsa² asing itu sudah meliputi dalam segala pekerjaan dalam negeri ini, sa-hingga-kan jawatan² Menteri, Governor,

Pegawai² Kerajaan, Hakim², dan juga dalam lapangan yang lain semua-nya terdiri daripada bangsa asing. Pendek kata, peluang itu di-buka dengan seluas²-nya kepada bangsa asing sa-hinggakan anak bangsa negeri ini sendiri sekarang ini menderita. Saya katakan begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, anak² negeri ini sendiri ia-itu orang² Melayu yang sekarang ini sangat susah hendak mencari pekerjaan, chuba-lah kita lihat di-Bank² sahaja yang mana banyak dalam negeri ini, ada-kah di-pakai atau di-ambil dari orang² Melayu bekerja dalam Bank² itu. Begitu juga di-gedong² perusahaan yang di-punya² oleh bangsa² asing di-mana paling sedikit kerja² yang di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu untuk peluang bekerja. Sa-hinggakan begitu di-beri peluang kepada bangsa² asing itu, dan itu pun belum chukop lagi

Mr. Speaker: Saya bukan tak benarkan tuan berchakap panjang, tetapi masa'alah di-hadapan kita ini bukan masa'alah daripada bangsa asing, chuma dia hendakkan sama rata bagi ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Apa yang di-chakapkan oleh tuan itu ada-lah berlainan dengan bangsa asing. Jangan di-teruskan lagi!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kasih. Hak yang di-berikan itu sama rata kepada sekalian ra'ayat Persekutuan dalam masa ini sudah menchukopi, bahkan sudah melampaui dari had, oleh yang demikian saya membangkan chadangan ini.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun membangkan chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Ipoh. Berkenaan dengan dasar sama rata, sama rasa di-antara ra'ayat Persekutuan sa-bagaimana yang di-shorkan oleh pembawa pindaan itu tadi, saya fikir telah mendapat penjelasan yang chukop terang daripada salah sa-orang rakan saya di-sabelah sini. Dan di-sini saya ingin hendak menegaskan ia-itu tuntutan yang di-datangkan oleh wakil dari Ipoh itu hendak mengadakan sama rata di-antara ra'ayat Persekutuan ini, kalau di-tilek nampak-lah bahawa

tujuan dan maksud-nya tidak lain daripada hendak mengusek kedudukan yang di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu seperti Malay Reservation, scholarship, atau pun jawatan² Kerajaan yang tidak berapa kerat itu, ini-lah sahaja yang ada tinggal dalam tangan orang² Melayu yang menjadi tuan punya asal negeri ini, dan ini-lah yang hendak di-ambil dan di-berikan kepada semua ra'ayat negeri ini.

Di-sini, saya tidak hendak memanjakan dalam perkara ini, dan kalau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benarkan, kerana dalam ucapan pembawa pindaan ini telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan hal Radio Malaya. Jikalau Tuan

Mr. Speaker: Saya tak benarkan.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: benarkan di-atas usol yang asal. Saya tanggohkan ucapan saya sa-hingga masa-nya.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, replied on behalf of the Government on the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I thought he had more than adequately covered the ground. But, unfortunately, the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat stood up in his place to speak on the amendment and as usual the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat, who is known for his confused thinking (*Laughter*) and he always accused other people of being confused, but I think he himself is the most confused of all, posed a number of issues to the House in the course of his speech supporting the amendment. He replied to a number of points himself. I think there is no need, for me to reply, because when he spoke about the equality of rights, he also said that the Malay peasants need protection. This is the very thing that is required under the Constitution, because as my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, has said, the Malays are handicapped in certain spheres of activities in this country and they require protection under the Constitution--and that is the very thing that the Constitution provides under the Clause about

the special position of the Malays. Therefore, there is no logic at all in the argument put forward by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat. I think that if we were to deduce correctly from his argument he should be opposing the amendment rather than supporting it.

Further, he ended his speech by a slender argument, when he referred to the back-benchers of the Alliance Party, that in case the Government made a mistake in the Gracious Speech, the members on the Alliance back-benches should not support the Government. This is a very cheap way of trying to divert support from our back-benchers. I say that there is no need for the Honourable Member to use that tactic, because there is complete solidarity amongst the Alliance Members. (Applause).

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in His Gracious Speech we have heard about bringing an end to the Emergency and by this we are going to save a lot of money which is now going to be spent on social services. The amendment says free primary education. I think in any country the top priority in social services should be free education. If the Government is sincere and continuing in its efforts to lead the nation towards peace and prosperity, education should receive top priority from the national income.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, free education as has been already said by my colleagues is not a new subject and the Alliance Government itself has been going to the polls on various occasions on a platform of free and compulsory education. However, I do not know how far it has implemented its election pledges made on platforms. It seems to me that it is going back on its own words. Sir, if the Government is not interested in free education I am afraid that it will give much work to the Minister of the Interior to build more prisons in this country. We cannot create citizens who are conscious towards the peace and prosperity of this country if you do not inculcate in them the proper education at the right age.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the amendment and I hope the Back

Benchers of the Government also will view very carefully the merits of the amendment and not be led away by party politics and party discipline. Thank you.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, I would like to inform this House that this side of the House knows the rights of the other side too.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri pada kali ini ia-lah menyatakan saperti wakil dari Bachok tadi menentang akan pindaan yang dibawa oleh wakil dari Ipoh. Jadi saya rasa dalam titah Seri Paduka Baginda ia-itu tidak-lah mustahak di-sebutkan perkara keutamaan hak kerana memang dalam Perlembagaan kita sendiri telah pun di-jelaskan kedudukan hak² yang tersebut dengan penafsiran-nya sendiri tentang itu. Apa yang hendak kita gaduhkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti mithal² yang telah di-berikan oleh wakil dari Datok Keramat tadi tentang soal persamaan hak mithal-nya dalam perkara ekonomi atau iktisad kalau tidak di-sebutkan sa-kali pun soal ini tidak-lah akan merugikan sa-siapa sebab memang-nya sudah di-berikan dan demikian pula keutamaan dalam bahagian politic. Saya rasa dalam bahagian politic ini sama sa-kali tidak-lah ada sekatan bagi sa-siapa juga daripada ra'ayat negeri ini mengikut Perlembagaan yang ada sekarang ini untuk menchapai kemajuan dalam politic ini baik pun dari sudut memegang jawatan pemerintah atau pun dari sudut jawatan politik melalui pilihan raya dan sa-bagai-nya, tidak ada sekatan sama sa kali. Apa yang di-sebut tentang soal hak istimewa Melayu itu pada pandangan saya-lah, hanya sa-kadar sa-bagai satu langkah menuju persamaan hak dalam bahagian iktisad sebab jika di-pandang bahagian iktisad dengan tidak payah di-terangkan lebeh lanjut lagi apa yang di-tuntut memang sudah ada bahkan lebeh daripada ada. Bagi satu golongan yang lain saperti golongan bangsa Melayu di-negeri ini hak² dalam bahagian iktisad memang tidak ada, kalau ada pun sadikit. Jadi keutamaan

yang di-beri kapada orang² Melayu itu pun saya pandang ha-nya sa-bagai langkah untuk memberi keutamaan itu jadi tidak-lah mustahak equal right atau persamaan hak itu. Sakian sahaja.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now propose that the Question be now put to the House.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you put the Question to the House, may I say a few words about this amendment? I feel, while listening to the debate, that there is a very subtle way by calling for equal rights and unity—a very subtle way of trying to divide the country, in particular we in the Alliance. We have considered the matter at great length before we agreed to the Constitution as it stands to-day and I ask Honourable Members, who talk glibly of equal rights, to ponder and see if whether by this Constitution, which we in the Alliance have agreed upon, any harm has been done to any section of the community of the country. If I may say so, I am not surprised by the Socialist Front Bench who support this amendment. . . .

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I had not interrupted just now when the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister spoke about my confused thinking. I am afraid there has been some confused understanding on the other side. I stated quite clearly that in the motion as put there has been no reference to equal rights but in future there could be reference as to when there should be equal rights—10 or 15 years hence. We do not insist on amending the Constitution which can be amended later.

Mr. Speaker: The equal right in itself is not the point in issue. No reference has been made to the equal right.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): What I was trying to get at is just to make this one point. A couple of Honourable Members from the Socialist Front have been trying to suggest to the Government side to think carefully and not vote with the Government on this

amendment and not to support the Government. I think that is quite clear. I am sure we are intelligent enough to see through such tactics of trying to divide the Alliance Party Members in this House. I hope, and I am sure, Honourable Members of the Alliance Party in this House can see through this trap very clearly. (*Laughter*).

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The debate on the original motion resumes.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion. It is indeed joyful news to hear about the ending of the Emergency. While it is news which calls for national celebration, let us, the representatives of the people, not forget to record in the history of this young nation that thousands of people lost their lives for fighting the Communist terrorists. Let us not forget the brave and able leaders such as Tun Tan Cheng Lock who risked his life in rushing up and down the country and even when there were occasions when bombs were thrown at him. Let us not forget too the hundreds of thousands of innocent people who were forced to live within the perimeters of barbed wire fencing. These are the people who have endured very long and suffered most and these are the people whom the Government has to do everything possible to help. One can still see the remnants of the wire fencing as one goes into the country-side. The food restrictions, the curfews and all other restrictions have gone, but the fear still exists in their minds.

In His Gracious Speech, His Majesty has mentioned that the Government is combating land hunger. To facilitate the granting of land to those who are landless, the Group Settlement Areas Bill is to be introduced. This is yet another progressive and positive step towards helping the landless. In implementing this Bill, may I suggest that the Government give top priority to the landless in New Villages? May I also urge the Minister concerned to urge our Civil Servants to do their part, to shoulder their share fully so that the Bill serves its full purpose?

As an elected representative of Kluang Utara, where a large portion of the people are rubber tappers, I would also like to suggest to the Honourable the Minister of Labour to do everything possible to urge and persuade the rubber estate owners to raise the tappers' earnings and to improve their living conditions. The present rubber price is reasonably high and it is my strong opinion that the rubber estate workers, the backbone of the country's economy, should get their fair share for what they do. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in previous year when the rubber price was much lower than at present, the estates could not afford to pay their workers better. But now, Sir, the estates could do justice to the workers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we the representatives of the people are believers in parliamentary democracy, and I believe the Honourable Member for Ipoh is also a firm believer of parliamentary democracy. This morning he has alleged that the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting has done something which he should not have done and all that, I, as a people's representative, as a believer of parliamentary democracy, challenge the Honourable Member for Ipoh, if he is a believer of parliamentary democracy, to put forward a motion of "no confidence" in the Assistant Minister of Broadcasting. I repeat, if he is a believer of parliamentary democracy, to do so (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the Honourable Member for Ipoh is not in this House at the moment, but certainly I think he will hear what I speak. Sir, that is all I wish to speak at the moment. Thank you.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming back to the original motion moved by the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan, I rise to give my wholehearted support, and on behalf of the constituents of Alor Star and the people of Kedah as a whole, I express our gratitude to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his Gracious Speech in respect of raising the standard of agriculture in this country, that is, that work will continue with the help of the Japanese

Government on the improvement of the yield and quality of padi, bringing the country nearer to self-sufficiency in its staple food.

Now, before I say anything about padi and rice, I must first of all clarify my own position: firstly, that Kedah produces nearly 40 per cent of this country's padi, and secondly, that I am an interested party dealing in rice milling (*Laughter*). But I wish to make it crystal clear that I have no intention whatsoever of taking this opportunity to canvass the sales of my rice to Honourable Members of this House, because the Government has undertaken to buy up all my rice, which I milled from padi purchased in accordance with the Government's guaranteed minimum price. It is from my personal knowledge and experience in the local rice trade and from my past services as a member of the Federal Rice Committee, and the Central Advisory Committee on Rice Stocks, that I associate myself so closely to this staple food of the people. Unfortunately, Sir, the above two Committees which I mentioned have since ceased to exist.

Although the quantity in the production of padi has been greatly increased since post-war, yet it can scarcely catch up with the increase in the population of this country. The question of the quality of local rice has never been looked into at all, and many people in this part of the Federation prefer to eat imported rice instead of our local rice, because they do not know that our country can produce rice as good as any produced in any other parts of the world, such as the *jerom mas*, the *jerom perak*, *lumut padang*, *lumut itam*, *Awang Lawi*, and so on, and so on, which are second to none actually. It is indeed a pity that due to lack of encouragement accorded to the padi planters in this country, these varieties are facing extinction.

There are many other countries such as Spain and Italy whose average yields in padi are much higher than Japan's. The introduction of the Taiwan padi by the Japanese has in fact done us more harm than good, because it has lowered the standard of our rice quality. Therefore, Sir, I urge the

Government to seek the services of experts of other countries as well, and I strongly urge the Government to re-establish an appropriate set-up to look into and care for the well-being of our local rice from time to time, so as to raise its standard, as stressed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

On the problem of land development, I take this opportunity to inform Honourable Members of this House that I have the honour and privilege to serve as a member of the Kedah State Land Development Board for the past four years. The peculiar position in Kedah is that although nearly two-thirds of the land is still under jungle and undeveloped, almost all the lands, including virgin forest, are under Malay reservation. Therefore, unless one is a Malay or a Siamese—one may be a real son of the soil, having lived there for many generations—yet one is not entitled to apply for such lands, even if he is most energetic in the cultivation of the land. There is a joke that there was once a non-Malay who applied for land and was told to go to the moon because, it was said that with space ships it would be much easier to go to the moon to apply for land there than to apply for land in Kedah. That shows how land-hungry we are in Kedah!

As regards irrigation, His Majesty's Gracious Speech mentioned that irrigation will be steadily extended. I appeal to Honourable Members of this House to look into the possibility of diverting the flow of the Muda River into the padi fields of North Kedah. Such a vast project cannot be borne and carried out by the Kedah State Government alone. If this is carried out, it will serve a dual purpose in irrigating tens of thousands of *relongs* of padi fields adjoining the Wan Samad Canal, which has long been neglected, as well as supply drinking water to the residents of North Kedah, where water is scarce throughout the year. With an everlasting flow of water supply, the padi planters in North Kedah may be able to plant two crops a year, thus bringing up production by 100 per cent in many thousands of acres of already well developed padi fields.

As regards the encouragement of rural industries and trades, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say something which other Honourable Members have said already—about taxi licences and so on. My observation and comment is this: I urge the Ministries concerned to take steps to see that such special privileges and rights should not be allowed to be abused because, for instance, a taxi licence has been granted to A, and a rice-mill licence granted to B; A leases out his licence to C and B to D. The consequence is that C and D have to operate their businesses with higher overheads than A and B, and, in accordance with the Chinese proverb, "When the price of flour rises, it is not the merchant who pays, it is the consumer who pays". That means the public have got to pay for this. So, I urge the Ministries concerned to look very carefully to see that such rights given should not be abused.

After speaking so much in this House, including criticising my own Party Government, I hope Honourable Members on the Opposition Bench will not say again that the back-benchers of the Alliance are merely rubber stamps nodding to give their approval.

Sitting suspended at 12.55 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this motion and I would refer to the Gracious Speech. On the second page of the Gracious Speech a sentence occurs: "No loyal law-abiding citizen has cause to feel alarmed at this amendment." Mr. Speaker, this sentence is reminiscent of the story of the emperor's new clothes, where two weavers blackmailed the king—an

emperor—and the entire population by saying that the clothes they wore could only be seen by the wise and although they wore nothing no one in that country or the king dared to say they saw nothing because they were frightened to be considered fools, and I think the Government has drawn this sentence from that story so that it may be able to convey a veiled threat to the people of this country and to the Members of this Parliament in case they rose to express the genuine alarm of this country at the threat to its civil liberties. Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite this sentence, which we consider most inappropriate, we will express the concern of the country at the attack on the fundamental freedom as enshrined in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer to the Gracious Speech delivered by His late Majesty the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the formal opening of Parliament on the 12th of September, 1959. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this pamphlet containing the Speech issued by the Information Services of the Federation of Malaya is entitled "The Constitution and Parliament—Twin Dynamos of Democracy", and to quote from this Speech, on page 30 we find this sentence:

"It is the product of many minds working together with a common aim, to evolve a basic charter for this new Malayan nation of ours—a charter drawn from our past experience and suited to the conditions of our surroundings and way of life—a charter of our firm faith in the concepts and traditions of parliamentary democracy—and finally, and most important of all, a charter of our common belief that certain fundamental liberties are essential to the dignity and self-respect of man."

I ask the Alliance, whether now they do not consider these same fundamental liberties as essential to the dignity and self-respect of man. We from the Opposition say that these fundamental liberties are essential to the dignity and self-respect of man and we will fight any attempts to trample upon these fundamental liberties of our citizens.

On page 32, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Speech reads—

"In particular, this Constitution is the guardian of the rule of law. It protects the

integrity, the freedom from influence, and the independence of our Courts and our Judges and our Law Officers and the Members of our various Commissions of the Public Service, responsible for appointments and discipline. In this way it ensures the security, integrity and impartiality of the Civil Service."

But the important sentence in particular is "This Constitution is the guardian of the rule of law." Now, Sir, the rule of law we understand to be the rule of the ordinary laws of the country which is supreme, and when there is no rule of law there is arbitrary power. When there is arbitrary power, there is dictatorship, there is totalitarianism, there is tyranny and that is the trend which the amendments to the Constitution are now taking us to. Mr. Speaker, Sir, again I quote,

"Therefore, We wish all Our subjects on this historic day to know and understand that the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, our charter of rights and liberties, is now, finally and completely, in operation and with the establishment of this Parliament under the Constitution, a new era begins for our nation."

The important sentence is: "Our charter of rights and liberties, is now, finally and completely, in operation." The proposed amendments to the Constitution will nullify this Charter of rights and liberties and it will mean the eclipse of our rights and liberties, the completion and full operation of which was proclaimed in the Gracious Speech of His late Majesty the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 12th of September, 1959.

It is stated further down in the Gracious Speech that one of the three fundamental or main characteristics of our parliamentary system of Government is the rule of law. It further states that there must exist in the State what is commonly known as the "rule of law." Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Minister will have power to detain a man without bringing him before the ordinary courts of the country, without trying him for any particular and definite offence on any definite charge, it will mean that the Gracious Speech delivered on the 12th of September last year which stated that the rule of law is one of the fundamental characteristics of the parliamentary system, is overthrown and trampled underfoot by the

same people who were responsible for that Gracious Speech of the 12th of September, 1959. I think it was the Honourable the Prime Minister who said at the last session of Parliament that human memories are short, and I would particularly like to apply that to the shortness of the memory of the Government when it forgets that it proclaimed the liberties of our people as contained in our Constitution only in September last year and in April this year—just a few months afterwards—they have overthrown what they themselves had proclaimed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only did an era end in the sense of the succession of monarchs but also in the sense that our civil rights—our fundamental rights—have suffered a blow from which it may be difficult for them to recover.

On page 34 of the Gracious Speech there is a sentence which says—

“We are pulling a switch which starts two dynamos of democracy—our Constitution and our Parliament—to serve the political needs of this new nation now and of generations of Malaysians not yet born.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is happening to these two dynamos? What has happened is that before one of the dynamos, the Constitution, lit up our fundamental rights in Articles 5, 9 and 10. Now, what has happened to these rights? Now the dynamos have ceased to work to light up our fundamental rights and instead those same dynamos are now fixed to give arbitrary powers to a Minister so that he can arrest anyone whenever he likes and detain him for two years irrespective of any offence he may or may not have committed. That, Mr. Speaker, is my reference to the Gracious Speech delivered in September, 1959, and I must say that whereas the Speech on the 12th September, 1959, overflowed with hope and freedom, the Speech delivered on the 19th of April disappoints us as equally as we were gladdened by the Speech given last year. It is a complete disappointment, and it is a reversal of the Speech given in September, 1959.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is reference in the Gracious Speech to the visit of the Prime Minister to Australia and

New Zealand, but we would also like to say that whereas the Government of the Union of South Africa practises internal apartheid, one of these countries which was visited by the Honourable the Prime Minister practises external apartheid. We should at all times condemn the distinction of people by the colour of their skins.

There has been mention made—and I will quote for the benefit of this House the particular sentence—“This is evidenced by the attendance of a non-Government delegation of interested persons at the meeting of the All-India Tibet Convention held earlier this month to express their feelings on the situation in that country.” Mr. Speaker, Sir, the relevant words are: “non-Government delegation”. If they were a non-Government delegation, why should the Government make reference to that delegation in this Gracious Speech from the Throne, because it has nothing to do with Government and should never have found its way here, and, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform this House that this All-India Tibet Convention ended in a big farce because we know that the Kenyan delegation walked out of that Convention in protest against the Convention’s bias in favour of colonialistic actions in Kenya; and there were protests also of the Convention’s compromising stand on the South African and Algerian questions. As such, Mr. Speaker, this non-Government delegation having gone to attend this All-India Tibet Convention should never have been put here and it was in fact unworthy of having put here in view of the farcial nature of the Convention itself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to correction by the Minister of External Affairs, but I remember that some time when Parliament met at the last session there was a reference to the effect that Malaya would be opening diplomatic relationship with the Government of South Korea. If relations have actually been opened I would like the Government to note the unpopular nature of the Government of that country, of its complete

dependence on the United States of America, of its puppet-like nature; and when our Government chooses to open relationship with other countries it should take note that those countries are not satellites or puppets of other countries, and those countries respect the fundamental liberties of their subjects.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a few subjects on which I would like to dwell besides what I have already said. There is a place in Selangor called Carey Island. It is a veritable colonial fortress and no one is allowed to go in there. It is in fact a remnant of an 18th century Colony existing in the Federation of Malaya. Even when a man has got betrothed to a girl in Carey Island, he cannot go there and must get a special pass from the estate manager who controls the place and if the man wants to take his brothers or sisters to witness the marriage he cannot do so unless he gets special passes, which are very difficult to get.

Mr. Speaker: How is this relevant to the policy?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Am I not allowed to speak on other subjects?

Mr. Speaker: You must not mention it. This debate is only on the Policy Speech and you can only speak on that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: It is about the development of the country, Mr. Speaker. *(Laughter)*. I will now go on to the next subject.

Mr. Speaker: I have been very lenient to you. I must warn Honourable Members that I wish to put the question at 4.30 p.m. because this debate has been allotted two days only and I would ask Honourable Members to speak as shortly as possible so that other Members will have a chance to talk and also, I think, Ministers will have something to say in reply and I would like to give an opportunity to Ministers and Assistant Ministers. Do not repeat what has been said.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have known that the French Government has exploded

an atom bomb in the heart of the African Continent despite the protests of the entire world and how it is carrying on a genocide against the Algerian populace. Such being the case, we regret that no reference was made to this subject and we call upon the closing of the Embassy or Mission that has been set up in France, because of its refusal to follow humanitarian pleas from the rest of the world and that this Mission be set up elsewhere in the African Continent so that we can contribute our share to the struggle of the people there for their national independence.

Lastly, we are glad to note that the Emergency is coming to an end, but at the same time it saddens us because some of the most evil measures of the Emergency Regulations are being kept alive: for instance the identity card system, which was started under the Emergency Regulations, will not only be carried on but also will be elaborated with so many different types of identity cards to be carried by the citizens of this country. Along with that we find that the arbitrary nature of the Emergency Regulations is being transferred under the shelter of our Constitution. In that respect it would make our Constitution a negative document and we would appeal to this House never to allow that to happen and to let our Constitution be the shrine of our civil liberties and not that our Civil liberties and fundamental rights be entombed in our Constitution. That is all, Sir. Thank you.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Speech of His Majesty, I strongly deplore and oppose the move by the Government to amend the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya.

Mr. Speaker: I think you should not dwell too much on that, because we are going to have a motion before this House in which you will have a chance to debate on that subject.

Enche' V. David: I am only referring to the Speech.

Mr. Speaker: On principles only.

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. While referring to the principles of the Speech,

I find here that the Constitution is going to be amended. It is far too early to amend the Constitution which is normally considered as a sacred document in any democratic country. The Federation Constitution has been only in operation for the last two and a half years and I am unable to understand the need for the sweeping amendments proposed by the Government to the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has had not sufficient time to operate under the present Constitution and it cannot justify its action in bringing these sweeping amendments at this juncture. Our Constitution was drafted by eminent people, by constitutional experts, headed by Lord Reid and the Constitution was not allowed to be operated sufficiently to know the defects of the provisions.

Mr. Speaker: You will have the opportunity to debate that at the second reading of the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill.

Enche' V. David: I will confine only to the speech of His Majesty.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, the Honourable Member is impatient.

Mr. Speaker: (to Enche' David) You will have the opportunity to speak on that.

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. I am afraid that the Honourable Member on the Government Bench is impatient while I am speaking (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to to-day's newspaper opposition to the amendments to the Constitution has come from the Whitley Council of the Government Employees Unions. The Government Employees Unions have objected to the proposed amendments to the Constitution in certain relation to the Public Services Commission. The Government will be aware that it has got an agreement signed with the Staff Side of the Whitley Council where one clause reads as follows:

"Proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing upon the position of officers in Division I to IV inclusive of the Public Service in relation to the employment."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this clause has been tying up the Government side and it is up to the Official and the Staff Sides to discuss and explore any alterations to be made in the conditions of service if necessary. Sir, the drastic change in the Constitution will take away the powers from the Public Services Commission which is at present considered to be an independent body. By the action of the Government we are going to allow politics to creep into the Civil Service and in any democratic institution the Civil Service is regarded as a symbol and it is also regarded as the limbs of any Government to implement its policy. By allowing politics to creep into the Civil Service I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Civil Service will become a party government and is going to be influenced by the Party-in-power to act according to its will and pleasure.

Mr. Speaker: I have warned you several times. You will have an opportunity to speak on that motion when it comes before this House.

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. I will finish as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Touch on another subject, not that.

Enche' V. David: Give me ten minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You can speak on that when the Second Reading of the Bill comes before the House.

Enche' V. David: I can speak on that?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Sit down!

Enche' V. David: I would like to know who is controlling the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am controlling the House.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Sir, on a point of order. I think when Mr. Speaker addresses the House the Honourable Member should sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn Honourable Members not to say "sit down" or anything like that. I am the Speaker and am to control the Meeting. Proceed!

Enche' V. David: As Federation of Malaya is coming towards the end of the Emergency will the Government now agree to remove the foreign troops from this land? His Majesty's Speech has clearly indicated that on the 31st of July Malaya will look into a new era and I do not think it is necessary to have any foreign troops and the Government should immediately see that the foreign troops are removed from the soil of Malaya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention certain things in relation to industrial relations of this country. The Government has declared that its policy regarding trade unions is unchanged. When the Trade Union Ordinance was approved it was debated in the former Legislative Council at great length and the representatives who then were representing the workers, accepted the new amendment to the Trade Union Ordinance with reservation that it was only accepted as a temporary measure. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a trade union in this country has only been allowed with limited scope in its activities. According to the I.L.O. Convention No. 87, "Freedom of Association and Protection of Rights to Organise", to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government, no registrations are required to register under any Ordinance of any Government. But here in Malaya due to the Emergency Regulations and other reasons which the Government may have, the unions in this country have been asked to make formal registration when they desire to organise. This not only applies to workers, but it also applies to the employers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the trade unions and the workers in this country are far more liberal in their attitude towards whatever legislations being introduced in this country. Now the new amendment to the Constitution is going to tie down the question of industrial action. The industrial weapon for any organised labour as a last resort is a strike action. Now the Government, if it approves the new amendment, can declare any industry as essential, and straightaway can pick up the leaders and send them behind bars without giving any reasons. I have

no doubt in my mind by this the Government's intention is to curtail the normal functions of democratic trade unions in this country. I do not understand why the workers should be penalised at this juncture. Mr. Speaker, Sir, essential services, as it is understood, have been gazetted—industries like transport and medical services: all these are classified as essentials and if any strike action is to take place in such industries a two weeks' formal notice is to be given to the Government or to the employer. But to tie down the unions further, the Government could be unfair and unreasonable. Government can declare any industry as essential at any time and arrest the leaders without giving adequate reasons. By this all industrial actions and organised bargaining power will be at lost. Sir, I challenge the Government that they cannot substantiate or prove that such legislation is existing in U.K. and other progressive countries. By the powers vested in the hands of a Minister, if he does not like the face of any Members of the Opposition, he can safely jail them for two years.

Mr. Speaker: You are going back to the subject again. I have told you time and again that you are going to have the opportunity to debate this on the second reading of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in this House.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say all these because the victims are going to be the Opposition Members.

Mr. Speaker: When the time comes you will have the chance to speak.

Enche' V. David: So we will have the chance to speak when the Bill is introduced? (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. It is laid down in the Standing Orders. (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: Sir, In the field of labour, Workmen's Compensation Fund and the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, came into effect during the colonial period itself. So I cannot see any further improvement has been brought by the present Government in the field of labour. Again on His Majesty's

Speech itself much has not been emphasised on the contributions and sacrifices made by the working class of this country, especially in estates. In times of Emergency the estate workers have been the backbone and the life blood stream of the Malayan economy and to-day the workers, who protected this country, have been neglected and have been ignored in the Speech itself. As regards the Government's policy on development and expansion no emphasis has been made on the present fragmentation of estates. I must warn the Government that lately, the Employers Association itself and an English planter who has been in this country for a long period, had accepted that if fragmentation takes place the quality of rubber in time to come may go down and will not be able to compete in the foreign market. As it is at present it may not be a threat to the economy of this country but in time to come it is bound to be a threat to the economy itself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I again call upon the Government to set up industrial relations machinery at various industries. The Departments concerned themselves have not been vigorous enough to contribute towards this end. If we are going to avoid strikes and create a better understanding between labour and capital, effective industrial relations machinery has to be set up at all levels between employers and unions, and the Government will be failing in its duty purely by stating that it encourages trade unions when it is not definite in its policy how it is going to encourage trade unions in this country. Therefore, I invite the attention of the Government to make provisions to establish joint industrial relations machinery at all industries wherever possible so that industrial harmony and cordial relations could be maintained. Thank you.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman (Krian Laut): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini ia-lah bagi menyokong rakan saya wakil dari Larut Selatan ia-itu chadangan-nya berbunyi demikian:

Ia-itu satu bingkisan di-persembahkan kepada ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia

Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sa-bagai berikut—

“Duli Yang Maha Mulia,

Patek² Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam perhimpunan Parlimen, dengan hormat-nya menguchapkan terima kasih kepada ka-bawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan pembukaan penggal Parlimen Yang Kedua.”

Ada-lah chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh rakan saya wakil dari Larut Selatan itu sudah tepat pada tempat-nya, kerana kita sama² tahu dan sama² mendengar apa uchapan atau titah yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-masa pembukaan Parlimen Yang Kedua pada 19 haribulan yang sudah. Dalam titah uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu ia-lah dua perkara yang menarek perhatian saya. Yang pertama-nya ia-lah dengan penarekan atau pun pembatalan Undang² Dharurat yang telah di-istiharkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam meshuarat Parlimen Yang Kedua itu ia-itu ada-lah Undang² Dharurat itu akan ditarek balek dan pembatalan-nya pada 31 haribulan July, 1960.

Kita sama² tahu bahawa 12 tahun lebih ada-lah kududukan ra'ayat dalam negeri ini boleh di-katakan selalu dalam kegelisahan, selalu dalam kechemasan, bukan pada m a l a m sahaja bahkan pada siang hari juga ia-itu tiap² sa-orang ada-lah memikirkan apa yang akan terjadi dan apa yang akan berlaku kepada diri tiap² sa-orang itu, kerana kita sedia ma'alum bahawa dalam masa 12 tahun yang sudah bukan kerana ra'ayat negeri ini yang bersaja salah, yang mati kena tembak oleh pengganas² atau pun komunis, tetapi di-sebalek-nya pula orang² awam yang tidak bersalah dan tidak berdosa juga telah terkorban, atau mati. Ini bukan terkena pada dua atau tiga puluh orang, bukan empat atau lima ratus orang bahkan beribu² yang mati, luka, dan hilang daripada orang² awam. Oleh itu, dengan pembatalan Undang² Dharurat pada 31 haribulan July, 1960, ini patut-lah kita di-sini menguchapkan shukur kepada Allah

Subhanahu Wata'ala, dan menguchapkan setinggi² terima kasih kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang telah aku² membatalkan Undang² Dharurat pada 31 haribulan July, 1960, ini. Dan dengan pembatalan tersebut ada-lah penduduk² Tanah Melayu ini daripada segala bangsa yang ada mempunyai satu jiwa dan satu semangat yang baharu untuk bekerja dan berusaha bagi kemajuan, keamanan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Disamping itu titah ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu sa-telah tamat-nya Undang² Dharurat maka akan diadakan pula satu Rang Undang² Pindaan yang akan di-masokkan ka-dalam perlembagaan yang akan kita rundingkan atau pun yang akan kita meshuaratkan pada esok, atau pun lusa pada 25 haribulan ini. Di-sini saya ada mendengar Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil² daripada puak² pembangkang tidak bersetuju berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini.

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman) Saya sudah bersetuju memberi keputusan tadi. Berkenaan dengan Pindaan Rang Undang² ini jangan-lah hendak-nya menjadi perbahathan dalam majlis ini, sebab tiap² sa-orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan dapat berchakap apabila Rang Undang² ini di-bahathkan pada bachean kali yang kedua kelak.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin Abdul Rahman: Minta ma'af, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sekarang saya beralah kepada perkara yang kedua yang mana menarek perhatian saya ia-lah bersangkutan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ada-lah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini ia-lah satu daripada ranchangan sebaik²-nya yang saya fikir yang telah di-lancharkan oleh Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang kita sama² tahu. Kita semua tahu sa-belum-nya ada Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-mana keadaan penduduk² di-luar bandar khas-nya orang² Melayu yang boleh di-katakan dalam kesempatan, terutama-nya ia-lah berkenaan dengan tanah², tetapi Alhamdu Lillah dengan ada-nya Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, boleh saya katakan barangkali empat atau lima

ribu orang bagi kawasan saya menyambut dengan gumbira-nya, tetapi dalam sa-ribu, atau dua ribu dari penduduk² Tanah Melayu yang orang² Melayu sekarang ini ada tempat mata pencharian-nya. Oleh kerana pemberian Kerajaan kepada orang² luar bandar berkenaan dengan tanah, saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang di-atas perkara ini, dan saya berharap kepada Kerajaan semuga Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar hendak-lah di-usahkan lebeh² lagi daripada yang ada sekarang ini. Mudah²an dengan berusaha dan galakkan daripada Kerajaan kita ini, kehidupan ra'ayat atau anak negeri ini ma'amur dan aman.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to the Speech of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, particularly to the Appendices. It appears to me that from the Appendices one cannot help noticing the inconsistency in some of the statements. I shall refer you, Sir, to page 25 of the statement, in which reference is made, under "Works, Posts and Telecommunications", that buildings shall be "simple functional buildings", and under paragraph 2 of "Finance" we read of "building up of reserves to ensure that its economic and social plans may continue in good times and in bad". And yet, on page 3, we read about schemes for an indoor sports stadium, a grand Parliament House, and things like that. It appears to me to be inconsistent. On the one hand, we talk economy, we talk functional buildings, and on the other we are thinking of building huge, grand buildings without considering the funds that these involve.

Another matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the statement in the section on Co-operatives, page 8, in which His Majesty stated in no uncertain terms about the evils of capitalists and middlemen, and suggesting that co-operation is the only way of getting rid of such evils. Yet, when we look at the other sectors on Commerce and Industry, on Transport, we see no attempt whatsoever being made by Government to remove the evils of capitalism by the

introduction of co-operation. This appears to me to be a fundamental inconsistency. If the Government believes in the evils of capitalism, if the Government believes that co-operation is to relieve society from all such evils, one would expect Government to introduce co-operation in all such fields; one would expect Government to introduce co-operation in commerce and industry, and most of all in the transport industry. We hear here of rural development, of attempts being made to build new roads. I believe at the last Budget Meeting the Honourable Minister of Transport gave an assurance to this House that he is submitting a White Paper on Transport Policy for consideration. It is regrettable that no statement was made by His Majesty on this particular problem. It is our contention that unless you have a policy with regard particularly to road transport, there is no point of building roads to rural areas if you can't provide the transport.

In the section on Transport on page 22, it is stated that to provide the reliable, cheap and efficient transport facilities which play so vital a part in the development of the country. This, I agree, is very essential. But how are we going to provide cheap transport in the rural areas if transport is in the hands of private enterprise? I have pointed out time and again that if the transport industry is in the hands of private enterprise, they will not put whatever profits they make back into the industry, thereby improving the service and thereby making it as cheap as possible, thereby benefiting the rural population. If the transport industry is going to be run in such a haphazard manner as it is run to-day by private enterprise, whose main concern is to make profits for themselves, how are the rural people going to enjoy the benefits from transport? So it is my submission, Sir, that the Government must be consistent. Having stated that it believe in co-operation as a solution to the evils of capitalism, they should implement that policy throughout. They should do it in transport, in commerce and industry, and not only confine it to agriculture and fisheries. Perhaps

one observation is very relevant. I think Members of this House are quite aware of the fact that perhaps in agriculture and fisheries there are very few capitalists who wield any influence on the political party in power. Perhaps in industry, perhaps in transport, perhaps in commerce, the captains of those industries can wield very great influence on the Government in power, so much so that, though it is the belief of the Government that co-operation can solve this particular problem, they are reluctant to take action in those particular fields. It is my submission that if it is the genuine desire of Government to assist the rural people and to improve the standard of living of the people of this country as a whole, then they should pursue that policy very vigorously.

I would now like to touch on other points mentioned by His Majesty. On the question of housing, we have vague promises of building cheap houses to help the lower-income groups, yet nothing is being done in any genuine way to help these people. I must mention here the cubicle dwellers, the slum dwellers, cannot afford to pay what is considered to be an economic rent to the Housing Authority. If it is the genuine intention, then His Majesty should mention that His Government believes in some form of subsidised housing. It is only by subsidy that the dwellers in cubicles and in slums and in kampongs can be assisted. I regret to note that there is no mention of this at all in the Speech of His Majesty.

Coming now to the question of unemployment, we have here under Appendix XII statements to the effect that the Government is very concerned with the problem of unemployment. Yet, nothing is being done to solve this particular problem. It is an open fact that unemployment is a problem that can be solved by Government. It is an open fact that in other countries, through the instrument of the Central Bank, the Government can pursue such policies as would provide employment wherever necessary. I regret to note that under "Finance" the Central Bank has made very little progress in spite of its establishment two or three years

ago. The only mention about the Central Bank—on paragraph 5, page 18—is the fact—the only achievement so far—that they have negotiated for a new Currency Agreement. The Central Bank Ordinance envisaged that the Central Bank will become the sole note issuing authority, and it is now more than two years, and yet the only progress they can achieve is merely to have a new Agreement, and it is still without the power of note issue. This, I submit, is inconsistent with our status as an independent nation. It must be realised that the only reasons given by this statement of policy is that of the fear of currency running out of hand, fear of inflation, and things like that. I submit, Sir, that this is an expression of no confidence in the Government itself. If the Government is confident of being able to run the country properly, then it has no fear whatsoever as to be forced to tie our currency to sterling before they can command confidence from people in other countries. So I would submit that if Government is wrongly advised on this matter, they should seek advice from other sources, and not merely confine to their present advisers. I believe that the Central Reserve Bank in India is quite progressive, and we should seek some assistance from them as well, rather than confine assistance from advisers of only one country. I hope that members of the Government Bench will take what I have to say to heart and give all these their due consideration.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali (Kuala Selangor): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong chadangan yang di-bawa oleh sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan dan dalam menyokong-nya saya suka hendak menyentoh perkara Tibet yang di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah sa-orang yang di-beri kehormatan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-dirikan oleh Parti Perikatan untuk memberi bantuan kepada Tibet pergi ka-India menghadziri mesuarat berkenaan dengan Convention Afro-Asia atas soal Tibet dan penjajahan di-Asia dan Africa. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari

Damansara, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, telah menuduh mengatakan bahawa Convention Afro-Asia ada-lah tidak berjaya kerana dia mengambil perhatian sa-bagai chontoh-nya terhadap keluar-nya wakil dari Kenya daripada persidangan itu. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Convention Afro-Asia atas soal Tibet ada-lah satu persidangan yang mendapat kemajuan yang besar, hanya akhbar² India yang berfaham Kominis dan yang berfaham pro-Kominis yang menganggap-nya sepi. Saya tidak tahu-lah apa-kah chara kebetulan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu berfikir sa-laras dengan fikiran² yang di-suarakan oleh akhbar² yang berfaham Kominis dan pro-Kominis itu. (*Tepok*). Satu perkara, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun Convention Afro-Asia itu sa-chara tidak rasmi dan Kerajaan India tidak mahu tahu menahu atas persidangan itu, tetapi barangkali kerana tidak mahu
. (*Enche' K. Karam Singh rises*)
. saya tidak mahu dudok, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Dia belum berchakap on a point of order atau on a point of explanation, macham mana hendak tahu. Kalau on a point of order, Ahli Yang Berhormat mesti dudok, dibawah Standing Orders dia boleh berchakap. On a point of order or on a point of explanation? (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*) What is it?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I wanted to rise on a point of information, but since the speaker does not want to give way I will not press for it. Thank you.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Soal persidangan itu sunggoh pun Kerajaan India, saya ulang sa-kali, Kerajaan India sa-chara tidak rasmi, tidak tahu-menahu Persidangan Tibet yang barangkali kerana tidak mahu menyusahkan perundingan diantara Perdana² Menteri Communist China Mr. Chou En Lai dengan Mr. Nehru yang di-adakan di-New Delhi sekarang ini. Tetapi convention itu di-anjarkan oleh rakan sa-jawat puak pembangkang daripada Socialist Party dan juga . . .

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: On a point of order, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! Bila tuan berchakap on a point of order, tunjukkan di-bawah order mana yang speaker itu salah chakap. Jadi saya boleh suroh dia dudok.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: . . . dalam soal membabit . . .

Mr. Speaker: Jadi tuan hendak beri kenyataan—on a point of explanation, itu boleh.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: . . . dalam soal menudoh . . .

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Saya tidak hendak memberi kesempatan (*Tepok*) saya ulang balek . . .

Mr. Speaker: Jangan tudoh apa² atas Front Socialist yang ada ini.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: . . . di-atas fahaman-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

Mr. Speaker: Di-sana nama-nya Socialist, bukan Front Socialist, jaga sadikit berchakap.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Praja Socialist, bukan Front Socialist (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Dia bukan . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dua² boleh dudok, bila saya berchakap (*Ketawa*). Saya mengingatkan, jangan sebut Front Socialist, sebut Socialist, sa-tahu saya di-sana puak Socialist bukan Front Socialist, jaga sadikit.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Bukan rakan sa-jawat.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Rakan sa-fahaman.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Bukan rakan sa-fahaman (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Baik-lah, Tuan Speaker, untuk memendek . . .

Mr. Speaker: Tolong pendekkan sadikit chakap itu. Dia hanya-lah mengatakan ia-itu sebab apa di-sebutkan di-dalam ucapan ini hal-ehwal pemergian itu. Atas point itu kalau hendak

jawab, saya boleh benarkan. Jangan panjangkan cherita, apa yang terjadi di-sana itu (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hanya chuba hendak membetulkan kesalahan anggapan dari sa-tengah² manusia (*Ketawa*). Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Persidangan Afro-Asian atas soal Tibet ini di-anjorkan oleh Praja Socialist Party bukan sahaja di-hadzi² oleh ahli² dari parti tersebut tetapi juga Ahli² Parlimen dari Congress Party ia-itu parti yang memerintah India sekarang ini pun turut hadir dalam persidangan itu, chuma Parti Kominis sahaja, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menegaskan yang ta' menghantar wakil-nya. Berkenaan dengan wakil² Kenya yang keluar daripada persidangan itu ia-lah kerana mereka tidak berapa setuju dengan ketetapan yang telah di-buat atas soal Algeria, kebanyakan ahli² yang menghadzi² persidangan itu bersetuju dengan satu ketetapan yang di-anjorkan bersama oleh United Arab Republic dan wakil² Jordan dan Lebanon. Kita memikirkan bahawa kerana Algeria ada-lah satu daripada negara² Arab tentu-lah orang² Arab lebeh mengetahui soal Algeria itu daripada orang² Kenya.

Satu perkara lagi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menyentoh berkenaan dengan perkataan demokrasi yang telah di-hamborkan oleh beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat di-dalam Rumah yang berhormat ini yang telah menyebutkan bahawa demokrasi dalam Malaya ini terancham kedudukan-nya. Saya tidak-lah hendak memberi ulasan dalam perkara ini. Saya suka hendak bertanya sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau demokrasi dalam Federation of Malaya sudah terancham, mengapakah pusat² akhbar yang besar di-Singapura itu pindah ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu? (*Tepok*) sa-kian sahaja.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berchakap atas usul yang telah di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Larut Selatan. Di-atas perkara ini wajib bagi kita menyertai menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kapada Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Seri

Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong dan di-samping itu kita mengambil peluang membahathkan di-atas ucapan Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat telah pun mengemukakan beberapa perkara meminta, merayu dan memohon kepada Kerajaan dan membayangkan tegoran² yang membena; ada juga didapati tukang² chachat dan ada juga yang hendak chari publicity dalam masa kita membincangkan berkenaan dengan ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Di-sini saya suka hendak menyatakan bagaimana sa-orang suami dengan isteri-nya yang di-kaseh dan anak-nya yang di-sayangi, kata isteri-nya, "Bang², tengoklah tangan Ti ini sudah kasar dan badan Ti ini berbau busok dan hamis kerana peloh di-sebabkan membelah kayu dan asap api, beli-lah dapor minyak atau dapor letrik, supaya senang kepada Ti. Mudah²an tangan Ti pun ta' kasar dan badan Ti pun tidak berbau busok. Di-samping itu ia minta belikan perkakas menchuchi kain-baju dengan chara letrik, jadi ta' payah-lah di-hantar kepada Tukang Dobi dan ia minta belikan peti ais (ice) kalau beli barang² saperti sayor ikan dan lain² boleh tahan lama, ini tidak-lah membazir." Kata anak-nya yang di-sayangi itu, "Bah², tolong-lah beli sa-buah kereta lereng untuk anak ka-sekolah, jadi ta' payah bayar duit bas." Dengan ini permintaan si-isteri yang di-sayangi dan anak yang di-kasehi itu semua-nya menasabah belaka, semua patut, ta' ada satu pun yang tidak patut (*Ketawa*). Tetapi sa-orang pun tidak memberi fikiran kepada si-suami itu bagaimana hendak mendapat duit untuk menyempurnakan kehendak²-nya itu.

Di-dalam Dewan ini daripada semalam hingga hari ini tidak ada siapa pun yang mengeluarkan fikiran yang menasabah memberi tahu kepada Kerajaan bagaimana hendak menchari duit untuk memajukan Ranchangan Luar Bandar, untuk buat jambatan, jalan raya, hospital itu dan ini. Saya dapati manakala di-bahathkan soal duit ia-itu hendak menchukai bawang dan asam serta apples, yang di-tetapkan tiap² satu tan \$10 yang berma'ana

tiap² satu kati $\frac{1}{2}$ sen sahaja. Bukan main heboh di-bangkang oleh pehak² yang meminta ini dan itu hari ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun berasa hairan, kita sa-bagai Kerajaan sekarang dan juga pehak pembangkang telah di-tugaskan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia untuk menjalankan kewajipan mentadbirkan negara ini dan membuat kemajuan². Menteri² sa-kali pun ada ranchangan² hendak membuat kemajuan. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman khas-nya yang menerima amanah daripada Yang di-Pertuan Agong hendak buat apa juga kemahuan ra'ayat, tetapi apakan daya, sebab perkara yang besar-nya sa-kali ia-lah wang, kalau-lah pehak pembangkang itu mengeluarkan satu fikiran yang elok untuk mendapat wang, inilah satu perkara yang patut sa-kali kita timbangkan dahulu, sa-belum kita tuntutan itu dan ini.

Berpaling saya kepada perchakapan Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara dan saya ingin juga berchakap perkara ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang berbunyi; "Ada pun perkara yang tersangat penting dalam Rang Undang² ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan langkah hendak memasukkan ka-dalam Perlembagaan negara ini kuasa² bagi menahan sa-saorang dengan tujuan menchegeh ia-nya daripada melakukan perbuatan² yang mengancam keselamatan negara ini. Tentang perkara ini jangan-lah di-khuatirkan." Yang Berhormat wakil dari Damansara churiga dan berasa shak wassangka ia-itu ta' perchaya kepada Titah Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan kepada Kerajaan Perikatan. Jikalau-lah Kerajaan Perikatan ini hendak menjalankan khianat kepada orang² sa-macam ini, dalam masa Undang² Dharurat yang ketat itu pun boleh. Sebab itu-lah dua orang Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu wakil dari Damansara dan Bungsar boleh menjadi chalun dan dudok dalam Dewan ini, jikalau Kerajaan ini zalim, mereka itu tidak dapat dudok dalam Dewan ini (*Tepok*) jadi jangan-lah menudoh perkara² yang tidak beralasan.

Mr. Speaker: Perkara ini akan dibahatuhkan masa undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua, jangan di-langsungkan lagi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab wakil dari Damansara itu membangkitkan perkara fundamental liberty, rule of law.

Mr. Speaker: Saya sudah tegor.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my Honourable friend the Member from Larut Selatan. In doing so, I would like to mention a sentence from the Gracious Speech: "Increasing attention will be paid to the development of the tourist trade . . ." I hope that, in addition to improving our tourist trade facilities, encouragement would also be given for the development of holiday resorts for the local workers, because with the improved economic conditions of our workers, we have hundreds of them every week-end, with hours to relax, and it is a common sight to those of my friends who have been to Port Dickson to see from 50 to 100 buses and 200 to 300 cars almost every week-end filled with workers earning small incomes relaxing themselves there in a very healthy way.

Next, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been assured that Port Swettenham will be given all facilities for improvement. We have read in the papers that in the very near future Malaya will have an airport which will be second to none in the Far East. It is our hope that the port at Port Swettenham will also be second to none in the Far East. In the competition for trade, we must have an airport and a sea port with all the facilities. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I mention Port Swettenham because the trading section have voiced their fears that in the very near future the facilities that are being arranged may not be sufficient to cope with the increase of sea traffic that may be coming to Malaya.

Modernisation of Hospitals—This has been mentioned by many previous

speakers, but I would like to mention that Seremban would have had a decent and up-to-date hospital if war had not intervened. A site was already levelled and, I think, in 1942 a new hospital would have been under construction, but unfortunately, the war came. The war has been over for the last 14 years and I am told that Seremban is on the priority list, and I hope that it will be given priority so that the citizens of Seremban will be able to have a hospital that they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, mention was made in the Gracious Speech about the security forces and it was done rightly, because it is due to their courage and sacrifice that we have been able to protect and preserve properties and lives during these difficult times. Very soon we will see the end of the Emergency, but it is only right and proper that we should not forget those heroes who have made this possible for us. Here, I would like to say that the wives and children of these heroes be not forgotten and if scholarships were to be given, the children of these heroes should receive first consideration. In this I would like to add, along with the security forces, those civilians who lost their lives mainly because they refused to co-operate with the evil forces.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong chadangan ini, dan sechारा ringkas saya ingin menegaskan ia-itu titah di-raja itu ada-lah lengkap dan sempurna meliputi segala lapangan hidup dalam negeri ini. Dan di-sini, saya ingin hendak membuat sedikit penjelasan berkenaan tuduhan yang berat yang telah di-datangkan oleh setengah² Ahli Dewan ini terutama daripada puak pembangkang. Tuduhan yang di-datangkan ka-atas Jabatan Radio Malaya dan juga ka-atas diri saya sendiri.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Setapak telah menuduh bahawa Jabatan Radio Malaya berat sebelah, dan kata-nya memberikan berita² lebih banyak kepada parti yang memerintah, umpama-nya dalam soal kemenangan Socialist Front dalam pilihan raya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, benarkan

saya mengatakan di-sini ia-itu dalam beberapa minggu yang sudah apakala Party Socialist Front mengadakan perjumpaan dan persidangan-nya, maka berita² itu telah di-ulang² dari pagi sampai ka-malam, di-ulang²-nya sehingga saya terpaksa menerima talipon dari beberapa orang yang mengatakan kepada saya radio ini sudah jadi radio Socialist Front. Lagi pun berkenaan dengan soal pendek panjang-nya sesuatu berita yang di-siarkan dari radio itu, kalau sa-saorang itu biasa dan tahu berkenaan dengan urusan yang berkaitan dengan siaran warta berita daripada Jabatan Radio, maka dia akan memandang bahawa soal warta berita itu bergantung kepada keadaan masa yang di-utokkan bagi siaran berita².

Di-sini tuduhan daripada Yang Berhormat wakil Setapak yang mengatakan dan menuduh kita berat sebelah, dia tidak dapat membuktikan, melainkan dengan mendatangkan tuduhan dengan tidak menunjukkan chontoh, kejadian, masa-nya dan segala yang bersangkutan, melainkan

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Untuk penjelasan.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Saya tidak mahu memberi jalan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tadi diminta, saya boleh berikan bukti-nya.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuduhan yang di-datangkan oleh wakil dari Setapak tidak-lah begitu berat bagaimana wakil Ipoh yang telah mendatangkan beberapa tuduhan yang berat² ka-atas Jabatan Radio Malaya dan juga ka-atas diri saya sendiri. Di-sini saya ingin memberi tahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, dan sesiapa juga yang berfahaman sa-umpama itu supaya sedar bahawa Jabatan Radio ini ada-lah Jabatan Kerajaan, dan Kerajaan mesti-lah menggunakan Jabatan Radio ini dengan sepenoh-nya, untuk membenteng, menghidang, dan menghebahkan polisi Kerajaan kepada pendengar²-nya. Dan Kerajaan akan menengok bahawa Jabatan Radio menjalankan tugas-nya sa-bagaimana kehendak Kerajaan bagi kepentingan Negara. Saya sendiri telah di-tuduh mengintip radio pada hari semalam. Saya tidak hendak menafikan, malah saya bangga mengaku pergi dan akan

pergi untuk memerhatikan dan menengok bahawa kerja² information melalui radio, ia-itu satu alat perantaraan yang mustahak sekali, berjalan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan. (Tepok).

Kerajaan tahu bahawa dalam Jabatan Radio ada pegawai² yang menjadi setru Kerajaan dan bekerjasama dengan pehak yang anti dan musuh Kerajaan, oleh sebab itu, saya sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab atas radio ini akan memerhatikan bahawa perkara itu tidak akan berlaku lagi. (Tepok). Di-sini saya suka memberi jaminan bahawa saya akan pergi ka-Radio Malaya, bukan sahaja pada malam ini bahkan pada bila² masa yang saya rasa perlu untuk menyaksikan perjalanan radio dalam menyiarkan polisi Kerajaan dan untuk menentukan yang jabatan ini menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sempurna.

Di-sini ada satu tuduhan yang tidak berasas atau beralas yang telah disebutkan oleh wakil dari Ipoh ia-itu kata-nya ulasan Parlimen hari ini yang biasa-nya di-pancharkan pada tiap² malam apakala Dewan ini bersidang telah terlambat kata-nya. Saya tak tahu daripada mana dia mendapat information itu. Saya sendiri ada di-Radio Malaya semalam. Saya dengan bangga-nya mengaku bahawa siaran jam 8 malam itu telah di-pancharkan pada masa yang tepat, dan siaran Melayu telah di-pancharkan pada jam 8 malam, dan bukan-lah sa-bagaimana yang dikatakan oleh wakil dari Ipoh itu pancharan-nya pada jam 10 malam. Saya tak fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada mendengar radio sendiri, tetapi harus dia hanya mendapat khabar dari orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab.

Berkenaan dengan tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh, ia-itu kata-nya, nampak-nya ada chubaan, ada ikhtiar daripada pehak Kerajaan yang mana hendak menekan kaki-tangan Jabatan Radio itu, maka sa-bagaimana yang telah saya terangkan tadi bahawa Jabatan Radio itu ia-lah Jabatan Kerajaan, dan saya sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab di-atas jabatan itu akan melihat bahawa tugas yang di-tanggongkan ka-atas Radio Malaya itu di-jalankan dengan baik dan sempurna.

Lagi satu perkara yang telah dibangkitkan² oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh dan Setapak ia-itu berhubung dengan wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan di-mana dia mengatakan bahawa dia perchaya bahawa ada siaran berita dalam radio malam tadi yang mengatakan dia ada mengundi menentang usul ucapan ta'ziah yang di-bentangkan dalam majlis ini pada hari semalam. Tak ada berita yang sa-umpama itu terbit dari Radio Malaya, dan saya bersedia hendak menunjukkan script warta berita yang telah di-pancharkan pada hari semalam berkenaan dengan perkara itu, apa yang telah di-sebutkan dalam siaran radio pada malam tadi berhubung dengan soal wakil Kuala Trengganu Selatan itu bagini. Saya ulang untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu supaya dia puas hati. Berita yang di-siarkan pada hari semalam ia-lah mengatakan—

“Semua pemimpin party pembangkang telah bangun berchakap menyokong usul ta'ziah, kechuali pemimpin Party Negara.” (Tepok).

Memang itu kejadian yang berlaku benar, dan kalau tak salah mata saya waktu mengambil undi, apakala Tuan Yang di-Pertua meminta siapa yang bersetuju atas usul ini mengangkat tangan, kemudian semua-nya mengangkat tangan, kechuali Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan tak mengangkat tangan, dan siapa yang tak bersetuju tolong angkat tangan. Saya nampak tangan-nya terangkat. (Betul! Betul! Tepok).

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan pada hari ini telah menyatakan yang dia bersama² menyokong usul itu, alham du lillah. (Ketawa). Kita menguchapkan shukur kepada Allah, kerana dia bersama² kita; walau pun dia tidak memakai tanda berkabung melilitkan kain puteh di-songkok. (Tepok). Oleh itu, setakat ini-lah sahaja berhubung dengan jabatan yang di-bawah tanggong-jawab saya, dan saya rasa perlu di-terangkan kepada majlis ini, khususnya kepada pehak pembangkang yang telah menyebutkan dalam ucapan mereka. (Tepok).

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian

tuan ia-itu saya ada angkat tangan bersama² dengan berpuluh² Ahli² yang lain.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Saya nampak dari sini yang dia tidak mengangkat tangan.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Bagi menjawab ahli dari Larut Utara memang-lah bahagian yang kedua tanah sa-jumlah 6,000 ekar itu sudah siap tetapi bahagian yang kedua dan ketiga wang telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$13,000 tetapi masa bagi perengkat bahagian yang kedua sahaja akan di-jalankan kerana soal wang maseh dalam perundingan di-antara Kerajaan Negeri Perak dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Bagi menjawab pertanyaan² daripada ahli dari Muar Utara berkenaan dengan sungai terkambus atau sebu, ada-lah perkara itu perkara Negeri Tanggong jawab untuk membersehhkan sungai² itu ia-lah tanggong jawab Kerajaan Negeri Dato' yang di-Pertua.

Ahli dari Bachok telah menyebut berkenaan dengan perishtiharan² atau da'ayah yang kurang mencukupi, atas penggunaan baja. Ini memang kita sudah jalankan sa-lama 2½ tahun ini ya'ani memberi da'ayah² yang terang di-mana penanam² padi boleh menggunakan baja yang sesuai, tetapi ada-lah orang² kampung penanam² padi itu memang tidak mudah hendak menerima chara menggunakan baja dengan chara baharu, ini-lah sebab-nya lambat sampai. Saya suka hendak menerangkan ada-lah pada tahun ini sa-bagai permulaan semua penanam² padi di-seluruh negeri ini akan di-satukan untuk menyampaikan baja pada musim yang akan datang ini dengan dapat menggunakan baja dengan sesuai-nya yang di-jalankan oleh Pegawai² tanam-tanam serta Pegawai² Sharikat Kerjasama di-seluruh negeri dan harga baja yang mereka dapat membeli boleh jadi 20-25 peratus murah lagi daripada baja yang biasa mereka beli masa sudah².

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my Honourable friend from Alor Star on the question of the quality of rice, it is

a matter of opinion and of taste to which the consumers are used to. In fact, it is the custom of the people living in towns—they are spoilt—not wanting to eat locally produced rice. They prefer the better type of rice from Thailand—Siam No. 1 or Siam No. 2. If, of course, these people, who can afford, want to eat imported rice it is their own fault.

The type of rice that is most widely grown in the north-east and north-west of Malaya has been improved in quality and it is as near as possible to the Siamese strain.

On the question of the yield of rice from padi in Spain and Italy, it is true that it is the highest in the world. Of course, it should be borne in mind that the type of rice grain and padi grown in Malaya is different from that grown in Spain where the conditions are very much different from those of this country. On the type of rice grown in Malaya and the circumstances and conditions here, they are nearer to Japan and for that very reason we have rice experts from Japan who are now working in Malaya; and in the last two years that they have been working with us, they have almost revolutionised padi research in the country and they have made many suggestions which have benefited our padi planters.

Finally on those remarks made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong—yes, I am afraid that there are still capitalists wielding quite a good amount of power in the fishing and agricultural industries, but they are on the way out just now, and I hope in the next two or three years they will be completely out.

Sitting suspended at 4.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.25 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move,

That the proceedings on the Address in Reply to His Majesty's Speech be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings on the Address in Reply to His Majesty's Speech be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH ADDRESS OF THANKS

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply on behalf of the Government on the observations made by Members on the opposite bench on the foreign policy.

Yang pertama, saya suka hendak menjawab tegoran daripada wakil dari Pasir Puteh yang mengatakan ia-itu sunggoh pun soal Tibet itu ada diucapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong tetapi soal Algeria itu tidak dibuat sa-macham itu. Jadi, saya suka-lah menarek perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu dalam hujongan-nya ada termasuk soal Algeria dan hujongan-nya itu hendak-lah diikhtirafkan kepada satu bahagian ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu.

The Member for Damansara made the observation that in the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech mention was made about the non-Government delegation of interested persons at the meeting of the All-India Tibet Convention and he said that since this was a non-Government delegation, it should not be included in the Speech of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the reason why this was inserted by reading the previous paragraph. It says—

"For this reason my Government took a leading part in raising the Tibetan issue in the United Nations and is satisfied that in making this stand it had the support of the majority of the people of the country."

So, the fact that a non-Government delegation went to New Delhi showed that the action taken by the Government had the support of the people of

the country. But, Sir, as far as this Government is concerned, wherever colonialism exists, wherever human rights are violated—wherever they be, from the Western powers or from the Iron Curtain countries—we always make our stand firm and clear. (*Applause*). That much cannot be said for the other political parties in this country. Take, for instance, the question of Tibet. It is a question of the violation of human rights. It is committed by a big power which subscribe to the ideology of Communism. The fact that it is committed by a big Communist power does not make the violation of human rights any less than if it had been committed by a Western power. We stand on the side of Tibet; we defend Tibet, where a small defenceless country is being invaded by a big country, and where human rights are being violated. We stand for the same thing in South Africa and in Algeria. We never make any distinction wherever there is violation of human rights. In the case of Algeria, our stand is second to none in the fight against colonialism. (*Applause*).

But I would like, in concluding this remark, Sir, to quote the concluding speech by the Foreign Minister of Ireland, who co-sponsored the Tibetan issue with us, and if we were to substitute the words "this Parliament" for the word "Assembly" in this speech, I think it would apply equally to this Parliament:

"Those who are considering casting a vote against this resolution or abstaining ought, we respectfully suggest, to consider the effect of their vote not only in its immediate context but also in relation to the Assembly's possibilities of future action. To weaken the Assembly's stand in the case of Tibet is to weaken the moral force of the Assembly's voice on other issues also. That aspect of the question ought, we believe, to be very carefully pondered over, in particular, by the weaker country, anyone of which may, if the law is not impartially upheld in international relations, one day find itself, or its friends in the position in which the unhappy people of Tibet find themselves to-day. Those also who have struggled here in the cause of any oppressed people or victimised minority should think very carefully before they decide, and I hope none of them will decide to ignore the call of the Tibetan people. By ignoring that call, they would be weakening the very source to which they look for redress—

the moral force of this Assembly—and weakening also the moral force of their own appeals. By voting for this resolution, on the other hand, they will show themselves to be firm and impartial defenders of human rights. They will raise high the hopes of all men everywhere, who look to this Assembly as the most powerful medium for concentrating the otherwise scattered forces of world public opinion and bring their united moral stand to bear against oppression and justice."

Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several Honourable Members have criticised the policy of modernising hospitals with priority for Kuala Lumpur. Sir, I invite those Honourable Members, while they are in Kuala Lumpur, to have a look at the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur and to see for themselves if the top priority given to Kuala Lumpur is justified or not. It is an eye-sore. It is totally inadequate for the population of Kuala Lumpur and the surrounding areas of Selangor, and for people in many parts of Pahang and Perak who come to this hospital. It is also inadequate for our National Capital. The other hospitals, of course, will have to take their places on the priority list to be decided by the Government in the second Five-Year Development Plan. We are fortunate for we have my colleague, the Minister of Finance, who is prepared to court unpopularity in order to get more money for us to make improvements and to expand our health and social services.

The Honourable Member for Dungun mentioned, I believe, the case of three women who went to the Dungun District Hospital. She said it was on the day of the airlift of Che' Zahara from Pahang, and that day was 16th March last. She said three women went to the Dungun District Hospital for maternity attention, two died because of shortage of facilities, and one was saved. Sir, I have checked up on this allegation. According to records, there were only two deaths in that hospital throughout the month of March: one was a male Chinese, aged 70 years, who died of heart failure, and the other was a baby who was born there. There have been no deaths in Dungun in April.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidik (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk memberi penerangan, saya tidak ada berchakap yang mengatakan bersamaan dengan haribulan Che' Zahara yang di-tolong dari Pahang. Chuma saya mengatakan ada terjadi di Dungun.

Mr. Speaker: Bila masa-nya, berapa haribulan?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidik: Sudah lama, tetapi tidak bersamaan dengan Che' Zahara.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Ini cherita lama! (*Ketawa*).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Tanah Merah mentioned about the smallpox epidemic in Kelantan. There was an outbreak in Kelantan and Trengganu in December last year and out of the 49 cases recorded, there were nine deaths—seven of these were children. None of them had been vaccinated. Sir, that is the trouble. If these people had been vaccinated, they would not in the first place have got this dreadful disease and would have been saved. But during that epidemic, immediate action was taken and more than 640,000 people were vaccinated in the two States concerned. Sir, I would take this opportunity to appeal to all parents to see that their children are vaccinated as soon as possible after birth, to avoid this most dreadful of diseases.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh—he is not in his place now—mentioned a case which he said occurred on the 18th of April, a few days ago, at the Ipoh Hospital. Sir, I took the trouble to check up but there was no such case on that day. But I understand the Honourable Member will be writing to me, stating the circumstances, and I will undertake to have it fully investigated, as usual.

Just to get the record straight, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar mentioned in his speech that no word of thanks was mentioned in the Gracious Speech for those who work on the rubber estates. He has just got to read the last paragraph of the Gracious Speech wherein full tribute was paid—I would say not only on

this occasion but on many other occasions in this House and outside by Ministers of the Government and other Alliance Members—to those who work on estates, in the mines and in the padi fields for their great fortitude and courage in the face of Communist terrorism for the past 12 years. So it was not correct for the Honourable Member to have said that. Well, he is not here now and I do not want to join issue with him on other cases of half truths which he uttered in this House.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that during my absence from this House the Honourable Member for Tanjong raised one point, and I believe he stated that in his view the Central Bank, which does not at present have a note-issuing function, is not a fully fledged Central Bank. I must say that I agree with that view and I am rather happy to say that because it is probably the first time so far that he and I have seen eye to eye. The Government is fully aware of this disability and it has taken steps to correct the situation. As Honourable Members are aware, the last Currency Agreement was negotiated, or was arranged, when we were still a dependency of the United Kingdom and as such this Agreement does not provide for withdrawal from the Agreement. As Honourable Members are also aware, there are four other territories participating in this Agreement and although we can in theory withdraw straightaway, we will do so at a terrible price—the price is the loss of our share of the residual assets in the Fund. And as our share of the benefits is by no means negligible—in fact I think it is 60 per cent—the price is not worth paying at the moment. However, we can still withdraw under the new Currency Agreement which I hope to bring before Parliament for ratification at the next meeting of this House, and that Agreement will provide for orderly withdrawal whereby we will not lose the benefits to which we are entitled and I sincerely hope that the Central Bank will be able to pursue its proper note-issuing function before

the life of the present Government ends.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambil menyokong usul titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya suka mengambil kesempatan untuk memberi pandangan menjawab di-atas beberapa perkara yang telah di-kemukakan atau pun yang telah di-beri pandangan oleh beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam rumah ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara telah meminta supaya murid² yang lulus daripada Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong di-beri satu jaminan kerja² yang dapat mereka itu menjalankan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-atas soal ini saya perchaya tidak ada di-mana satu negeri sa-kali pun yang Kerajaan memberi jaminan sa-suatu kerja kepada mana² murid sa-kali pun yang lulus sa-lain daripada murid² yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan untuk berlateh dengan wang Kerajaan. Kerajaan hanya memberi latehan kepada murid² untuk melayakkan mereka itu memegang jawatan² yang sa-suai dengan pelajaran mereka itu. Bagaimana pun berkenaan dengan Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong ini kita memang memberi pelajaran dan juga meminta kepada factory² dan sa-bagai-nya untuk memberi keutamaan kepada murid² yang lulus daripada sekolah² sa-umpama ini dan pelajaran yang di-beri di-situ ia-lah yang lebeh sa-suai untuk mereka itu menjalankan pekerjaan mereka di-luar² bandar.

Wakil daripada Dungun telah menarek perhatian Majlis berkenaan dengan sekolah² dan keadaan sekolah² di-Trengganu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ini saya sendiri baharu sahaja balek dari Negeri Trengganu dalam lawatan saya selama sa-minggu dan saya telah dapatlah memandang dengan biji mata kepala saya sendiri berkenaan dengan sekolah² di-dalam negeri itu. Memang keadaan sekolah² di-sana terkebelakang kira-nya di-bandingkan dengan keadaan sekolah² di-pantai barat ini bagitu juga keadaan sekolah² lain di-dalam negeri² pantai timor, akan tetapi, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, semenjak dua tiga tahun ini beberapa bangunan telah di-dirikan di-negeri² pantai timor dan juga saya sendiri telah membuka dan melawat sekolah² di-Trengganu, saya dapati banyak bangunan² yang baharu dan indah dan juga beberapa buah bangunan yang baharu lagi akan dibuka daripada satu masa ka-satu masa.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pontian telah membawa perhatian berkenaan dengan Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong bagi murid² perempuan di-mana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah menyatakan keinginan-nya supaya latehan² dan pelajaran yang di-beri kepada murid² perempuan di-situ ia-lah sa-suai dengan kehidupan mereka itu di-kampong² dan sa-bagai-nya. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menyatakan bahawa memang-lah bagitu tujuan daripada Kementerian Pelajaran.

Wakil daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara menyatakan tidak berapa puas hati tentang pemberian sa-banyak \$10 bagi Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat pada sa-tahun. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ada beberapa sharat yang telah di-letakkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran untuk di-penohi oleh Sekolah² Ugama Ra'ayat ini dan wang sa-banyak \$10 itu ia-lah perengkat yang sa-rendah² nya dan sa-lain daripada itu sa-kira-nya keadaan sekolah itu lebeh bagus dan pelajaran-nya lebeh baik, sekolah itu akan mendapat pemberian perengkat yang kedua \$14 atau perengkat yang pertama \$20. Dan juga beliau ada keinginan supaya Jawatan-Kuasa di-adakan untuk mengkaji berapa jauh-kah Penyata Abdul Rahman Talib berkenaan dengan Sekolah² Ugama ini telah di-jalankan. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan bahawa Menteri Pelajaran sekarang ini ia-lah Pengerusi Penyata itu, ia-lah Enche' Abdul Rahman Talib. Di-sini saya rasa tidak-lah payah kita mengadakan Jawatan-Kuasa sa-umpama itu oleh kerana Pengerusi-nya sendiri sekarang ini menjadi Menteri Pelajaran dan beliau ini akan menjalankan-nya.

Bagi menjawab pandangan dan perhatian yang di-bawa oleh wakil dari Ipoh dan beberapa orang wakil lagi berkenaan dengan "free education" atau pelajaran perchuma bagi sekolah²

rendah. Di-sini saya perchaya-lah wakil² yang ada di-sini, Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang ada di-sini, memang tahu bahawasa-nya sekarang ini lebeh daripada separoh murid² yang ada di-sekolah² rendah telah pun di-beri pelajaran yang perchuma ia-itu mithal-nya di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan atau Sekolah Umum. Jadi sa-kira-nya ada sa-siapa juga daripada apa bangsa sa-kali pun yang berkehendakkan supaya mendapat pelajaran yang perchuma daripada perengkat rendah boleh-lah dengan tidak ada halangan bagi mereka itu masok sekolah² rendah ini yang berchorak Sekolah Kebangsaan atau Sekolah Umum. Saya berasa hairan kenapa-kah mereka itu merasa kesal di-atas soal ini dan ada-kah mereka itu tidak ingin supaya di-kembangkan pelajaran dalam Sekolah² Umum ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dan agak saya bagitu-lah soal² yang banyak yang di-hadapkan berkenaan dengan dasar pelajaran.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the references made by Honourable Members of this House on the labour and industrial relations policy of the Government.

The Honourable Member for Bachok referred to the unemployment problem. I wish to inform this House that the new industries that are being set up, do take in a lot of those unemployed. The Employment Exchange Services have registrants from rural areas too, and they too are being absorbed into various jobs. For the information of the Honourable Member, I wish to state that an Employment Exchange Service would be soon set up in Kelantan and another in Kedah.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Kluang, I wish to state that wage rates in the rubber industry are fixed through negotiations between the trade unions and employers—the N.U.P.W. and M.P.I.E.A. Recently in 1959 they fixed the wage rates of employees on a sliding scale.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar, I wish to state that my Honourable colleague, the Minister of

Health and Social Welfare, has already pointed out that in the last page of His Majesty's Speech, tribute is paid to the workers who have contributed towards the ending of the Emergency. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to quote the start of the sentence itself. I quote:

"Perhaps the greatest tribute, however, must be paid to the ordinary men and women of the country."

and it goes on to say—

"Both in the administration and in industry they did their duty on estates, in the mines and in the padi fields with great fortitude and courage because they understood the issues which were at stake and thereby maintained and even expanded the social and economic life of the country."

(*Applause*). Sir, I can assure this House that the Alliance Government will never forget the workers. (*Applause*). They are the backbone of the country.

Regarding industrial relations machinery, I cannot agree that Government is not vigorous enough in this direction. Officers of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations are pursuing the policy of the Government advising industries to establish joint machinery at all levels and progress has been made in this direction. I wish to inform the Honourable Member that I can arrange to send to him a copy of the monthly report of my Ministry and he would, I suppose, not fail to note the part played by my Industrial Relations Officers in advising both employers and employees in the setting up of negotiating machinery. Regular meetings of the National Joint Labour Advisory Council are being held to find ways and means as to how industrial relations machinery can be successfully established throughout industries.

With regard to the Workmen's Compensation and Weekly Holidays Ordinance which are enforced and are administered by the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, these are constantly reviewed by the National Joint Labour Advisory Council at which both employers' and employees' representatives are fully represented. For the information of the House I wish to state that a Bill for minimum standards of workers' housing would soon be discussed by the National Joint Labour Advisory Council.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some mention was made that in the Gracious Speech only two road projects were mentioned. The reason was that they are the major projects, but there are many many more projects and a good number of them will be in the \$5 million project for States. A suggestion was also made that the East Coast was wholly disregarded in many of our programmes. I feel that it is quite untrue, because the ferries at Kuala Ibai and Jerteh are already having bridges over them and at Tanah Puteh, Temerloh, and Dungun, work will proceed, and as time goes on; and as the development of the country is being made, so also will work proceed in various parts of the country.

With regard to the road between Perak and Kelantan which was brought up last year too, I remember well, having made a reply that it would cost at least \$50 million as the terrain through which it has got to pass is difficult and that is why it is such a formidable task.

Some mention was made of the Guillemard Bridge to Tanah Merah and Machang. This is being improved gradually from maintenance funds and further improvements will be continued.

Some mention was also made in regard to telephones in kampongs. These are being extended as far as possible and our programme is to instal about a hundred such telephones during this year.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak banyak hendak menjawab di-sebabkan Kementerian saya barangkali tidak-lah begitu banyak chachat-nya (*Ketawa*). Tetapi apa² butir yang saya dengar sedikit sabanyak tadi, mana² yang jerneh itu saya ambil dan mana² yang keroh itu saya akan buang. Bersangkutan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, walau pun ini tidak termasuk dalam Kementerian saya ia-itu berkenaan dengan private sapu dan sa-tengah orang kata pirate taxi, tetapi di-Kelantan dinamakan taxi kominis. Ia minta Kerajaan chuba ikhtiarkan bagi menghapuskan taxi komunis. Saya chuma hendak shorkan, mari-lah kita semua berdo'a

bahawa sa-nya taxi kominis ini akan hapus pada 31 haribulan July tahun hadapan (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan, saya minta Yang Berhormat itu memberi fahaman ma'ana do'a 31 haribulan July, bagaimana gaya-nya?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Itu saya serahkan kapada sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan (*Ketawa*).

In moving this resolution the Honourable the Mover made a suggestion that tourists should be encouraged to go to Taiping. I take note of his suggestion. Normally, Sir, in starting a new industry it is the practice of potential investors to ask for protection from foreign competition and likewise, but in this case I am sure tourists will like to go to Taiping but will want an assurance from me that I would give them protection from rain. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Speaker, saya akan menerangkan pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara berkenaan dengan pelabohan². Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memang-lah menggunakan wang yang \$44 juta itu kapada pelabohan di-Klang ia-itu Port Swettenham hendak di-siapkan dengan segera, tetapi ini memakan masa 3-4 tahun, kami juga menolong membaiki keadaan pelabohan di-Melaka, Pulau Pinang dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Port Dickson pun meminta pelabohan itu di-baiki. Ini saya akan timbangkan dan akan berikhtiar menolong-nya, tetapi biar-lah kita buat satu² dahulu. Berkenaan dengan wakil² dari Bachok, Pasir Puteh dan Tanah Merah, saya kumpulkan sa-kali soal² Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu, wakil² pantai timor lain ta' ada soalan—jalan dan jambatan, tetapi Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Pos dan Talikom telah menerangkan tadi sudah ada ranchangan ia-itu jambatan akan di-buat di-Dungun. Tetapi soal dasar² jalan dan jambatan ada-lah di-dalam kuasa saya. Kita berkehendakkan jalan² di-luar bandar itu di-buat dahulu, jalan² itu di-chantumkan dengan jalan² yang besar. Tetapi kalau kita ada banyak wang,

kita akan timbangkan perkara² jalan besar dan jambatan² yang lain.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ia pun, ta' usah-lah marah²! (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya tidak marah (*Ketawa*) muka saya merah barangkali terlampau panas (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Order! Dia kalau tidak marah pun, ia berchakap bagitu. (*Ketawa*). Proceed.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Soal dasar Kerajaan dan Kementerian saya, jangan-lah lupa, ia-itu jalan raya di luar bandar itu-lah yang di-utamakan. Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan becha ruda satu belakang dua depan, atau satu depan dua belakang, pehak Kementerian saya tentu-lah menggalakkan becha² itu di-jalankan saperti yang saya dengar di-negeri Jepun banyak yang berjentera. Soal ini saya harap pehak Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu akan membenarkan mana² jalan yang kecil itu di-gunakan oleh becha² itu asalkan jangan membawa orang. Kalau membawa orang becha² itu di-pereksa, sama ada becha² itu merbahaya atau tidak untuk membawa orang.

Saya suka hendak menerangkan kepada wakil dari Tanjong, ia lagi² bertanya kenapa Kerajaan ta' mengikut dasar nationalisation transport ini, Kerajaan Perikatan tidak boleh menerima, kerana kami menggalakkan ramai orang² berniaga di-kampung yang jalannya baharu di-buka. Bas dan taxi yang ada berjalan sekarang mereka itu ada berkongsi (co-operative) dasar kita memberi lebih peluang untuk berniaga bas dan taxi chara berkongsi. Kalau Kerajaan hendak buat perniagaan, maka orang kampung ta' dapat peluang hendak menchari kehidupan. Berkenaan dengan kertas puteh Dasar Kenderaan, saya sudah siapkan dan telah di-edarkan kepada Kementerian² lain bagi pandangan-nya. Insha Allah pada masa meshuarat yang akan datang saya akan dapat bentangkan, tetapi sementara ini dasar Kerajaan ada-lah mengikut Kertas 17 saperti berikut:

"The Government's transport policy will be directed to the support of its plans for the economic and social development of the

rural areas and to serving the Federation's expanding economy, so as to provide the reliable, cheap and efficient transport and port facilities which play so vital a part in the development of the country."

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Speaker, in supporting this motion, I would like to reply to a point raised by an Honourable Member from Negri Sembilan, that is, on the point of low-cost housing schemes. Now, this House will agree that there has been much publicity given about the Government's programme for low-cost housing. The position is that certain conditions are laid down with which State Governments and local authorities must comply in order to qualify for Federal funds for low-cost housing. A State Government or a local authority must provide free land and also services like roads and water mains. It is therefore up to the State Government to apply for these funds and accept these conditions.

The Deputy Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pehak Kerajaan, saya suka terutama sekali menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada penchadang dan juga penyokong usol yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Bagitu juga saya suka menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada mereka kedua itu kerana berjaya mengemukakan usolnya itu dengan chara yang sangat baik, sebab kali yang pertama kita mengadakan bahathan ucapan di-Raja dengan chara yang di-buat bagitu. Dan pada fikiran saya kejayaan kedua Ahli Yang Berhormat itu—penchadang dan penyokong, mengemukakan usol-nya di-Majlis ini menunjukkan bahawa pada masa ka-hadapan Dewan ini akan dapat di-jalankan peratoran itu dengan lichin-nya dan sempurna.

Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, boleh di-katakan semua sekali Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berchakap pada hari ini, memberikan sokongan yang kuat kepada ucapan di-Raja berkenaan dengan menamatkan dharurat ini. Tamat-nya dharurat ini, ia-lah satu kejayaan yang amat besar yang di-dapati oleh Kerajaan

Perikatan. Dan kejayaan ini, saya rasa, tidak ada banding-nya di-dunia ini pada zaman ini. Kerajaan Perikatan berjuang menamatkan dharurat ini oleh sebab Kerajaan Perikatan faham yang sa-benar²-nya tujuan kominis hendak mena'lokkan negeri ini dengan chara keganasan.

Kerajaan Perikatan daripada awalnya tidak menerima semua sakali fahaman kominis itu dan tidak menerima chara keganasan yang dijalankan oleh pehak kominis itu. Dan itu-lah mula²-nya Kerajaan Perikatan berazam menghapuskan pengganas di-Tanah Melayu ini. Dan kezaman itu dan juga dengan kerja-sama, sokongan yang di-beri pada semua lapisan ra'ayat terutama sakali daripada pemuda² kita yang sedia mengurbankan tenaga dan jiwa mereka itu kerana negara kita maka kita telah berjaya menghapuskan pengganas kominis itu. Oleh itu, sa-bagai Menteri Pertahanan, saya suka mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah kepada semua pemuda² kita yang telah mengurbankan tenaga dan jiwa-nya dalam perjuangan yang mengambil masa lebih 12 tahun itu. Bagitu juga saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada pehak tentera Commonwealth yang telah bersama² memberi pertolongan kepada kita.

Dengan tamat-nya dharurat ini berma'ana-lah tidak-lah lagi ra'ayat negeri ini terharu oleh kesukaran² atas sekatan yang terpaksa di-kenakan kerana ada-nya dharurat ini. Tetapi saya terpaksa terangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa saki baki pengganas² kominis itu maseh ada lagi di-sempadan negeri ini dengan negeri Siam. Dan Kerajaan serta dengan tentera dan juga pasukan polis akan meneruskan perjuangan-nya sa-hingga saki baki kominis itu di-hapuskan semua sakali. Saya yakin dan perchaya, dengan kerja-sama yang akan di-beri oleh pehak Kerajaan Siam, kita akan dapat menghapuskan semua sakali kominis yang tinggal di-sempadan negeri itu dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Saya suka menerangkan sedikit berkenaan dengan kedudukan tentera

Commonwealth di-sini, sebab ada satu dua Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mengatakan, sekarang ini sebab dharurat ini akan tamat maka patut-lah tentera Commonwealth itu di-suroh keluar balek dari negeri ini. Tentera Commonwealth berada di-Tanah Melayu ini menurut perjanjian pertahanan bagi memberi pertolongan kepada kita bagi pertahanan negeri kita ini daripada serangan luar negeri terutama sakali. Dan saya suka terangkan, hendak juga menggantikan tentera Commonwealth itu dengan serta-merta pada masa ini, di-sebabkan ini akan memakan belanja yang sangat banyak. Dan bagi pehak saya, sa-bagai Menteri Pertahanan hanyalah di-untokan oleh Kerajaan 80 juta ringgit sa-tahun bagi belanja tentera itu. Kerajaan memikirkan tidak patut di-belanjakan bagi tentera² lebih daripada itu. Kerana kita terpaksa membelanjakan lebih daripada itu, terpaksa-lah wang itu di-kurangkan atau pun di-ambil daripada perbelanjaan² yang lain seperti kemajuan² negeri yang kita ka-hendaki itu. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya kita tak boleh hendak menambahkan bilangan tentera kita lebih daripada yang ada sekarang ini, sunggoh pun saya sendiri faham bahawa ramai pemuda² kita yang sedia hendak berkhidmat dalam tentera. Dan lagi ada beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang menyebutkan bahawa dengan tamat-nya dharurat ini apa-kah akan terjadi kepada bekas² tentera keselamatan, terutama sekali bekas² Special Constable yang telah di-berhentikan itu. Perkara ini telah kerap kali di-terangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu pehak Kerajaan tak ada mempunyai ranchangan terhadap perkara ini ia-itu Special Constable yang di-berhentikan itu ada-lah di-beri bantuan menurut sharat² ini, dan Kerajaan akan menjalankan ranchangan bagi memberi pekerjaan yang berpatutan kepada mereka itu, di-samping itu juga ada-lah di-harap sa-bahagian daripada mereka itu akan dapat di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan yang di-adakan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini.

Berkenaan dengan anak isteri ahli² tentera pasukan keselamatan yang telah

terkorban jiwa-nya itu, di-mana Undang² Dharurat kita yang menentukan bahawa mereka itu ada di-beri penchen atau pun allowance yang berpatutan. Perkara ini ada di-jalankan. Di-atas semua perkara ini yang ada ranchangan² Kerajaan yang tertentu supaya mereka yang telah berkhidmat kepada bangsa dan negara itu ada di-beri pertimbangan yang sempurna dan mereka itu di-harap akan dapat menjalankan kehidupan-nya semula dengan sempurna.

Sekarang saya akan menerangkan berkenaan dengan hal Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-itu di-sebabkan oleh ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat, terutama Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mewakili pantai timur ia-itu negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu yang telah mendatangkan pandangan² terhadap perkara ini. Perkara yang pertama yang saya suka terangkan di-sini ia-lah kebanyakan ranchangan² kemajuan, terutama sekali Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar di-jalankan dengan menggunakan wang pinjaman dari luar negeri. Pada fikiran saya di-sini patut-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan terutama sekali mendapat tahu dari pihak Party Islam sa-Malaya ia-itu apa-kah pendirian yang sa-benar-nya terhadap wang bantuan dari luar negeri, kerana saya telah mendengar semasa pilihan raya dahulu pihak Party Islam sa-Malaya tidak mahu menerima sebarang wang bantuan dari luar negeri. Oleh itu, sebelum ranchangan² yang menggunakan wang bantuan dari luar negeri dapat di-jalankan, saya fikir elok-lah kita mengetahui dengan tegas bahawa apa-kah pendirian Party Islam sa-Malaya yang sa-benar-nya terhadap perkara ini, dan jikalau dasar yang di-sebutkan itu tidak betul, kita harap dapat di-tarek balek supaya pendirian yang sa-benar-nya itu dapat di-tentukan. (*Tepok*). Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan ranchangan, baik luar bandar mahu pun ranchangan kemajuan Kerajaan yang lain yang telah di-terangkan ia-itu sa-lepas pilihan raya kedua ini ranchangan² itu terpaksa di-semak semula supaya ranchangan² yang sa-benar²-nya menetapkan dasar Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu dasar yang di-beri keutamaan yang tinggi sekali kepada

Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu di-jalankan. Oleh sebab itu, setengah² ranchangan itu tidak dapat di-jalankan kerana wang itu hendak di-untukkan kerana Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang sa-benar²-nya, terutama sekali bagi membeli jentera² bagi mendirikan jalan raya di-kampung. Tetapi, saya suka-lah menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Besut ia-itu jambatan dari Dungun akan di-dirikan oleh Kerajaan, oleh sebab ini-lah satu jambatan yang di-fikirkan mustahak bagi perjalanan di-pantai timur, dan lagi saya suka terangkan di-sini juga berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar—Pembangunan Kemajuan Luar Bandar tak dapat tiada bergantung, terutama sekali kepada jentera² pentadbiran perengkat negeri dan jajahan. Jadi, maju atau mundur-nya Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar negeri pantai timur itu bergantung-lah kepada kemajuan Kerajaan² Negeri itu sendiri. Kerajaan Persekutuan tak dapat melaksanakan ranchangan² itu kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak ada perhubungan yang terus kepada pihak raya jelata, melainkan melalui Kerajaan² Negeri dan Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan dalam hal ini termasuklah terutama sekali berkenaan dengan kemajuan tanah.

Saya tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok ada memberi pandangan di-atas hal Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah. Tanah yang di-sebutkan ia-lah di-bawah kuasa² Kerajaan² Negeri dan jikalau Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah hendak berjalan dengan sempurna, maka mustahak-lah Kerajaan² Negeri itu sendiri berusaha menjalankan ranchangan² itu. Bagi menjalankan-nya, pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan atau pihak Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah atau Land Development Authority, dan di-sini terpaksa saya menerangkan bahawa sebelum Kerajaan Persekutuan atau Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah, memberi pertolongan, mustahak-lah Kerajaan² Negeri itu menerima dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan. Kalau tidak menerima dasar itu dan jikalau mendatangkan pandangan yang tak sempurna pada dasar itu, tak dapat tidak Kerajaan Persekutuan dan jua Lembaga itu tak dapat hendak memberi

pertolongan terhadap mana² Kerajaan² Negeri sekali pun.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok juga ada mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan dasar RIDA. Saya telah terangkan dahulu ia-itu sa-lepas pilehan raya yang kedua ini telah ditubuhkan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Dasar baharu ini telah di-beri kepada pehak RIDA, dan se-tahu saya tidak ada perselisihan di-antara pehak RIDA dengan pehak Sharikat Kerjasama. Dasar ini, bagi pehak Kerajaan Persekutuan ada di-terangkan dan di-nyatakan ia-itu RIDA memberi pertolongan kepada usaha² yang bersendirian dan RIDA akan memberi pertolongan dengan satu tujuan sahaja ia-itu supaya ra'ayat jelata dapat menjalankan kemajuannya dengan segera, dan akhir-nya berkehendakkan ra'ayat dengan apa jalan sekali pun melalui Sharikat Kerjasama berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri. Dasar yang besar ini tidak ada perbedzaan dan tidak ada perselisihan di-antara RIDA dengan Sharikat Kerjasama. Saya harap dengan ada-nya Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini akan dapat melichinkan jentera² perjalanan Kerajaan serta dapat mengadakan kerjasama yang rapat supaya jentera pertadbiran dapat di-perbaiki terutama sekali di-antara kedua² pejabat ini.

Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan pandangan ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok terhadap perusahaan² kecil yang hendak di-jalankan oleh pehak R.I.D.A. saya suka menerangkan di-sini bahawa pehak R.I.D.A. terpaksa menjalankan perhubungan perusahaan² yang di-fikirkan patut saperti perusahaan membuat barang² plastic dan sa-bagai-nya dan jikalau di-dapati perusahaan itu maju maka jikalau ada barang² yang di-bawa dari luar negeri yang akan mengurangkan harga barang² yang di-keluarkan daripada negeri ini maka Kerajaan boleh menahan barang² ini daripada di-bawa masuk. Jadi saya suka menerangkan bukan-nya tujuan R.I.D.A. hendak merosakkan perusahaan² kecil yang ada bahkan tujuan R.I.D.A. hendak memberi pertolongan kepada perusahaan² kecil supaya dapat perusahaan² itu di-besar dan di-luaskan.

Dan lagi ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok juga mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan Pejabat Penchegeh Makan Suap. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan di-dalam titah di-Raja ada di-terangkan dengan lanjut-nya berkenaan dengan dasar terhadap perkara itu ia-itu Kerajaan berpendapat mustahak-lah di-beri latehan dan ajaran yang sempurna kepada Pegawai² Kerajaan dan ra'ayat² jelata sa-terus-nya supaya mereka itu faham dengan sa-benar²-nya bahawa perkara makan suap ia-lah suatu perkara yang salah daripada sisi undang² negeri dan di-pandang tidak baik. Hanya-lah dengan ada-nya latehan dan pandangan yang sa-macham itu dapat kita mengatasi perkara yang ini dengan benar-nya.

Banyak ahli² Yang Berhormat mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan pindaan kepada Undang² Tuboh Perlembagaan Persekutuan. Jadi saya tidak suka hendak mengambil masa Dewan kerana perkara ini akan di-binchangkan besok dan saya suka hendak menerangkan sedikit sahaja pertama berkenaan dengan dasar "preventive detention" yang ada ahli² Yang Berhormat membangkang di-atas perkara ini. Dasar ini bukan-lah dasar luar biasa bahkan dasar yang biasa di-dapati dalam kebanyakan undang² negeri termasuk India. Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan lantikan Hakim² hendak di-ubah peratoran-nya. Peratoran yang di-chadangkan itu boleh di-katakan di-perbuat oleh semua negeri² yang berdasarkan demokrasi. Jadi perkara yang di-buat ini bukan-lah perkara baharu atau pun yang luar biasa. Dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak-lah perkara² yang lain yang di-sebut oleh ahli Yang Berhormat telah pun di-jawab oleh rakan² saya Menteri² yang lain, oleh itu tidak-lah lagi saya fikir payah saya panjangkan lagi ucapan saya ini melainkan sekali lagi saya menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kepada ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian yang telah memberi sokongan kepada usul yang di-hadapan kita ini; terang dan nyata-lah dengan ucapan² yang di-datangkan oleh pehak pembangkang dan lain² juga tidak ada-lah dasar² yang baharu yang di-kemukakan sa-lain daripada dasar²

yang tersebut di-dalam Titah di-Raja itu. Dengan itu pada fikiran saya nyata-lah bahawa dasar yang di-kemukakan oleh pihak Kerajaan Perikatan itu bersesuaian dengan kehendak masa dan bersesuaian dengan keadaan negeri kita yang ada sekarang ia-itu dasar yang akan di-jalankan pada tahun hadapan. (*Tepok*).

Mr. Speaker: Before I put the question, does the mover of the motion wish to exercise his right of reply?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a common practice in the British House of Parliament for the mover of this motion to wind up the debate, but as I have been given this opportunity I would certainly take it. There has been mention of regrets in the Gracious Speech—of certain things having been left out and certain things having been put in. It is but natural that these regrets and these references to policy should come out in this debate, but one thing that has marked this debate during the last two days is that fact that the back-benchers on the Government side have stood up on their feet squarely, and with courage, and criticised Government policy, and that is an object lesson to the Members of the Opposition that we practise a democratic parliamentary procedure. Of course, there have been attempts by certain Members of the Opposition to subvert our unity, but they can be assured that we believe in the rule of majority.

The Honourable Ministers of the Government have defended themselves very well and have explained to the satisfaction of both sides their reasons for their policies, and it is not for me therefore to pick up the quarrel issued by the Opposition. But, however, references have been made to my lovely town of Great Peace—Taiping. There has been reference that there is a circus ground, but no circus. But we in Taiping reserve that circus ground

specially for the performance of that circus clown from Ipoh. (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Can that reference be made to an Honourable Member of this House?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I did not make reference to any Honourable Member of this House.

Mr. Speaker: He has not made reference to any Honourable Member of this House. (*To Dr. Lim Swee Aun*) You cannot make any personal reference!

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: No, I only said a circus clown from Ipoh. There have been comments that Taiping is the wettest town in the Federation. There is no doubt about that, and we in Taiping welcome rain. But unfortunately the rains that come down in showers and in torrents are not sufficient for the purpose of supplying drinking water to the population and I therefore take this opportunity to remind our Minister of Works that we require a larger reservoir. However, it is these rains that provide the sparkling and clear water for our lakes, and like the saying "do not play with fire, for you may be burned" I would certainly advise the Honourable Member from Ipoh that he should not play with water, for he may be drowned (*Laughter*) and I can assure him that the still water of Great Peace is very deep. Thank you. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows—

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of the Federation of Malaya in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Second Session of the Parliament has been opened."

Adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Fully Assisted English Schools

1. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) The number of Government sponsored fully assisted English schools;
- (b) The number of Missionary sponsored fully assisted English schools;
- (c) The number of public sponsored fully assisted English schools;
- (d) The number of Christian Missionary sponsored schools whose headships are held by
 - (i) Christians (ii) non-Christians.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib):

- (a) 275.
- (b) 183.
- (c) 2.
- (d) It is regretted that this information is not available.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

RADIO MALAYA

Senior Officers—Expatriates and Malaysians

2. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the number of expatriate officers in Radio Malaya, the number of part-time expatriate announcers and their total remuneration, the number of Malaysians given similar jobs and their total remuneration, and when does the Prime Minister expect to Malayanise the part-time positions held by expatriates.

The Prime Minister: The number of expatriate officers employed full-time in Radio Malaya is 7, of whom 4 are on the permanent establishment, 2 are temporary and 1 is on contract. The number of expatriate part-time announcers normally employed is 2 a week at fees totalling approximately \$300 a month. The number of Malaysians employed in a similar capacity varies according to the staffing situation.

Currently there are some 12 Malaysians so employed at fees totalling approximately \$1,000 a month. No date has been set for discontinuing the services of expatriate part-time announcers.

Secretaries and Stenographers

3. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister the number of Secretaries and Stenographers who are not Federal citizens employed by Ministers and what is the Government's policy regarding employment of non-Federal citizens in the above type of Government service in confidential work.

The Prime Minister: Personal Assistants to Ministers are employed by the Government and not by Ministers themselves. All are Federal citizens except one, who is a contract officer. It is not the Government's policy to discriminate against non-Federal citizens who are already in the service. No fresh appointments of non-Federal citizens to these posts are being made.

Request for Engineers from Germany

4. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he ever requested the former German Ambassador, Dr. Granow, for engineers, and if he did so, what came of the request.

The Prime Minister: I am constantly making inquiries in any direction whence benefit seems likely to accrue to the country. I have no clear recollection, however, of any request made to the person named in the question.

Retail Price Indices

5. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state when the new monthly Retail Price Indices are expected to be published and, if he would accelerate their publication.

The Prime Minister: The new monthly Retail Price Indices will shortly be published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin for March.

Report of Commission of Inquiry, Government Daily Rated Workers

6. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister if he is aware of the considerable dissatisfaction agitating the minds of Government daily-rated workers over the very long delay in the announcement of the results of the inquiry carried out by the Commission

of Inquiry, Government Daily Rated Workers, appointed in the early part of 1959, and if he would take immediate action to accelerate publication of the Report.

The Prime Minister: I am aware that the Government daily-rated workers are looking forward with keen interest, as is the Government also, to the report of the Commission of Inquiry. I am aware too that the workers have had to wait some time since this Inquiry was first promised. Their patience and

restraint have earned the admiration and gratitude of the Government. If there is now any dissatisfaction among them I hope that the workers will be patient a little longer because I know that the bulk of the work has been completed and the Commission is now doing its best to finish its report for submission to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Their Highnesses the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors, and will do so as soon as certain outstanding points in the report have been settled.