

Volume III
No. 3



Saturday
22nd April, 1961

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 263]

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY (Motion) [Col. 266]

MOTION—

**The Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech (Address of Thanks)
[Col. 266]**

**DEFERMENT OF BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT
[Col. 316]**

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 22nd April, 1961

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security, 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 Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

The Honourable 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, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (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. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- .. DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- .. ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS 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).

The Honourable 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' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ 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).

- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ 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).

- The Honourable ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
 „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
 „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
 „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
 „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
 „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
 „ 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*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

**The National Land Finance Co-operative
Society**

1. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Agriculture to state whether it is true that a Co-operative Officer has been assigned to be the Secretary of the National Land Finance Co-operative Society.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): No Co-operative Officer has been assigned to be the Secretary of the National Land Finance Co-operative Society. The Honorary Secretary of the Society is Mr. S. D. Lingam, a Co-operative Supervisor in the Co-operative Division of the Ministry. He was appointed by the Society to be its Honorary Secretary in his private capacity as a member of the Society. I must, however, make it clear that it is the policy of the Ministry to assign Co-operative Officers full-time, if necessary, to assist and be responsible for the effective and smooth running of large co-operative projects, especially those connected with marketing and processing of rural and agricultural produce.

2. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether it is true that

he has directed the postal department to receive deposits for shares towards the National Land Finance Co-operative Society.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): No, Sir.

**Annual Leave Scheme for Expatriate
Officers**

3. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Prime Minister if it is true that expatriate officers are now granted six weeks home leave every year, and if so, why was this system introduced in place of the former one where home leave was granted after every two to three years.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a scheme for annual leave for expatriate officers, Superscale H and above. This was introduced in 1956 to ensure continuity of service. Particularly at this stage, this privilege is of trivial importance in view of the Malayanisation scheme and, as I have said, in order to ensure continuity of service and in view of the fact that these officers are not here for very long, we feel that it is justified to continue with this scheme.

Malay Holders of Class A Haulage Permits

4. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Transport to state how many Class A haulage permits have been issued for the Port Swettenham-Kuala Lumpur route to Malays, giving

their names and the number of permits issued to each.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Haulage Permits or Carrier's Licences under the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, are not issued to authorise the use of goods vehicles on any specific route between two places. Normally they authorise the use of a vehicle or vehicles within a specified area, in accordance with the traffic need shown to the Licensing Board, and the area of operation so authorised is duly shown in the carrier's licence. It is therefore not possible to answer the Honourable Member's enquiry precisely.

Malay Foodstalls Kuala Lumpur Lake Gardens Canteen

5. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of the Interior how many foodstalls in the Lake Gardens in Kuala Lumpur have been allocated to Malays, giving the names of these persons.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Three, Sir: Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Din, Rashid bin Haji Elias and Hamzah bin Alang.

Enche' Ng Ann Teck: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell the House as to why there is no Malay foodstall in the Lake Gardens?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, if the Honourable Member were to listen to me instead of thinking of supplementary questions, I have already answered his question.

Mr. Speaker (to Enche' Ng Ann Teck): He said that there are three, and he also gave their names.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-maksudkan-nya saya perchaya kenapa orang Melayu tidak menjalankan perniagaan gerai di-Lake Garden; nama-nya ia-lah dua orang.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I think we have an official interpreter in the House. (Laughter).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Minister of the Interior tell us whether the three

persons, the three Malays, are actually selling Muslim food?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I think I will leave that to the Honourable Members to deduce for themselves; these people have licences to sell.

Mr. Speaker: In other words, they are selling!

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I said they have licences to sell this food; they can deduce for themselves.

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY

(Motion)

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

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day this House do stand adjourned to Monday, 24th April, 1961, at 10 a.m.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day this House do stand adjourned to Monday, 24th April, 1961, at 10 a.m.

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Order read for resumption of Debate on Amendment (21st April, 1961) to Question (20th April, 1961)—

"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 Third Session of the Parliament has been opened" (Dr. Lim Swee Aun).

Which Amendment was—

“To substitute the full-stop at the end thereof by a comma, and add the following—

‘but regret the failure to mention in the Speech clearly the Government’s determination to hold the principle of justice in its stand in international problems without discrimination between countries and the failure to incorporate in the Speech a promise by the Government not to act contrary to the interests of the country in international issues such as making a gift of \$11,000,000 worth of arms to the Government of South Vietnam recently.’” (Enche’ Zulkiflee bin Muhammad).

Enche’ Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the meeting was adjourned last night I was speaking on the subject of internal security. While on the subject of internal security, I will not be doing my duty if I don’t refer to the statement made by the Honourable the Prime Minister in Jinjang. I was rather surprised to read the statement, because, coming as it does from the lips of the Honourable the Prime Minister, who is noted for his reasonableness, it surprises me because the speech appears to me to be most unreasonable. I was wondering what can be the cause of this unreasonableness. Apparently the Honourable the Prime Minister must have been misinformed because he was not there during the elections and for him to say that the Socialist Front is using violence to influence the voters of Jinjang is, to say the least, most amazing.

Dato’ Onn bin Ja’afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): On a point of order under Standing Order 33 (1). Is this House debating an amendment to the original motion, or debating the amendment plus the original motion?

Mr. Speaker: The House is debating the amendment plus the motion.

Dato’ Onn bin Ja’afar: I put it to you that it is a contravention of the Standing Orders, because S.O. 33 (1) says very specifically that

“When a motion has been moved and if necessary seconded, the Chair shall propose

the question thereon to the House or the Committee in the same terms as the motion; debate may then take place upon that question . . .”

“That question”—the amendment—and nothing more than the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: You are at liberty to bring a substantive motion against my ruling at a later stage. My ruling stands now. (*Laughter*). Please proceed!

Enche’ Tan Phock Kin: I would say, Mr. Speaker, that the Honourable Prime Minister must have been misinformed. However, if he would take the trouble to make an inquiry, I am sure he will be able to ascertain the truth. But what struck me most is another statement of his in which he says that the Socialist Front is bad. He went on to say that Boestamam had resigned and that Ishak has taken his place. He says that because of that there is trouble in the Socialist Front. On this I can stand up here and prove that the Prime Minister is wrong, that the Prime Minister is being misinformed, and that the Prime Minister in saying that Mr. Boestamam has resigned is making a mistaken statement. Mr. Boestamam has on no occasion resigned. He has served as Chairman of the Socialist Front until our annual congress when it is according to the constitution for the Front to elect a new chairman. Mr. Boestamam did not seek re-election. This is clear proof that the Prime Minister’s argument, connecting the resignation—as he calls it—of Boestamam as something very significant, as something to denote that there is trouble in the Socialist Front, is absolutely unwarranted and absolutely without any basis whatsoever. It is a pity

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche’ Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof): On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, I believe we are now debating on the King’s Speech, not on the Prime Minister’s speech (*Laughter*). According to Standing Order 36 (1) of the Standing Orders, he is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: The debate on the Speech of the King is very wide. He can touch on anything he likes under that. (*Laughter*). Proceed!

Enche Tan Phock Kin: So, the argument of the Honourable the Prime Minister as to trouble in the Socialist Front and that the Socialist Front is a bad organisation is based on a false premise, which I have today proved beyond any doubt to be false, and I feel sure that the Honourable the Prime Minister, being a reasonable man, will retract what he has said publicly, because he has made that statement based on wrong information and now that I have given him the right information, as a reasonable man I believe that he will have no hesitation to retract what he has said about the Socialist Front.

I shall now come to the Speech of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. On the front page of his speech, His Majesty said that his speech shall be confined primarily to new policies and shall not take up the time of the House by referring, except in passing, to many existing policies which have been fully explained to Parliament in the past and which, as is well known, are being steadily implemented at the present time. However, Sir, I regret that no mention is made by His Majesty on certain practices that have been going on in various Ministries, so much so that the general public may be of the view that such practices have become accepted policy of the Government. To my mind I can see a few instances of what I would describe as abuse of power by Ministers in the performance of their duty. Let us take one example, and I refer this to none other than the Honourable Minister of Finance. Some time ago we read in the newspapers a press statement purported to be issued by the Honourable the Minister of Finance, to the effect that they have established what they call a Tunku Abdul Rahman National Fund, of which three "big guns" of the Alliance in the person of the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister of Finance were trustees. So far so good. It is quite in order for them to establish a Tunku Abdul Rahman National Fund or any Fund as they see fit; but the statement went on to say that the Fund is to collect money for political purposes and that any one who is desirous of

subscribing to the fund can send his donations to the Treasury. I for one do not know what the Treasury has got to do with the Tunku Abdul Rahman National Fund, an Alliance political fund. I was under the impression that the Treasury is an instrument of the Government and is only connected with functions pertaining to the Government. I am indeed shocked to read the press statement to the effect that donations could be sent to the Treasury. Apparently, if donations one sent to the Treasury, then it will be handled by members of the staff of the Treasury who are all Government servants; and how do we expect our Civil Service to be free from political influence if our civil servants are asked to handle political funds of a political organisation? This, I submit, Sir, is a practice that should be discouraged at all costs by members of the present Government or by any other party who will be in power, because it is merely abusing their powers as Ministers by compelling their staff to do work which has nothing to do with the Department. I would go further and say that by so doing the Minister is using his public position for private advantage—So much for the Minister of Finance.

Another little comment which I would like to make with regard to certain activities of Ministers. There appears to be a desire to threaten people. Sometimes the threat may come in the form of removing certain people from certain committees, because, as a member of that committee, that particular person is very vociferous and very critical of Government actions. We have that example in the utterance of the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in which in no uncertain terms he threatened a member of the Rubber Council who later on resigned and, I believe, has left this country. It is my submission, Sir, that it is contrary to the very concept of free speech. We should allow whoever it is—political opponent or any member of the public—who is critical of the Government, to have the opportunity of criticising the Government. We should not use our position by threat or intimidation to instil fear into people

who are prepared to criticise the Government.

Another example, which is of recent occurrence, is the refusal—in this instance it is not a threat but merely a refusal—of a Minister to see the President of a students organisation, because in his opinion the President of the students organisation has been saying something which, to his mind, has been said in a manner that it is not very desirable. Well, being students, of course, they may be scared into apologising because after all, as students, they have very few occasions to speak to Ministers or interview Ministers. However, I feel, in regard to students organisations, that as Ministers, we should encourage our student bodies to criticise us; we should encourage our student bodies to speak their minds; and that is the only way to encourage democracy in this country. We should not take to heart whatever that has been said; we must realise that these are a group of young people not so experienced in the art of speech-making; they haven't got the training for it, and we must excuse them for whatever shortcomings they may have. I sincerely hope that my comments will be taken to heart by the various Ministers concerned.

My third point is on the question of practice by various Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Public Works. Time and again, we have heard criticisms from this House and from various people in the country of contracts being given without tenders. However, every time the subject is brought up in this Chamber, it has been explained away that because of urgency certain contracts have to be given away without calling for tenders. I feel, Sir, that this has been going on for so long in spite of the fact that, generally speaking, contracts of Government should only be given after tenders have been called for. The public are now being led to believe that it is the practice now in this Government for contracts to be given without tenders. I sincerely hope that, as far as this matter is concerned, the Government will look seriously into it and devise ways and

means to see that the question of contracts is not being abused.

The Speech of His Majesty, if we go through it carefully, appears to me to be full of platitudes and full of political jargons. We have here on the second page of the Speech a passage which reads:

"I am fully aware of the hardships of my people, particularly those in the kampongs and rural areas in their efforts to better their livelihood and provide for the education of their children. The Plan recently approved is a challenge to all of us. We should accept the challenge by making greater efforts and giving our wholehearted co-operation. Joint action, devotion and sacrifice are the pre-requisites to the attainment of a higher standard of living of the people."

The Speech went on further to say:

"There is no short cut to the attainment of progress and development other than hard work, thrift, devotion and sacrifice by everyone in this country."

I must say here, Sir, that this call to the people will have a meaning if there is an underlying purpose to the cause. I must remind the Government that as far as toiling is concerned, the working class in this country have all along been toiling but unfortunately because of the social and economic set up in this country, they do not share the fruits of their endeavour. As a result of it, in this country, as far as production is concerned, everybody plays their part in producing it, but as far as sharing is concerned, a certain section has taken away the bulk of it leaving only a very meagre portion to this class of toilers, and I feel, Sir, that it is a mere hypocrisy to call on people to work, to call on people to toil, unless steps are taken to see to it that the fruits of their endeavour are equally shared, are shared in a more equitable manner.

I regret to note that as far as the Speech is concerned, no mention is made whatsoever to the issue of the mal-distribution of our national income. No mention is made of efforts to be taken by our Government to see to it that our national income will be shared more equitably. Instead the Government goes on to say that the economic imbalance now existing between the rural population and the

town people must be redressed. I for one will agree heartily with the Government; I for one will agree with any steps that the Government is going to take to redress the imbalance between the rural and urban people. But we must realise that the crux of the problem is not so much the economic imbalance between the rural and urban people, but more in respect of the economic imbalance between the rich and the poor, the extremely big gap between the "Haves" and "Have-nots". Therefore, I say, Sir, that if the people of this country is expected to toil with a sense of dedication, we must assure them that whatever they produce will be equitably shared by them. So, as everybody knows—and I think as the Honourable Minister of Finance knows—in a democracy one of the methods of equitable distribution of wealth is by means of a form of taxation taking away by income tax, by progressive income tax, from the rich and providing forms of social services to the under-privileged. I was looking throughout this White Paper for some proposals of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, since it is the desire to help the poor people, since it is so much the concern of His Majesty's Government about the hardship of His Majesty's people, but it was in vain. I submit that something must be done on the question of the re-distribution of wealth: I looked through every page, but I could not discover any section that says something about this, and the only part that says something about income tax reads: "It is the declared intention of my Government to combat income tax evasion energetically." On this particular question the White Paper further says:

"With the inauguration of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is essential to maintain the financial stability of this country. This will involve a substantial increase in the past rate of investment by both Government and private individuals. To enable this investment programme to be carried out, it is also essential that the taxation structure should be such as will not only provide the necessary funds to carry out the policies of the Government but will also provide adequate incentives to private individuals and companies to increase their investment in the Federation. The expansion of the

economy and the growth of domestic industry make it necessary that the taxation structure should be reviewed, and it is the intention of my Government that this task should be carried out by the Financial Adviser who is due in this country soon."

I agree that the taxation structure should be revised, but I am also amazed to see that in the review of the tax structure of this country, the Government is merely concerned not so much with the plight of the kampong people, not so much with the plight of the "Have-nots" but with providing incentives for individuals and companies to increase their investments. I am not quarrelling with him if he goes on to say that, apart from reviewing the tax structure with a view to providing incentives, he will also see to it that in reviewing the tax structure, the tax structure will be made more equitable so that the poorer section of the public will be able to enjoy more of our national wealth. However, unfortunately, nothing is said in this respect. If nothing is being said in this respect, I cannot see how he is going to carry out the objectives stated in the early part of the Speech in regard to helping the lot of the people.

The Honourable Minister of Finance must realise that when introducing the amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance in reducing the allowance from \$3,000 to \$2,000 for a single individual and by reducing the allowance from \$5,000 to \$3,000 for a married couple, he is actually taking away money from the poorer strata of the community—and here he talks about increasing their standard of living. How can he increase the standard of living if he goes on to take money away from them? It is very well to say that with the growth of industry, with the growth of commerce, there will be more jobs provided, but he must realise that what the poor people earn on one hand is taken away by him on the other. I feel, Sir, that the Minister should give very earnest consideration to this particular aspect.

I feel, Sir, that this statement of economic imbalance now existing

between the rural and urban population of this country is going to be redressed is merely a statement made to undermine the solidarity of the working classes in this country. The Government has realised that, particularly with the Socialist Front coming in to the political arena, the gap between the rural proletariat and the urban proletariat is slowly being bridged. The Government realises that as time goes on, as the working classes become more enlightened, as the national language becomes more and more widespread, the link between the rural proletariat and the urban proletariat will be there. The urban people will be able to discuss common problems with the rural people in the national language. I feel sure that the Government is fully aware of it and it is particularly putting in this particular phrase to undermine that solidarity. But I feel, Sir, that the people of this country, particularly the working classes of this country, will not be misled by such false statement. In fact, the day will come when these groups of people will get together and by democratic means—I say by democratic means—see to it that the Government of the day will be one that will be able to carry out their aspirations and not one which is concerned only with the aspirations of foreign capitalists.

Talking about economic imbalance talking about tax structure, the Government should have realised that talking of the marked imbalance, the imbalance between the rich and the poor in this country is even more marked than the imbalance between the rural and the urban people. And as far as the Government is concerned, it is doing nothing about it, and from this statement in the White Paper it appears to me that the rich will be even richer when time goes on, because as we all know money will be able to make money; with so much opportunities for trade, so much opportunities for investment, without any measure to see to it that more equitable tax structure is there, the nett result will be that we will find in this country an even more marked

imbalance between the rich and the poor.

I shall now come to the question of co-operation. I believe, last year, in the King's Speech, references were made to the question of co-operatives and that if my memory serves me correctly, a statement was made to the effect that the Government believes that through co-operation, they will be able to cure a lot of the ills of our present society. But in speaking on this subject, knowing that it is Government's policy to encourage co-operatives as far as possible, I would like to put some suggestions to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives. I would suggest to him that co-operative organisations can fulfil useful purposes only if they are run on sound principles. There is no point having co-operative organisations that run on capitalist lines; there is no use having co-operative organisations, for example, without any clear-cut principles. I suggest that one of the principles of a co-operative is, as far as possible, to prevent the co-operative^{*} from exploiting labour, because if a co-operative is not a co-operative of working people—each one of them participating in the work—as the co-operative prospers, the co-operative may engage others to work; and in doing so the co-operative is no different from a capitalist organisation. So I suggest, Sir, that a co-operative, firstly, should be a voluntary association. No one should be coerced into joining it. Because even at the present moment, for example, in rural development, even if people propose to run a co-operative, the Government may intervene and may say that it is not desirable for a co-operative to be established. But I feel, Sir, that if people feel like forming a co-operative, no obstacles should be put in their way. Secondly, it should be democratic in nature, so that decisions are based on the views of the majority. This, I feel, is commonly accepted. And thirdly, I feel that it should be organised as a collective society, in which all property is collectively owned and all production distributed, and social services are collectively organised. The Honourable Minister may not agree with me but

I personally feel that it is very important that a co-operative should have this spirit. And fourthly, it should be an egalitarian society based on the creed that "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need". So, if people feel like forming such a society, I would urge the Minister not to discourage them from forming, because if you have a co-operative society with this particular spirit only will you be able, perhaps in a limited way, to carry out this spirit of co-operation. People in such a society will feel that they are all working for themselves: the more they earn the more they will get. There is no exploitation. They engage no labour. Whoever belongs to the society will work for the society. Whatever work they do, they will get in accordance with what they need; and whatever ability they may have, they will put it to the society. In Malaya today, I feel there is no society of this nature and I earnestly urge the Honourable Minister that, as an experiment, he should encourage the formation of such a co-operative society in this country, because I feel particularly in the field of rural development such a society will be able to do a lot of good; such a society will provide the necessary incentive, not to the few who own the land but to all who participate in the work—be it tilling the soil or running a bus company.

Talking of bus companies brings me to the subject of transport, and what I say with regard to co-operatives apply equally to the problem of transport. All along I have heard the Honourable the Minister of Transport talking with great pride his great achievements on the question of Malay participation in the transport industry. But one must realise that today in this country the bulk of the transport industry is not in the hands of the Malays, but in the hands of non-Malays. I take the view that the transport industry should not be run by private people. I have all along enunciated this in this House and outside this House, but unfortunately the Honourable Minister, and the Government for that matter, do not agree with my views; and they are entitled to theirs. It appears to me that,

though on the one hand Government talks of co-operative enterprises, they have done nothing on the question of more co-operative participation in transport. As far as the new routes are concerned, Government—if it is their policy—can set it out that new routes can only be given to co-operative organisations, and it is by so doing that one can ensure that Malay participation in transport need not be confined to a few rich Malays who can afford the capital but to more Malays who are actually working in the industry itself.

When the Honourable Minister of Transport made a speech the other day, he appeared to be full of anger over the fact that at the inauguration of the new air route to Kota Bharu there was no one from the P.M.I.P. Government in Kota Bharu to meet him. I for one, Sir, can see no reason why the Honourable Minister of Transport should be so concerned about people meeting him when he arrives in Kota Bharu. After all, it is the inauguration of a new service. It is entirely a private matter, organised by the Malayan Airways—a private business concern whose main concern in running a route to Kelantan is not so much to serve the people in Kelantan but, by calculation and by consideration, is of the view that the route to Kelantan will pay them, that they can make some profit by having a route to Kelantan. And as a result of that, they decided to branch out into Kelantan, and I see no reason why there should be so much fuss about the whole matter. If the Honourable Minister of Transport would like to take a trip there, he is quite at liberty to do so, but I see no reason why he should be annoyed when the P.M.I.P. Government in Kelantan was not there to meet him.

I shall now come to the subject of rubber, under which His Majesty spoke with great pride of the progress of the replanting carried out both on estates and smallholdings with the aid of the various replanting schemes as eloquent testimony of the continued success of the Government's policy in this field. I must ask the Minister concerned to state the basis of this statement. It may be true that replanting is very successful as far as the big estates are concerned,

but is it true and correct to say that as far as the smallholdings are concerned replanting is just as successful, so much so that the Minister thought His Majesty can speak of both of them in equal terms? I submit, Sir, that the facts are contradicting this. As far as smallholdings are concerned, there are the genuine smallholders and the others. By genuine smallholders, I refer to all those smallholders who actually run small estates to earn a living. There are another group of so-called smallholders who are actually speculators, who are actually men of means who buy up estates and cut them up into small lots and derive the advantage of claiming for replanting grants under the smallholders scheme. I have stated on a previous occasion my concern of this abuse by this group of speculators and the Government had promised me that they would look into the matter. So, I was glancing at this policy statement to see if anything is being done in the course of this year to solve this very complex problem, to see to it that replanting funds for smallholders are not being abused. I do not know what has been done so far, and I sincerely hope that even if it is not in this policy statement the Government should consider that to be of primary importance and active steps taken to remedy this defect.

On the question of stabilisation, it is stated here that—

“In order to ensure that there is international confidence in the stability of our rubber market, a Rubber Exchange will be organised . . .”

And later on it goes on to say,

“For this reason, my Government considers that the achievement of greater stability in the price of natural rubber is of the utmost importance and any practicable international measures to achieve this end will have its support.”

I feel, Sir, that as far as price stabilisation is concerned, it is of the utmost importance to us and I feel that we should not wait for others to put forward practical international measures while we merely go in support. It is for us to initiate practical measures. After all we are the largest producers of rubber; after all it will affect us more than anybody else and I see no reason why we should not take

the initiative. In this respect I sincerely hope that the Government of this country will initiate measures for the purposes of stabilisation.

On the question of industry, we were told by His Majesty that—

“In order to achieve a more uniform spread of industry throughout the country State authorities are encouraged to develop industrial areas like Petaling Jaya and the Federation Government has created a trust fund to assist State Governments to finance the development of such areas.”

On this question of “spread of industry” I think everyone is in full agreement with the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry. But we must realise that as far as the Island of Penang is concerned this talk of spreading industry has no meaning whatsoever so long as Penang is not able to enjoy a common market with the Federation. I do not propose to say much here because I will be bringing up a motion on this particular subject at a later stage.

Mr. Speaker: Yes! If you do that, I will rule you out. You cannot debate that.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am merely commenting on it.

Finally, Sir, we have in the Speech constant references to the maintenance of a spirit of tolerance, constant references to racial harmony. I must congratulate the Government for their concern on this very fundamental issue, but I would like to urge the Government that talking about racial harmony and talking about the maintenance of the spirit of tolerance and all that is one thing, but to promote practical measures for its achievement is another. The trouble the Honourable Prime Minister took in the sending of Malayan troops to Congo has received acclaim not only of all the people of this country but the people of the world at large. Comparison of the Malayan troops in the Congo made by observers as to not unlike the U.N. troops is indeed a compliment to this country, and I feel, Sir, that the Government should take special care to see to it that this practice is not only carried out in the Congo but should also be carried on in this country, particularly during ceremonial

occasions, because on ceremonial occasions we have observers from various countries and it is good to see that on every such occasion we have troops of a Malayan character, or if we have police, we have police of a Malayan character, and that should not be confined to the people of a particular race. These, I submit, Sir, are practical measures. We talk of racial harmony but we must act in that spirit. Whenever we send a congregation somewhere we must see to it that its racial composition is right, and in that light I would like to say that in this particular respect the Government has done quite a good job and with little remedies here and there they can improve it further. I sincerely hope that they will carry on in that spirit.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, saya mengucapkan alhamdulillah shukor kepada Allah subhanahu wata'ala yang niat saya yang baik, rakan² saya Menteri² yang melawat ka-pantai timor itu nampak-nya sudah berhasil dan apa² niat itu semua-nya sudah dikurniakan oleh Allah subhanahu wata'ala dengan jaya-nya. Apa-kah niat pada diri saya ia-lah sa-mata² hendak menyelamatkan negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu, bukan-lah saya pergi ka-sana sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh wakil Tanah Merah sa-bagai Ketua Kongsi Gelap. Saya pergi ka-sana ia-lah sa-bagai Ketua Perikatan dan juga Menteri Keselamatan. Yang pertama bagi tempat saya sa-bagai penganjor Perikatan, saya suka-lah hendak menerangkan kepada orang² di-Trengganu itu kewajipan² ra'ayat dan juga penganjor²-nya dalam masa negeri kita yang berchorak democracy ini.

Dan chara² yang saya buat di-sana ada-lah mengikut demokrasi sunggoh pun saya Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri saya mengikut undang². Mithal-nya, kalau saya salah, saya di-penjara juga. Itu-lah ma'ana-nya negeri yang berdemokrasi yang ada berperlembagaan. Kalau saya Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, mithal-nya, dalam negeri kominis tentu-lah saya boleh masukkan dalam tahanan semua sa-kali ahli PAS yang ada di-sini dan ahli PAS dalam negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu,

kerana janji dalam Pilehan Raya tidak di-kota dalam politik di-katakan janji bohong dan kosong. Itu-lah tujuan saya pergi ka-sana. Yang pertama, saya kata kepada ra'ayat di-sana, saya datang ia-lah hendak melawat negeri ini bagaimana kemajuan negeri² Trengganu dan Kelantan supaya saya dapat pelajaran sedikit, mudah²an boleh-lah di-gunakan di-pantai barat, moga² kemajuan negeri ini boleh baik lagi. Apabila saya sampai di-sana banyak-lah sungutan yang di-datangkan kepada saya, dan saya di-tanya bagaimana ra'ayat di-negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu dalam chara mengikut demokrasi boleh menunjukkan perasaan tidak puas hati kepada Kerajaan yang mereka angkat dengan chara Pilehan Raya dahulu. Saya katakan kepada mereka itu dalam Pilehan Raya parti² politik bebas membuat janji kepada ra'ayat jelata. Mithal-nya, PAS samata² menyerahkan kepada Allah dan berjanji sampai ka-langit. Dan kita Parti Perikatan bersandar kepada Allah, tetapi kita gunakan otak dan fikiran kita membuat kerja yang sempurna, kita tunaikan janji sa-bagai Kerajaan. Jadi saya beri tahu kepada ra'ayat di-Kelantan. Saya tidak marah dan tidak membodohkan ra'ayat di-sana sebab memilih PAS. Saya katakan kalau saya pun menjadi ra'ayat di-sana menurut janji itu dan apabila 'alim-ulama memberi tahu yang Tuhan akan masukkan nuraka kalau tidak pilih PAS tentu-lah saya takut (*Ketawa*) dan di-janji pula chukai tidak akan di-ambil, pentadbiran di-jalankan chara Islam terus tentu-lah saya sa-bagai orang Islam mengangkat PAS—itu tidak salah. Saya chuma mengatakan ada-lah menjadi kewajipan bagi saya memberi tahu orang² di-sana berkenaan dengan demokrasi. Jika ada parti siasah membuat janji bohong yang tidak boleh di-tunaikan apakah kewajipan ra'ayat atas Kerajaan itu? Saya katakan yang pertama ia-lah Parti Perikatan sa-bagai parti pembangkang jalankan-lah kewajipan untuk ra'ayat membangkang dan menuntut tiap² hari kepada Menteri² dan Kerajaan supaya menunaikan janji-nya. Sa-bagai parti pembangkang kita tahu ia-itu kalau Tuhan tidak makbulkan itu bukan salah kita, itu salah PAS, kerana

kalau angkat PAS Tuhan akan beri semua sa-kali. Jadi kita minta-lah kepada Tuhan beri semua sa-kali kepada ra'ayat di-sana, apa salah-nya? Saya bukan-lah kepala kongsi gelap. Yang kedua, saya katakan Menteri Besar Trengganu bertanggung jawab penoh. Dan saya katakan sifat saya sa-bagai Menteri dan penganjor tiap² hari di-rungsi oleh ra'ayat jelata, kerana apabila saya hendak jadi Menteri dan hendak jadi tokoh politik semua saya fikirkan; bukan saya hendak kebesaran dan gaji besar serta kereta besar sahaja tetapi hendak-lah saya bekerja kerana ra'ayat. Kalau ra'ayat susah boleh jumpa saya bila² masa pun. Kalau apa yang saya janji tidak saya tunaikan ra'ayat boleh jumpa saya, kalau hendak masak di-rumah saya pun boleh dengan chara demokrasi (*Ketawa*). Saya mengatakan lihat di-sabelah pantai barat ia-itu negeri Selangor, isteri Hamid Tuah, memasak nasi di-hadapan pejabat Menteri Perikatan dengan chara demokrasi. Apa-lah salah-nya kalau kita pantai barat ini yang tidak membuat janji ka-langit telah menunaikan janji, dengan chara demokrasi isteri Hamid Tuah jumpa Menteri Besar kita. Apa-lah salah-nya pula kalau ra'ayat Kelantan dan Trengganu yang PAS telah membuat janji sampai ka-langit tidak di-tunaikan satu perkara ini patut memasak nasi (*Ketawa*) atau pun menom-pang di-rumah Menteri, sa-hingga Tuhan makbulkan apa yang telah di-janjikan kepada ra'ayat—itu semua tidak salah, itu chara demokrasi—saya tidak menghasut (*Ketawa*) saya menja-lankan kewajipan saya sahaja, itu-lah yang saya buat di-sana—pendek sahaja (*Ketawa*).

Jadi, sa-bagaimana yang saya kata-kan tadi, Insha Allah, jaminan kesela-matan bagi negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu itu telah berjaya sebab demokrasi kekal di-sana. Saya fikir pada "election" yang akan datang akan menjadi tauladan bagi kita semua jangan kita sa-mata² berkata Allah memberi semua sa-kali, sebab Allah memberi kita 'akal, gunakan-lah 'akal itu dahulu, kemudian kita bersandar kepada Allah. Itu-lah yang saya beri tahu kepada orang di-Kelantan, tidak ada lain itu sahaja. Saya fikir perkara

itu tidak ada salah, kalau saya salah tentu-lah saya di-penjara. Saya tidak menghasut, saya bukan jadi kepala kongsi gelap. Saya Menteri Kese-lamatan Dalam Negeri dan penganjor Perikatan. Oleh itu, menjadi kewajipan bagi saya mengingatkan ra'ayat di-sana tentang tanggungan Kerajaan, parti² politik dan ra'ayat.

Dalam negeri yang berdemokrasi ini jikalau kita tidak betulkan sungutan ra'ayat, mithal-nya, kita biarkan parti politik berjanji menggunakan Pilehan Raya sa-bagai tangga menjadi Kera-jaan, ra'ayat akan berkata, apa guna demokrasi ini, orang berjanji bohong, tidak boleh di-tunaikan—menunggu sahaja? Tidak-lah boleh bagitu. Itu-lah yang saya beri tahu kepada orang di-Kelantan dan Trengganu yang sa-benar-nya.

Berkenaan dengan baling batu itu telah berlaku sa-belum saya datang ka-sana, tetapi fasal baling telur tembelang (*Ketawa*) bukan-lah satu perkara yang besar walau pun menyalahi undang². Tetapi kita sa-bagai penganjor kepada ra'ayat, kalau ra'ayat sa-kali sa-kali panas di-lempar-nya telur busok itu kita sambut dengan ketawa sahaja-lah, dan katakan jangan buat lagi ini menyalahi demokrasi (*Ketawa*) itu-lah patut jawab-nya (*Ketawa*).

Saya tidak hendak berchakap pan-jang lebar tentang lawatan saya ka-Kelantan dan Trengganu itu. Saya ingat Yang Berhormat Timbalan Per-dana Menteri tentu-lah akan membeza-kan chara hendak membuka kebun di-antara negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu dengan pantai barat. Saya pandang sa-kali imbas sa-bagai orang yang tidak banyak pengalaman dalam soal pem-bangunan luar bandar ini dan saya juga dahulu menentang penjajah, saya nampak masa kita di-jajah dahulu, masa itu ayah saya menjadi Com-missioner of Land di-Johor—masa itu saya kechil—banyak orang datang ka-rumah ayah saya mengadu bagaimana hendak membuka hutan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan, kerana anak ada 6 orang, pendapatan \$50 sa-bulan dan ada pokok getah yang sadikit² itu hendak di-toreh, kemudian di-beri tanah suroh tebas dan tanam, bagaimana hendak

menebas kebun itu dan bagaimana hendak mencari nafkah untuk anak isteri? Tetapi saya chuma menegor pehak PAS kerana chara itu di-buat oleh PAS. Ini yang saya susah (*Ketawa*). Chara penjajah itu kita sudah tinggalkan, chara itu jangan ambil walau pun kita berserah kepada Allah. Allah tentu tidak redza mengguna chara penjajah menindas orang kita sendiri. Itu-lah pandangan saya dengan rengkas tentang lawatan saya di-negeri pantai timor.

Berkenaan dengan ucapan daripada wakil Besut, yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan dengan soal orang² Asli itu kata-nya, nama-nya itu tidak boleh di-panggil orang Asli, dan patut-lah di-panggil orang Darat. Akan tetapi yang susah-nya ia-lah di-Johor sana orang Asli itu ada juga orang mengatakan orang Laut atau orang Darat. Orang Darat tidak jadi orang Islam. Ini-lah yang susah-nya saya fikirkan ia-itu tidak ada nama lain yang lebih bagus mereka di-panggil dengan nama orang Inggeris memanggil-nya generic name, orang Laut itu specific name.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan bahawa ketua orang Asli itu ia-lah orang expatriate Inggeris, di-sini saya suka-lah hendak menyatakan ia-itu pada masa ini chuma dalam Civil Service 11 peratus sahaja orang² expatriate yang tinggal dan orang ini saya perchaya telah menumpahkan ta'at setia-nya kepada Kerajaan yang ada di-hari ini. Sekarang mereka itu bekerja sa-mata² berkhidmat kerana mengambil perintah daripada kita. Dahulu kita ada juga ragu² bahawa orang² Inggeris itu pada masa itu ada-lah gaji-nya di-bayar daripada Colonial Office ia-itu daripada penjajah. Sekarang mereka menerima gaji dan perintah daripada kita. Saya bagi Kementerian saya patut-lah saya memberikan tahniah kerana apa yang saya suroh semua di-buat-nya dan kalau ada salah saya marah sama juga macham saya marahkan kepada orang² kita sendiri. Oleh itu jangan-lah di-ragu²kan kerana mereka itu bekerja dengan ta'at setia kepada Kerajaan yang ada hari ini.

Jadi saya fikir, itu-lah jawapan saya kepada wakil² daripada parti² yang

mewakili yang datang daripada PAS sunggoh pun berjam² ia berchakap dalam perkara ini dan saya berchakap chuma memakan masa 5 minit sahaja kerana saya chuma hendak menegakkan supaya demokrasi jangan di-tenggelamkan di-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu. Sekarang saya berpaling pula kepada ucapan Member for Menglembu.

Now, Sir, the first thing I would like to do in regard to the speech of the Honourable Member for Menglembu is to correct the wrong impression he has created in saying that the Police is the Alliance Police. The Police is, as is well known, the Royal Police—*Polis di-Raja*. Now, Sir, I think that each one of us, irrespective of our political flavouring, should consider it our duty to keep this Police Force as efficient, as impartial, as it is at present and, if possible, to improve it, because it is one of the essentials of democracy that we must have a strong and impartial Police to keep law and order. I repeat that I am proud of our Police Force for the work it has done, not only for the work during the Emergency, but the day-to-day business of maintaining law and order in this country. (*Applause*). It is always the case with any services, any democracy—nothing is perfect, but on the whole, by and large, I am quite satisfied that we have the best Police Force in this part of the world. However, if there are any defects, or if Honourable Members have any criticism to make, I would at any time discuss the matter with them to improve the Force, so long as it is agreed that we must insulate the Force from politics.

Now, there were lots of arguments about secret societies which took a lot of time of the House and which I should like to be debated here, but I have nothing to add except what is contained in the Royal Speech in that we are going with great vigour to end this violence created by abnormal people in our society.

Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok ada mengatakan ia-itu di-dalam kita memuji askar² dan tentera² kita bahawa kita tidak menimbangkan atas keadaan keluarga masing² itu ia-itu saperti janda² mereka.

Saya chuma hendak menyatakan ia-itu ada beberapa undang² mithal-nya undang² berkenaan dengan Internal Security Act dan banyak undang² lain yang akan di-beri pertolongan kepada janda² kaum tentera yang malang ber-khidmat itu. Jadi tidak-lah betul kalau ada orang yang mengatakan kita ini melupakan kepada keluarga mereka itu.

Now, in reply to the Honourable Member for Damansara, I will deal with him when we debate the motion with regard to detainees. He also asked about teams to the countryside to enable the country people to get new identity cards without coming to the town. I would like to reiterate that Government has made it clear that people from the kampong and other country districts should wait until mobile teams come to their areas. Such mobile teams will begin their tours before long and full details will be publicised, so that people affected will know exactly what to do.

Now, I come to the last speaker—the Member for Tanjong. Sir, hearing his speech today, and for that matter all his speeches in the past, my diagnosis is that the Honourable Member is a political sadist—I think that is a parliamentary word, because a sadist is one who enjoys pleasure in pain. Now, why do I say that he is a political sadist? First, let us take his observations on the difficulties he had with his Party's publication. He complained that he had received a letter from my Ministry pointing out that his Party was breaking the law by publishing illegal newspapers and inviting it to comply with the law by obtaining permits as required—I think that was his observation. There is no political motive in this. I do not see why he should object to complying with the law of the land, which is made and kept in being at the will of this House. In any case, permits under the law are only required to be taken out for publications of a periodical nature. No permit or permission is required for publications, which appear once only, and his Party produces many publications in this latter category. His claim that his Party is muzzled by the law is, therefore, patently untrue.

Now, as to his complaint that his Party's annual report, which in an ultra patriotic manner was printed outside this country, thus depriving our hard working employees in the printing industry of their legitimate livelihood (*Laughter*), was delayed at the Customs,

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification, Sir, if the Honourable Minister will give way.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Yes, certainly I will.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Our belief is that Singapore and Malaya is one country; and so far as we are concerned there is no question of patriotism at all, because all Singaporeans are Malaysians.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: But in the matter of employment it is the responsibility of each one of us. Now, Sir, as to his complaint that it was delayed at the Customs on re-entering the country, I must explain that under the Control of Imported Publications Ordinance, which deals with the importation of publications, which might be prejudicial to the security of this country, the inspecting officers have strict instructions not to allow the entry of Communist propaganda. Now, it must be admitted that it is often very difficult to tell the difference between Communist propaganda and some of the contents of the publications of the Honourable Member's Party (*Laughter*), so much so that it sometimes take a highly trained expert to see whether there is any difference at all. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of order, Sir, the speaker is imputing improper motives.

Mr. Speaker: Not against a Member. (*Laughter*). Under the Standing Rules, a Member is out of order when he imputes improper motives against another Member. Please proceed!

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I cannot impute. I can only deduce (*Laughter*)—deduction is different from imputing. Now, I want to deduce. It is difficult for me—and for Members participating in the debate too, but especially for me—when I listened to the speech of

the Honourable Member for Bungsar on foreign affairs, having been for some time in the United Nations, not to have felt at times that I was listening to a tape-recording from Radio Peking or Radio Moscow. Now, this is only a deduction and I may be wrong. I am not imputing at all. However, Sir, I want to make it clear, and I have said so several times in this House, that the Alliance Government stands firmly for freedom of the press and freedom of expression, but it equally stands firmly against the freedom to subvert, and firmly against the freedom to destroy our democratic system. Now, Sir, if my Honourable friend the Member for Tanjong has any difficulty in understanding the laws of the land, I am sure he has adequate legal advice close at hand; if he or his Party has any difficulties they can come to my Ministry to discuss them and I will willingly oblige. Of course, if he wishes to change the laws of the land, he has only to command the majority in this House to do so—as I have said many times before. If his Party is not prepared to comply with the laws of the land, then he must be prepared to accept the consequences of the law.

Now, I have only a few more points to reply to my Honourable friend the Member for Tanjong. Of course, his speech covers a very wide field—ranging from a memorial to his specific subject on economics. In regard to this sculptor from America and about the advisability of having public funds to commemorate our triumph over Communism, this again, Sir, is a matter of difference in the sense of value. In some countries, in some parties there are different idealisms, but we feel that in democracy the spiritual things are as important as the material things. The things that evoke the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of remembering our dead, are as important as material advancement—at least that is my view on that.

I have said at the beginning that he is a political sadist, because he always like to needle the Government over things and in return get political beatings in this House. Now, as a doctor I can cure a patient who is a medical

sadist, but a political sadist is a very difficult matter. I suppose he will continue to have political beatings as often as he starts needling us in this House.

Now, as to the Honourable Minister of Transport's temper, he referred to him as being angry. I am a very close friend of the Minister. He is always in temper even when speaking on mild things. (*Laughter*). So, Sir, if, for example, I cannot reply to more specific things from the Royal Speech, it is not my fault, because the Government is here to answer any observations made by Honourable Members and it is willing to accept any criticisms of our policies, but not to implement the ideology of other political parties. (*Applause*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Speaker, bagi menjawab ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah berkenaan dengan Rancangan Tali Ayer Kemubu, rancangan itu telah lama sudah di-rangka, tetapi oleh kerana kelengkapan dan penyediaan belum di-sediakan dan juga oleh kerana Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan telah menulis kepada Kementerian saya menyatakan ia berkehendakkan keutamaan di-beri kepada Rancangan Sungai Lam. Itu-lah sebab-nya Rancangan Tali Ayer Kemubu sa-hingga tahun 1962 ini akan di-masokkan dalam rancangan ini.

Berkenaan dengan tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu terhadap Kilang Baja, sa-benar-nya tidak ada perselisihan antara Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri dengan saya. Sekarang seperti yang telah saya jawab pada tempoh hari dalam mesuarat di-Rumah ini ia-itu pada mesuarat belanjawan sudah-lah di-terangkan ia-itu kita sudah ada sedikit modal dalam Kilang Baja itu, tetapi saya sendiri pada belakang hari akan menimbang-kan-nya dalam perkara itu.

Berkenaan dengan ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh, saya tidak menapikan ia-itu saya mengatakan pada awal tahun 1957 sa-masa saya melawat Ayer Lanas dahulu Rancangan Pembukaan Tanah Ayer Lanas memang di-kehendaki. Orang²

itu sangat sedeh. Pada mula-nya apabila orang itu masuk ka-tempat itu sa-tengah daripada-nya datang dari gulongan orang yang menarek taxi roda tiga, nelayan² dan juga pak² tani. Sa-belum mereka masuk ka-kawasan itu ia-itu yang hendak mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan itu sa-memang keadaan mereka pada mula-nya menyedehkan, kurang serba-serbi, tetapi sa-sudah empat lima bulan mereka dapat-lah faedah-nya dan juga bayaran \$50 satu bulan dan dengan yang demikian baharu-lah makan-nya terator, pakaian dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka baharu-lah mereka menjadi orang yang chekap dan lebeh chergas daripada mereka sa-belum pergi ka-Ayer Lanas dahulu. Sekarang saya ta' tahu-lah kerana saya sudah lama ta' pergi.

I do not propose to reply to the speech of the Honourable Member for Sepang on the question of coffee as my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Finance will do so.

Finally, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member from Tanjong, I do not plead guilty. The only method I adopted was of an avuncular nature. I wanted to teach them manners and I think I am right. You, Sir, yourself had suffered at the function and what was reported in the press was not quite the full text of what the president spoke at the dinner. The less said about it the better.

On the question of the co-operative movement, which in his view is not very progressive, I am afraid we are doing the best we can. We do not force people to join the co-operative movement. If he wants it that way, probably that is another way of doing it, but we do not propose to follow it. In fact I am afraid he is not very conversant with the principles and practice of co-operation as practised in this country. In fact we have courses, and Alliance members do go there, and I suggest we will make available a few seats for a two months course for members of the Socialist Front (*Laughter*).

On the question of buses, I am asked by my colleague the Honourable Minister of Transport to say that he

has said already that there are sixteen companies, four of which—of course, he did not stress that—are co-operatively run, and actually they are very successful.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil peluang menjawab ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah yang menyentoh hal lawatan Menteri² Perikatan dan juga hal buroh. Saya mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kerana memberi pandangan yang baik atas lawatan saya ka-Kelantan dan Trengganu itu. Lawatan saya itu adalah lawatan rasmi mengenai kerja Kementerian saya. Masaalah² berkenaan dengan gaji rendah, perbezaan gaji, pembuangan pekerja dan lain² yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah perkara² yang boleh di-ubat, jika pekerja di-pantai timur dapat mengadakan kesatuan² pekerja dan kesatuan² ini boleh-lah berunding dengan majikan untuk membaiki kedudukan mereka itu. Pegawai² Jabatan Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan sedia memberi nasehat dan panduan dalam chara menubuh kesatuan² dan juga menerima dan menyiasat apa² juga pengaduan mengenai buroh, dan mengambil tindakan mengikut undang². Kementerian saya ada-lah menitekberatkan penubohan kesatuan² di-pantai timur, tetapi saya minta pekerja di-pantai timur bersemangat tinggi dan berani menubuhkan kesatuan² supaya dapat ia menuntut dan memelihara hak dan kepentingan mereka sendiri saperti saudara mereka di-pantai barat. Kementerian saya boleh menggalakkan, tetapi tidak boleh memaksa penubohan yang saperti itu, jika kesatuan itu kuat, majikan tidak akan dapat menjalankan penindasan atau kezaliman.

Saya ucapkan terima kaseh atas sokongan-nya kepada chadangan untuk memberi kuasa Menteri Buroh champor tangan dalam sa-barang perbalahan. Kementerian saya tidak menyebelah kepada majikan atau pekerja, tetapi akan menjalankan tugas sa-bagai orang tengah menchari penyelesaian.

Sekarang saya suka menjawab ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Seberang

Tengah—ia tidak ada di-sini—dan juga Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Mereka meminta Menteri Buroh mengadakan undang² memaksa majikan mengambil pekerja melalui Pusat Pekerjaan, kerana banyak orang tidak dapat

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Saya tidak menyentuh masaalah buroh.

Enche' Bahaman: Sebab saya tidak hadir masa ia beruchap, tetapi saya dapat tahu

Mr. Speaker: Tidak apa. Proceed!

Enche' Bahaman: . . . chara mengadakan undang² memaksa majikan mengambil pekerja melalui Pusat Pekerjaan bukan-lah boleh mengatasi soal penganggoran atau pun mengurangkan bilangan penganggor. Chara yang menasabah ia-lah mengadakan lebeh lagi peluang bekerja sa-hingga kerja kosong saimbang atau lebeh banyak daripada penganggoran dengan jalan membuka perusahaan dan perojek pembangunan saperti yang dinyatakan dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ia-itu bertujuan mengadakan kerja bagi 340,000 orang. Pusat Pekerjaan ini sedang berkhidmat untuk menyenangkan majikan mencari pekerja dan memberi peluang kapada penganggor mendapat kerja.

Sekarang saya beralah kapada ucapan Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bahru Hilir. Ia tidak puas hati atas jawapan yang saya telah beri dalam soal No. 11 berkenaan dengan latehan Central Electricity Board. Saya dukachita tidak boleh memberi kenyataan mengikut bangsa, tetapi saya suka menegaskan bahawa anak² Melayu ada mendapat latehan. Ia menudoh tidak ada langsung anak Melayu, itu tidak benar.

Now I wish to refer to the speech of the Honourable Member from Bungsar, who is not here today. He suggested that revision be made to the law relating to trade unions in view of the new developments and the oppressive attitude of employers towards workers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member was making only a general

statement without citing any specific cases. The Honourable Member himself is an active trade unionist and I am sure he knows that the proper way for him is to put up his suggestion to the Trade Union Congress who would bring the matter up at the National Joint Labour Advisory Council which would examine the need for the adoption of such a revision.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a few comments to make on the Gracious Speech. On page 1, in paragraph 4, I have read that His Majesty "is very much impressed by the increasing personal friendliness, in spite of differences of political views, between members of the Government and members of the Opposition both within and without the precincts of Parliament." There is no doubt that since the first year of the life of this Parliament, relations between Government Benches and the Opposition have distinctly improved particularly in the rest rooms, cocktails and other parties. However, there still exists in this Chamber not so much a feeling of friendliness but a feeling of animosity emanating from Back-Benchers and even one or two Ministers of Government in relation to matters debated in this House, particularly matters coming from the Opposition Benches. I presume this unfriendly attitude is due to the fact that the Government Back-Benchers and one or two of the Ministers are incapable of a logical reply to criticisms made by the Opposition Benches, and I do hope that in future this attitude of unfriendliness will gradually disappear and we will have in this House debate of a high order.

The next matter on which I would like to comment is on page 3 of the Speech with reference to adult education. In the Speech it is stated:

"It is the aim of my Government to make every citizen of this country literate in the national language . . ."

I trust that the Government will fully implement this aim, and that is to make the people in this country literate in the national language and to concentrate on adult education, in teaching the national language to the people in

this country to the exclusion of other languages.

On page 8, I welcome the pronouncement that emphasis will be placed on health education and nutrition, particularly in the rural areas. I trust that the Minister of Health will implement an intense campaign of nutrition particularly in the rural areas, as in my view—and I have spoken on this in this House before—nutrition is the most important part of the life of the people in this country, particularly in the backward areas.

Another subject which I would like to mention is on foreign policy. On page 11 of the Speech, it is stated as follows:

“My Government is also deeply concerned with the situation in Laos and we will be happy to give our services for the return of peace and security to that country.”

Sir, some few weeks back, I read a pronouncement made by the Deputy Prime Minister to the effect that in the event of Britain being involved in any war in Laos, this Government would not permit the British to have bases in this country to further its war aims in Laos. I would very much appreciate if the Deputy Prime Minister could elucidate the intentions and the meaning of Article 3 of the Agreement on External Defence and Mutual Assistance. Article 3 says that “the Government of the Federation of Malaya will afford to the Government of the United Kingdom the right to maintain in the Federation such naval, land and air forces including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve as are agreed between the two Governments to be necessary for the purposes of Article 1 of this Agreement.” Well, this is clear. Then it goes on to say, “and for the fulfilment of the Commonwealth and international obligations.” Now, do these words, “and for the fulfilment of the Commonwealth and international obligations,” obligate the Federation Government, whether it likes it or not, to allow the British to have bases in this country?

There is one matter of considerable importance, not mentioned in this Gracious Speech—and it is a matter of

growing importance—and that is the question of corruption and corrupt practices. We have, as a Government agency, the Anti-Corruption Agency under the Minister of the Interior, but the public hear very little of the activities of this particular Agency excepting once in a while we do read in the newspapers some minor fry being caught and fined or sentenced. But I do remember that at the last meeting of this House, the Honourable Member for Ipoh brought up allegations of corrupt practices in the State of Perak, and the Deputy Prime Minister in effect promised this House that an inquiry would be made into those allegations. Subsequent to that Parliamentary meeting, I have read in the papers that a Special Committee—not a Government Committee or a Committee appointed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of the Interior—but a Committee appointed by the Alliance with the Assistant Minister of Labour as Chairman to go into those allegations. Now, I consider this is a breach of promise on the part of the Deputy Prime Minister if he refuses or does not want to institute a public inquiry into allegations made publicly in this House.

These are the only comments which I wish to make on the Gracious Speech, and I, therefore, end here.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a short clarification to make. The Honourable Member for Ipoh has referred to a statement of mine and he has twisted what I said, either consciously or unconsciously. Being an Honourable Member, I must assume that he has done it unwittingly. He alleged that I told the electorate in Ipoh not to elect the P.P.P. candidates because otherwise the Federal Government would not give them assistance or co-operation.

Sir, this is not what I said. What I said was this: I told the electorate not to elect people who cannot agree or co-operate with the Federal Government, otherwise the beneficial policy of the Federal Government to improve the living conditions of the

people will not be carried out by such candidates. That is what I said and that is what is happening in Trengganu and Kelantan.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam pada masa membahaskan Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong beberapa Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah pun menyentuh perkara² yang berkaitan dengan Kementerian ini. Saya akan chuba dengan sa-berapa yang boleh memberi jawapan di-atas perkara² yang telah dibangkitkan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah telah membangkitkan di-atas perkara pelajaran rendah perchuma. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pelajaran rendah perchuma itu mengikut titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-mana telah di-nyatakan ada-lah shor² atau chadangan² itu akan di-laksanakan dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh dan di-atas perkara ini saya telah mendengar bahawa sa-nya ada tuduhan yang mengatakan pihak Kerajaan hanya berchakap dengan perchakapan yang lemak manis untuk menyedapkan hati ra'ayat, akan tetapi tidak mahu melaksanakan perchakapan² yang samacham itu. Di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian Rumah yang bertuah ini bahawa pada masa Menteri Pelajaran beruchap dalam bulan August yang lalu pada masa membawa usul Penyata Rahman Talib di-Rumah ini di-mana beliau itu sendiri telah menyatakan ia-itu Kerajaan bermaksud menjalankan "recommendation" atau shor² dalam penyata itu, tetapi semua perkara ini akan bergantung pada akhir-nya di-atas kedudukan kewangan yang akan di-persetujukan oleh Parlimen ini juga. Pada bulan August dahulu lagi telah di-nyatakan di-atas kedudukan kewangan dan tiap² satu perkara yang di-shorkan di-dalam Penyata Rahman Talib itu ada-lah bergantung di-antara kewangan yang akan di-beri kepada Kementerian Pelajaran oleh Rumah ini. Bagaimana pun saya suka-lah menyatakan di-sini ia-itu pelajaran perchuma itu akan di-

laksanakan dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara juga telah menyatakan ia-itu pelajaran menengah tidak-lah di-beri dengan chukup-nya kepada anak² dalam negeri ini dan oleh kerana itu anak² dalam negeri ini akan menjadi gangster dan sa-bagai-nya. Di-sini saya suka-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengatakan ia-itu pelajaran menengah sudah pun di-beri kepada anak² dalam negeri ini. Dengan ada-nya sekolah² yang di-chadangkan, ia-itu Post Primary Schools di-mana anak² yang tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran mereka itu ka-sekolah menengah biasa akan di-beri peluang untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka dalam Post Primary Schools atau Sekolah² Lanjutan.

Sa-lain daripada itu ada pula Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong peringkat menengah. Dengan ini tidak-lah berm'ana anak² tidak mendapat peluang yang penoh untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka itu dalam sekolah menengah. Di-atas tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang mengatakan kita kurang benar memberi pelajaran menengah kepada anak² dalam negeri ini, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu tuduhan itu ada-lah satu tuduhan yang tidak boleh di-terima, kerana dalam angka² yang ada pada UNESCO, dalam 91 buah negeri dalam tahun 1958 hanya 12 peratus sahaja daripada anak² dalam sekolah² rendah yang dapat masuk dalam sekolah menengah dan dalam 27 buah negeri di-mana penduduk-nya 80 peratus "literate" atau boleh baca-membaca hanya 22 peratus sahaja anak² daripada peringkat rendah yang naik dalam sekolah menengah. Tetapi dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini kita berchadang dan bermaksud supaya lebeh kurang 30 peratus anak² di-naikkan ka-sekolah menengah. Di-sini ada-lah tanda dan bukti yang nyata ia-itu negeri kita ini ada-lah lebeh maju lagi daripada banyak negeri² yang lain.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah menyatakan ia-itu tiap² sa-buah University Kebangsaan hendak-lah menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa yang di-gunakan dalam University itu dan di-sini saya suka

menyatakan ia-itu policy Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah supaya University Persekutuan Tanah Melayu atau University of Malaya dijadikan satu university dua bahasa—"bilingual". Mengikut tujuan dan maksud university ini maka segala pelajaran dalam university itu dengan sa-berapa dapat yang boleh, daripada sekarang ini, akan mula menggunakan dua bahasa di-university itu. Tujuan samacham ini ia-lah oleh sebab kita tidak mahu darjat dalam pelajaran university kita itu jatuh, oleh kerana kekurangan "lecturer" (pensharah) dan sa-bagai-nya pada masa yang akan datang.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh meminta supaya Penyata Rahman Talib ini di-semak sa-mula dengan alasan mengatakan ia-itu penyata ini di-tolak dan tidak di-terima oleh sabilangan yang terbesar dari penduduk² negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah boleh menerima alasan yang telah di-berikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi itu, oleh kerana penyata ini telah di-bawa ka-dalam Rumah yang bertuah ini dan boleh dikatakan bilangan yang besar dari semua Ahli² daripada Parti Perikatan dan juga Ahli² daripada sa-tengah parti pembangkang telah menerima penyata ini, dan oleh kerana kita di-sini ada-lah mewakili ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, ini berma'ana sa-kira-nya Ahli² Yang Berhormat ramai yang menerima-nya maka berma'ana-lah ramai ra'ayat dalam negeri ini menerima-nya. Dengan itu, alasan yang di-beri oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak-lah boleh di-terima.

Berkenaan dengan satu tuduhan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu juga, berkenaan dengan murid² yang mengambil bahagian dalam pilehan raya di-Pui Nam—Falim ia-itu murid² Pui Nam School, Falim,

Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu saya telah menerima taligeram daripada wakil P.P.P. menudoh bahawasa-nya pada 16 haribulan murid² daripada Pui Nam School telah mengambil bahagian dalam Pilehan Raya di-Falim. Saya dengan serta-merta telah menyiasat di-atas perkara itu. Saya telah berhubung dengan pihak M.C.A.

Headquarters. Di-situ saya telah mendapat tahu ia-itu perkara itu tidak benar. Sa-lain daripada itu, supaya lebeh tepat lagi keterangan saya telah dapat berhubung dengan pihak yang berkuasa di-*Ipoh*. Pihak yang berkuasa di-*Ipoh* telah menyatakan tuduhan murid² Pui Nam School mengambil bahagian dalam Pilehan Raya di-Falim itu ada-lah tidak benar, dan tidak ada sa-orang pun murid Pui Nam School mengambil bahagian itu oleh kerana pihak yang berkuasa telah menyiasat tiap² sa-orang yang di-tuduh dalam daftar nama sekolah itu, dan tidak ada sa-orang pun yang menjadi murid dalam sekolah itu, dan tuduhan ini ada-lah tidak benar. Saya tidak faham bagaimana-kah P.P.P. boleh membuat satu tuduhan yang samacham ini yang tidak benar. Sa-kira-nya tidak, boleh jadi lain² tuduhan yang di-buat oleh P.P.P. itu juga tidak benar

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Sir, on a point of information—was the school bus used?

Mr. Speaker: Tuan beri jalan?

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya tidak beri jalan.

Mr. Speaker: Dudok-lah!

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya tidak beri jalan. Saya ada keterangan daripada pihak yang berkuasa

Mr. Speaker: Tidak apa.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: . . . jadi bagitu juga saya ada dengar tuduhan yang mengatakan dalam M.C.A. ada gangster dan sa-bagai-nya, dan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada menarek perhatian berkenaan dengan Pilehan Raya Tempatan di-Chenderiang pada 11 haribulan. Saya telah mendapat khabar daripada Ketua Perikatan di-Chenderiang sendiri memberi tahu kepada saya pada malam itu juga di-atas sifat saya sa-bagai Ketua Perikatan bahagian Batang Padang kata-nya, dalam Pilehan Raya di-Chenderiang di-antara 4 orang yang bertanding 3 telah menang, sunggoh pun orang kita luka di-buat oleh pihak pembangkang. (*Tepok*). Jadi tidak sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh P.P.P. ia-itu orang

P.P.P. kena sebat dan lain², yang betul-nya orang M.C.A. yang kena sebat

Mr. Speaker: Kalau tuan membuat tuduhan yang berat², tuan mesti-lah bertanggung jawab atas kenyataan yang tuan beri

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya ada keterangan

Mr. Speaker: You must be prepared to substantiate that serious allegation.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: Wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan ada menyebutkan berkenaan dengan mogok Sekolah Dato' Abdul Razak

Mr. Speaker: Bukan Kuala Trengganu Selatan—Utara.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan: . . . jadi saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat ada membacha surat khabar berkenaan dengan mogok di-sekolah itu. Pada pagi 17 haribulan murid² sekolah itu tidak mahu masuk ka-bilek darjah, kerana mereka itu menuntut supaya Guru Besar-nya di-keluarkan atau ditukar daripada sekolah itu. Sa-panjang masa pagi itu, mereka di-minta dan diperintahkannya supaya masuk ka-bilek sekolah oleh Guru Besar dan guru²-nya. Pada tengah hari-nya Guru Besar itu juga, mengikut perintah daripada Pejabat Pelajaran Negeri, Perak, memberi tahu kepada murid² itu mereka mesti-lah masuk sa-mula dalam kelas-nya. Akan tetapi, murid² itu maseh lagi degil dan tidak mahu. Mereka itu telah di-beri tahu, sa-kira-nya tidak masuk sekolah dan belajar, sekolah itu akan di-tutup dan mereka akan di-hantar balek ka-kampong masing². Amaran ini di-beri lagi sa-mula pada pagi 18 haribulan, dan murid² ini juga tidak mahu mendengar masehat yang di-beri oleh pegawai yang datang dari Pejabat Pelajaran Negeri, Perak. Pada sa-belah petang itu juga Kementerian Pelajaran dari Kuala Lumpur sendiri menghantar dua orang Pegawai Tinggi supaya memberi nasehat akhir kepada murid² itu tetapi mereka itu maseh lagi degil dan tidak mahu belajar atau masuk dalam kelas. Jadi oleh kerana kedegilan dan tidak mahu mengikut nasehat yang telah di-beri, Kementerian Pelajaran tidak ada lain jalan hanya

sa-lain daripada menutup sekolah itu dan menghantar murid² itu balek kampong-nya masing².

Di-sini saya berasa hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-kah murid² yang berumur 12 dan 13 tahun saperti ini boleh berdegil sa-macham itu tidak mahu masuk belajar. Saya tidak tahu ada-kah asutan daripada sa-siapa yang mereka itu membuat kerja yang tidak di-ingini sa-macham itu. Ini-lah satu perkara yang menghairankan saya, dan Kementerian Pelajaran sedang menyiasat puncha² dan sebab² apa-kah sebab perkara itu jadi bagini. Kementerian Pelajaran telah menghantar surat kepada tiap² ibu-bapa murid² itu mencheritakan dan memberi keterangan berkenaan dengan apa yang telah berlaku di-situ, dan apa sebab anak mereka di-hantar balek ka-rumah-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun mengulangi cerita lama ia-itu berkenaan dengan sekolah rumah tangga saperti kata orang Puteh "pet subject" bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Berkenaan dengan hal ini saya suka mengulangi apa yang telah saya katakan beberapa kali dahulu ia-itu Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong telah pun di-adakan untuk murid² perempuan, sa-lain daripada Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong murid² laki² dan juga Post Primary atau Sekolah² Lanjutan untuk murid² perempuan di-mana akan di-beri pelajaran saperti domestic science juga. Dan pada masa sekarang ini kita ada sa-orang Domestic Science Supervisor, tujuan-nya ia-lah untuk mengkaji kedudukan dan chara mana-kah dapat di-baiki pelajaran² domestic science bagi murid² perempuan dalam sekolah².

Saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah menchukupi bagi anak perempuan kita hanya boleh memasak, menjahit, menchuchi kain dan sa-bagai-nya, saja. Ini tidak akan menjamin kehidupan mereka itu dan tidak-lah menjamin yang mereka itu boleh mengambil tempat masing² dalam hal rumah kita. Saya berpendapat ia-itu sa-lain daripada tahu memasak, menchuchi dan membuat kerja rumah tangga, anak perempuan kita patut-lah—dan boleh-lah saya mengatakan "mesti" tahu tulis-menulis,

bacha-membacha dan menggunakan 'akal fikiran mereka itu supaya mereka itu menjadi orang yang lebeh sempurna dalam masharakat bangsa dan juga menchari kehidupan mereka itu di-dalam masa yang perlu.

Saya baharu memandang kapada wakil daripada Larut Selatan. Beliau itu ada membangkitkan perkara Faculty of Medicine dalam University Malaya atau pun berkenaan dengan pelajaran perubatan. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu memang ada di-dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua peruntukan wang untuk mengadakan atau mendirikan bangunan bagi Faculty of Medicine dalam University of Malaya. Perkara ini ada-lah dengan kerjasama Kementerian Kesihatan dan di-jangka rumah bangunan ini akan di-adakan pada tahun 1962. Pada masa ini perkara itu ada-lah di-dalam "planning stage."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya itu-lah sahaja perkara² yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam perbahathan ini.

Enche' Ng Ann Teck (Batu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision of the Prime Minister to suspend elections should violence occur in any area again is, to say the least, unfair and unjust, and contrary to the concept of democracy. The Prime Minister must realise that violence was usually started by outsiders and not the voters of the locality. Hence to punish them in the manner proposed by the Prime Minister would be punishing people who committed no wrong. The Prime Minister must also realise that if his proposal was carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that unscrupulous people, for reasons best known to themselves, can easily sabotage democratic elections by creating trouble here and there.

Yesterday the Member for Kluang Utara accused the Socialist Front of using thugs to influence the voters and starting the incidents. I am surprised at his accusation. However, I shall be charitable to say that he is being misinformed.

What then are the facts? The so-called M.C.A. Youths, whom the Member for Ipoh has described as

synonymous to Wah Kee, have been converging on Jinjang from all parts of Selangor and other parts of Malaya. Their pattern of action is the same throughout all local elections: a period of peace and quiet in the morning for M.C.A. supporters to vote during working hours; sporadic incidents start in the afternoon to scare away the people; and by evening all out attack is launched. This means the working people who have just returned from work cannot vote because of the confusion and chaos. The net result of the tactics can be seen in the result, which shows a reduced majority for the Front. (*Laughter*). Had there been no incident, of course, the margin would have been larger.

It must be realised that only after the M.C.A. Youth was reorganised do we have such incidents in Selangor. On four occasions—in Jenderong, Cheras 9th Mile, Sungei Buloh and Salak South—the Socialist Front men were beaten up. Members of the Alliance may not believe my version, because I am from the Socialist Front. But I am not going to compel them to do so. I believe that the only way to get to the truth is to call for a commission to make a public enquiry into the causes of violence. I am sure the Prime Minister is as anxious as anyone else to really get at the root of the matter. I feel confident that if an enquiry is instituted the Prime Minister will realise how he is being misinformed and as a reasonable man will not join the back benchers to condemn the Socialist Front.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the debate on this motion to offer our humble thanks to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Gracious Speech, much has been said regarding the upholding of the high traditions of a democratic Government. I do not think I need to add much except to reply a little bit in regard to the words uttered by the Honourable Member for Kluang Utara who has asked why in the Jinjang elections most of the injured are M.C.A. youths. I would say that it was due to bad organisation by that Party, because when they started the

fight, when they attacked one of our centres, the attack came from so many directions; and it was because their members came from so many States that they could not recognise each other (*Laughter*). Anyway, we do not like to see injuries, and so the best thing to do to avoid injuries is, apart from better organisation, to have no fighting at all.

Now, I come to the question of the economic development of Malaya, which I think is a much more important question than fighting at elections. Regarding rubber, I am very glad to see that in the Gracious Speech, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has realised that stability in the price of rubber is a very important factor for seeing that consuming countries will buy more rubber. When I mentioned this problem at the last meeting, it was because this problem was not fully realised by the Government; it is a good thing now to see that Government has realised that stability in the price of rubber is a very important factor. But then I do not think that the way the Government is trying to cope with this problem of instability is a sound one. The institution of the so-called Rubber Exchange, I think, would not by itself give sufficient stability to the price of rubber, because the Rubber Exchange, just as any Exchange in the market, would naturally enable the buyers or the sellers to quote the price according to demand and supply in the market and, therefore, fluctuations in the price would certainly exist. What would be sounder would be to have a sort of international control by the setting up of a Buffer Stock similar to what is being done in the case of the International Tin Agreement. Even then we find that international tin control cannot successfully control the price of tin, and so there would be less chance for a Rubber Exchange to control the price of rubber.

Coming to the question of the pineapple industry, I think it is quite futile to have another canned pineapple factory, because the trouble with canned pineapples is that there are not

enough buyers abroad. Due to competition from other countries, the sale of Malayan canned pineapples is falling, and this can be due to two main reasons. The first is that Malayan advertising abroad in respect of Malayan products, and in particular in the case of canned pineapples, is very poor. Therefore, not much people know about Malayan canned pineapples, and even if they know about it, it does not attract buyers very much; the second reason for the fall in the sale is that the price of Malayan canned pineapple is not low enough to attract the buyers—and this is due to the high cost of production in the Malayan canned pineapple. The reason for the high cost is that the manufacturers concentrate almost entirely on the sole production of the canned pineapples which is not economic. What some other countries do, for example in Hawaii, is that they have by-products instead of solely producing canned pineapple, and this method should be encouraged in Malaya so that we could have by-products in the way of alcohol, vinegar and feeding material for pigs and poultry and also fertiliser to go together with the production of canned pineapples. In this way, the cost of production for each individual item will be lowered and the price of canned pineapples will be more competitive in the world market. This is the sound way, I think, to solve the pineapple prices, instead of having another canning factory, which would produce more canned pineapples that are already overflowing the market at the moment.

Coming to the question of transport, I think that two of the main projects put up by the Malayan Government are not economic. The first one is the new Airport that is to be put up in the Sungei Buloh area, which will cost more than \$40 million; and the other is in respect of schemes for the improvement of port facilities, which will cost a tremendous amount of money. Before I go on to say more about these two things, I would like to point out that Malaya at first should try to utilise other facilities to supplement whatever that Malaya itself can provide. For instance, we have an airport

in Singapore; we have a good harbour in Singapore and we know that this port in Singapore can handle quite a lot of traffic and cargo; and if the idea of co-operation in the regional sphere, which has been suggested by the Prime Minister regarding economic co-operation, common market and so forth, is to be carried out especially, he said, in South East Asia, then in the case of such a small area as Singapore and Malaya, we cannot see why the two Governments cannot have more co-operation in the spheres of utilising a common market, transport facilities and so forth. If the two Governments can help each other, supplement each other, in these facilities, a lot of waste can be avoided. Especially from the point of view of our country, Malaya, spending so big a sum of money as \$50 million or more on the development of port facilities, airport, harbour and so on, which is not very economically sound, such a big sum of money could have been better spent in the rural development projects which the Government is saying that it is trying its best to carry out.

I notice that even in the supplementary development projects very little amount of money is spent to develop irrigation facilities in the rural areas for the planting of padi, and very little amount of money is spent for the rehabilitation scheme for coconut plantations and so on and so forth. I think the Government would reap more economic returns if such a large sum of money is spent in those productive schemes than merely on prestige projects such as airports and other things. I have to add that I do not mean that we do not have to expand our transport facilities and our ports, but this should be done in a way so that we can utilise all the facilities not only of Malaya but also of our neighbours—but not to the extent of sacrificing too much on other development schemes.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): *Rises.*

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak beri tahu, puan tidak ada hak berchakap, sebab sa-malam saya telah benarkan puan berchakap di-atas pindaan, dan patut

di-sambong pada pukul 8.30 malam, saya tunggu sa-lama 5 minit, puan tidak datang juga. Saya benarkan orang lain berchakap. Jadi puan tidak ada hak lagi.

Che' Khadijah: Atas usul asal.

Mr. Speaker: Usul asal belum sampai lagi, tunggu-lah sampai masanya.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to refute the allegation made by the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education that at Chenderiang it was the P.P.P. who attacked the Mah Cheng and three men were injured. On that particular day, the 11th, I was at Chenderiang. I was told that our men were at the polling booth. Actually what the Honourable Member for Ipoh spoke regarding the ambush did really happen. The booth was actually the target of a three corner attack planned by the Mah Cheng—and I know. I was told by the Police that earlier empty bottles had been taken from both sides and several hours later when arguments regarding the canvassing of votes became hot, the next thing that happened was that bottles were flying about from all sides.

Mr. Speaker: Do we have to go into all these again?

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: Sir, I am trying to explain the allegation. Our men had no alternative but to try to run away and to avoid any unpleasantness, but when one cannot escape he has no defence at all but to defend himself.

As regards the Pui Nam School, the Ministry concerned has not held a proper inquiry. The Pui Nam School bus transported children and the school bus was parked at the meeting place. The Police saw it and I, myself, saw it; I saw the school boys. Strictly speaking, what right has the M.C.A. to make use of school boys in relation to elections? Sir, I do not wish to dwell at length regarding these matters, and I hope that as far as democracy is concerned in Malaya we are trying to have clean elections, and as far as

our Party is concerned we are controlling our members not to start upheavals unnecessarily. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the Gracious Speech, I give my full support to it in respect of several points regarding the policy of the Government, but I regret to say that nowhere in the Gracious Speech have I found that much has been spoken regarding research on several matters under the category of the future betterment of the people at large. I remember, Sir, that before I came into the fold of the Parliament I was sitting in the gallery, and if I remember correctly one of the Ministers told the House something regarding the unemployment situation. He told the House that an expert would be coming to Malaya to take care of this unemployment affair, but I do not know until now whether this expert has already come, or whether investigation has already been carried out. I have just heard the Honourable the Minister of Labour saying that he has done a lot regarding unemployment through Employment Exchanges. If that is correct, it is very good, but the fact is that unemployment in Malaya is rampant—it still exists. I hope the Government will look into this matter and have a special committee set up so that the question of unemployment would not be a serious problem in future, so that employment could be given to people who are really in need of their bowl of rice, and so that all the people and their families could have confidence in the future.

Further, His Majesty has mentioned that with God's blessing it is hoped that Malaya will come up to a good position.

On page 2, the last sentence of the third paragraph, reads:

"There is no short cut to the attainment of progress and development other than hard work, thrift, devotion and sacrifice by everyone in this country."

I feel pertinent to say that most people in my constituency will agree with me that as far as patriotism is concerned we will, of course, give the utmost encouragement and support to the Government of this country.

But as regards Government policy, I hope, as the Government is aware, that as far as the people's livelihood is concerned the Government side will assure the people in Malaya that there will be proper management and justice—and this will go a long way in making the people to make sacrifices and to give to Government their utmost devotion without doubt and with all sincerity.

I come next to the paragraph with regard to the Aborigines. I do not say here that we are exploiting the aborigines, Sir, but we hope the Government will give its full support towards improving the status of the aborigines. Now, I have received complaints from quite a lot of their leaders in Perak that the quit rent and assessment have been increased to as much as \$20 an acre, which they are unable to pay owing to the sudden change in Government policy to tax them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there is a special Ordinance dealing with the management and supervision of the aborigines in the whole of Malaya and I hope that with the co-operation of the Ministry of the Interior, these aborigines will be encouraged to come out to the fore. I know that quite a number of the aborigines have not been given citizenship status. They have been ignored. They came and complained to me, and they said that they should have a place in Malaya.

I do not wish to prolong my speech, Sir, but I would like to say that for the sake of this country, I hope that everyone, especially the Honourable Members of this House, will give his or her undivided attention to all that is required by those who are actually handicapped, and for those who are really patriotic enough to fulfil their part of the duty to Government. In this way I hope we will have made our contribution to the improvement of this nation, in order that this nation is up to international level.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House and your patience for a few minutes. I am not going to talk about Education as the

Minister of Education has already spoken to the House, but I just would like to say a few things under Social Welfare as the Minister of Health and Social Welfare has not spoken yet.

I was indeed surprised to note from the Speech from the Throne that there was no reference at all to social welfare—I took it that the Ministry of Social Welfare is non-existent. However, Sir, I would like to refer to page 9 dealing with the Employees Provident Fund and from there link the Ministry of Social Welfare to it. It says here,

“The Employees Provident Fund . . . guaranteed a reasonable sum with which to provide for their old age.”

Well, the word “reasonable” is a very virtuous word; it can be interpreted in so many ways depending on what is reasonable—to a millionaire something may be reasonable, to a poor man something else may be reasonable. But I regret to say that this E.P.F. serves not very much the person in his old age or his family, but it serves the Government most of all. We find that the Government finds it a very useful source for floating loans and quite a large percentage of loans come from the E.P.F.; and if we look at it, most of the contributors are persons who earn less than \$400. Now, will this Fund go towards helping the poor worker who earns less than \$400 when he is sick or when he is unemployed for some reason, or even when he is dead would it very much help his widow or his children? It does not. Sometimes the children do not get anything, because out of ignorance he might have put somebody else as his nominee and his children do not get any benefit out of it. Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Government that they should—I do not know whether it is mentioned in their Manifesto—try to introduce a National Insurance Scheme. Instead of just expanding the E.P.F. and make it a source of loans for the Government, why not consider introducing a National Insurance Scheme whereby the workers will be benefited when they are sick or when they are unemployed, or their widows may benefit from them. I hope that the

Government will engage someone to find ways and means of doing this.

The next thing is about Adult Education. I am glad to know that the Government has realised the need for this and has taken over the administration of this. But adult education—the word itself is a misnomer—my good friend the Honourable Minister of Commerce when he was Minister of Education once said: “Adult education is just for adults.” But I am sure there is another education—called Further Education. I do not know it is for whom? (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Adults!) But adult education in this country has been carried on by voluntary organisations and very often they have been out of funds and sometimes individuals have come to their aid, giving them their funds. Some States have managed it very well; some States have not. As a result, some States have plenty of money for adult education whereas others do not have any. Adult education as at present envisaged here, I think, is literary education, that is, trying to teach the people to learn the language. While the Adult Education Association was doing this work people were taught in Chinese—those who did not know Chinese learned Chinese; those who did not know English learned English; and those who did not know Malay learned Malay. But I understand that a great part of the emphasis will be on the National Language and the Further Education will be for teaching even adults to further their studies and also may be commercial subjects and so on. Well, I would like to suggest, therefore, that this name adult education should be changed to, say, literary campaign or literary classes, because we want our people to be literate.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a great deal has been said in this House about the Jinjang incident. Sir, I would describe that as a pre-arranged, unprovoked, deliberate and cowardly attack on young girls and youths of the M.C.A. Youth Section. Sir, I was there that day in Jinjang in my capacity as the chairman of the Selangor M.C.A. I was there

with Senator Lim Hee Hong at about 5 p.m. in the afternoon. On my arrival I heard that the younger brother of one of the M.C.A. candidates had been severely attacked at about 2.30 that afternoon. In fact this young man was admitted to the hospital and was found on X-ray to have a cracked skull right on the forehead—a bottle was thrown at him and he received cuts on his head and a cracked forehead. Now I went to the ward concerned and on my way I passed the police station and I went in to make some enquiries; and within a few moments of arrival at the police station I saw five M.C.A. youths wearing M.C.A. badges being brought into the police station with severe head injuries, bleeding from their heads; and included in these five was a young girl with a M.C.A. badge—she was assaulted too. Not many moments later another group of M.C.A. youths, all wearing M.C.A. badges clearly and distinctly, were brought into the police station, also suffering from injuries after the attack—bodily injuries and head injuries. Now, of course, the first thing to do was to arrange for these people to be sent to the hospital. Later on another youth was brought in. He did not have a M.C.A. youth badge and later on it turned out that he was a Socialist Front member. Later on I went to the General Hospital at about 8.30 at night and I saw four of the M.C.A. youths who were admitted for treatment and this other youth. I asked him how he got his injuries. He had received a blow on his eye. He said a stone was thrown at him—he did not know from where.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a case in court, that is *sub judice*. You can't mention that.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I don't think there is any case, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It might be *sub judice*. You better not tell the House what this man said to you—that is important.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Anyway these youths were carrying out peaceful door-to-door canvassing. Fifteen of

them, including two girls, were canvassing in an area right in front of the house of the local Socialist Front councillor, a female member. All of a sudden, people rushed out from the house and surrounding areas and surrounded these fifteen M.C.A. youths and they were beaten up with sticks, bottles and other weapons. Now it would be ridiculous to suggest that the M.C.A. youths through mistaken identity attacked each other and broke each other's heads. Sir, naturally tempers among young people who have suffered such a dastardly attack would be a bit short, and I immediately sent M.C.A. members round throughout the whole village to stop campaigning in order to avoid any further incidents. This instruction, I am glad to say, and I am very proud to say, was immediately obeyed; they were withdrawn to their respective posts and they marched back in an orderly manner past the police station. In front of the police station there is a padang—a big padang—and I got them to stand around me there—well over 1,000 youths. In a most orderly manner I spoke to them and I asked them to be patient, to exercise self control in the name of democracy and peaceful elections, and not to retaliate since the matter had been reported to the police and was in the hands of the police.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information if the Minister would give way. Why was it necessary to have one thousand M.C.A. youths in a new village?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I will come to that in a minute.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to say all these details?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: So many versions of it have been given, Sir, and since you have allowed them to touch on this question I want to say what I saw and what I know to be the correct version. Sir, the Honourable Member for Rawang was there and the lady councillor of the Socialist Front was there and she was not attacked at all. They all knew who she was. Sir, we had this scurrilous

attack by Honourable Members of the P.P.P. and the Socialist Front describing the M.C.A. youths as gangsters and thugs, and I ask you, Sir, and Members of this House, whether this is the behaviour of thugs and gangsters.

Sir, I now come to the question asked by the Honourable Member for Menglembu—why is it necessary to have so many youths. Now everybody knows that over the past year or two whenever there was a small village election the Socialist Front—I am speaking of places I know about in Selangor—would bring in about a thousand or more youths from all over the State and elsewhere to fight these elections. Now we found we were losing elections in one place after another, and then they claimed their party had the support of the people. So we had to reorganise the M.C.A. Youths to meet these tactics, not with the same tactics but to meet the situation, and, as I said, this incident was

the more deplorable in view of the gentleman's agreement between the parties.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, the time is up.

DEFERMENT OF BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That further consideration of the business now before the House be deferred to the next sitting day and that the House do now adjourn.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That further consideration of the business now before the House be deferred to the next sitting day and that the House do now adjourn.

Adjourned at 1.00 p.m.