

Volume II
No 34



Tuesday
7th December, 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

**SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

CONTENTS

BILL:

The Supply (1966) Bill—

Committee of Supply:

Heads S. 33 to S. 40 [Col. 4941]

Heads S. 41 to S. 44 [Col. 5064]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Second Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 7th December, 1965

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
(Telok Anson).

- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja
(Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE' D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN
(Sarawak).
- .. ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- .. ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).

The Honourable ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N.,
J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S., (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).

The Honourable PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).

- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

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

- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI
MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN,
Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T. P.J.K.,
Assistant Minister (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasar Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' THOMAS KANA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).

The Honourable DATO' KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

„ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.N. (Pasir Puteh).

„ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

„ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

„ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).

„ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

„ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).

„ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1966

Order read for resumed consideration of the Supply Bill, 1966 (Ninth Allotted Day).

House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

SCHEDULE

Heads S. 33 to S. 40—

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take the 8 Heads of expenditure—that is, Heads S. 33 to S. 40 totalling \$166,682,669—at the same time as all these Heads are within the portfolio of my Ministry.

Sir, under Head S. 33, Ministry of Home Affairs, the total amount provided for is \$5,885,228 as against \$9,849,627 in the original 1965 Estimates—a reduction of \$3,964,399. A very large portion of this reduction is

accounted for by the fact that provision for the construction of the Sixth Mile Camp has now been entered in the Development Estimates. \$2 million was entered in the 1965 estimates for this purpose.

The Personal Emoluments component of the Ministry's estimates shows a modest increase of \$223,327. Normal increments and a few additional posts, some of which were created in 1965 but for which no additional provision was sought, account for this increase. I would like to point out that the token sum of \$10 shown against P.E., item (8), "Government Security Officer", will be insufficient as in fact an officer to fill this post was recruited and commenced work on 1st October, 1965. In view of the very severe pruning down of the estimates, it may be necessary to seek supplementary provision during the course of 1966.

The only other significant fact is that the Senoi Praak establishment has, to meet the continued threat posed by the communist terrorists astride the Thai/Malaysian border, been increased by 49. This increase in establishment was made in October, 1965, and therefore the increase is not reflected in the printed Estimates.

Other Charges Annually Recurrent shows a very modest increase of \$42,578; the amount provided being \$730,441 as against \$687,863 for 1965. A study of the estimates will show that almost all sub-heads of expenditure under this division remain at 1965 level and in some cases have even been reduced. Notable increases are—

Sub-head 22 Rations—Increased provision of \$20,500; and

Sub-head 24 Uniforms and Equipment—Increased provision \$15,000.

These sub-heads fall within the Senoi Praak Division of the Ministry and the increase is primarily due to increase in personnel by 49 as mentioned earlier.

Other Charges Special Expenditure shows a significant decrease of \$4,230,304. Before Honourable Members express a sigh of relief, I hasten to add that this reduction is, in a large measure, due to the provision for the Sixth Mile Camp being entered in the Development Estimates. As I mentioned earlier, \$2 million was provided for this in the 1965 estimates.

Other significant reductions are—

Sub-head No.	Particulars	Reduced by
30 ...	Vigilante Corps ...	\$ 128,000
52 ...	Relief of Distress due to Security Action ...	230,000
53 ...	Rental of Property on account of Operations	100,000
54 ...	Resettlement and Regrouping ...	475,000
57 ...	Works and Buildings	625,000
Total ...		<u>\$1,558,000</u>

I would however like to add one word of warning—of the \$3.2-odd million under Special Expenditure \$15,000 is for the writing of the History of the Emergency and \$2,200 for furniture and equipment for the office. Apart from this \$17,200, the balance of funds is for the purpose of:

(a) Combating the threat posed by the Communist Terrorists astride the Thai/Malaysian Border (\$179,852).

(b) Confrontation posed by Indonesia (\$3,029,000).

These estimates are based on conditions at present existing but should

matters take a turn for the worse, I shall have no alternative but to ask this House for more money. In the event (forlorn though the thought may be) of Indonesia withdrawing their confrontation and the Communist Terrorists coming to their senses, the requirements of my Ministry will be greatly reduced and Honourable Members may be sure that I shall try to be the first to report this happy event to this House.

Before turning to Supply Head S. 34, I would like to mention that the Controlling Officer in respect of Sub-heads 46 to 58 has been incorrectly shown in the printed Estimates as the Setia-usaha Persekutuan (Federal Secretary). These Sub-heads relate to Emergency expenditure of State Security Executive Committees in Sarawak and Sabah, and as such the Controlling Officer should, as in the case of all the other sub-heads under this Supply Head, be the Secretary to my Ministry. To rectify the error, an Amendment Slip under Command Paper No. 30 of 1965 has already been issued to Honourable Members.

Head S. 34—

Turning to Head S. 34, Honourable Members would see that there is an apparent decrease of \$31,464,379; but Honourable Members would note that this is not so factually for the 1966 Estimates does not cater for the Singapore Component of the Royal Malaysia Police. In actual fact the Police Budget for 1966 shows an increase of \$2,744,550 or a 2% increase over the 1965 provision. This however, does not reflect the current position for if the Supplementary Estimates for 1965 are taken into account, then the budget for 1966 is less than the total voted provision for 1965. The Supplementary provision approved to-date is \$4,307,339.

The cost of running an efficient police force has increased over the years. This has to be expected for the establishment of the Police Force has to be increased from time to time to meet new demands and challenges that most certainly arise as the country progresses and develops. These demands and challenges must be met, for the

public expects the Government to provide for an efficient police force and ensure that the high standard of policing is maintained.

Honourable Members should not be unduly alarmed at the present trend of expenditure. The Police Force is in no way extravagant in their expenditure, and I must assure the Honourable Members that the Police and my Ministry officials keep a close watch on the expenditure and all proposals of expenditure are cut to the minimum required to maintain the efficiency of the Force.

My Ministry officials and I have always been trying to reduce the establishment and the cost of running the Police Force but have so far been thwarted by circumstances beyond our control. For instance, the present Confrontation has caused the Police expenditure to increase considerably. The Police expenditure for many years now includes a quantum of expenditure to meet the security threats and, as I have just said, the cost of facing confrontation has to a large extent increased the budget. It is hoped that some day Government would be able to present a budget for a Police Force required solely to perform the role of a civilian Police Force. If that ever happens, then the cost of running the Police Force would not be this high.

Now coming to items of expenditure for 1966, Honourable Members would note that under Personal Emoluments there is an increase of \$4,467,555. This increase is mainly due to meet annual increments, increases in allowances and to meet the emoluments of the new posts created.

Under O.C.A.R. there is an apparent decrease of expenditure, and this is mainly due to the fact that there is no provision for the Singapore Police. Further, the provision for Secret Service amounting to \$3,560,000 is now shown under Head S. 20—Treasury General Services.

Under O.C.S.E. there is a decrease in the amount asked for; the O.C.S.E. provision for 1966 is \$1,311,275 and

the major items of expenditure are in respect of the following—

- (i) *Sub-head 43—Equipment for Mobile Patrol Vehicles*—A sum of \$28,700 is required to purchase equipment for Mobile Patrol Vehicles to bring the total number of Mobile Patrol Vehicles to the required establishment.
- (ii) *Sub-head 45—Hulls*—\$19,100 is required to purchase hulls for Sarawak and outboard hulls for Sabah.
- (iii) *Sub-head 51—Photographic Equipment*—\$24,950 is required for photographic equipment for Malaya and Sarawak components.
- (iv) *Sub-head 56—Reimbursement to the Australian Government for the Provision of Training Officers*—\$42,500 is required to pay for the services of a Training Officer made available by the Australian Government.
- (v) *Sub-head 60—Security Fencing and Lighting of Police Stations*—A sum of \$300,000 is required to provide Security Fencing and Lighting of Police Stations, necessary as a result of confrontation.
- (vi) *Sub-head 62—Accounting Machines*—A sum of \$125,000 is required to purchase payroll machinery for location in Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kota Bharu, Penang and Ipoh.

Head S. 35—

Now, I come to Head S. 35, Immigration, Honourable Members will note, bearing in mind the fact that there is no provision for the Immigration Department, Singapore, the 1966 provision shows an increase of \$238,234 over the 1965 provision; in terms of percentages, this is a 10.6% increase and this in the main is accounted for by an increase in the establishment.

Ever since the Immigration Ordinance, 1959 was extended to the Borneo States, an examination of the functions and activities of the Department of Immigration in all the States was

carried out with the purpose of introducing uniformity of administration in immigration matters. This resulted in the Department being reorganised as a whole to meet the existing needs and requirements, and this necessitated in the upgrading of certain posts to commensurate with the added duties and responsibilities and the creation of new posts in order to augment the existing establishment.

As regards the O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. expenditure, the increases are rather negligible and are consistent with the efficient running of any office or department.

Head S. 36—

The total provision under this Head of expenditure is \$10,238,695—an overall reduction of \$5,436,537 over the 1965 estimates due mainly to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. A sum of a little over \$5.7 million was included in the 1965 estimates for the Prisons Department, Singapore.

In the 1965 estimates, a sum of \$2,999,728 was included in the Personal Emoluments sub-head for Singapore. If this amount is taken away from the 1965 P.E. provision for Prisons, the balance would be \$6,227,240 as against \$6,521,479 for 1966—an increase of \$294,239 which can be considered very modest. This increase is partly due to intake of additional staff and mainly due to normal increments.

The O.C.A.R. element shows an overall increase of \$132,326 over 1965 excluding Singapore. Here again, Honourable Members will agree that this increase is modest taking into consideration the large increase in prison and detention camp muster.

A detailed examination of the estimates will show that there is an increase of \$311,996 in the O.C.A.R. provision for the Malay States as against a nett decreases of \$179,670 for the Sarawak and Sabah components. Of the additional \$311,996 required for the Malay States component no less than \$247,000 is for Rations and Fuel at Sub-heads 7 and 15.

The other principal increases are at Sub-head 9—\$20,000—“Tools and Materials for Prison Industries” considered essential for vocational training and Sub-head 12—\$27,000—“Amenities and Administration” to provide greater comfort and better amenities to detainees.

O.C.A.R. for Sarawak shows a decrease of \$131,200 and Sabah a decrease of \$48,470.

For the States of Malaya a total of \$139,941 is shown under O.C.S.E. In the final analysis, the total amount available for Special Expenditure will be reduced by \$6,000 to \$133,941 as the \$6,000 appearing against Sub-head 44—Office Accommodation for Advisory Board at Batu Gajah together with a further \$1,740 making a total of \$7,740 for this service plus supply of furniture was advanced from the Contingencies Fund and has since been approved by this House when it considered and passed the Second Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure 1965. This expenditure appears at Head S. 36, Subhead 117A.

Of this \$133,941, a sum of \$93,141 (Sub-head 41: \$53,871 plus Sub-head 43: \$39,270 making a total of \$93,141) is for Office, Prison and Camp Equipment which includes the purchase of Machinery for Prison Industries, Oil Burners for Kitchens, pillows, mattresses, writing tables and chairs for detainees, etc.

The sum of \$6,500 shown under O.C.S.E. Sarawak is for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, maintenance of temporary prisons and maintenance of security fencing at Kuching Prison.

The sum of \$1,425 appearing at Sub-head 48 under Sabah is for the purchase of Lawn Mowers.

Head S. 37—

I come next to Head S. 37—Printing. The total provision sought is \$5,040,899, which is an increase of only \$46,893 over the 1965 figure.

On the P.E. the total establishment shows a nett increase of 2 posts only, that is, 1 Assistant Camera Operator for the Headquarters Press, 1 post of

Compositor for the Trengganu Branch Press and 1 post of Machineman for the Branch Press at Ipoh. Against the increase of these 3 posts, there is a deletion of 1 post of Driver.

As regards O.C.A.R., the provision for this component is \$81,821 less than that for the year 1965. Except for Sub-head 3 "Industrial and Manual Group Employees" for the States of Malaya, Sub-head 8 "Administration" Vote for the State of Sarawak and Sub-head 12 "Daily Paid Labour" Sarawak, all the other Sub-heads under O.C.A.R. show a reduction in provision. The reason for an increase of \$25,769 on Sub-head 3 is purely because of the increase of Housing Allowance payable to the Industrial and Manual Group Employees and to have sufficient Funds to meet normal wage increments. On Sub-head 8 the increase in provision of \$6,560 is mainly on account of Item (2) "Postage" to meet postal charges for parcels, publications, etc., sent overseas. The increase of \$1,000 shown against Sub-head 12 Daily-Paid Labour, Sarawak, is for the purpose of meeting wages of additional daily-paid staff to be recruited to cope with the increase in volume of work.

Here again, I would like to warn the House that supplementary provision would be sought should it transpire that the provision under some of the O.C.A.R. Sub-heads prove to be insufficient in the course of the year.

Under O.C.S.E., the sum of \$3,600 shown against Sub-head 14 "Machinery and Equipment" is for the purchase of one Tying Machine. Due to the great increase in production, particularly loose forms, a speedy and economical tying machine is necessary for use in the Binding Section. This machine will help to cut down the need for many despatching labourers and the use of expensive manila threads.

The provision of \$920 under Sub-head 15 is for purchase of miscellaneous items of Office Furniture and Equipment such as adding machines, one each for Johore and Kedah Branch Presses, wooden chairs to replace existing unserviceable ones and

purchase of timber for racks and platforms.

Head S. 38—

Honourable Members would note that the provision required for 1966 is \$55,684 more than the provision for 1965. This is mainly due to the increase in personal emoluments arising out of the creation of a new post of Assistant Registrar of Societies and the recent revision of salaries and allowances for members of the clerical service. Increase in the Personal Emoluments amounts to \$54,904.

Under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. there is a decrease in the provision; the only exception being the provision for Transport and Travelling which has been increased by \$2,300. This increase in transport and travelling is very necessary as officers have to travel around checking, inspecting and advising societies and associations.

Head S. 39—

Coming to Head S. 39, Commissioner of National Registration, there is an apparent decrease of \$32,319 and this is due to the fact that with the separation of Singapore, no provision has been entered for the Department of National Registration, Singapore. In actual fact there is an increase of \$311,511 and this is mainly due to the increase in the Personal Emoluments. To effectively function throughout the States of Malaya the Department has had to expand and this expansion accounts for an increase of \$344,441 under Personal Emoluments.

Under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E. there is a decrease in the provision for 1965 and bearing in mind the present economic stringency in Government Expenditure it is hoped this amount would suffice for the next year.

Head S. 40—

The total provision for Head S. 40—Chemistry shows an increase of \$8,182 only. Honourable Members will appreciate that such a small increase for the Department with a total establishment of 138 persons is insufficient even to meet normal salary increments. However, this has been made possible by

drastic reduction of provision required under O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E.

The Chemistry Department is a servicing Department in the sense that it undertakes analytical work on behalf of various Government Departments such as the Royal Malaysia Police, Customs, Health, etc. Whether or not the provision now shown in the Estimates will be sufficient for the whole year depends on the volume of work that the Department is called upon to undertake.

On the P.E. there is a nett increase of 2 posts, i.e., reduction of 1 post for the Malayan Component and increase of 3 posts for Sarawak. Turning now to the changes on the establishment, it will be noted that there is a reduction of 2 posts of Graduate Chemists appearing in the Estimates as Item (5) of P.E. These posts are training posts. The reduction in number indicates that training of local officers is proceeding smoothly. Unless there is an increase in the establishment, this grade of officers will not be shown in the 1967 Estimates. Other changes in the P.E. Component are—

Item (17)—Increase of 2 posts of Typists to help cope with the normal increase in the amount of type-written work;

Item (31)—1 new post of Clerk/Typist for the Kuching Laboratory;

Item (33)—Increase of Laboratory Attendant; and Item (36)—A new post of Gardener—both also for the Kuching Laboratory.

The provision sought under O.C.A.R. Sub-heads call for no special comments.

Under O.C.S.E. the sum of \$10,000 for Sub-head 13 "Laboratory Equipment" is required for the purchase of a Chemical Balance, a Centrifuge, a U.V. Lamp and an instrument for monitoring Radio Activity in water supplies. This instrument is to be used to acquire background information on the radio activity of Malayan waters.

The information can later on be used to measure increases in radio activity which may be due to discharge of industrial effluents or radio active fall-out from nuclear blasts.

As regards the sum of \$3,310 under Sub-head 15, this will be utilised to purchase essential pieces of small equipment, such as an incubator required for the bacteriological examination of water samples and an analytical balance for precision work.

Sir, I have gone into details of the provisions for my Ministry and I hope they will be passed without much ado.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Chairman, Sir, in rising to move an amendment to cut the Minister's salary under Head S. 33 by \$10, I do so with a view to show the growing concern that has been aroused by the continuous arrest and harassment of members of the Opposition Parties and of the ill-treatment meted out to political detainees, and I call on the Alliance Government to form an All-Party Commission of Enquiry under your chairmanship, Mr Chairman, Sir, to enquire into the conditions of political detainees and to report to this House.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I must admit, that when rising to move this amendment I still have the feeling that I have long experienced, namely, disillusionment and disgust at the state of the so-called democracy in this country. Since World War II, the people of this country have never been able to have a taste of basic freedom and fundamental liberties. During World War II we lived in terror and oppression under the Japanese regime; after the war, some of us at least hoped that there would be restoration of peace and freedom, but we found that we had to live under the restrictive rules imposed by the British Military Administration. This was followed by the imposition of the Emergency Regulations in 1948 which had to be renewed annually. But in 1960, paradoxically when the Emergency was declared to be over, the Emergency Regulations were written into the ordinary laws of the land

in the form of the iniquitous and infamous Internal Security Act. The Internal Security Act, which still prevails now, like the Emergency Regulations preceding it, denies to the people of this country all the ideals upheld by the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. It robs the people of their right to speak, write and organise freely, unless it is for the Government or all that is blessed by the Government. Anything that reflects badly upon the Government can be constructed to be subversive or prejudicial to the security of the country, and the people, particularly those from the Opposition parties, who have the courage to speak the truth about the Government, or who are daring enough to demand the restoration of basic rights and fundamental liberties for the people are constantly being harassed by the Government, if not removed from active political life by arbitrary detention. By virtue of the Internal Security Act, the Government has not only bestowed upon itself the power to restrict or detain a person without trial, but also to withdraw permits or to ban publications as well as organisations which it deems as undesirable. Mr Chairman, Sir, I submit that our country is slowly but surely marching towards totalitarianism. It is indeed a grave irony that although we have what can be called a symbol of democracy in this beautiful building, but in actual practice and in fact we do not have democracy at all and are close to being a police state, as has been remarked to me by a foreign visitors to this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I can anticipate some of the backbenchers of the Government jumping up and emotionally ask the question: "How can the Member for Batu say such things that there is no democracy in this country? If there is no democracy in this country he will not be allowed to speak on his amendment" they exclaimed. Yes, I admit that there is some truth in it. But, I say that this freedom to express my feelings in this House is one of the very little freedom that is left for us, and that is still maintained by the Government merely in order to have a

veneer or facade of democracy. This goes together with the other pretences as symbolised by this building itself. I say this, because the truth is that the freedom that has been robbed of us is much greater than the little that is left and maintained now. The Alliance Government says that it practises parliamentary democracy and wants an effective Opposition, but its record belies its empty promises. The press of this country has to renew its licences annually and so has anyone owning a printing press. The Socialist Front has been denied the renewal of their licences for the "Nyala" and the "Berita Buroh"—both are party organs. The right to organise peaceful processions, to hold public rallies or even for fun fairs, and indoor meetings has been denied. The Special Branch in this country is so omnipotent that it is fast aping the methods of the OCHRANA under the Czarist Government, the CHEKA, the OGPU, the NKVD, the GESTAPO and the KEMPEITAI. What is the freedom to voice merely a protest in this House, when compared to all the blatant denials of basic rights as stated above?

Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall now quote a few examples of the harassment of our party by the police and the Special Branch.

Our Branches at Muar and Batu Pahat wanted to celebrate our Party's 13th Anniversary on 26th and 27th June, 1965 and 3rd and 4th July, 1965, respectively. Their applications to celebrate in a public place was turned down by the Police. They then decided to hold the celebrations in their own premises as was perfectly legal. This was denied by the Police and the Special Branch and, finally, the C.P.O. invoked the Emergency Regulations by declaring a curfew from 6.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. over an area of one mile around the premises in order to prevent our members from carrying on with their celebrations.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have here with me a report of this persecution by the Police and the Special Branch, and if the Minister for Home Affairs, wants

to read it, I can pass it to him afterwards.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am interested only to know from which newspapers the quotations are made.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This is a report from our branches.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Then I am not interested at all, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I have here, and later on I shall quote, official letters from the C.P.O. in Johore—perhaps the Minister then will be interested.

Next, there is another report of the harassment of our annual delegates conference of Kulai constituency meeting on the 30th September, 1965 by the Police in the Kulai District. An annual delegates conference of nine branches in Kulai constituency was held in the community hall of Kelapa Sawit at 7.30 p.m. on 30th September, 1965. Our party applied for permission to make use of the Kelapa Sawit Community Hall on the 30th September, 1965, to the Local Council and obtained permission to use it on the same day. Dr Wee, the Secretary-General of the Party, attended the meeting, and while he was addressing the meeting, the Police headed by the OCPD, Enche' Selamat bin Hj. Taib, and a Special Branch Officer, Enche' Chong, came and surrounded the community hall to drive away the crowd gathered outside, and took pictures inside and outside of the community hall with the intention of frightening the people of Kelapa Sawit. But the meeting carried on uninterrupted until 10.30 p.m. When Dr Wee protested to the OCPD for what had happened, the OCPD gave an excuse that he wanted to know whether we had the permit to use the community hall. He examined the permit and wanted to take possession of it, but Dr Wee refused. Later on, we discovered that there were three car loads of anti-riot squads stationed in the new village about a hundred yards away from the community hall. That is the extent of persecution by the Police

and the Special Branch for what was essentially a peaceful meeting.

Thus it will be seen that the Internal Security Act and the Emergency Regulations have been abused in order to persecute our members.

When the Emergency Regulations were passed by this House in September, 1964, we of the Socialist Front were assured that the Government would not abuse the vast powers that they had asked for. The Socialist Front had warned against the abuse of powers, and sure enough we have been right in warning the Government.

I would urge the Minister for Home Affairs to hold an enquiry into this abuse of the Emergency Regulations, so that there will not be any further repetition of the events in Batu Pahat and Muar.

Mr Chairman, Sir, if the Minister cares to read it, I have here the curfew order signed by Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Hassan, Chief Police Officer, Johore. If he cares to read it, I shall pass it on to him afterwards.

Mr Chairman, Sir, to add injury to insult, the Alliance Government has inflicted greater pains, especially on the Socialist Front, by systematically removing some of our active members or office bearers, sometimes in isolated cases and sometimes in groups, and detaining them in Taiping, Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Gajah, or Kuala Lumpur under detention, or solitary confinement. Only God and the Minister for Home Affairs, I presume, will know how long they will be kept under all kinds of constrictive conditions. The process of arrest and detention has been going on for a long time. The Socialist Front has been suffering under it since its inception, and there does not seem to be any sign of it to stop, for only a few weeks, or two months earlier, a leading Labour Party official was arrested in Penang, causing great anger among its members. Some of those arrested have been released, but under very restrictive conditions. I accuse the Government of making use of the Internal Security Act, in order to

weaken the Opposition parties under the pretence of wanting to check subversion communism, etc. I accuse the Alliance Government of framing charges against the active members or officials of the Socialist Front it has arrested and that the Government knows very well that these framed-up charges will not survive the test of any fair and open trial.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Government may well say that the Internal Security Act, in some form or other, has been enacted in other countries, e.g. in India, in Ceylon and in Australia. True enough, but some weeks ago I was talking to a former Minister from Ceylon and he told me that in Ceylon, whenever the Government there invokes the Emergency Regulations, they have to be passed by Parliament every month. This is a measure of the safeguards that some countries adopt to see that there is no abuse of power by the Government of the day.

Mr Chairman, Sir, very often in the past, Alliance top-notchers have been explaining that the undemocratic measures they have perpetrated are aimed at, what they claim to be, the noble intention of protecting democracy in this country. What sort of perverted thinking is this that democracy can be protected by perpetrating undemocratic measures? If these people feel that democracy in the Western sense of the word cannot operate in this country, then they should have the courage and sincerity to declare that what we are upholding now is not democracy, but some kind of controlled or guided democracy—or call it what you will. Why this hypocrisy by claiming that you cherish democracy, while you allow only the symbols and the pretences? If these same people imagine that they can protect democracy by being undemocratic, then they have completely fooled themselves. The actions taken by the Government—some of them have far-reaching consequences—in the long run will completely destroy even the little that is left now of basic freedom and fundamental rights.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Alliance Government would be wiser not to continue with all the undemocratic measures they have been perpetrating. In all sincerity, I must urge the enlightened in the Government to examine the connection between the present state of the country with its past policies, and to understand thereof the connection between its present policies with possible grimness of the future. The Government must be warned that one of the primary causes of the present crisis in Vietnam was the repressive and undemocratic measures adopted by Ngo Dinh Diem, especially against those who stood up to oppose his government—and we all know the fate of Ngo Dinh Diem, who died in the hands of his own countrymen.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have dealt at some length on my concern over the undemocratic arrests and harassments of members of the Opposition parties. Let me, now illustrate what I have said by citing the case of Dr M. K. Rajakumar, Chairman of the Labour Party of Malaya, Selangor Division and one of the Assistant General Secretaries of our National Executive Council. I cite this case, because the allegations of fact against him have been publicised in the local press not so long ago. Originally when Dr M. K. Rajakumar was served with a detention order there were only six allegations of fact against him. But by the time his case came up before the Review Board held in Batu Gajah Detention Camp on the 26th October, 1965, the Special Branch had enlarged them to fifteen. Mr Chairman, Sir, the allegations of fact against Dr M. K. Rajakumar are not only tendentious but at least one is false and is a big lie.

Mr Chairman, Sir, at the risk of being tedious, I shall first read the allegations of fact against Dr M. K. Rajakumar, next I shall read his reply and lastly I shall make

Tun Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johore Bahru Barat): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, Peratoran Tetap 35 (5). Tiap² Ahli itu ta' boleh bacha, tetapi nampak-nya itu dia membacha.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, if the Honourable Member is to interrupt me, he should have interrupted the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. He patently was reading. Why should not he interrupt his own Minister? In any case, Mr Chairman, Sir, if the Honourable Member wants me to waste more time of this House by reading from here, and then reading from here, I will willingly oblige him. These are the allegations of fact which I did not cook up; they have been cooked up by the Special Branch—

Allegation No. I.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar first came to adverse notice in 1963 as an active participant in the Communist-penetrated University Socialist Club (USC), Singapore, of which he later became the General Secretary. He was one of the seven undergraduates on the Managerial and Editorial Staff of FAJAR, the organ of the USC, who were arrested on 28th May, 1954 and charged for sedition. All those charged were acquitted.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

He has no comment on allegation No. I, except to say that the club was not a Communist Club.

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, the original allegation of the fact reads as follows:

"That you in 1953 participated actively in the Communist penetrated University Socialist Club, Singapore, of which you later became the General Secretary. You were one of the seven undergraduates on the Managerial and Editorial Staff of FAJAR, the organ of the University Socialist Club, who were arrested on the 28th May, 1954, and charged for sedition. A number of those charged were convicted, although you were acquitted."

Mr Chairman, Sir, I hope this House will notice the difference between the first and the second time the allegation was made. The first contains a travesty of truth and contains a big lie. This is quite typical of the Special Branch in this country. The truth is that all the seven, who were charged, were acquitted without their defence being called upon.

This is one clear and unequivocal instance of the Special Branch falsifying facts to attain their ends. To them, I suppose, the end justifies the means. The bigger the lie, the more it will stick. But the Special Branch must know that this is a stupid and clumsy lie, for the facts of the case are still clear in our minds. I call upon the Minister for Home Affairs to order an investigation into this big lie so as to prevent the Special Branch from bringing up trumped up charges against members of the Opposition parties.

If the Minister wants, I have them all with me—the first time the allegation was made and the second time the allegation was made.

In any case, Mr Chairman, Sir, why should the activities of a person twelve years ago, under the colonial rule, be used as a ground for his detention now?

Allegation No. II.

During the University days Dr Rajakumar was in constant contact with John Eber, a Communist and an ex-Singapore detainee now living in the United Kingdom where he is the Secretary of the Malayan Forum, a Communist Front Organisation. Dr Rajakumar had on many occasions solicited advice and contributions of articles from Eber for inclusion in the *Fajar*.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

To the best of his recollection, he had four or five letters from John Eber which were short. He did not personally have political discussions with John Eber or solicit advice from him or articles. The correspondence started as a result of a circular letter written to many people, of whom John Eber was one. The last letters must have been in 1955. Can letters and articles be produced? (It is significant, Mr Chairman, Sir, that the Special Branch says "you have received letters and all that" but cannot produce any of these letters when asked for.)

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, what was so wrong with being associated with

Mr John Eber? If this is a ground of detention, then many Ministers of the Singapore Government and many people in Malaya who are now at large should be detained, for they too have been associated in the past with John Eber.

Allegation No. III.

Between August, 1957 and May, 1960 whilst attached to the General Hospital in Malacca, Dr M. K. Rajakumar took a keen interest in the Malacca Division of the Party Rakyat although he was not a member of this Communist-penetrated political organisation. He attended several meetings of this political organisation and on numerous occasions gave moral and financial support to its officials. He advised the leaders to emulate the organisation and activities of the People's Action Party in Singapore which was, at that time, heavily penetrated by Communists and was the political party through which the Communists were then hoping to seize power. (I think the P.A.P. are not likely to take kindly to such allegations, Mr Chairman, Sir.)

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

Dr Rajakumar never attended any of the meetings of the Party Rakyat but he knew some of their leaders. He had met them at Enche' Hasnul's house. He had given them \$20 or \$30 intermittently and something of the order of \$100 before the general elections in 1959. The total sum given to them would not amount to more than \$300 over more than two years. He had never regarded the People's Action Party in Singapore as a model for organisation in Malaya and he therefore thinks it is highly unlikely that he would have told the Party Rakyat to emulate the organisation and the activities of the People's Action Party in Singapore.

My Comment:

If the Party Rakyat is a Communist-penetrated party, why has not the Minister banned that party?

Allegation No. IV.

In 1959 when he was the Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the Henry Gurney Memorial Library in Malacca, Dr Rajakumar utilised his position to introduce prejudicial books to the Library. These books were later seized by the Police.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

As far as he knows there were only two books out of several hundreds which were ordered by him which were considered to be prejudicial. These books have not yet been named by the Special Branch. Dato' Osman Talib, then Governor of Malacca, was Chairman at the time that the books were seized. The matter was discussed with Dato' Osman Talib by Dr Rajakumar and they jointly came to the conclusion that there was no point in appealing against the seizure of the books by the Police although they felt that at that time the seizure was unnecessary.

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, the public is entitled to know what were those books and was Dr M. K. Rajakumar really and solely responsible for the introduction of those books. If the introduction of books by Marx, Lenin, Engels, etc. is a crime in the eyes of the Special Branch, what about the introduction of such books in the many libraries in the States of Malaya and perhaps in Sabah and Sarawak? The Government must be aware that many libraries still possess such books and as such those responsible for their introduction should be detained. Why has this not been done?

Allegation No. V.

In June, 1963, Dr Rajakumar was responsible for the printing of an anti-Malaysia pamphlet issued by the Labour Party of Malaya Selangor Division. This pamphlet contained Communist arguments opposing the formation of Malaysia.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

May the pamphlet please be supplied? To the best of his knowledge all pamphlets of the Selangor Division of the Labour Party reflect the official stand of the Party.

My Comments:

Any pamphlet issued in the name of the Labour Party of Malaya is the collective responsibility of all those concerned. Why was not other party leaders in Selangor detained?

Allegation No. VI.

Between May, 1963 and October, 1964 Dr M. K. Rajakumar was a regular recipient of pro-Communist publications published by the Communist dominated Barisan Sosialis, Singapore. These publications included a pamphlet entitled "Malaysia Can be Stopped", a highly prejudicial publication containing the Communist arguments opposing the formation of Malaysia.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

Publications are sent out by Barisan Sosialis to all Socialist Front leaders and perhaps to all M.Ps. as well. Almost all the publications used to be in Chinese and Dr Rajakumar cannot read, or speak or write Chinese. As far as he knows, he had no special treatment with regard to the publications and was interested in Barisan Sosialis publications only to be aware of their policies. When he was told that circulation of these pamphlets was forbidden, he asked the Barisan Sosialis to stop sending copies to him. May the pamphlet "Malaysia Must Be Stopped" please be produced?

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, it is wellknown that almost all the top leadership of the Socialist Front is in receipt of such publications. Is it our fault that they are sent to us even though as I have done I have requested them not to put me on their mailing list. Time and again I have asked them to take me off their mailing list and only recently was I taken off the mailing list. Am I to be blamed,

Mr Chairman, Sir, if they keep on sending these to me? And I have the unpleasant duty of sending these to the Special Branch (*interruption*), or perhaps next time if I receive some of these I shall send them personally to the Minister of Home Affairs as evidence of the fact that I am still receiving such things and I will not be a party to what he thinks are prejudicial publications.

Allegation No. VII.

During a cadre training course organised by the Labour Party Malaya at Morib in January, 1964, Dr M. K. Rajakumar was seen maintaining close contact with two well-known Communist United Front workers, namely, Dr Lee Siew Choh and Chia Thye Poh—and incidentally Enche' Chia Thye Poh was a member of this House—officials of the Communist dominated Barisan Sosialis, Singapore.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

Dr Rajakumar does not remember having discussions with Dr Lee Siew Choh and Enche' Chia Thye Poh on the occasion in question. He does not think there was any opportunity then to do this but he has had discussions with them at other times. He has seen them on various occasions. The Morib course was to prepare for the elections in 1964. (The Alliance too had their course at the same place.) There were four guest speakers, namely, Dr Lee Siew Choh, Professor Ungku Aziz, Mr Ong Kah Seng from the Election Commission and Mr Tan Phock Kin for whom Professor Wang Gung-wu acted as interpreter.

On that occasion too, Mr Chairman, Sir, Professor Wang Gung-wu addressed the Labour Party and I too addressed the Labour Party during that course.

Allegation No. VIII.

On 3rd November, 1963 Dr M. K. Rajakumar was one of the many speakers at the Labour Party of Malaya rally held in Kepong. In his speech he used the Communist argument to attack the formation of

Malaysia alleging that Malaysia was a base for neo-colonialism and its formation had resulted in Indonesian confrontation.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's Reply:

Dr Rajakumar says that he may well have spoken at the rally in question, he may well have attacked the way in which Malaysia was and he may well have said that it was a base for neo-colonialism and its formation has resulted in Indonesia confrontation.

My Comments:

The official stand of the Labour Party of Malaya is that Malaysia is a neo-colonial creation. That being so, the Special Branch has to rope in all the members of the Socialist Front, and not just Dr M. K. Rajakumar.

Allegation No. IX.

At the Labour Party of Malaya Cadre Training Course held in Morib in January, 1964, M. K. Rajakumar gave a lecture in which he said that Malaysia was a neo-colonialist plot, and that the Government was arresting the socialists in this country, in order to prevent the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front from joining hands with Communist China and Indonesia to threaten the British colonial interests in the Far East. He called for unity among the socialists in this country and those in Indonesia and Communist China in order to bring about the ultimate victory of socialism.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's Reply:

This is totally untrue and it would have been quite out of character for him to have said what he is alleged to have said. He remembers making a speech at Morib in January 1964, but he says the speech was on educational problems and was full of statistics and that the speech was a complete disaster—the interpreter could not keep up with him. He was speaking in English and his audience was mostly Chinese. He was always particularly careful never to get involved with Communist China, or

mention it, in his speeches. He feels that whoever the informer, who produced allegations VII and IX, he must have been really very unreliable as those allegations are so wide off the truth.

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, for a non-Malay in this country to advocate such a course of an alliance between Indonesia and us would be suicidal, in view of the ill-treatment of the minority races in Indonesia.

Allegation No. X.

On 6th March, 1964, Dr Rajakumar participated in the celebration of the International Women's Day held at the Labour Party of Malaya, Klang Branch. Women's Day is celebrated in communist countries throughout the world as one of their official anniversaries.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's Reply:

This is probably perfectly correct. He was Chairman of the branch and he could not very well have been present and would not have wanted to avoid it in any case, in view of the fact that he was Chairman. Both Women's Day and May Day have been celebrated in our Party for many years and all Socialist Front leaders have attended such celebrations.

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, what is so wrong in participating in celebrations of International Women's Day? I was Chairman of the Selangor Division of the Labour Party of Malaya for five years, and prior to Dr M. K. Rajakumar. I remember taking part in the celebration of International Women's Day held at the Chin Woo Stadium which was packed. I also participated in many May Day celebrations at the premises of our branches in Selangor. Does that participation mean that I am a communist? I leave it to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs to say that I am a communist because I participated in these celebrations. If he says that I am a communist,

all that I will ask him is to please ask the Honourable the Prime Minister for my credentials, Sir.

Allegation No. XI—

On the 19th of July 1964 at the 6th Socialist Front Congress, Dr M. K. Rajakumar attacked the Anglo-Malaysian Defence Treaty and the formation of Malaysia. He asked those present to form a united front of the proletariat consisting of workers and peasants in the building of socialism. This is in accordance with the teaching of Mao Tse Tung alliance between the peasants and the workers into a united front.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's Reply:

It is probably perfectly correct that Dr Rajakumar on the 19th July, 1964 at the 6th Socialist Front Congress attacked the Anglo-Malaysian Defence Treaty and the way in which Malaysia was formed. It is also probably perfectly correct that he urged the peasants and workers to be united. The peasants and workers refer to the Malays and Chinese, and one of his basic ideas has been to try to gather these two communities to work together. He is quite confident that he would not have referred to Mao Tse Tung or brought the Communists into the discussions and he has no desire to emulate the Communists.

My Comments:

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Socialist Front has consistently attacked Anglo-Malaysian Defence Treaty. We have been called traitor, but now we are in very good company. The A.A.P.S.O. i.e. the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, Malaysia, in a statement issued on the 11th August, 1965, says—I quote: “. . . strongly urge for an immediate and thorough review of Malaysian foreign policy particularly on questions relating to foreign bases and the establishment of diplomatic relations with progressive countries.”

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Sir, on a point of clarification—the A.A.P.S.O.

may have said all those things, but the A.A.P.S.O. has never indulged in subversive activities like the Socialist Front.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I have not in any way so far stated that the A.A.P.S.O. is not respectable—nor has it indulged in subversive activities—but let it fall out of favour of the Minister of Home Affairs, and the A.A.P.S.O. will know that the Minister of Home Affairs “perhaps” is no respecter of persons, and the Member for Kota Star Selatan may well fall out of grace and be in our company as guests of His Majesty’s Government.

An Honourable Member: If he were to cross the floor, he would.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, as for the United Front of the proletariat consisting of (*Interruption*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, am I to be interrupted all the time?

Mr Speaker: If it is on a point of order.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penjelasan. Biar-lah dia menolong Menteri yang berkenaan untuk menangkap lebih banyak orang² dia yang menyeleweng daripada dasar yang sa-benar.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, as for the United Front of the proletariat consisting of workers and peasants in the building of socialism, what is so wrong with it? Just because we advocate it, it becomes inspired by Mao Tse Tung, but I suppose if the Alliance Government advocates coalition of workers and peasants in this country, then it is perfectly respectable and perfectly in order.

Allegation No. XIII—

On the 6th of August, 1964, at the Labour Party of Malaya, Klang Branch premises, Dr Rajakumar spoke on the racial disturbances and clashes in Singapore, distorting the facts that these incidents were sparked off by American and British

colonialists who, from behind, thought that they could make a comeback, if the people of various races were to fight against one another. He claimed that there would be no racial harmony in this country, unless the left-wing forces came into power to rid the country of its inequality.

Dr Rajakumar's reply:

He says that the text of the speech should be looked at and that allegation No. XII gives a false impression of what, in fact, he did say. A copy of the speech is available. At the time there were some Chinese, who were gleeful that the Malays had been beaten up in Singapore and he was trying to fight this attitude. He may have said that the American and British could take advantage, if the people were not united, and that the last sentence of XII is probably correct. He has made speeches on this issue both in Petaling Jaya, Klang, and elsewhere.

Allegation No. XIII—

During the 11th anniversary celebration of the Labour Party of Malaya Selangor Division on 1st November, 1964, M. K. Rajakumar issued a printed message calling for the establishment of a communist type of alliance between workers and peasants to struggle against imperialism and the undemocratic Government of this country.

Dr Rajakumar's Reply:

He thinks that he probably did issue a printed message at the time in question, but there is no question of his having asked for a communist type of alliance. The reasons for asking workers and peasants to unite have been indicated above. Mr Chairman, Sir, we in the Labour Party of Malaya know that we are closely watched. We also know that at such a function as the 11th anniversary celebration of the Labour Party Malaya there must be several stool pigeons of the Special Branch being present—that is no secret from us. As such, any leader of the Party, let alone Dr Raja-

kumar, must be mad to call for the establishment of a communist type of alliance between workers and peasants to struggle against imperialism and the undemocratic Government of this country.

Allegation No. XIV—

On the 15th January, 1965, at the Labour Party of Malaya rally in Puchong, M. K. Rajakumar reiterated the communist distortion of facts that Malaysia was formed against the wishes of the people and has brought about the present state of war with Indonesia. He called for the recognition of all Afro-Asian countries, including Communist China, and for the peaceful co-existence amongst those countries.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's reply—

He is sure that Communist China was not mentioned by him because, as he has indicated above, he would have steered clear of this issue. He is likely to have said that he disapproved strongly of the way Malaysia was formed, and that this has brought about the present confrontation by Indonesia. But he is quite certain that he would not have supported confrontation, or urged disloyalty in any way.

My comments—

Mr Chairman, Sir, what is wrong with Dr M. K. Rajakumar asking for the recognition of all Afro-Asian countries, including Communist China, and for the peaceful co-existence among these countries?

The Alliance Party A.A.P.S.O. has openly advocated the recognition of Soviet Russia and other communist countries—and that presumably includes Communist China as well. Thus, it will be seen that Dr M. K. Rajakumar is in very good company for the A.A.P.S.O. is headed by none other than the Honourable Member for Kota Star Selatan. Incidentally, Mr Chairman, Sir, the A.A.P.S.O. talks in term of the "Presidium" of the A.A.P.S.O. If some of us were to use the word "Presidium", no doubt another page would be opened up in the Special Branch's

file on us, but because it is said by certain people the right people in this country, the word "Presidium" becomes perfectly respectable. If one of us use it, woe betide him!

Allegation No. XV—

Dr Rajakumar was mainly responsible for the presence of two Socialist Front representatives, namely, Enche' Aziz bin Ishak and Enche' Hasnul Hadi, in Cairo during the second Afro-Asian Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in October, 1964, with the object of seeking sympathy and assistance of other Afro-Asian nations to rid the country of the present Government, which he alleged to be British-controlled. In late September, 1964, Dr Rajakumar successfully persuaded these M.P.S.F. representatives to go to Cairo and he personally arranged for sufficient funds to meet their air tickets and travelling expenses. It is to be noted that it was in Cairo that Aziz bin Ishak and Hasnul Hadi met General Djatikusumo, who assured them that Indonesia would do everything possible for an M.P.S.F. delegation to be admitted to the Second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers.

Dr M. K. Rajakumar's reply—

(a) The true facts of the case are as follows: Dr Rajakumar was *not* "mainly responsible" for the presence of Aziz Ishak and Hasnul Hadi in Cairo during the second Afro-Asian Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in October, 1964. Aziz wanted to go to Cairo, where he had friends, and he told Dr Rajakumar this. At the time Aziz may have been a little disconsolate at his lack of success at the polls—this may or may not have been the case. Anyway, Dr Rajakumar contacted Hasnul, who was Chairman of the M.P.S.F. Hasnul asked Dr Rajakumar to call an executive meeting and it was there decided that Aziz and Hasnul should go to Cairo. At this executive committee meeting were Hasnul and the Secretary-General, Tajudin Kahar, and the Treas-

urer, Dato' Kampo Radjo, and Aziz Ishak and Dr Rajakumar. These people were on the executive committee of the M.P.S.F., which was a combination of the Labour Party of Malaya, which was mainly Chinese, and the *Party Rakyat*, which is mainly Malay and partly Chinese, and the National Convention Party, which is entirely Malay.

(b) The object of sending these representatives to the Conference was to gain friends for the Socialist Front with Afro-Asians. The principal rival of the Socialist Front in the States of Malaya at that time was the P.A.P. The P.A.P. was making a lot of headway abroad with Afro-Asians while the M.P.S.F. was practically unknown. It was with a view to countering this situation that it was decided to send these representatives to Cairo.

(c) There was no question of Dr Rajakumar persuading these representatives to go. The circumstances of their going has been set out above. Aziz and Hasnul and the other people at the meeting can be asked whether what Dr Rajakumar says is true or not, Dr Rajakumar thought that their going was a good idea, but there was no question of persuading them to go. He thinks that the present Government is excessively influenced by the British, but there was no question of trying to persuade the Afro-Asians to rid the country of the present Government. He does not think that the Government is controlled by the British, but he does think that it is influenced excessively by them.

(d) With regard to the funds, Dr Rajakumar had nothing whatsoever to do with the raising of the funds. Hasnul will confirm this. Hasnul raised the money himself from Malacca. The tickets were paid for by instalments arranged by Aziz and so there was not any necessity to raise a large sum.

- (e) There was certainly no plan to meet General Djatikusumo in Cairo, or any other Indonesians. In fact, it was stressed to our representatives that they should not say or do anything that would embarrass the Party. Can Aziz Ishak and Hasnul Hadi be specifically asked whether there was any plan or intention prior to their departure to Cairo to contact the Indonesians or whether, in fact, their meeting in Cairo was totally fortuitous or an unexpected event?
- (f) Dr Rajakumar says that had he arranged the trip to Cairo, he would have admitted it, because he can see nothing wrong in the idea of these people going for the purpose for which they did go—namely, that referred to in (b) above—and indeed the Prime Minister said the same sort of thing in Parliament in November, 1964.

To sum up Mr Chairman, Sir, these allegations of fact do not suggest that Dr Rajakumar belong to any illegal organisation, or that he took part in any illegal activities. A lot of what is set out in the allegations of fact is, in fact, admitted; but what is admitted does not add up to anything more than the Socialist Front's stand in politics in this country. This stand has been stated and restated by all the leadership of the Socialist Front. I have myself stated them in this august House and as I have stated before in this House, although my party and I have been called all sort of names, events have proved us right. And, in any case, Mr Chairman, Sir, this stand has been endorsed by the 2,863 voters in the by-election at Ayer Itam, Penang, where the Socialist Front triumphed in a three-corner fight—and let the Government say that the voters of Ayer Itam are all traitors or subversive characters.

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I now turn to the ill-treatment meted out to political detainees in this country. I have had occasion to voice my protest in this House at the way an assistant

secretary of the Socialist Front, Mr Tan Kai Hee, was ill-treated during the early part of his detention. I have also tried to publicise the inhuman and callous ill-treatment meted out to Dr M. K. Rajakumar during his detention in Kuala Lumpur. The same type of inhuman treatment was inflicted upon Hasnul Hadi, Tajudin Kahar, Dato' Kampo Radjo, and almost all the other detainees from the Socialist Front. There does not seem to be an end to all this. Since I can foresee that the Alliance Government will not stop detaining Opposition Members, in order to strengthen its position and prolong its power, I feel it is certainly appropriate to condemn, in the strongest terms possible, over what has happened, so that in future, the Special Branch will at least treat political detainees with human respect and dignity due to them.

Let me explain what I mean. Before anyone arrested is served with the order of detention, he is normally kept in Kuala Lumpur for interrogation. During that period of interrogation he is usually confined in isolation within the four walls of a small cell measuring 12 feet long, 12 feet high and 9 feet broad. He is kept in that dingy and mosquito-infested cell for 23 to 23½ hours out of 24 hours every day, and allowed to come out for some exercise only twice a day for fifteen minutes each. Of course, I remember the Minister of Home Affairs saying once before in this House that 30 minutes exercise is enough for any person, and that he himself seldom manages to have more than 20 minutes of exercise every way. This is what he said, when I made the general speech on Enche' Tan Kai Hee. Well, it may be healthy and alright for the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs to flutter freely anywhere he likes, breathe as much fresh air as he likes on the golf links, talk to anybody he likes and, perhaps, arrest anyone he likes—or, more appropriately, dislikes.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, that is something very personal.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I am not being personal—I do not believe in

being personal. This, I am quoting the devil himself: the Minister himself said that 20 minutes would be sufficient for him. I am merely quoting the Honourable Minister, unless he is saying that I am telling a lie.

Mr Chairman: I must say that you are fluttering on the border of being very personal.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: All right, Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall avoid all further references to the Honourable Minister. Mr Chairman, Sir, the detainee is cooped up in his cell for almost the whole day and night. Sometimes he is not allowed to empty his bowels outside his cell, but forced to do so inside it. There is only one small opening for the cell, and you can imagine how contaminated the air can be. Food served is bad. During the whole period of isolated confinement, the detainee is not allowed reading, or writing material. In fact, in the case of Dr Rajakumar, he was not even allowed his spectacles. This period of inhumane confinement sometimes last during the full period of twenty-eight days. It is true that some undergo for lesser number of days, but there are also those who suffer under it for longer than that period. For instance, I have told the House that Enche' Tan Kai Hee was incarcerated under such mental and physical conditions for 56 days. I know of others who had to suffer longer. And all this they had to bear in addition to constant interrogations at odd hours by the Special Branch. Mental oppression in the form of long hours of interrogation and the total denial of reading and writing material cause these prisoners of conscience to be subjected to a sub-human level of existence, to the extent that some of them go *gila*. If the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs is not aware of this, let me tell him that I know of some detainees who were inflicted with physical blows during some of these interrogations. But I am sure the Honourable Minister knows very well what is happening in his Ministry—only that these happenings have been veiled off from members of this House.

After the period of interrogation, some detainees are let free, but most of them are served with detention orders. It is not unusual for those freed to be imposed with all kinds of conditions, among others, not to take part in politics, not to leave their district of residence, not to be outside their homes after sunset, and not to fail reporting themselves periodically to the nearest police station. This is what the Alliance Government has done to the lives of these people. As for those who are detained, it is not all fresh air and sunshine, or two eggs and soup for them, as the Government would have liked us to believe. Sleeping and food conditions, especially for the less well-known of the detainees can be improved. Access to the outside world is far from satisfactory. For example, I know that the questions for oral and written answers which I ask in this House which I sent to certain detainees, have never been delivered; some of them have been sent back to me. Some of these questions are returned to me, as I said, but many of them must have been burnt by the Special Branch without the Minister himself knowing what is happening.

Mr Chairman, Sir, so far, I have deliberately enumerated the ill-treatment meted out to political detainees in general terms. I now wish to take up the specific case of Dr Rajakumar. Let me first quote the letter from his lawyers to the Secretary, Ministry for Home Affairs. The letter reads:

Dear Sir,

Re: Dr Rajakumar—a detainee

We have the honour to write to you on behalf of the above detainee who was arrested last Friday the 11th instant at about 9.30 a.m. Our Mr K. L. Devaser interviewed him yesterday afternoon at the High Street Police Station, Kuala Lumpur.

Our client has been suffering from the following maltreatment:

(1) He is in solitary confinement ever since his arrest on 11-6-65.

We pointed out in our letter dated the 21st April, 1965, writing on behalf of Albert Lim Shee Ping that solitary confinement is against all civilised tenets of treating prisoners. This has been held to be inhuman even in case of persons convicted in Court. It should be more so in case of prisoners only suspected of crime.

In that letter we quoted to you a passage from Ratanlal as follows:

"Although in the medieval times under the influence of the ecclesiastics it was considered that cellular confinement was a means of promoting reflection and penitence, it came since to be realised that this kind of treatment leads to a morbid state of mind and not infrequently to mental derangement and as a form of torture it fails in its effect on the public".

and stated that solitary confinement has been abolished in this country.

"We regret that this degrading punishment still continues. A small cell of 9 feet × 12 feet has been allotted to our client. There is only one small opening through which he can hardly even see the sky. The ventilation is so poor that it is unbearably hot in the day time. Because of the heat the detainee sweats all the time.

(2) He has not been allowed the use of his spectacles. We are unable to understand this part of the treatment. This is the first time we have heard that a prisoner accustomed to wear glasses is deprived of their use.

(3) For the first two or three days of his detention he was forced to wear prison clothes without anything to fasten his trousers. The result was that he had to hold up his trousers at all times. He is not given slippers to wear." (*Laughter*)

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member, Sir, the House, can laugh at this thing, but when they are placed in such a position, I am sure they will not laugh at such treatment.

We understand that lately he is allowed to wear his own clothes. Yesterday he was allowed to have his shave for the first time since his arrest on 11-6-65

(4) He is not given any soap, towel or toothpaste.

(5) He is not supplied with any books, or newspapers, or any other reading matter. He desires that he be supplied one English newspapers daily and some medical books of his own choice and a few English novels, so that he may be able to spend his time in his confinement.

(6) His interrogation has been carried on by frequent warning by his interrogator as follows:

"No lawyer and nobody else can help you in your detention. You are under our control. Only we, the Omnipotent, the Special Branch, can help you."

We submit that this is not the procedure allowed in interrogation.

(7) When he was taken about in the police car, he was handcuffed.

We shall be grateful if you will kindly enquire into this matter and instruct that those items of this maltreatment still continuing may cease and those items of maltreatment already meted out to him earlier may not be repeated.

We shall be grateful if you will cause to be served on us a copy of the grounds of the detention of our client so that Mr K. L. Devaser in charge of the matter may advise him as soon as possible.

We shall appreciate an early reply.

Mr Chairman, Sir, on this matter let me quote the letter that I myself wrote to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs dated 18-6-65.

"Dear Sir,

I write to bring to your attention and protest strongly against the conditions under which M. K. Rajakumar, Chairman of the Labour Party of Malaya, Selangor Division, is being incarcerated by the Special Branch in Kuala Lumpur:

Denial of legal aid—As soon as he was interrogated he asked to see his lawyer Mr K. L. Devaser, and he put his request in writing. Surely this is one of the fundamental liberties guaranteed under the Constitution. You may remember that in my interview with the Minister of Home Affairs, Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, on Tuesday, 15th June, 1965 at noon, at which you were present, I brought this matter to the attention of the Minister, and he agreed with me that such a person should be allowed to see his lawyer without delay. You may recall that he gave orders that Dr M. K. Rajakumar should be allowed to see the lawyer of his choice without delay. The question that arises is this: why was Dr Rajakumar not allowed to see his lawyer on Saturday, 12th June, 1965, the day he asked to see Mr K. L. Devaser?

In this connection, may I, Mr Chairman, Sir, draw the attention of this House that before the Minister gives his order, it used to be that when you write to the Special Branch, it says, "We are not the approving authority. You must write to the Ministry." When the lawyer writes to the Ministry, back comes the reply from the Ministry saying, "We have nothing to do with such a person, it is the Special Branch that deals with it." So you can see how the lawyer is being kicked about like a football by the Special Branch, which is so omnipotent in this country.

Denial of the use of his spectacles—As soon as he was brought to his cell, everything that he had with him was

taken away from him and this included his spectacles. One does not need to be a doctor to know how inhuman it is for a person like Dr Rajakumar to be without his spectacles for literally he has to grope his way about. When I met him at the High Street Police Station, he was told that the Special Branch has forgotten to give him back his spectacles when he wanted to go out. That is the extent of the callous treatment that the Special Branch has meted out to political detainees.

Prison uniform—When he was taken to his cell, which measured 9' broad, 12' long and 12' high, with only a small window high up, he was stripped naked and asked to put on the prison uniform. He protested strongly against this indignity, but was told that he had no alternative but to do so. Now, Dr Rajakumar is not a common criminal, and there was no need to subject him to this indignity.

Further, whenever he was moved about, one hand was hand-cuffed to a policeman and the other was engaged in holding up his trousers! Can anything be more callous, humiliating and inhuman than this? I reiterate that Dr Rajakumar is a political detainee and he is not a common criminal and as such he should not be treated in this fashion.

Solitary confinement—This, again, is an infringement of one's fundamental human rights, for at no time did Dr Rajakumar resist interrogation, nor did he make a nuisance of himself. As such, there was no reason why he should be kept in solitary confinement. Furthermore, he was kept in his cell for 23½ hours out of the 24 hours of the day. Why was he not allowed more time outside his cell which is very hot during the day?

Denial of reading and writing material—Being kept in a dingy cell with no table or chair, with only a cement slab that passes for a bed, is bad enough but to deny him reading and writing material is not only inhuman, but is calculated to drive him insane and on behalf of Dr M. K. Rajakumar, and in the name of humanity itself, I must protest most strongly against this.

Denial of use of tooth-brush, soap, towel, tooth-paste, etc.—Dr Rajakumar had all these things in his bag, but on the morning of Saturday, 12th June, 1965, he was denied the use of these things despite his strong protests. He was only allowed the use of these things the next day. All the foregoing, as I see it, are calculated to break the spirits and morale of Dr Rajakumar. They are crude and inhuman, and I am bringing them to your attention in the hope that perhaps you are not aware of them and also in the hope that you will take steps to stop such abuses.

May I conclude by informing you that I am giving the widest publicity locally and internationally to this letter, so that public opinion can be brought to bear on the Alliance Government to stop such inhuman treatment to political prisoners?"

Mr Chairman, Sir, it will be seen that we have in Kuala Lumpur what is the equivalent of the Lubianka Prison of the Czarist Government and early Bolshevik Regime in Russia.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Mr William Fernando, Malaysia's representative to the Annual International Conference of the Red Cross Society, speaking to newsmen, before leaving for Vienna for the 20th Annual Conference said, "I will leave for Vienna for the 20th Annual Conference said, 'I will leave no doubts that Indonesian prisoners here are being treated according to the Geneva Convention.' He made it clear, however, that the Malaysian Red Cross Society 'has been and will be neutral'. 'We are concerned with the humanitarian treatment of all human beings, irrespective of what they are or who they are' ", Mr Fernando added. Alas, Mr Chairman, Sir, there is no fairy god-mother like the Red Cross to look after the welfare of political detainees in Malaysia. The Indonesian prisoners are treated according to the Geneva Convention and have the Red Cross to look after their welfare. But what about our political detainees? Are they to be left to the tender mercies of the Special Branch *ad infinitum*?

I submit that a Commission of Enquiry is the most appropriate body to examine into the details of what I have tried to expose. I believe that what I have mentioned today is more than enough to justify the setting up of a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the conditions of detention of political detainees and to report to this House. The truth regarding the conditions of these detainees are important not merely for information, but they are important, so that the conditions can be improved, and so that democracy will have a more meaningful significance in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the action of the Police and the Special Branch has

culminated in the death of one of our members in Kampar. Whatever may be the circumstances surrounding that death, the fact is that one member of the Socialist Front had passed away, before he arrived at the Kampar District Hospital, in the hands of the Police—and I hope that the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will order a full and thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Enche' Thong Poh Kong of the Labour Party.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I will conclude by warning this House, please do not dismiss what I have said as being the raving of, perhaps, a person who is frustrated or a Party which is frustrated. I am giving the widest publicity to this speech of mine internationally, and we should be judged internationally by what we do in this House, more particularly by what the Government has to say on this issue. I wish to tell this House that I have received letters from abroad, expressing sympathy for the inhuman treatment meted out to our political detainees, and one writer has told me that he will ask a question in the House of Commons regarding the treatment of such detainees, because the British Government has a stake in such things. They are spending millions of pounds in propping up this Government, and I am sure when the British taxpayers hear of the inhuman treatment meted out to the political detainees in this country, they are not likely to keep quiet on this issue. Thank you.

Mr Chairman: The amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Batu is that the sum to be allotted to Head S. 33 be reduced by \$10 in respect to Sub-head 1, Minister of Home Affairs, is now open for debate.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, in bringing this motion before the House, the Honourable Member for Batu is no doubt again trying to provoke a debate on his own speech, and thus completely derail the House from debating what we are here to debate about! namely, the Estimates for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

During the course of his speech, the Honourable Member for Batu seems to have forgotten that the situation in this country is still not quite normal and has not been normal since the time in 1948 when the communists tried to seize power in this country. Even after the Emergency was terminated, there was still evidence of Communists subversive activities, and there is no doubt that it was because of this, which was even acknowledged by Opposition Members, that the Internal Security Act was found to be necessary. And now, Sir, we have with us not merely the continuation of Communist subversion but also Indonesian confrontation, and of late we have had a series of bombing attacks in various places, the origin of which we are not quite sure, because some people want to attribute this to the Indonesians, but it is still quite possible that Communist subversives, with whom the members of the Socialist Front are always in sympathy, are the culprits behind the bombings that have been taking place in this country.

The burden of the speech by the Member for Batu is that this Government oppresses the Opposition by carrying out arrests and detention of Opposition Members only. Now, this is manifestly untrue, because, in the first place, in this country where the Government has such a huge majority, there is no necessity to suppress a tiny, ineffective, and completely divided Opposition. If the Police is forced to carry out various measures, it is simply because it is the duty of the Police to see that the country is stable and that anarchy does not reign in this country. And Police action is not merely confined to the Opposition Members. As a Member of the Government Party, I have had occasion when I too felt that the Police was unduly oppressive against me. After the demonstration by the Socialist Front in February, I intended to bring some 60,000 members of the UMNO Youth in order to demonstrate in the Capital our support for the Government, and the action taken by the Minister of Internal Security was so drastic against me that I was not only unable to bring

these people to the Capital, but I was not even allowed to hold a rally in Sungei Patani, which was publicised in the press. Hence, we can see that the Government not only stops the Opposition but even those who are going to support the Government, who are going to demonstrate in support of the Government, are also stopped from doing so, simply because the Government feels that if there are such demonstrations there might be unpleasant consequences, which would result in a lot of damage to property, probably, and it may lead even to bloodshed.

There was another occasion when some members of the UMNO Youth in Kedah were involved in clandestine pasting of posters in the State of Kedah, simply because they felt that the Government is not doing enough for the Malay language. They had put up posters urging rather vigorously that the Government should impose the Malay language on everybody, and I know for a fact that the Police—Malay policemen and Malay Police officers, who, probably, should be in sympathy with an act which is to promote the Malay language—did take suppressive action against members of the UMNO, who are very strong supporters of the Government. I know also that for a long period after this activity by the UMNO Youth in Baling, these youths were still called up at odd times by the Police and questioned as to why they did put up the posters. Hence, you can see that it is not only against the Opposition that the Police act, but should those who support the Government try in any way to create a state of instability in the country, the Government does not fail to act.

The Member for Batu has also mentioned repeatedly about the A.A.P.S.O. and the fact that the A.A.P.S.O. supports various things which appear to be contrary to what is Government policy. Now, this is a democratic country and within limits I am sure the Government would allow not only Members of the Government benches but also Members of the Opposition to voice their criticisms of Government policy. But we in the A.A.P.S.O. know

quite well that should we indulge in subversive activities, or should any member of the A.A.P.S.O., including myself, indulge in subversive activities, we too might land in that 9'×12'×9' cell. I think that is something that everyone, who is a citizen of this country should realise that there is a state of emergency—I mean that the situation in this country is still not quite normal—and to indulge in activities prejudicial to the security of the country is to court detention.

Finally, Sir, I think the Member, who is very fond of comparing this country with other countries and showing up other countries as examples of how democracy has worked, should do well to compare this country with countries like Pakistan, like some of the African countries, like some of the Arab countries, where you do not see any Opposition at all. In these countries, not only are members of the Opposition detained, but even those who are mild in their opposition to Government activities are not even allowed to speak in Parliament. The fact that the Member for Batu is here today speaking on behalf of people for whom nobody should speak for is a sign that in this country we do propagate the principles of democracy. But should the Member for Batu feel that speaking in this House alone is not enough, that he should go abroad and try and make friends with countries which are not friendly with us, and thus subvert us from outside, then he knows very well that he is courting arrest; and if he does get arrested he certainly cannot blame the Government for taking action which is, after all, in the interest of this country.

As to the treatment of political prisoners, it is true that political prisoners are not ordinary criminals, but in most countries political prisoners are treated worse than criminals. In fact, in some countries, once you are arrested on political grounds it is very seldom that you see the light of day again. Hence, in this country we are very mild in our treatment of political prisoners. As to the banning of parties, which involve themselves in meetings which are not in keeping with the

policies of this country, the Member for Batu has asked why the whole of Party Rakyat has not been banned, because they held a party, which Dr Rajakumar attended and was subsequently arrested for attending the party. Now, in this country, I am quite sure the Government feels that while people may attend such conferences, or meetings, it is quite another thing for individuals, who attend those conference to be involved in other activities prejudicial to the country. I mean, Sir, while it is all right for the Party to hold meetings it is quite another thing for people who are subversives to attend these meetings. The fact that we do not ban Parties which hold such conferences or meetings is another sign that in this country we are not as harsh as the Member for Batu would like to make us out.

Sir, I think in making criticisms against the Government the Member for Batu should think first about conditions in this country. It is one of the criticism of the Socialist Front that the Government leans too much towards Britain and other Western countries, but yet the Member of Batu has revealed that he has in fact asked British Parliamentarians to interfere in what is essentially our internal affairs.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir, I did not say that. I have written to people—not to British Members of Parliament—to people who are interested in the fundamental liberties, and they told me that they would ask Members of the British House of Commons. I have written to the Amnesty International, which is a body in London, which is interested in the preservation of fundamental liberties the world over, not just this country.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I quote him in that he mentioned that the aim justified the means, and the means may be a bit tedious, but the aim is the same—and the aim is to get the British Parliament to interfere in what is essentially our own internal affair. I would like,

therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, to oppose this motion. Thank you.

Mr Chairman: Persidangan ini ditampohkan.

Sitting suspended at 12.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.25 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Debate resumed.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun menentang usul yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli daripada Batu. Boleh kita katakan dalam pepatah, "Birds of the same feather flock together", saya teringat di-Indonesia ada sa-orang doktor, sa-orang doktor sudah chukup menghanchor leborkan seluruh Indonesia; jangan-lah pula perkara itu terjadi di-Malaysia kita ini. Usul yang telah di-kemukakan oleh pehak Pembangkang, khas-nya Ahli daripada Batu, saya langsung tidak terkejut kerana kita teringat, Dato' Pengerusi, keadaan Indonesia sekarang yang sentiasa menentang Malaysia, hampir² akan hanchor. Jadi dengan ada-nya perkataan yang menjadi penawar daripada orang² kita sendiri pada sa'at yang genting begitu, memberi-lah satu pencillin injection kepada Dr Sukarno supaya bangkit balek, saperti yang sudah mati bangkit balek. Jadi suasana di-sabelah sini, saya nampak, bertambah baik, tetapi dengan ada-nya sokongan² daripada pehak Pembangkang, sangatlah mendukachitakan. Beberapa tahun dahulu, Dato' Pengerusi, saya telah memberi ingatan kepada Kerajaan, jaga baik² sedikit, khas-nya di-atas telatah pehak Pembangkang. Saya katakan, sunggoh pun ada Undang² yang ketat, Kementerian yang berkenaan menjalankan dengan halus-nya dan terlampau keritik—terlampau keritik saya katakan Dato' Pengerusi, oleh sebab itu-lah kita tidak dapat hapuskan subversive² dalam negeri kita ini chepat sedikit. Sifat keritik sangat, terlampau banyak keritik, oleh sebab itu-lah timbul-nya perkara² yang kita telah dengar pagi ini.

Perkara ini-lah sangat² di-kehendaki oleh pehak musuh. Di-kawasan saya, Dato' Pengerusi, ketua Socialist Front dari Kamunting—saya katakan sa-kali lagi dari Kamunting, Taiping—dia telah pergi membawa beras kunyit kepada pehak musuh kita, Indonesia. Dan dia telah bawa orang² Indonesia menyerang negeri kita; pandai pula pehak Pembangkang melempar batu menyimpan tangan. Mengapa tidak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu mengatakan orang itu orang dia. Betul² orang itu yang menentang saya dalam pilihan raya, ketua Front Socialist di-Kamunting, hari ini saya rasa sudah kena gantong. Apabila orang itu sudah buat salah sudah di-hukum gantong, pehak Socialist Front mengatakan ini bukan orang kami, dia menjalankan perkara² itu di-atas kehendak diri-nya sendiri. Kita takut perkara sa-demikian ini-lah akan jadi luas'an, Dato' Pengerusi, dan bagi orang yang tidak bertanggung-jawab—Pembangkang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab itu kita mesti jagai-lah baik² sedikit.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu mengatakan Kerajaan menangkap orang beramai². Tidak dapat tiada Kerajaan kena buat demikian memikirkan satu perarakan yang telah di-jalankan di-Kuala Lumpur ini beberapa bulan yang sudah—wakil daripada Batu pun ada bersama². Saya rasa dia-lah yang mengetahui perarakan itu, tetapi dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran daripada Kerajaan. Apabila Kerajaan hendak menangkap, kata dia orang itu bukan orang saya. Ini satu bukti yang terang dan nyata, Dato' Pengerusi, seperti saya katakan terlebih dahulu tadi, pandai dia melemparkan batu kemudian menyimpan tangan-nya—sangat bahaya jalan² yang di-buat oleh pehak Pembangkang, khas-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu. Saya rasa patut-lah beliau insaf, fikir sedikit, untok kepentingan negara. Perchakapan² yang beliau katakan kepada kita dalam Parlimen ini, kalau sa-kira-nya dia berchakap dalam Russia atau pun di-negeri yang dia puja—Indonesia—dia tidak akan hidup, mula² harta-nya habis di-bolot oleh pehak Soekarno, yang kedua dia di-tangkap dan dia tidak akan berjumpa lagi dengan anak

isteri-nya. Riwayat-nya akan tamat dengan tidak sa-tahu siapa pun.

Dato' Pengerusi, betul saya bersetuju dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu yang mengatakan sa-lepas Perang Dunia yang Kedua baharu-lah datang bermacam² tangkapan, bermacam² tahanan, masokkan orang ka-dalam kemp dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini kita jalankan untok keselamatan negara kita. Ta' perlu kita tanyakan kepada Great Britain; tidak perlu kita tanyakan kepada Amerika—kalau Amerika hendak sokong kita, bantu kita dengan kapal terbang, kapal laut dan sa-bagai-nya, dan wang Amerika, kita tidak mahu—bukan kita minta. Ta' usah-lah dia hendak hasut Great Britain atau Amerika; kita tidak bergantung kepada sa-siapa pun, kepada mana² bloc; ini urusan rumahtangga kita; apa kita buat kita mementingkan ra'ayat kita dan keselamatan negeri kita.

Dato' Pengerusi, satu Undang² yang saya sanjong tinggi pada masa ini ialah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri; kalau tidak ada Undang² ini, saya rasa keselamatan negeri kita langsung tidak terjamin; ini-lah bertahun² berulang yang di-serang hebat oleh pehak Pembangkang, khas-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah ucapan-nya itu betul² dia ma'anakan, atau dia olok² sahaja, tetapi rakan dia Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong tadi main²kan dia sahaja. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong bergelak, apabila Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu beruchap—berma'ana kapada saya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak bersetuju dengan ucapan-nya langsung—Ahli dari Dato Kramat, minta ma'af

Mr Chairman: Itu suka hati dia sama ada dia hendak gelak atau tidak.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Saya hendak katakan bagini, Dato' Pengerusi: Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat tadi pun tidak bersetuju kerana dia bermain², dia gelak², dia ejek², kemudian dia tinggalkan Dewan ini, dan di-biarkan-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu sa-orang sahaja dalam Dewan ini.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka Yang Berhormat tepatkan kepada perbendaharaan ini, kalau merewang² sa-macam ini habis-lah masa.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Terima kaseh, Dato' Pengerusi. Dia boleh-lah berjalan² dalam negara kita ini, aman, damai dan ma'amur, dia boleh hadir Hari Wanita Sedunia, boleh buat apa dia suka. Tetapi kita ada garisan, kita ada sempadan dalam lapangan demokrasi. Terkeluar daripada itu, ta' tentulah masuk camp Batu Gajah atau Taiping—jaga baik²; saya menyokong penoh. Jadi jikalau dia hendak kurangkan orang yang masuk tahanan, dipereksa oleh Special Branch, mithalnya, dia mesti bersipat, berperangai, bertanggung-jawab terhadap terutama, sa-kali orang² parti-nya. Jadi, tidak ada orang hendak kachau dia. Siapa ada kachau saya? Tidak ada orang kachau saya, kerana saya ta'at kepada Raja, kepada negara dan tanah ayer.

Dato' Pengerusi, satu perkara yang sangat² memberi untong yang besar sa-kali kepada satu² orang atau satu² parti ia-lah chuba menjualkan tanah ayer sendiri kepada pehak musuh. Perkara ini bukan satu jualan, satu perniagaan baharu, Dato' Pengerusi, kerana saya teringat sa-belum Jepun masuk ka-negeri kita ini, Ibrahim Ya'kub dan kawan²-nya chuba hendak menjual Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita kepada Jepun; dan dia dapat jualkan negeri kita ini kepada Jepun dengan mendapat upahan yang begitu besar, yang begitu lumayan—tawarikh ini kita ta' kan lupa. Sekarang kita ada juga orang dalam Dewan ini chuba hendak menjual tanah ayer kita kepada pehak musuh. Dengan ada-nya Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, dengan ada-nya Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab, saperti Menteri kita ini, saya junjong tinggi Menteri ini, kerana dia tumpukan kewajipan-nya, tenaga sapenoh²-nya kepada negara, jaga² baik². Dan kepada pegawai Pasokan Polis, Pasokan Keselamatan, saya memberi ucapan berbanyak² tahniah dan terima kaseh kerana pada waktu ini, Dato' Pengerusi, mereka itu kena bertindak dua front. Sa-kali, menjaga hal-ehwal subversib, sa-kali menjaga keselamatan

kita supaya jangan di-cheroboh oleh pehak musuh, khas-nya daripada Jakarta. Jadi, dua front mereka itu kena menjalankan kewajipan mereka itu, lebeh berat lagi kewajipan yang dijalankan oleh doktor². Saya kata kalau doktor² menjalankan kewajipan mereka, doktor² yang bertanggung-jawab menjalankan kewajipan mereka sa-lama 24 jam sa-hari, tidak pula ketinggalan pasokan kawalan kita bekerja untok negara dan tanah ayer 24 jam juga. Jadi, bagi pehak Pembangkang, Dato' Pengerusi, saya memberikan amaran jaga-lah di-atas ucapan yang hendak di-keluarkan apabila negara menghadapi gelora; jangan memberi galakan kepada pehak musuh kita; ucapan yang sa-demikian ini akan memanjangkan lagi dharurat dalam negeri kita. Panjang lagi dharurat negeri kita, banyak lagi duit kita paksa churahkan untok pertahanan kita dan ranchangan² kita kena-lah slow sadikit, projek kita kena slow sadikit. Jadi kalau pehak Pembangkang bertanggung-jawab, berilah sokongan kepada Kerajaan bersungguh² supaya kita dapat tamatkan dharurat sa-chepat mungkin, dan kepada pehak Pembangkang jangan-lah ulangi² chakapan yang lama² itu, chakapan yang tidak guna, tidak ada faedah langsung kepada negara kita.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untok membangkang dengan sa-keras-nya usul pindaan daripada Yang Berhormat wakil Batu. Sa-balek-nya, saya menaruh keperchayaan yang penoh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang menjalankan tugas-nya dengan chukup memuaskan demi kepentingan negara kita yang mana negara kita, pada keseluruhannya, berada di-dalam aman, dan damai, dan ra'ayat sakalian hidup dengan tidak berasa takut dan gentar bagaimana kita mengalami masa dharurat dahulu. Sa-patut-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini di-beri satu kurniaan istimewa di-atas kerja yang di-jalankan—sekarang berpangkat Dato' patut di-beri satu kurniaan pangkat Tun, sa-kira-nya di-setujui oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Dato' Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu ini, kalau kita perhati di-atas sikap-nya, kita dapati dia adalah satu orang yang baik juga; tetapi malang-nya, Dato' Pengerusi, dia ini sudah sa-chara langsung, atau tidak sa-chara langsung, jadi alat dan perkakas pada perkumpulan² subversib, dan beliau menjadi sa-bagai pembela juga beliau jadi sa-bagai pejuang bagi pehak² subversib. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat itu di-atas kerja yang di-buat ini supaya jangan jadi alat dan perkakas pehak subversib, balek-lah jadi sa-bagai sa-orang yang di-hormati oleh masharakat.

Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu telah menuduh Kerajaan kita ini, Kerajaan yang tidak memberi kebebasan, Kerajaan sa-bagai Kerajaan *dictator*, Kerajaan yang menjalankan kuasa dengan keras-nya. Saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat kapada Kerajaan Singapura, mithal-nya, Kerajaan Ghana mithal-nya, dan pada masa rundingan di-adakan di-antara pehak Kerajaan dengan Kepala Huk di-Philippine, apa jadi kapada ketua Huk? Sa-balek-nya, ra'ayat jelata dan pehak Pembangkang patut shukur kapada Kerajaan, patut terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan, yang menjalankan tugas sa-bagai pemerintah yang chukup 'adil.

Saya bagi satu chontoh kapada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu mengenai perundingan Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri di-Baling dengan Chin Peng sa-bagai gentlemen, berunding dengan sa-orang seteru yang hendak merosakkan negara kita, yang hendak menjualkan negara kita, yang hendak menghanchor leborikan negara kita; jadi sanggup Tengku Yang Teramat Mulia berunding sa-meja dengan seteru yang habis ganas sa-kali, dan Tengku tidak tangkap Chin Peng—masa itu Tengku boleh tangkap Chin Peng, tidak ada kuasa yang lain yang boleh menahan, tetapi sa-bagai gentleman patoh—apa yang di-kata—di-katakan—Tengku tidak menjalankan kekerasan. Dan sa-sudah itu apa jadi? Chin Peng telah tidak patoh, apa yang di-katakan, dia sanggup meletakkan senjata, tetapi dia berperang dengan Kerajaan. Tetapi

Tengku dan juga Ahli² Cabinet yang bertimbang rasa daripada Kerajaan bagi peluang kapada pengganas² supaya mereka itu menyerah diri dan akan di-ampunkan mereka itu, beribu² orang² kominis ini di-beri ampunan kapada mereka itu, di-beri kerja kapada mereka itu, untok hidup sa-bagai umat biasa dalam negara kita ini. Di-mana ada sa-buah negara dalam dunia ini yang boleh banding dengan Kerajaan kita? Saya harap wakil dari Batu tolong bangun, sebutkan yang mana satu negara dalam dunia ini sa-imbang dengan pemerentahan negara kita yang ada sa-macam ini. Sa-balek-nya orang ini sudah di-ampun mereka itu sa-ramai lebeh daripada 10 ribu. Apa jadi kapada mereka itu? Ada-kah sa-orang daripada mereka itu menyokong Kerajaan? Tidak, Tuan Pengerusi; mereka sokong parti puak kiri; di-mana juga parti puak kiri, parti itu-lah di-jadikan sa-bagai alat untok memperjuangkan chita² mereka yang asal menggulingkan Kerajaan yang berdaulat—ini-lah chita² mereka.

Dan parti yang mereka itu hendak jadikan alat satu daripada-nya ia-lah parti Socialist Front. Ini terang dan nyata, Tuan Pengerusi; dalil-nya saya boleh tunjukkan lagi, di-mana juga ada anjoran Kerajaan untok menamatkan dharurat, Menteri², khas-nya Perdana Menteri, keluar tiap² tempat, tiap² bandar mengetahui kumpulan merayu kapada orang ramai supaya kita tamatkan dharurat kita, hapuskan pengganas. Apa-kah bukti-nya yang di-buat oleh Socialist Front? Ada-kah sa-orang daripada mereka ini masok champor dengan anjoran Kerajaan untok menamatkan dharurat? Tidak ada, Tuan Pengerusi. Dan berkenaan dengan Majlis² Perpaduan Ra'ayat, di-mana ada pehak Socialist Front masok champor untok menyatu-padukan ra'ayat jelata? Sedangkan kita adakan Majlis² Sambutan Malaysia pada tahun 1963, Socialist Front yang memerintah Majlis Perbandaran Pulau Pinang di-beri arahan supaya di-hiaskan, patut dinaiki bendera Malaysia. Mereka itu enggan membuat, sa-hingga Setia-usaha Kerajaan Negeri paksa bangunan itu

di-hiaskan dan di-tarek bendera Socialist Front, di-pernaikkan bendera Malaysia; dengan terang² mereka ini menunjok kapada kita bahawa mereka tidak ta'at kapada negara kita ini; bagitu-lah juga bulan² bahasa yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan, Majlis² Kera'ian, hari Keputeraan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, hari Keputeraan Tuan² Yang Terutama Gobnor, Raja², mereka ini tidak biasa datang champor sama untuk mera'ikan hari Keputeraan Raja² kita. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat wakil dari Batu ini menyuarakan bagi pehak komplot² yang hendak merosakkan negara kita; dan tergamak dia itu membuat tuduhan yang melalui kapada Kerajaan dan kapada Menteri. Beliau sa-patah pun tidak sentoh, tidak berchakap, di-atas niat jahat-nya satu kumpulan pengkhianat yang hendak menubuhkan sa-buah Kerajaan buangan di-Karachi yang mana Yang di-Pertua Agong Front Socialist sendiri, terlibat, Yang di-Pertua Agong Kesatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu sendiri terlibat, dan tidak sebut pun ada-nya sa-buah Kerajaan yang di-pileh oleh ra'ayat, yang di-aku'i oleh ra'ayat chara demokrasi, hendak napikan hidup-nya dan ada-nya Kerajaan ini dan dengan niat hendak menubuhkan sa-buah Kerajaan buangan di-negeri yang lain yang menunjokkan bahawa Kerajaan ini tidak ada langsung. Ini-kah chara² yang di-anut oleh pehak Socialist ini? Saya hendak marah kapada Menteri ini—sebab apa? Sebab dia lembut dia patut jalankan kekerasan lagi, supaya tangkap orang² yang chuba hendak subvert, hendak merosakkan negara kita dan saya bagi sokongan yang penoh kapada Menteri, jikalau beliau mengambil apa juga langkah yang sa-suai untuk menjaga keamanan negara kita ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap-lah pehak Socialist—supaya jangan kata, “Wah, kami sudah menang di-Ayer Itam, ini menunjokkan dua ribu pengundi² yang menyokong Socialist Front di-Ayer Itam”—beliau lupa sebut bahawa dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini pada tahun 1959-1964 lapan orang ahli atau wakil Front Socialist, sekarang tinggal

dua ekor (*Ketawa*); dan di-Kerajaan Majlis² Undangan Negeri pun tinggal beberapa kerat dan beliau hendak bangga konon-nya, “Wah, kita ada sokongan yang keras.” Saya harap tidak usah-lah bangga sangat perkara ini, (*Ketawa*) kerana kemenangan itu bukan-lah kemenangan sa-chara halal, Tuan Pengerusi; Socialist punya chara gerak kempen lebeh dahshat, sebab dia jalan chara subversib; dia buat macham², sebab itu dia boleh menang; tambahan Yang Berhormat wakil Batu itu dekat² pilehan raya dahulu, dia bawa itu bagi perchuma kapada orang ramai, jadi sa-chara beli undi; dia orang undi-lah, dan dia menang—itu pun tidak banyak yang mana dalam 55 undi-kah 100 undi sahaja. Jadi nasib dia baik, dia masok sini juga. Jadi saya berharap tolong-lah . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Pengerusi, walau pun dahulu ada lapan ekor lembu di-Dewan ini sekarang ada dua ekor lembu—dua ekor lembu ini saperti chili padi—pedas! (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said: Kalau sentoh peribadi, saya tarek balek-lah perkataan ekor itu. Saya kasehan-lah Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah sa-orang yang bagus juga, tetapi saya berharap, jangan-lah jadi perkakas dan alat orang² subversib untuk hendak meruntuhkan Kerajaan yang berdaulat yang di-sukai oleh orang ramai, yang di-pileh orang ramai. Sekian-lah Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Yang Berhormat Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun, turut mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan ini, dan membangkang dengan kuat Usul pindaan gaji Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Pada hal sa-patut-nya, bagi menilekkan atau menilaikan khidmat-nya yang chemerlang atas Kementerian ini, patut di-tambah. Usul ini, saya anggap ada-lah menambahkan lagi kempen memburokkan Kerajaan Perikatan, Menteri Perikatan, termasuk Duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu, yang telah di-lancharkan di-kedai² kopi, di-kelab malam, di-kedai

gunting, bagaimana yang telah disebutkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku tadi.

Nombor dua, saya nampak Usul ini akan memberi nafas baharu kepada mereka yang sedang di-tahan di-bawah kuat-kuasa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, dan membenarkan konon apa yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli² yang telah di-sebut oleh Yang Berhormat tadi—Raja Kumar, Hasnul Hadi, Aziz Ishak. Kalau ta' ada chergas pehak Special Branch, tidak chergas untuk menjalankan kuat-kuasa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini dalam menghadapi konfrantasi daripada Indonesia, manusia ini tidak di-tahan, maka huru-hara akan timbul. Maka ini-lah yang di-kehendakkan oleh pembawa Usul ini. Kempen yang di-buat itu, kebanyakan di-jalankan oleh warga-negara kita yang jadi warga-negara melalui permohonan, dengan tujuan sa-muga akan mempengaruhi bumiputra dengan kempen-nya itu. Menurut hemah saya, Dato' Pengerusi, mereka berleluas dan menggunakan peluang demokrasi yang di-berikan kepada-nya, hingga tergamak Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu, sabagai jagoh-nya, hendak menurunkan gaji Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, yang mana Menteri ini memberi tugas Kementerian ini, siang malam bagi menjaga keselamatan negara, menjaga harta, menjaga nyawa ra'ayat, termasuk-lah juga harta² Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Ini ada-lah, saya berpendapat, berpuncha daripada kera-ayatan yang kita bagi kepada manusia ini dengan chara longgar dan murah. Maka natijah-nya, dengan sebab longgar itu, kesetiaan-nya pada negara ini juga longgar dan murah.

Saya menguatkan lagi, dan memberikan pertolongan kepada Kementerian ini, supaya dapat di-kuatkan kesetiaan keturunan kita masa akan datang—jenarasi kita di-masa akan datang—ia-itu supaya mereka bulat dan yakin setia kepada negeri. Kita dapat perhatikan longgar-nya Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu kita ambil chontoh nama sahaja, nama warga-negara yang kita beri kepada mereka itu, tidak berwatak, tidak berunsor Malaysia. Saya ambil mithalan dengan nama Tan Chee

Khoon, dengan nama D. R. Seeni-vasagam, dengan nama Sopalam, dengan nama Manikavasagam—itu nama daripada ibunda negeri asal.

Jadi, dengan ada-nya, nama² yang sa-umpama ini, yang tidak berwatak Malaysia, maka longgar-lah kesetiaan-nya. maka terpengaruh-lah dengan idiology² negeri asal-nya. Walau kita memikirkan perkara nama ini perkara kecil waktu meluluskan keraayatan dahulu, tetapi, menurut pandangan saya ini satu perkara besar. Dan pernah di-buat oleh sa-buah negeri yang merdeka—waktu hendak menerima sa-orang ra'ayat yang bukan bumiputra negeri—mesti nama itu berunsor negeri itu seperti di-Philipina dan lain-nya. Kalau takdir macham kita orang Melayu na' pergi ka-negeri China, hendak minta keraayatan negeri China, tidak akan ada nama Ahmad Arshad di-negeri China—mesti tukar nama yang berunsor negeri China.

Oleh itu, di-masa hadapan, saya mengharapkan siapa² yang hendak menjadi warga-negara Malaysia ini, kalau boleh di-kaji balek, supaya berwatak dan berunsor Malaysia, ia-itu di-tambah pangkal nama ibunda-nya pada laki² di-sebut Enche' dan pada perempuan di-sebut Che' atau satu perkara yang di-fikirkan berunsor Malaysia.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka hendak bertanya di-mana tersangkut-nya perkara nama itu dengan Usul yang kita bahathkan?

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Jadi, Dato' Pengerusi, sangkut-nya tentang hendak meyakinkan kesetiaan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, dengan rupa nama-nya yang berupa Malaysia itu, bulatlah kesetiaan-nya kepada negara.

Oleh itu, Dato' Pengerusi, saya mengharapkan daripada tiga jurusan ini memberi kerjasama atas pandangan saya, ia-itu, ibu bapa yang telah kita beri keraayatan ini, supaya rela menamakan anak-nya berunsor Malaysia; dan juga kepada Jabatan Polis dan Kesihatan, waktu hendak mendaftar nama anak²; dan juga kerjasama daripada Jabatan Daftar Beranak dan Mati.

Sekian-lah, Dato' Pengerusi, saya ada-lah membangkang dengan kuat atas Usul yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap chuma tiga minit sahaja. Saya bersama² menentang Usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Batu itu. Pada pendapat saya, sa-lagi Kerajaan Perikatan memere-rentah, Menteri yang ada sekarang-lah yang mesti memegang Kementerian Hal-Ehwal Dalam Negeri ini. Kerana pada pendapat saya, orang bukan takutkan Undang² tetapi orang takutkan pada Dato' Dr Ismail—banyak di-keliling² mana pergi, bila sebut nama Dato' Dr Ismail, semua orang takut. Jadi, saya berdo'a kepada Allah minta panjang umur—kekal memegang Kementerian Dalam Negeri ini.

Yang Berhormat wakil Batu itu duduk di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, menjadi sa-orang doktor dan sudah tentu dia tiap² hari duduk dalam kedai, dalam Pejabat perubatan-nya—wakil ra'ayat macham saya ini berjalan masuk dalam kampong² baharu, duduk merata kedai kopi—dia ta' tahu apa perjalanan dan perchakapan ahli² daripada parti-nya berchakap kapada orang ramai. Ini-lah satu kerja sub-versib yang saya takut; saya ta' takut Indonesia menyerang—subversib ini-lah yang menjahanamkan negara kita. Bagaimana sahabat saya daripada Larut Utara menyatakan sa-orang daripada ahli Socialist Front, Ketua Socialist Front, di-tempat dia, sekarang telah di-tangkap; begitu juga di-tempat saya. Nama sahaja, kulit sahaja, Socialist Front, tetapi pada hati-nya komunis—hantu komunis, hantu yang hendak menjahanamkan negara kita ini. Maka ini-lah perkara yang sedikit dia hendak chuba mendi'ayahkan kapada dunia internasional—di-antara bangsa—berkenaan dengan pemerintahan di-negara kita. Maka dia ada menyebut "continuous arrest of members of political party". Jika subversib sa-macham mana yang saya sebut tadi maseh berjalan berleluas yang tidak di-ketahui oleh wakil dari Batu itu sendiri, ta' patut di-tangkap? Pendapat saya mesti di-tangkap.

Kita dalam Tanah Malaysia ini amalkan demokrasi—ia-itu demokrasi terlampau. Siapa yang hendak chakap, chakap-lah, tulis-lah, buat-lah ucapan; apa na' kata, kata-lah, ta' ada siapa na' larang. Chuba di-negeri lain, buat; chuba di-Indonesia, buat, chuba di-tempat² di-negara komunis, buat. Apa akan jadi?

Jadi, itu sahaja-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, ucapan saya. Saya membangkang dengan sa-keras²-nya Usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Batu itu. Terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: Masa sudah sampai. Saya tempohkan persidangan ini hingga pukul empat petang ini.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Debate resumed. (Heads S. 33 to S. 40).

The Minister for Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Mr Chairman, Sir, this morning the Honourable Member for Batu made a speech which lasted well over one and a half hours. Now, to understand the reason why he made such a long speech, one must know what is going on in the Socialist Front at the moment. Sir, I propose with the indulgence of the House, and with your permission, to go fully into what is going on in the Socialist Front of Malaya.

Sir, since the end of 1964 Communist United Front leaders within the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak have embarked on a campaign of armed struggle, propaganda and militant agitation aimed at creating a revolutionary climate in this country which will facilitate the resumption of armed struggle by the Communist Party of Malaya. In their campaign, the Perak Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Communist United Front leaders have exfiltrated their Members and

supporters to Indonesia for military and sabotage training and have been advocating for more militant forms of mass struggle as well as setting the pace in the Communist Socialist Front agitation against the Government, particularly over the state of Emergency, and its attendant problems. In the agitation against these issues, the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Communist United Front workers have produced arguments against the formation of Malaysia and the problems arising therefrom, calling for resolute opposition to the state of Emergency, the National Service, Pasokan Kawalan and Tenants' Registration and emphasising the necessity to follow a tougher line of struggle against the Government on these issues. The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front, Perak, has also, since November, published no less than 17 issues of its Party paper known as the "Berita Rengas", containing repeated calls for the destruction of Malaysia and form more militant forms of struggle.

The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak Communist United Front leaders have organised 26 illegal public rallies and concerts in Perak for the dissemination of Communist ideology and propaganda. They have also analysed the 13th of February, 1965, illegal demonstration in Kuala Lumpur which was regarded as a socialist success to be used as the basis for future mass struggle.

In 1964, some 26 Members of the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front, Perak, joined an Indonesian inspired secret organisation formed by Communists to carry out militant and subversive activities in support of Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia. Of these 26, 17 are known to have gone over to Indonesia for military and sabotage training. Nine of them have since been captured by our Security Forces, following their return to Johore with armed Indonesian infiltrators. The remaining nine Members, who did not go to Indonesia for military and sabotage training, have been arrested. In view of this evidence, the Government had to

dissolve the Labour Party of Malaya branches in Trong and Pantai Remis in Perak on 1st April, 1965, under section 16 (1) of the Societies Ordinance, 1946. These two branches had come under the control of this Indonesian inspired secret organisation and were actively supporting Indonesia by providing recruits for military training and in support of Indonesian infiltration groups.

Following the declaration of a state of Emergency in the Country in September, 1964, Communist United Front leaders in the Labour Party of Malaya, Perak Division, issued a document entitled, I quote: "Views on the Declaration of a State of Emergency and the Formation of the Vigilante Corps", expressing their stand and struggle against these two issues. Copies of these documents were sent to other Labour Party of Malaya Divisions in order to solicit their support for a more militant form of struggle against the Government over these two issues. The document criticised the national leadership of the Labour Party of Malaya for having committed mistakes of principle in dealing with the state of Emergency and the Vigilante Corps and resolutely proposed that a tougher line of struggle and opposition against these two important issues should be adopted.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman, Sir. Mr Chairman, Sir, I am sure that the Minister is well briefed; the leadership of the Labour Party, Malaya, met these toughies in May in Ampang and brought them to toe our line, which is the constitutional line. I am sure the Minister has been well briefed that won a victory over these toughies.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Well, Sir, I have not finished yet. We will know who has won the victory by the time I finish giving my recitation and my reply to the Honourable Member.

Sir, about 200 Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak officials and members were known to have actively participated in the Communist-inspired illegal demonstration in Kuala Lumpur

on 13th February, 1965, which was held in accordance with the Communist United Front Policy of agitating for more militant forms of mass action. The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak Communist United Front workers were quick in actively exploiting the 13th February, 1965, demonstration for propaganda purposes. Directives were issued to Labour Party of Malaya and Party Rakyat, Malaya members in Perak to convene meetings to analyse the demonstration, which was held up as a Socialist success to be used as the basis for future mass struggle. The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak issued a Special Edition in the "Berita Rengkas" on 22nd March, 1965 to commemorate the 13th February, 1965, illegal demonstration. Articles appearing in this Special Edition called upon the people to carry out a violent struggle against the Government. On 3rd March, 1965, the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak, also produced a pamphlet entitled "Hail the Victory of 13 February, 1965" for distribution to Party members and the general public throughout the State. The pamphlet claimed that the demonstration had paved the ways for a "bigger and more severe struggle" and that the experienced gained from the demonstration had been of "educational significance" to cadres and members, who have "risen from the environment of the peaceful constitutional struggle".

The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front continued to launch propaganda campaigns to influence Party officials and members to adopt a tougher line of struggle. In furtherance of this, the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front, Perak, on 4th April, 1965, issued another document entitled, "The Strategy and Line of Struggle for the Party Henceforth". This document strongly advocated a tougher line of struggle for the Party. It reiterated that mass violent struggle should be the highest form of struggle, whilst the constitutional struggle should be regarded as the secondary form of struggle. The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak Communist United

Front leaders have successfully influenced the Party to accept this document as a basis for future struggle.

The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front, Perak, publishes a monthly organ called the "Berita Rengkas". Since its inception, the "Berita Rengkas" has published 17 issues. These issues contain all the Communist United Front arguments and propaganda, calling for the destruction of Malaysia and emphasising the necessity to adopt a more militant form of struggle.

The issue No. 12 dated April, 1965, of the "Berita Rengkas" contains an article entitled, "Workers—Brethren Rise and Fight". This article appears to be a directive to the pro-Communist elements in Perak on the political tasks to be carried out within the labour movement and it shows the intention of the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front, Perak United Front leaders to lead the workers in a political struggle.

The issue No. 14 dated June, 1965, of the "Berita Rengkas" contained an article entitled, "Firmly Bear In Mind the Old and New Animositities. Persist In the Struggle To the End". I will now quote from this article, which speaks for itself in its advocacy for militant and revolutionary struggle:

"In June, 1948, exactly seventeen years ago, the nefarious colonialists launched a massive and bloody suppression against the people of our country. Consequently, the fresh blood of the anti-colonialists were spattered on the soil all over Malaya. The heroic combatants were detained, rounded up and arrested, tortured, shot dead, persecuted, or banished from Malaya. The people who dared to struggle were driven away from their homes, thus separating them from their wives and children and ruining their families. Since then, the people of Malaya have been living in a world of darkness under Fascist tyranny. Today, after a lapse of seventeen years, Fascism is resusitating itself in another form and is again instituting oppression against the people of our country".

"In the middle of June, right at the time of the 17th anniversary of the Fascist nationwide bloody suppression, another batch of anti-colonialist fighters were arrested by the Fascist demons. Seventeen years ago, the Fascist British colonialists were in power and they launched a nationwide bloody suppression. Today the big capitalists and feudalistic nobles were jointly running a dictatorial government and they are making endless arrests of different magnitude. However, all

of them are Fascist tyrants and equally brutal in suppressing the people. They are irreconcilable enemies of the people. We, the new generation in the anti-colonialist struggle, should firmly bear in mind the old and new animosities, take over the red flag of the predecessors and carry on with the incomplete enterprise to the end”.

Sir, the February 13th illegal demonstration marked an important turning point in Communist United Front methods of struggle. The Communist United Front leaders within the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front in Perak unanimously agreed in March, 1965, that a more militant form of struggle should be adopted on the basis of the 13th February demonstration and also proposed the simultaneous staging of mass demonstrations throughout the country.

In furtherance of this, missions were sent out to other Labour Party of Malaya divisions and branches throughout the country, including Singapore, to rally support for their plans to stage wide scale demonstrations. The Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Communist United Front leaders are still making preparations for their proposed demonstration in the form of illegal rallies and concerts, marchings and processions.

Despite the Government ban on public assembly the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak continues vigorously in its campaign to stir up opposition and animosity against all the Government defence measures through the holding of illegal concerts and illegal rallies. These illegal assemblies were held in branch premises with the shutters removed and with the installation of public address systems. The full proceedings of these illegal public assemblies were deliberately arranged, so that they could be witnessed by members of the public outside their premises. These illegal assemblies were not only organised for the dissemination of Communist propaganda but was also held to invite police retaliation and thus to provide clashes between the Police and the members of the public. The intention can clearly be seen, which was to foster resentment and ill-will against the

Government. Since the beginning of July, 1965, 21 illegal concerts have been held in Perak. Of these the following three I will outline, are of particular concern:

- (1) On the evening of 2nd October, 1965, the Labour Party of Malaya, Bidor Branch, staged a concert at the Party premises at 25, Bidor New Village to celebrate its 4th Anniversary. A crowd of about 300 persons including representatives from the Labour Party of Malaya branches in the Batang Padang District and Kampar District witnessed the concert. The front shutters of the party premises were removed and a wooden stage was constructed to give a full view to the audience standing outside the premises and on the main road. A public address system was installed with two loud speakers facing the audience. Three slogans were displayed, namely, “Unity is Strength”, “Revenge for Arrested Comrades” and “To air the grievances of the People of Malaya”. Since this concert was opened to the public, a licence was necessary, but the organisers did not apply for one. Consequently, at about 2200 hours, the District Reserve Unit arrived at the scene and the crowd which comprised various parties from other areas gathered on the main road in front of the premises, armed with stones and sticks. These members refused to disperse, when asked to do so, and hurled stones and sticks at members of the Malaysian Riot Unit. Following this, the Malaysian Riot Unit used tear gas and the crowd finally dispersed. During this scuffle, five persons were arrested and charged. Their cases are pending.
- (2) On the evening of 17th October, 1965, the Party Rakyat of Malaya Bukit Merak Sub-Branch staged a concert at the Party premises at No. 348, Bukit Merah New Village to celebrate its 4th Anniversary. A crowd of about 200

persons witnessed the concert. The front shutters of the premises were removed and a public address system with two loud speakers were installed. Two slogans "Be determined to struggle to the end", "Be adamant in remembering past and new animosity" were displayed. Since this was an illegal concert, the organisers were told by Police Officers that their concert was illegal and that they would have to stop it. At this juncture, the Secretary of the Party Rakyat of Malaya interrupted and shouted through the microphone "Not to disperse". The people were then warned by the O.C. of the Federal Reserve Unit through a loud speaker in English, Khek and Cantonese to disperse within 10 minutes. However, the warning was ignored and a section of the Federation Riot Unit moved towards the Party premises, and some police officers were attacked by a few unruly members of the Peoples Socialist Front. In the meantime, some members of the Peoples Socialist Front and supporters hurled bottles, glasses, cups, stones and sticks at the members of the Federation Riot Unit. The situation became sufficiently serious for the Federation Riot Unit to be forced to use tear gas, in order to disperse unruly and violent crowd at the Party's premises and in adjoining coffee shops. Some of the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front members formed into small groups of threes and fours and continued to throw stones and firewood at members of the Federation Riot Unit. Four Malayan Peoples Socialist Front members and seven supporters were arrested during the clash. Four have been charged in Court.

- (3) Advanced information has been received by the Police that the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front in Malim Nawar intended to stage an illegal concert on 28th November, 1965 at the Labour

Party of Malaya premises at No. 9, Main Road, Malim Nawar, Kampar. Preparations were known to have been made for violent retaliation in the event of police interference. On 27th and 28th November, 1965, the O.C.P.D., Kampar, and the Assistant District Officer, Kampar, made two approaches to interview the organisers of the concert with a view to advising them that their proposed concert was illegal, at this stage without a licence, but the organisers refused to be interviewed. The concert was held as scheduled at about 1940 hours on 28th November, 1965. The front shutters of the Party premises, which is a single storey building, were removed to allow the spectators standing outside a full view of the proceedings. A stage of about 3 feet high was specially constructed inside the Party premises. A banner bearing the inscription "Take concrete action to crush Malaysia" was hung over the entrance of the premises. Two couplets with the following words were hung on each side of the premises: I quote, "Be determined to struggle to the end", "Be adamant in remembering past resentment and new enmity". A public address system was installed with two speakers fixed in the premises. However, after the concert has started, one of the loud speakers was removed and placed outside the premises facing the audience numbering about 500 persons. At the commencement of the concert, an introductory speech was given by a Malayan Peoples Socialist Front official, who condemned the Police for refusing to issue permits to the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front to hold concerts and quoted incidents at Bidor and Bukit Merah. He urged the people not to be afraid of the Police should the police interfere with the concert. At about 2010 hours, the Federal Reserve Unit arrived at the scene and warned the crowd to disperse as

it was an unlawful assembly. The warning was given in Mandarin and repeated more than ten times. At this juncture, women and children left the scene. Meanwhile the crowd began to boo and jeer the police and stones were hurled at the members of the Federation Riot Unit. The crowd then became very unruly and aggressive, and continued to shout anti-Malaysia, anti-Government slogans and threw stones and bottles at members of the Federation Riot Unit. Tear gas was then used to disperse the crowd. However, the crowd re-assembled along the road and the Federation Riot Unit had to use tear gas on two separate occasions to disperse the crowd. The crowd was finally dispersed at 2120 hours. Six persons were arrested for rioting including one, a Committee member of the L.P.M. Kampar, who died in transit to the Kampar Hospital. Those arrested have been charged in Court.

During the same period, six indoor meetings were held in a number of branches in Perak. The Police had to intervene at four of these meetings, because public address systems with loud speakers have been installed outside the premises and directed towards the public gathered outside. However, no untoward incidents occurred on these occasions.

Therefore, Sir, it is clear that the Malaysian Peoples Socialist Front Perak United Front leaders and workers had placed increasing emphasis on militancy and the creation of revolutionary climax as an essential and integral characteristic of mass action in their struggle to oppose the Government. It is also clear, therefore, that the militant pro-Communist group in the Malayan Peoples Socialist Front Perak had embarked on a trial of strength in a deliberate attempt to challenge the authority of the Government.

Sir, in this House this morning, we have heard for one and a half hours the Member for Batu making a speech

trying to discredit the Police. With what object? With the same object that the Communist United Front workers used in Perak. This is his way of trying to gain control of the Labour Party of Malaya (*Applause*) to compete with the Communists. Only, Sir, unfortunately for him, in attempting to discredit the Police he has chosen a very weak case as that of Mr Rajakumar. Sir, the Honourable Member, during the course of 1½ hours, had described in detail the allegations made against Mr Rajakumar, replies made by Rajakumar, and his own comments on the answers and the questions. Then, every time that he commented on each of the allegations, he said "What is wrong with this? It is being said by law-abiding person of the country and why are those persons not detained?" Now, Sir, I would like to make it clear: there is a great difference between the dissenting voice of a loyal opposition and the dissenting voice of a disloyal Communist and pro-communist of this country (*Applause*). I consider the Honourable Member for Batu a loyal Opposition giving a dissenting voice, but I consider those communists and pro-communists in the Malaysian Peoples Socialist Front as disloyal, using the dissenting voice to subvert this country, and the Honourable Member tries to control that Party by trying to compete with the Communists in his party, trying to smear the Police and if he fails to smear the Police, he will be discredited by the Communists in his Party (*Applause*). Now, Sir, I have warned him time and time again that that is not the method to beat the Communists. You can never beat the Communists at their own method. This is a fact that Singapore has learnt to its own cost. Since the Honourable Member has mentioned the fact this morning, I know the fact, I was in the Internal Security in Singapore and I know that at the last moment they had to ask for our help, in order to get rid of the Communists, because the very method that they used, and which the Honourable Member is using now—failed.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear!
Hear!

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, now, let us see this case of Rajakumar. What is the aim of detention? I see the aim of the detention is twofold: one is to isolate the Communists, the hard-core Communists and those lured by Communists, and the second is, if possible, to rehabilitate the second category of people—those lured by the Communists to help the communists in trying to threaten the security of this country. It is because of this second aim that we do not give all the details of an enquiry held by the Review Committee to the public because, if that person recants and if he confesses that he has done wrong to prejudice the security of the country and it is recommended by the Chairman and Members of the Committee of Review to be released, then that man is released without the public knowing exactly what he has done to threaten the security of the country, because he was lured by the communists—he was duped by the communists. Sir, it was with this aim that I did not reveal all the case about Dr Rajakumar because I had hoped that in time Rajakumar would be released, and that if his case is not published in detail, probably when he is released it is easier for him to rehabilitate himself in our society. But since the Honourable Member has chosen this case to smear the name of the Police, then I must reveal in detail what Mr Rajakumar has done to prejudice the security of this country.

Sir, I am sure you and Honourable Members will remember the Government White Paper entitled "The Plot Exposed". That White Paper gave an account of the manner in which and the extent to which certain leaders of the Opposition political parties had participated in the Indonesian attempt to procure the establishment of Malaysian Government in exile. I should like to emphasise to the Honourable Members of the House that prior to the arrest of these leaders, Dr Rajakumar was aware of their connections with the Indonesians. Some time in September, 1964, Dr Rajakumar visited Enche' Aziz Ishak at the latter's father's house in Gombak. In the course of conversation, Enche' Aziz Ishak mentioned the Con-

ference on Non-aligned Afro-Asian nations to be held in Cairo in October, 1964. Dr Rajakumar suggested that Enche' Aziz Ishak should attend the conference. Enche' Aziz Ishak stated that he would require an assistant to go along with him to the conference. Dr Rajakumar then undertook to persuade Enche' Hasnul Hadi to accompany Enche' Aziz Ishak.

Enche' Aziz Ishak then brought up the question of finance to meet the cost of the trip. Dr Rajakumar undertook to raise funds. Towards the end of September, 1964, the matter of sending representatives to attend the conference was discussed among Enche' Hasnul Hadi, Enche' Tajuddin Kahar, Dato' Kampo Radjo and Dr Rajakumar. Subsequently, Enche' Hasnul Hadi collected about \$2,000 and Dr Rajakumar contributed about \$500—not \$200 but \$500. Enche' Aziz Ishak then purchased the ticket on the instalment plan, the understanding being that Dr Rajakumar and Hasnul Hadi will continue to raise the remainder of the sum required amounting to more than \$5,000.

While in Cairo in October, 1964, both Aziz Ishak and Hasnul Hadi met and had discussion with General Djatikusumo. According to Hasnul Hadi, Aziz Ishak was approached by the Indonesians and was asked not to return to Malaya but to stay outside and set up a Government in exile. There was considerable discussion on this between Hasnul Hadi and Aziz Ishak, and they decided that they would not make any firm decision until they returned to Malaya and consulted their colleagues. Aziz Ishak had also confirmed that while in Karachi he was approached by the Indonesians and asked to stay behind and not to return to Malaya. He was also told by the Indonesians about the plan to set up a government in exile. A few days after he returned to Malaya, towards the end of October 1964, Hasnul Hadi contacted Rajakumar and informed him of being approached by the Indonesians while in Cairo. Hasnul Hadi has stated that subsequently he discussed with Rajakumar the matter of the setting up of a government in exile. This

was when Hasnul Hadi heard that Aziz Ishak planned to leave the country. In his statement to the police, Hasnul Hadi disclosed that Rajakumar had informed him in early December, 1964, that Aziz Ishak wanted to leave the country and form a government in exile overseas. Aziz Ishak returned from his Cairo trip on 7th November, 1964. Aziz Ishak informed Dr Rajakumar that while in Cairo both Hasnul Hadi and he had met General Djatikusumo, who had promised to get them into the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Towards the end of December, 1964, Dr Rajakumar visited Aziz Ishak in Penang and, whilst there, Aziz Ishak told Dr Rajakumar that he had been pressed by Dato' Kampo Radjo to go overseas to contact Indonesian officials. Aziz Ishak explained to Dr Rajakumar that he was not in the full picture regarding this request to go overseas. Aziz Ishak went on to say that he had been informed by Dato' Kampo Radjo that a letter had been received from Indonesia, requiring the presence of Aziz Ishak overseas and that Ishak bin Haji Mohamed, who was in possession of the letter, would be coming to discuss with Aziz Ishak regarding the latter's mission overseas. Dr Rajakumar commented that the problem must be approached in the wider perspective, i.e., it should not be confined merely to contacting the Indonesians but to include contact with the young, progressive politician in the non-committed Afro-Asian nations. Towards the end of January, 1965, Aziz Ishak and his fellow plotters were arrested. Within a few days of the arrest, a number of the followers of Aziz Ishak and Dato' Kampo Radjo, who were also involved in the activities of the National Front, visited Dr Rajakumar at the latter's clinic and asked for advice as to what they should do, in view of the arrests. Dr Rajakumar advised them to allow matters to rest for a while. Subsequently these persons visited Dr Rajakumar at his clinic on a number of occasions. Dr Rajakumar has also assisted them financially from time to time. One of these persons subsequently went to Bangkok, where he contacted the Indonesian military attaché and other officials.

To conclude, therefore, Sir, Dr Rajakumar has been aware of the involvement of a number of his close associates in the Indonesian sponsored plot to set up a Government-in-exile and was himself privy to the discussions concerning certain aspects of the plot. Although he himself personally had no contact with the Indonesians, he aided and abetted other individuals both morally and financially in their pro-Indonesian activities. At no time did he make any attempt to discourage any of these persons from carrying out activities, which he knew to be a danger to the security of this country. I would like to remind the House that the "Crush Malaysia" slogan has the full support of international Communism. Dr Rajakumar has considerable knowledge and experience of Communist United Front tactics and, as such, his involvement in pro-Indonesian activities must be viewed against this background. He was more concerned in the long-term interests of the Communist United Front and this explains his advice to Aziz Ishak to canvass the support of progressive left-wing politicians in the un-committed overseas countries, as he fully realised that Indonesian support for the Crush Malaysia programme would in any case be forthcoming. So, Sir, it was against that background. If you take the allegations individually, of course, it would be uttered by any loyal member of the Opposition, but, as I have said, there is a great deal of difference between dissent and disloyalty. I can accuse the Honourable Member of dissenting with me, I am not accusing him of being disloyal. But, these people who are aiding our enemy, they are disloyal in trying to use dissenting arguments to further their cause to subvert this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): On a point of clarification—I did not want to interrupt the Minister, but since time and again he has said that Hasnul Hadi has stated this, Hasnul Hadi stated that, and it has been accused that Hasnul Hadi has done this and Hasnul Hadi has done that, is the Honourable Minister aware that Hasnul Hadi has challenged the Government that he

would swear in a mosque in Malacca that all the allegations against him are untrue? Is the Honourable Minister aware of that, and is he aware, the Government has not accepted the challenge from Hasnul Hadi? As Members of this House know, for a Muslim to make that challenge he must be really confident and really aware of the terrible consequences that can happen to him should he be lying. Hasnul Hadi has made that challenge which has not been accepted by the Government.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I do not know how good a Muslim Enche' Hasnul Hadi is, but I know that Enche' Aziz Ishak and Dato' Raja Hanifah confessed and never retracted their confessions, and what I have related there, a lot of it was said by Enche' Aziz Ishak. That much the Honourable Member cannot deny.

Sir, I am very sorry for the Honourable Member, Sir, because I would have liked this Dr Rajakumar's case to remain under the review of the Committee of Review, because in time I hope that he, a professional man, who has a good standing in the society, could be rehabilitated; and if his case is not made public, as I have said just now, then he could fit in into the society of this country. But in order to defend the Police in this House, since the allegation was made by the Honourable Member that the Police had fabricated to arrest Enche' Rajakumar, I was compelled to reveal what I have not wanted to reveal.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu has also asked whether the date of inquest into the death of a member of the Socialist Front at Malim Nawar has been fixed—sorry this is not what he asked, this is what I asked my officials, Sir. For the information of the Honourable Member, since the death in the Malim Nawar incident, I am telling him now that we have asked for an inquest to be held on this case and since an inquest is to be held in this case, there is no need for a committee of enquiry to go into that incident in Malim Nawar.

Sir, as I have proved to this House, the Government has every reason for detaining Dr Rajakumar, there is no need to go into the question of an enquiry as to whether the Government has a right to detain these people or not.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu also criticised the Government for not allowing the Socialist Front to publish their party newspapers and specifically mentioned *Nyala* and *Berita Buroh*. Sir, I have answered this in Question Time, but since he chose to bring the subject up once again, I would like to reply to him. First of all, I would like to tell him that my Ministry approved no less than five applications for permits to publish newspapers by the Honourable Member for Batu himself. These are, as I have mentioned to him, Batu News, Batu Pau, Berita Batu, Batu Siti and Suara Ra'ayat. In addition, we have approved also other publications.

Now, as for *Nyala*, it is true that the application for a permit to publish this newspaper was refused in 1964 and 1965. This was refused, because the paper was no longer a Socialist Front paper, but had assumed the role of the dissemination of Communist ideology and propaganda. Until then permits were issued for the years 1960 to 1963. This shows that the Government only acted when it considered it absolutely necessary. As for *Berita Buroh*, this paper was issued a permit to print for the years 1961 to 1964. The permit for 1965 would have been issued had it not been for the fact the applicant, Tan Kai Hee, has since been detained under the Internal Security Act. Sir, I am prepared to consider issuing a permit to this paper if a fresh application is made.

He has made several other far-fetched allegations against the Government, and I think the same theme is being repeated every time the Honourable Member gets up in this House about democracy being killed in this country, and whatever freedom that is left is only a veneer or, to use his expression, a facade of veneer. Now, Sir, I mean to say, that when you are speaking for about 1½ hours in this

House this morning, trying to give everything in detail, and when the other Members of the House are here also wanting to speak, you cannot say that is a limitation of freedom of speech, at least in Parliament. Let me remind the Honourable Member, unless he forgets, that in our Constitution it is admitted that fundamental liberties can be restricted on three grounds: of public security, morality and public order. And that is because the framers of the Constitution realised in that we gained our independence during the state of Emergency, and that although militant communism was defeated subversion would continue in this country. The Honourable Member, who knows that there are Communists in his Party, knows that they will never give up. There are two schools of thought among the Communists now: those who try to spread world Communism by militant means, as advocated by Mao, and the other as advocated by the Russians—peaceful co-existence, but at the same time trying to subvert posing as a friend. And in this country we are facing two, this twin danger—militant communism at the Thai Malaysian border and subversion in this country—and the Honourable Member knows that. He knows that he is now struggling with the Communists in his Party, and we are trying to help him, because we believe that the democratic Labour Party will prove to be a good Opposition in this country. But we will never tolerate the Communists, even at the expense of the Honourable shouting every time in this House of communists being arrested and that we are killing the Opposition. (*Applause*). We will do it, because in the interests of the security of the country and again because we like to have loyal Opposition with a dissenting voice, not a disloyal Communist who is trying to use the dissenting voice to subvert this country. And the Honourable Member is facing that difficulty in his Party, and I wish him good luck and I hope he triumphs. But if he fails, then he can be rest assured that those Communists will never be able to control this country. We will make certain of that, because we believe in democracy, and

that is why we fought for the freedom of this country.

Now, Sir, before I close, I would like to reply some subsidiary points which have been raised and which I feel should be answered. The Honourable Member mentioned about the alleged ill-treatment that had been meted out to political detainees. Honourable Members of this House are aware that treatment of detainees in this country is regulated by the Internal Security Detainees (Persons) Rule, which are comparable with the international law relating to the treatment of detainees. I am personally satisfied that all political detainees received humane and proper treatment in the detention camp consistent with the regulations. Now, judging by the number of detainees, who have sat for examinations while in detention, or who has mastered the National Language, a great majority of detainees appear to be better equipped to face life when they leave their detention camp. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to set up a commission of enquiry into the condition of detention of political detainees.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If I may interrupt, Sir. Perhaps, the Minister is confusing about the two conditions that I have talked of. During the course of my speech, I did not at any moment condemn the Government for the treatment of detainees in the detention camps. What I am against—and the Honourable Minister knows it—is the treatment of detainees while they are being interrogated either in Kuala Lumpur or any other place, particularly in Kuala Lumpur, where the detainees are kept in a small cell with no table, with a cement slab that passes for a bed, with no reading and writing material, and kept in a cell for 23½ out of 24 hours. May I ask the Minister if he considers these conditions humane or tolerable?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, they are certainly not inhumane. I have myself been to these places and I have seen it for myself. It is a cell—no doubt it is a cell—but it has a bed and even pillow and is well cemented; outside

there is a court where, as I have mentioned to the Honourable Member, at a specified period prisoners are let out to take their exercise, 15 minutes at a time; and this is by no means inhumane. I would suggest to him, if he wants to know what inhumane cells are, he should go to Indonesia and other countries, then he will know what is meant by inhumane treatment. I deny categorically that these cells are inhumane and not fit for human habitation. I have seen them for myself and I think it is a bit of an exaggeration to say that they are mosquito-infested, because all the detention camps are visited by health officers to see about the health of the people in the camp.

Now, Sir, there are a lot of other matters which he would like me to reply specifically to them. I think it does not matter, because I know that the Honourable Member had to make his speech in this House because he is now, as I said, competing with the Communists in his Party, who try to gain control of the Party. But as I said, Sir, I have always been tolerant and, considering my belief in democracy, I always let the Honourable Member voice his opinion. But, as I said, it is unfortunate that he should have brought up the case of Dr Rajakumar because I was forced to reveal the details of the case which I would have liked not to make public, in case later on when Dr Rajakumar was released he could rehabilitate himself into our society. However, the damage has been done.

Now, Sir, before I close I would like to thank the back-bencher for Kota Star Selatan for his praise and impartiality of the Police. I made it quite plain both to my Party and to all political parties that whoever infringes the law must suffer the consequences. It does not mean that, because he is a member of the Alliance he can break the law and escape from punishment if convicted.

The Honourable Members for Larut Utara, Seberang Utara, Muar Utara and Raub have made very constructive suggestions, praising the Police and our Security Forces for the sacrifice in defence of the country. I am sure their speeches would give encouragement to

the people concerned. The Honourable Member for Raub has said that the people are more afraid of myself than anything else, I do not know about that. But I certainly know that the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh has accused me of being a man who smiles with great difficulty. I do not know whether he is trying to liken me to Buster Keaton or not, but that is his own business. Thank you.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr Chairman: The debate will now continue on the original question.

Enche' Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to add my voice to the praise of our policemen in this country. Sir, I rise to speak under Head S. 33, Sub-head 1, items (38) to (45), that is, under the heading of "Anti-Corruption Agency". Sir, as we have battled vehemently on this in this House, we must not behave like Lord Nelson on his battleship putting the telescope on to his blind eye and saying that there is no corruption in our country. We must not refuse to see the writing on the wall that there is corruption in some—Sir, may I repeat—in some Government departments in our country. Indeed, the Government has admitted that there is corruption by the mere creation of this Anti-Corruption Agency.

Sir, in respect of my brief remarks hereunder, I hope the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will not say, "Well, we admit there is corruption, but can you prove it? And further, the public is to be blamed, because the public does not want to come out and substantiate their allegations." Sir, in a way, it is true that the public is to be blamed for not co-operating with the Government and coming out to give evidence, but my contention is that the first and the primary duty, or responsibility, lies with the Government. Sir, of course the Government has so far done its best, but I feel that its "best" so far has not been good enough.

Sir, we have this Anti-Corruption Agency headed by one Director. With due respect to him, the work before

him, may I say, is an Herculean task. He alone, with only a few assistants, could not do what the Government desires him to do. On this point, I would suggest that two things be done: firstly, give him more and wider powers to delve into the private dealings of any Government officers, right from the lowest rung of the Government service up to the highest rung; and, secondly, he should be given absolute power to report directly either to the Minister concerned, or have direct access to the Prime Minister, because at the moment his powers are limited and he cannot do many things in order to stop this evil in our society.

Sir, the total allocation for this heading, as I said, is very small, and in order to successfully combat this menace in our society he must be given wider powers and also he must be given more and experienced officers to help him to carry out his work. Sir, we have heard the boasting that our Civil Service in this country is second to none in this part of the world, but unless corruption is checked it will eat into the very foundation of our Civil Service; that means, once the Civil Service collapses, I am afraid it will affect our Government very much. The allocation of this small amount for this important Head is, I feel, Sir, an attitude tantamount to the saying "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak". We must not do something half-heartedly. If we want to have this Agency, if we want to combat corruption, we must provide the person in charge with all the necessary requirements; otherwise it is an attitude which, I say, amounts to that we are willing to strike but unwilling to wound—that is of no use and we might as well not have it. Sir, as I said when I started, there are only some departments. If one says that there is no corruption, at least the inference is very strong that there is corruption. May I quote just one instance of the Land Office in Kuala Lumpur where there have been transfers being presented for registration for months on end and never returned. However, there have been also transfers being presented early in the morning and registered in the afternoon. Sir, this is a terrible case. In fact, the Bar

Council had taken up this matter with the Head of the Department. In fact, I must say, Sir, that the Head of Department is a very nice person, and I am not saying that he is involved, but I am just giving an example of the inference by the members of the public. In fact, many of us have come across cases where we attested some signatures of clients and said "Well, we are going to do the transfer for you", and the answer that came back was that, "Well, we can do it faster than you can".

Sir, another thing with regard to the powers given to this Director is that it is not necessary that every case, where there is a report, the person who reports must come out and give all the particulars. There are cases where this Director, or the Government, can have departmental enquiries. For instance, a Government officer having a pay of, say, \$400 to \$500 a month—he might have two, three, or four wives and he might have five to ten children—and yet, of course, we all know—if he has no private income from his inheritance—he still lives quite lavishly and owns a house. All these things can be inquired into departmentally. It does not mean that everything must go to the court, and I am quite sure if the Director is given such powers even though it cannot be abolished, at least it can be brought down to a very minimum level. Sir, those are the points which I commend to the Honourable Minister to look into.

Sir, I am standing here to make this suggestion with the sole intention that our Government should not be blamed for the actions of some corrupt officers in their private dealings. I am not standing here, like a certain Member of the Opposition yesterday, who had the audacity to say, or to suggest, that the Minister should abolish all the taxes and reduce the amount of \$15 million towards the Development Fund to \$10 million. Sir, by that statement, we all know that the intention of the Member is not good; the intention is that the Government should not do anything and therefore the Government will fall and his party will come up. That is no good. If he, as the Honourable Minister

has said, is a loyal Opposition, he should offer constructive criticisms—that is important. In fact, everybody knows and I must say that on the whole our Police force in this country is admirable; of course, there are black sheep in every profession or every service—especially every morning or every evening, the residents in Kuala Lumpur can see the Traffic policemen stopping all these lorries on the Federal highways, and I am sure everybody has heard what transpired. Sir, this thing can be checked, and I am sure the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs is the right person to put a stop to it. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johore Bahru Baraf): Yang Berhormat Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap, muka 337 ia-itu berkenaan dengan pegawai² polis di-Sarawak dan Sabah. Saya hendak tahu daripada Menteri yang berkenaan bila-kah polis² expatriate di-sana di-gantikan dengan polis² bumiputra. Saya perchaya masa-nya sudah sampai bagi pegawai² polis negara kita menjadi pegawai polis di-sana untuk menggantikan pegawai² dari luar negeri. Saya dapat tahu daripada orang yang di-perchayai, ia-itu sa-tengah² daripada polis²—ia-itu mata² di-Sabah sana, selalu tidak memberi tabek hormat kepada pegawai² polis yang datang daripada Malaya. Ini sangat mendukachitakan, oleh kerana di-dalam polis, disiplin sangat keras. Tetapi mata² di-sana—sa-tengah² daripada sa-tengah-nya—tidak semua—tidak memberi tabek hormat kepada pegawai polis yang datang daripada Malaya, dan mereka tidak suka nampak-nya. Ini, saya harap dapat di-betulkan.

Saya pindah kapada muka 345, Pechahan-kepala 62, berkenaan dengan Police Launch. Pada tahun 1965, peruntukan ia-lah sa-banyak \$121,500, tetapi pada tahun ini tiada. Saya dapat tahu, police² launch yang di-gunakan oleh marine di-sini tidak berapa laju. Dan baharu² ini Polis Marine ada mengejar pukut tunda yang tidak di-benarkan menangkap ikan di-tepi laut, tetapi kerana launch kita tidak laju, maka ta' dapat di-tangkap. Jadi semangat orang—orang marine polis

boleh jadi merosot oleh kerana launch²-nya ta' laju.

Hari ini, saya bacha dalam surat khabar, ia-itu Pasokan Pertahanan kita mendapat torpedo boat yang laju sa-hingga 40, 50 knot. Saya harap juga pehak polis kita dapat membeli launch yang sa-laju itu, supaya mereka dapat mengejar perahu² dan sa-umpama-nya yang di-shak melakukan kesalahan. Itu-lah sebab-nya, anggaran perbelanjaan untuk launch² ini di-tambah, kalau ta' dapat di-tambah ini, saya harap tahun hadapan dapat di-tambah. Ini sangat mustahak bagi pehak marine.

Saya berpindah pula kapada muka 388, S. 39, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Pegawai Kanan Pendaftaran—"Pendaftaran Warga-negara". Baharu² ini, saya ada menerima surat daripada sa-orang Melayu bernama Tamadi bin Ros yang di-hantar kapada saya dan salinan-nya kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal-ehwal Dalam Negeri. Saya minta kebenaran dari Tuan Pengerusi, hendak membachakan surat ini. Ini berkenaan diri-nya. Dia menulis pada saya: "Yang Berhormat, Tuan, dengan hormat-nya di-ma'alumkan ia-itu saya di-per-anakkan di-Singapura pada 27 hari-bulan July, tahun 1928. Dan semenjak saya berumur dua bulan, saya dan ibu bapa saya telah berpindah ka-Kampung Pasir Tampoi, sa-hingga-lah hari ini. Saya telah berkhidmat dalam Pasokan Home Guard Kampung Pasir—Operation Section, nombor 67, dalam masa dharurat dahulu, ia-itu dalam tahun 1953 dan hingga habis dharurat. Pada masa ini saya bekerja di-perusahaan F & N—Batu 5, Tampoi, Johor Bahru. Saya telah beberapa kali datang ka-Pejabat Pendaftar Johor Bahru untuk mendapat surat akuan kera'ayatan diri saya, kerana saya ingin benar untuk mendapatkan hak mengundi dalam Pilehan Raya yang akan di-adakan, sa-bagaimana nasehat dari Yang Berhormat sendiri. Tetapi, malang-nya apabila saya berjumpa Pegawai Pejabat Pendaftaran di-Johor Bahru, kata-nya masa ini Kerajaan Singapura telah berpisah dengan Malaysia—jadi pejabat-nya belum mendapat apa² arahan dari Kerajaan Pusat untuk saya dapat surat akuan kera'ayatan itu. Saya telah bertanya kenapa bangsa² asing boleh

dengan mudah mendapat akuan kera'ayatan ini? Sedangkan saya orang Melayu yang telah diam di-Johor Bahru sakian lama, payah mendapat kemudahan itu. Pegawai itu telah pula menerangkan yang bangsa² asing ini sudah tentu-lah bangsa luar negeri, jadi tiada susah—ta' rumit untuk menjalankan siasatan ini. Saya amat mushkil dan kurang jelas dalam hal ini, kerana tiap² pertanyaan yang saya hadapkan kepada-nya, di-perkecil²kan dan tidak di-endahkan. Malahan pegawai itu berchakap bahasa Inggeris pula, menceritakan peri hal diri saya kepada rakan²-nya, sa-olah² saya ini sa-orang bodoh—macham orang kampung pada masa dahulu.”

Ini-lah satu daripada-nya, orang² yang meminta kera'ayatan di-Johor Bahru. Banyak lagi, tetapi, tiap² masa terpaksa saya selenggarakan—saya bawa mereka ka-pejabat. Dengan ini, saya sangat dukachita. Saya harap Kementerian ini dapat membetulkan. Kalau pun ta' dapat mereka itu kera'ayatan, Pegawai itu hendak-lah terangkan kepada orang yang meminta itu dengan perchakapan yang lemah-lembut. Kadang² terpaksa-lah saya berchakap dengan pegawai yang berkenaan, tetapi berulang-alek macham itu juga. Ini sangat mendukachitakan, terutama sa-kali orang² yang bukan Melayu. Jadi, saya takut bagaimana perchakapan Yang Berhormat Yang lepas tadi. Saya harap perkara² yang sa-macham ini tidak akan berlaku lagi. Dan juga, kalau boleh, orang² yang dudok di-luar pejabat yang menjadi broker itu, di-jauhkan. Sebab mereka itu jadi kaki kepada pejabat² yang sa-umpama itu. Demikian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Muka surat 385, Head S. 39—Pesuruhjaya Pendaftaran Negara. Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun hendak mengemukakan satu masaaalah atau kesulitan yang telah dan sedang di-hadapi oleh penduduk² di-luar bandar berhubung dengan kad pengenalan, berhubung dengan pengambilan kad pengenalan. Mengikut perintah Kerajaan, kanak² berumur 12 tahun hendak-lah mengambil kad pengenalan.

Dalam tempoh itu, jika terlebih satu bulan, maka di-kenakan denda compound sa-banyak satu ringgit. Tuan Pengerusi, satu ringgit bagi penduduk di-luar bandar, besar—merah mata-nya untuk membayar. Apa-tah lagi susah payah hendak datang ka-pejabat—sampai-nya ka-pejabat, kadang² Pegawai² Pendaftaran tidak dapat datang dalam minggu itu oleh sebab² yang lain.

Dan mereka bersusah payah datang ka-Pejabat berjalan kaki, menonggang basikal berbatu² meninggalkan kerja satu hari. Apabila datang minggu yang kemudian-nya kelak, Tuan Pengerusi, kanak² tersebut telah lebeh 12 tahun sa-bulan dan denda pun di-kenakan. Tuan Pengerusi, saya dapati kesalahan ini ada-lah dari Kerajaan, kerana saya tahu di-kawasan saya sahaja, Pegawai ini datang sa-minggu sa-kali dari Alor Star, kadang² oleh sebab² yang tak dapat di-elakkan tidak dapat langsung datang, apa-tah lagi bila musim hujong tahun wang peruntukan elaun perjalanan telah kekurangan. Umor kanak² pun meningkat bertambah-nya hari-nya. Jikalau Surat Beranak telah hilang pula, maka di-suroh pula ambil salinan Surat Beranak dan menunggu Surat Beranak itu kadang² makan tiga bulan baharu dapat. Ya! Yang Berhormat Menteri ini akan menjawab kenapa dalam masa sa-bulan ibu bapa tidak ingat perkara² ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, penduduk² kampung itu bukan-lah semua-nya faham sangat dalam hal Undang² terutama dalam perkara ini. Tambahan pula mereka, sibok dengan mengelolakan atau mengurus hal hari² menchari rezeki makan anak isteri, balek ka-rumah telah kemalaman. Sebab itu ada-lah adil jika Kerajaan dapat mengadakan Undang² memberi kuasa kepada Pegawai Pendaftaran membolehkan mereka juga mengeluarkan Kad Pengenalan tersebut kerana Pegawai² ini tinggal tetap di-daerah tersebut dan bila² masa boleh-lah orang² kampung datang mendaftar atau mengambil Kad Pengenalan tersebut.

Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, seperti kawasan saya juga di-daerah Kubang Pasu, sangat-lah luas daerah-nya dan

ramai penduduk-nya. Dengan itu saya harap di-hari ka-hadapan Kerajaan akan dapat mengatorkan supaya Pegawai Pendaftaran Kad Pengenalan itu membuat kerja di-mana ada Majlis Tempatan yang jauh daripada Pejabat Daerah. Dengan cara ini dapat-lah kita menolong penduduk² yang tinggal jauh daripada Pejabat Pegawai seperti di-Jitra dan mengurangkan masa-nya yang kadang² sa-hingga sa-hari suntok meninggalkan kerja dan juga boleh mengurangkan perbelanjaan mereka seperti perbelanjaan kenaikan-nya. Jadi ini-lah yang kemushkilan saya bagi Wakil Ra'ayat untuk saya sampaikan dalam perbahathan Jawatan-kuasa perkara ini. Terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Dato' Pengerusi, dengan izin tuan saya hendak berchakap muka surat 317, berhubung dengan Menteri. Dato' Pengerusi, kita telah mendengar tadi kechaman daripada wakil Batu sa-hingga menchadangkan hendak menurunkan gaji Menteri. Saya berpendapat bukan sahaja Menteri ini di-naikkan gaji-nya bahkan patut di-lantek sa-orang Menteri Muda lagi. Dato' Pengerusi, sebab saya kata begitu berhubung dengan keadaan tanah ayer kita pada masa sekarang, rasa saya keselamatan dalam negeri lebeh mustahak kita kawal dan kita jaga daripada musoh menyerang daripada luar. Kerana dalam negeri kita ini kita sedia ma'alum ada berbagai² bangsa dan chorak, jadi sangat mustahak-lah Kementerian ini mempunyai dua Menteri. Kalau tidak dapat pun Menteri², yang ada ini, dengan muka yang garang, bengis, kurang² sedikit pun tidak apa.

Dato' Pengerusi, muka surat 324, S. 33, Perbelanjaan Khas, Pechahan-kepala 30, Perbelanjaan Keselamatan—Pasokan Kawalan. Saya dapati dalam tahun 1965 estimate-nya \$523,000 tetapi pada tahun 1966 chuma \$395,000 sahaja. Pada pendapat saya, Pasokan Kawalan ini juga sangat mustahak di-sisi keselamatan negara kita. Tidak patut di-kurangkan perbelanjaan pada tahun 1966 ini. Pasokan Kawalan ini bukan sahaja memberikan gerun kepada musoh kita daripada Indonesia, tetapi menggerunkan musoh² kita yang ada

di-dalam tanah ayer kita, kerana Pasokan Kawalan ini berdamping dengan ra'ayat, tahu hal ra'ayat dan dapat mengecham sa-kira-nya ra'ayat dalam negeri ini chuba hendak merosakkan keamanan negeri kita.

Muka surat 344, S. 34, Perbelanjaan Khas, Pechahan-kepala 55, Kelengkapan Menchegah Rusohan. Dato' Pengerusi, ini juga dalam tahun 1965 perbelanjaan-nya \$68,000 tetapi tahun 1966 chuma \$34,000. Dato' Pengerusi, berhubung dengan Kelengkapan Menchegah Rusohan ini, rasa saya, ini juga sangat mustahak kita menambah kelengkapan² kepada Pasokan Bersenjata. Polis kita yang menjalankan tugas. Baharu sa-bentar tadi Menteri yang berkenaan telah menerangkan bagaimana susah-nya Pasokan Polis mengawal dan menchegah mereka² yang chuba hendak membuat huru-hara, sama ada dengan melalui parti siasah atau tidak, yang ka-hadapan ia-lah Pasokan Penchegah Rusohan ini. Jadi kalau-lah dari sa-tahun ka-satahun perbelanjaan-nya di-kurangkan patut kita mesti tambah bagi keselamatan orang kita. Ini harapan saya.

Muka 388, Pendaftaran Warga-negara. Dato' Pengerusi, saya hanya memberi bayangan. Masa saya menjadi salah sa-orang kakitangan Kerajaan saya sendiri menyaksikan salah sa-orang Pegawai yang bukan Melayu, agak saya barangkali dia berkelulusan darjah satu atau darjah dua bahasa kebangsaan, dia kena memeriksa orang yang hendak menjadi warga-negara. Apabila di-tanya, yang menanya ini pun tidak begitu betul—"Lu datang daripada mana?" Orang yang meminta ini pakai geleng kepala, tidak tahu lang-sung bahasa kebangsaan.

Kemudian oleh sebab barangkali kesempau agak-nya, ada orang yang tahu ia-itu orang ini tidak tahu bahasa kebangsaan di-tempohkan sa-bulan, disuruh dia belajar bahasa kebangsaan. Kemudian dapat tahu sudah pass sahaja, menjadi warga-negara. Jadi saya berkata ini bukan-lah hendak menyekat, tetapi saya bimbang penyeludup² dan orang² yang tidak menumpukan ta'at setia kepada tanah ayer kita akan di-beri warga-negara. Ini

akan mendatangkan susah kepada ra'ayat negeri ini, kerana dia ada mempunyai hak yang sama, pada hal sa-hingga dia berchakap, berchakap dalam bahasa kebangsaan sa-patah pun, umpama-nya, tidak tahu.

Sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch on Head S. 34—the Royal Malaysia Police. Sir, there is much concern in the system of sending restricted persons in increasing numbers to the districts in Province Wellesley. In the northern, central and southern districts of Province Wellesley, there are no less than a hundred restricted persons and these people can always get together when they are hoarded so near to one another. Sir, the tragedy in Pulau Senang, Singapore, has shown us how dangerous these restricted residents could be, if they are hoarded together. In order to keep them away from trouble, it requires much vigilance and active work by the Police in the District and, as we already know, the Police in the Districts already have their hands full in the maintenance of law and order and other duties connected with the Police work. Yet month after month we learn with concern that additional restricted residents are being sent to the Province, and we trust, Sir, that other more suitable measures may be meted to these detainees than sending them in such numbers as can cause concern, to the law-abiding and peaceful people in the area. Sir, I do not see how we could rehabilitate these restricted residents by taking them away from their home town and restricting them in an area away from their home town, because it would be difficult for them to find work in a strange place; and without the means of subsistence and without work, I am sure they would resort to other unlawful methods of making a living, and thereby be a menace to the society. Sir, I would urge the Government to consider other more suitable methods of dealing with these people.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya

mengambil bahagian sedikit di-bawah Head S. 39 muka 385 ia-itu Pendaftaran Negara dan juga di-muka 386—Pendaftaran Beranak, Mati, Perkahwinan dan sa-terus-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, banyak saya terima aduan² daripada ra'ayat, lebeh² lagi daripada ra'ayat yang di-dalam kawasan saya, tentang kesusahan mereka hendak mendapatkan Kad Pengenalan dan juga apabila terlebih sa-bulan atau dua bulan dan sa-terus-nya umur kanak² daripada 12 tahun, maka sangat-lah susah bagi mereka untuk hendak mendapat Kad Pengenalan dengan sa-chara mendaftarkan daftar lewat.

Saya telah berchakap dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri dan memang saya terima kaseh di-atas janji kerjasama yang akan di-beri kepada saya, tetapi saya pandang masaalah ini ia-lah satu masaalah yang besar yang saya walau pun mendapat kerjasama daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang tersebut tidak-lah dapat mengatasi kesusahan² ra'ayat di-sana yang begitu banyak. Tuan Pengerusi, banyak daripada permohonan² yang telah di-buat oleh orang² kita di-sana melalui daftar lewat; sa-tengah daripada mereka itu mengambil masa lebeh daripada tiga tahun, maseh belum dapat juga Kad Pengenalan. Dan terpaksa-lah mereka itu belanja beratus² ringgit. Baharu² ini dalam tiga bulan yang sudah—alhamdulillah dapat saya selesaikan satu soal, satu permohonan yang lewat sa-lama tiga tahun. Ibu budak ini telah datang menangis kepada saya yang ia telah berhabisan wang beratus² ringgit kerana apa? Kerana ada-lah kenyataan yang di-buat di-dalam borang² itu katanya tidak memuaskan hati pegawai yang bersangkutan-paut dengan perkara ini. Pegawai yang memegang kuasa di-dalam bahagian Pendaftaran Beranak ini ia-lah terdiri daripada sa-orang yang bukan Melayu yang telah duduk hampir enam tahun di-Kelantan, Kota Bharu, menjawat jawatan pegawai yang terbesar sa-kali di-dalam masaalah Pendaftaran Beranak ini. Boleh jadi kerana dia tidak berapa faham bahasa Melayu di-sana, jadi kenyataan² yang di-buat oleh ibu bapa ini selalu-lah tidak memuaskan hati-nya. Maka berulang-alek-lah permohonan itu di-buat,

membuat surat sumpah melalui Dato' Penggawa dan sa-terus-nya, telah dibuat; tetapi tidak juga dapat memuaskan kemahuan Pegawai yang tersebut.

Saya fikir, Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana Pegawai ini sudah lama dan ada-lah pekerjaan-nya ini bersangkut-paut betul² dengan kenyataan² yang di-buat dalam bahasa Melayu, saya fikir sangat-lah baik dan elok kalau di-gantikan-lah pegawai ini dengan sa-orang pegawai Melayu yang benar² mengetahui dan faham bahasa Melayu. Kalau tidak, maka penderitaan ra'ayat di-sana akan berjalan terus dan pegawai² yang tersebut ini sudah menjawab jawatan-nya hampir enam tahun di-Kelantan. Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya pinta kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa, kalau boleh, di-buatkan-lah satu kenyataan yang terang di-gantungkan di-luar pejabat itu menunjukkan denda² yang mesti di-bayar; kalau terlewat sa-bulan daripada dua belas tahun berapa banyakkah bayaran-nya yang mesti di-bayar dan sa-terus-nya.

Perkara ini saya sebutkan kerana ada orang datang kapada saya mengatakan terpaksa mereka itu bayar berpuluh² ringgit banyak-nya; sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan tadi ada banyak pula penulis² yang dapat pencharian kehidupan mereka itu duduk di-luar Pejabat Pendaftaran ini. Kerja mereka itu ialah mengisi borang² dan membuat kenyataan² dan di-serahkan-lah masuk kapada Pegawai² yang bersangkut-paut dalam perkara ini. Jadi saya fikir perkara ini berbangkit kerana tidak ada keterangan yang cukup yang boleh memudahkan bagi orang² kampung mengetahui berapa banyakkah bayaran yang perlu mereka itu bayar kerana kelambatan mereka itu mendaftarkan Pendaftaran Beranak dan sa-terus-nya. Oleh yang demikian saya pinta-lah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya perkara ini di-timbangkan kerana penderitaan di-sana sudah sangat lama. Mudah²an saya harap dengan kerjasama daripada pihak Menteri dapat-lah penderitaan mereka itu di-hapuskan.

Enche' Mohd. Idris bin Matsil (Jelebu/Jempol): Tuan Pengerusi, saya

mengambil peluang menyentuh dua tiga perkara sahaja dalam Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ini serta memberi pendapat dan shor saya mudah²an mendapat perhatian dan timbangan Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan. Muka 324, Tuan Pengerusi, dengan muka 341 ia-itu Perbelanjaan Keselamatan Pasokan Kawalan dan Mata² Pembantu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat tertarik hati atas khidmat yang di-jalankan oleh mata² pembantu yang kita dapati ramai dalam negeri ini dan saya dapati di-dalam daerah tempat tinggal saya di-Kuala Pilah, tugas² yang di-jalankan oleh Mata² Pembantu ini walau pun boleh di-katakan dengan sa-chara suka-rela hanya mendapat sa-banyak sedikit elaun, tetapi tidak ada apa ubah-nya kalau di-bandingkan dengan mata² biasa. Oleh itu saya menhadangkan atau mengeshorkan—walau pun perkara ini barangkali susah hendak di-laksanakan oleh pihak Kementerian sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan baharu² ini tadi atas dukachita-nya kerana perbelanjaan keselamatan pasokan kawalan di-muka 324 itu telah di-kurangkan daripada \$523,000 tahun yang lalu hingga \$395,000 tahun hadapan dan tidak-lah atau pun belum-lah di-ketahui ada-kah ini sebab-nya kerana kekurangan rusohan² atau pun penche-robohan² daripada Indonesia sekarang atau pun atas tujuan² yang lain—dan merayu supaya di-naikkan peruntukan ini, tetapi peruntukan ini di-gunakan untuk meramaikan lagi mata² pembantu. Walau pun di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan muka 341 ini mata² pembantu daripada \$115,300 di-naikkan kapada \$425,010 tetapi saya mengeshorkan supaya di-naikkan lebih lagi daripada yang ada ini atas shor saya berthabit dengan kawalan yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Tuan Pengerusi, terutama sa-kali di-dalam bandar², sama ada bandar² yang besar atau kecil, saya dapati kawalan ini tentu-lah di-tujukan kapada kawalan kerana keadaan kita sekarang ia-itu konfrantasi daripada Indonesia. Kalau saya silap, saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri membetulkan, mereka

ada-lah di-tugaskan menjaga pusat² yang penting di-dalam sa-sabuah bandar, umpama pusat bekalan ayer, pusat bekalan api, pos office, bangunan² Kerajaan dan sa-bagai-nya dan mereka itu hanya di-lengkapkan dengan sabatang kayu sa-panjang kayu changkul dan kadang² ada di-bekalkan dengan lampu dan kadang² tidak pula di-bekalkan dengan semboyan. Jadi, bagitu-lah keadaan dan kedudukan mereka itu berkawal di-dalam bandar² dan di-tempat² yang mustahak saya katakan tadi. Dan kalau-lah sa-kira-nya datang satu² serangan yang tidak di-ingini, barangkali pehak yang berkenaan di-dalam Pasokan Polis sahaja yang mengetahui bagaimana dahshat akibat-nya. Jadi, kalau-lah mata² pembantu ini di-tambah bilangan-nya tentu-lah dapat menggantikan mereka² yang saya sebutkan tadi terutama sa-kali di-dalam bandar² untuk mengawal tempat² yang penting tadi sa-lain daripada usaha dan tenaga yang lain sa-umpama mengawal satu² keramaian sport, satu² keramaian perjumpaan sama ada mithal-nya, pada hari mengadakan bulan bahasa kebangsaan atau pun peraduan membaca Quran dan sabagai-nya. Kerana ini-lah saya perhatikan tugas mata² pembantu ini sangat-lah patut di-hargai dan patut-lah di-beri sa-banyak sedikit ucapan tahniah kerana mereka itu ada-lah sa-bagai bertugas sa-chara sukarela sahaja.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, ini ada-lah satu rayuan yang saya harap akan mendapat perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri, kerana perkara ini telah pun saya bawa mengikut berbagai² saloran tetapi sa-takat hari ini tidak tahu-lah ada-kah telah diperbaiki keadaan ini atau pun belum. Perkara ini ia-lah muka 341, kalau tidak betul muka 341 itu mungkin barangkali muka 344 ia-itu berkenaan dengan kelengkapan radio. Saya per-chaya kelengkapan radio ini bukan-lah sahaja di-kereta², kerana ini tentu-lah di-ma'anakan radio dan wireless—tentu-lah juga di-tempatkan di-rumah² pasong yang terpenchil yang berbatu² jauh-nya daripada satu² rumah pasong di-ibu kota atau pun di-bandar² yang besar di-dalam sa-sabuah daerah itu.

Kawasan saya di-Jelebu, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-buah kampung bernama Kampung Kenaboi, jauh-nya 27 batu lebeh daripada pekan Kuala Klawang ia-itu ibu Kota daerah Jelebu yang mempunyai sa-buah rumah pasong dan ada alat² wireless atau radio-nya yang sentiasa rosak. Di-situ tidak pula ada satu peti talipon atau pun talipon booth bagi orang² ramai di-kampung yang terpenchil di-situ, tetapi saya tidak payah-lah sebutkan kerana apa orang² sana dudok atau suka dudok terpenchil di-situ, tidak mahu keluar di-tempat² yang tidak terpenchil tetapi saya tegas-kan oleh sebab tidak dapat di-laksanak-an untuk menempatkan sa-buah talipon booth di-kampung Kenaboi itu yang jauh-nya 27 batu dari bandar yang bernama Kuala Klawang, maka tidak-lah dapat satu chara perhubungan orang ramai di-situ manakala berlaku satu² kechemasan dan sebab-nya, saya minta ma'af, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana ada menyeleweng sedikit. Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-benarkan oleh pehak Kementerian Pos dan Talikom bila hendak memasang talipon booth ini kata-nya tidak lebeh daripada \$7,000. Tetapi telah di-taksirkan talipon booth yang hendak di-pasang ini, sa-bagaimana yang saya chadangkan, telah di-bawa mengikut perengkat atau saloran sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$12,000. Jadi kerana kekurangan \$5,000 itu maka pehak Kerajaan ada-lah membiarkan ra'ayat kita yang dudok terpenchil di-situ yang bilangannya pun ada-lah bilangan ribu juga. Maka di-nasehatkan-lah orang ramai di-sana supaya menggunakan-lah rumah pasong manakala ada satu² perkara kechemasan. Manakala ada satu² perkara kechemasan, pergi mengadap atau menjumpai pegawai² yang bertugas di-rumah pasong itu yang terpenchil yang wireless-nya pun rosak, tidak dapat juga berhubung. Jadi, itu-lah saya katakan tadi kerana peruntokan ini ada, harap-lah mendapat perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya kalau belum perkara itu di-uruskan, saya harap-lah sa-banyak sedikit peruntokan itu di-bawa ka-kampung Kenaboi yang saya sebutkan tadi supaya perkara itu dapat di-atasi.

Sadikit masa yang lalu, Tuan Pengerusi, bagi mengakhiri rayuan saya ini, telah heboh sa-buah² kampung itu konon-nya satu pasokan Askar Payong Terjun Indonesia telah nampak turun di-keliling kampung itu. Tetapi nasib baik memang tidak benar, khabar angin sahaja daripada orang² kampung—kalau benar-lah perkara itu dan wireless itu tidak dapat di-gunakan dan daripada kampung itu hendak pergi ka-Kuala Klawang. 27 batu jalan-nya macham ular, Tuan Pengerusi, kurang²-nya mengambil 40 minit; dalam masa 40 minit barangkali Tuhan sahaja-lah mengetahui berapa banyak ra'ayat di-kampung kawasan saya di-Kenaboi itu terkorban oleh Askar Payong Terjun Indonesia. Jadi itu-lah dua tiga perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, saya sampaikan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri dengan harapan akan mendapat perhatian dan timbangan. Terima kasih.

Enche' Edwin anak Tangkun (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to touch on Head S. 34, page 337, item (176), Special Branch Assistants.

Sir, in view of the infiltrations and the confrontation of Indonesia in which Sarawak bears the burden, I would suggest for the consideration of the Government that the expenditure for this item should be increased. In my opinion, it is very important for us to increase or have more Special Branch Assistants or personnel in the State of Sarawak. It is very difficult for us to weed out communism in Sarawak, if we have only a small number of personnel in our Special Branch covering a very wide area. I am sure that by increasing the number in our Special Branch we will be able to deal more effectively with the subversive elements and communists in that State. Sir, we all know that a number of our young men and women in Sarawak have gone across to the other side and they are now working hand in hand with the Indonesians and the communists to disrupt peace and order in our country. It is, therefore, very necessary to increase the number in our Special Branch so that we will be in a better position to deal with the threat posed by the communists and by the subversive elements. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohamed Yunus (Kulim Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun memberi sokongan yang penoh kepada Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian ini. Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam satu dua perkara. Yang pertama sa-kali, saya menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan terima kasih kepada Menteri ini yang telah dapat menjalankan tugas²-nya yang baik dan juga terima kasih banyak pada pehak² polis yang telah menjalankan kawalan keamanan dalam negara kita ini dengan lichin dan baik, walau pun, Dato' Pengerusi, pada fikiran saya Menteri Keselamatan yang ada sekarang ini sangat²-lah lembut, kalau dipandang dengan keadaan negeri kita sekarang ini, saperti yang di-terangkan oleh Parti Pembangkang, terutama sa-kali wakil dari Batu tadi. Maka pehak Kementerian ini menjalankan chara² memaksa dan menangkap pehak pegawai² daripada parti mereka itu dan tidak memberi kebebasan yang chukup-nya.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya berasa hairan bagaimana-kah kebebasan² yang di-kehendaki oleh Parti Socialist Front. Saya fikir Ahli yang menchadangkan tadi supaya gaji Menteri Yang Berhormat ini di-turunkan, barangkali beliau sendiri itu baik, tetapi oleh sebab mendapat hasutan² daripada pehak² parti-nya yang tidak bertanggung-jawab dalam negara kita ini yang sa-belah kaki-nya memijak ka-negara yang lain dan yang sa-belah kaki-nya memijak di-dalam negara kita ini. Jadi, rasa saya, kalau sa-kira-nya hendak memuaskan Parti Socialist Front, haruslah di-beri kuasa kepada mereka itu supaya dapat menubuhkan Pasokan² Tentera dan juga masokkan tentera² daripada negeri asing supaya menjaga negara² kita ini; itu-lah baharu mendapat kepuasan kepada mereka itu.

Dato' Pengerusi, saperti mana yang saya katakan tadi, segala kebebasan yang di-berikan oleh Kementerian dalam negara kita ini kepada ra'ayat² seluroh-nya, saya perchaya tidak-lah memandang apa² dan memandang segala gerak langkah yang di-jalankan oleh tiap² orang di-dalam parti itu. Maka kita sama² ketahuī dan tahu

bukan sahaja pehak² Parti Pembangkang yang telah terkena tangkap dalam masa di-jalankan Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini, tetapi pehak parti, ia-itu UMNO sendiri pun ada juga yang telah di-tangkap. Dato' Pengerusi, itu-lah saya kata kalau saperti mana tuduhan bagi pehak Parti Socialist Front yang Kerajaan, atau pun pehak Kementerian ini menjalankan tekanan² yang sa-mata² ka-atas parti mereka itu sahaja, saya perchaya tidak-lah bagitu, dan pada fikiran saya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini menjalankan, memberi kebebasan yang sangat² lebeh.

Dato' Pengerusi, kalau-lah sa-kiranya saya dapat menjadi Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, barangkali sa-minggu sahaja, saya habiskan Parti² Front Socialist ini. Dato' Pengerusi, sekarang saya berchakap dalam muka 385, S. 39, ia-itu Pendaftaran Negara.

Dato' Pengerusi, dalam Pendaftaran Negara ini, ia-itu membuat kad² pengenalan, di-sini saya menarek perhatian Majlis ini dalam Butiran (18) ia-itu yang di-untokkan kepada negeri Kedah sa-banyak \$40,052. Dato' Pengerusi, dalam negeri Kedah, khas-nya dalam kawasan saya sendiri, ia-itu Kulim Utara, saya rasa tidak menchukupi peruntokan sa-banyak \$40,000 ini, kerana, Dato' Pengerusi, dalam Kulim ada lagi ra'ayat² yang belum mendapat kad pengenalan daripada tahun 1948 dahulu. Jadi, perkara ini ta' tahu-lah saya dan saya sendiri biasa juga mari di-Ibu Pejabat di-Kuala Lumpur ini dan saya mendapati pehak yang berkenaan telah menjawab kerana tidak menchukupi pegawai² yang hendak menjalankan.

Dalam Kulim, Dato' Pengerusi, itu-lah saya cheritakan, saya telah katakan tadi dari mula di-daftarkan dahulu daripada tahun 1948 sa-hingga sekarang ini belum ada orang yang menda-pat-nya lagi. Dalam Kulim terpaksa satu pegawai yang ada di-Pejabat Daerah Kulim menjalankan dua daerah, ia-itu Bandar Baharu dan Kulim dan sa-orang ini-lah juga yang bekerja keluar daerah² dan pekan² yang kechil dan juga kampong². Jadi ini-lah saya merayu kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat menambahkan pegawai² lagi dan dapat menguntokkan wang yang lebeh ka-dalam negeri Kedah.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya meminta ma'af kerana berbalek kepada muka 326 Pechahan kepala 1, Butiran (1)—Ketua Polis Negara.

Ketua Polis Negara ini, Dato' Pengerusi, walau pun tadi saya telah memberi terima kaseh banyak kerana kerja²-nya yang di-jalankan dengan baik, tetapi di-pandangkan tanggongan²-nya sangat banyak, maka sa-patut-nya-lah di-tambahkan lagi sa-orang Penolong Ketua Pegawai Polis Negara.

Dato' Pengerusi, kerana kira-nya ada sa-orang Penolong Ketua Pegawai Polis Negara, maka saya perchaya kerja² yang sa-tengah²-nya ada juga hendak merosakkan keamanan; dan perkara yang tidak baik dalam negeri kita datat-lah di-ator—di-pechah²kan—tanggon-jawab-nya kepada sa-genap tingkatan. Apa yang saya katakan, Dato' Pengerusi, dalam kawasan saya, sangat-lah berleluasan, bebas sangat, judi karan. Ini satu-nya perkara yang kechil² sampai 5, 6, 7 kedai yang ada judi bola karan (bola tarek) itu sa-hingga kanak² yang hendak pergi ka-sekolah, yang bawa 20 sen pagi² hendak pergi ka-sekolah, pergi ka-bola tarek itu sampai pergi sekolah tidak dapat makan apa². Jadi perkara ini, Dato' Pengerusi, bukan-lah di-terang²kan kerana ada sa-tengah²-nya di-letakkan di-dapor², dalam bilek² yang di-khaskan. Perkara² ini kerap kali tidak dapat tahu oleh Pegawai Polis, walau pun di-tempat² yang saya katakan ada Polis Station tetapi tidak dapat-lah saya tahu bagaimana tidak dapat di-tangkap dan di-siasat oleh Polis daerah itu. Ini-lah yang saya merayu supaya perkara ini jangan-lah merebak lagi dalam negara kita ini. Dalam kawasan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain, entah-lah, barangkali tidak ada.

Dato' Pengerusi, lagi satu muka 346 ia-itu Pegawai Imigresen Negara. Dato' Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap ini, kalau tidak yang berkenaan harap-lah minta ma'af. Ada-kah pehak Imigresen ini selalu mengawasi, menyelidek, tiap² ra'ayat di-dalam negara ini, sama ada warga negara dan bukan menjadi warga negara lagi, yang hendak balek ka-negara-nya yang asal dengan membawa wang² yang banyak. Sa-lain daripada kebenaran yang khas,

Dato' Pengerusi, saya dapat tahu, ada pehak² yang dudok di-dalam negara kita ini yang 80% lagi ada berfahaman ka-negerian-nya yang asal. Jadi banyak mereka ini membawa wang² daripada negara kita ini membuat harta² dan berbagai² ka-negara mereka. Jadi ini ada-kah kita telah hadkan beberapa banyak yang dapat di-bawa keluar wang daripada negara kita ini. Kerana, Dato' Pengerusi, saya dapat tahu daripada sahabat saya sa-orang China, yang baharu balek daripada negeri China, masa beliau itu pergi ka-negeri China membawa wang dengan banyak-nya untuk persediaan makan, belanja di-sana, tetapi apabila balek wang² ini semua-nya di-rampas oleh Kerajaan dan di-kira, mithal-nya daripada tempat mereka itu datang ka-tempat kapal, berapa ringgit dan sewa kapal sampai ka-Pulau Pinang berapa dan juga daripada Pulau Pinang naik bas datang ka-tempat saya di-Kulim sana berapa sen. Satu sen pun tidak di-lebuhkan. Ini, Dato' Pengerusi, saya berharap dapat pemerhatian daripada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang (Sarawak): Dato'

Pengerusi, saya berdiri untuk menyokong perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal-Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan di-samping itu juga, Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka hendak menyentoh sedikit sahaja berkenaan dengan peruntukan bagi Sarawak dalam S. 33. Dato' Pengerusi, seperti yang saya telah katakan tadi ia-itu saya menyokong penoh perbelanjaan tersebut, tetapi saya merayu kepada Menteri atau Kementerian ini khas-nya, menjalankan lebih² tegas lagi atau pun lebih ketat lagi menjalankan kuat-kuasa terhadap orang² tahanan di-Sarawak khas-nya.

Dato' Pengerusi, kita lihat dalam Buku Estimate ia-itu berjuta² ringgit Kerajaan ini telah membelanjakan atau pun akan membelanjakan untuk melayan orang² tahanan di-Sarawak dan di-Sabah. Ada-kah Kerajaan berfikir orang² ini, apabila sudah di-beri layanan yang begitu baik akan boleh menjadi orang yang boleh di-katakan orang biasa, fikiran-nya berbalek seperti orang biasa? Saya rasa, Dato' Pengerusi, ini ada-lah tidak mungkin

sama sa-kali, oleh kerana orang tahanan di-Sarawak, yang saya tahu, ada-lah mempunyai tidak kurang daripada 90% orang yang bukan bumiputera. Bumiputera yang saya ertikan di-sini, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-lah benar² bumiputera ia-itu native, bukan orang asing yang mempunyai beberapa keturunan di-sini ia-itu benar² bumiputera dan yang benar² berhak dan ta'at setia kepada negara Malaysia ini. Kalau pun Kerajaan mempunyai harapan yang mereka itu akan menjadi orang yang baik sa-mula, maka ini adalah boleh jadi mengambil masa yang sangat² panjang ia-itu bertahun² dan dalam masa itu kalau-lah Kerajaan meneruskan perbelanjaan bagini dengan melayan mereka, maka saya rasa, Dato' Pengerusi, dengan tidak langsung yang Kerajaan akan menanggung hutang kepada negara² lain untuk melayan orang tahanan ini. Di-waktu itu kelak, sama ada mereka puleh seperti orang yang baik atau pun tidak, maka seluruh ra'ayat jelata di-negara ini akan merasa penderitaan terutama sa-kali seperti yang saya katakan tadi, bumiputera yang sa-benar²-nya yang tidak berapa begitu mewah kehidupan mereka.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini saya suka hendak memberi satu gambaran dan memberi pandangan balek kepada Dewan ini kepada satu peristiwa yang tidak berapa memuaskan berlaku di-Sarawak lebih kurang dua tahun yang lalu sa-masa penangkapan Enche' Ahmad Saidi sa-orang Pegawai Pelajaran ia-itu Divisional Education Officer di-shaki oleh Kerajaan ada berkaitan, ada kena-mengena dengan pemberontakan atau pun dengan T.N.T.U. pada masa itu. Dan beliau telah di-tahan beberapa hari, di-waktu itu di-interrogate oleh Special Branch di-Sarawak. Tetapi yang menghairankan, Dato' Pengerusi, bukan sahaja bagi diri saya hatta orang awam telah tertanya² sa-sama mereka apabila Kerajaan melepaskan sa-mula Enche' Ahmad Saidi dan di-beri balek memegang jawatan sa-bagi Divisional Education Officer seperti biasa. Jadi di-sini, Dato' Pengerusi, nampak-lah pekerjaan Special Branch di-Sarawak khas-nya tidak begitu pandai menjalankan pekerjaan mereka. Perkara ini

sangat² menyesalkan, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-itu tidak lama sa-sudah itu sudah dia di-tangkap dan di-tahan, tidak berapa lama sa-sudah itu dia lari ka-Indonesia; kita dengar siaran dari Radio dia telah menjadi orang besar kalau tidak salah ingatan saya, Dato' Pengerusi, dia ada-lah Leftenan Jeneral. Di-sini-lah, Dato' Pengerusi, puncha-nya yang saya merayu kepada Kementerian ini khas-nya supaya tegas lagi mengarahkan kaki-tangan supaya berhati² dalam masa akan datang.

Dan bagitu juga-lah pendapat saya, Dato' Pengerusi, sa-kali lagi saya minta Kerajaan dan Kementerian ini khas-nya menjalankan kuat kuasa-nya yang lebeh tegas lagi terhadap orang tahanan yang ada pada masa ini, kalau boleh, oleh kerana mereka itu bukan bumiputera, kebanyakan-nya hantarkan mereka balek ka-tempat mereka masing². Sunggoh pun, Dato' Pengerusi, saya tahu—sa-takat Undang² di-Malaysia atau pun di-Sarawak belum—tidak boleh menghantarkan—deport sa-sorang itu kalau dia beranak di-sana, tetapi apa salah-nya mengubah Undang² itu supaya mereka boleh di-hantarkan ka-tempat masing² kalau perlu. Penukaran Undang² itu, Dato' Pengerusi, ada-lah untuk keselamatan dan keamanan negara kita ini.

Yang kedua, Dato' Pengerusi, yang dahulu² kita biasa mendengar siaran Radio, sunggoh pun saya berchakap bukan berkenaan dengan siaran Radio, tetapi saya perchaya kalau pun siaran itu tidak di-arahkan bukan arahan daripada Kementerian ini, tetapi tetap telah di-sahkan atau approved oleh Kementerian Hal-ehwal Dalam Negeri ini. Siaran Radio itu selalu mengatakan ia-itu dengan tujuan di-tujukan kepada Indonesia dengan mengatakan Sarawak mewah, Sarawak senang, Sarawak itu dan ini, hatta orang tawanan sa-kali pernah di-cheramah dalam Radio dengan mengatakan kami di-sini di-beri layanan chukup, di-beri makan yang chukup, di-beri pakaian yang chukup. Ini, Dato' Pengerusi, ada-lah tidak berapa tepat—tidak berapa bersetuju pada fikiran saya. Oleh kerana di-Indonesia bukan sahaja kita tahu tetapi semua dunia tahu, ia-itu Indonesia pada masa ini ada-lah kekurangan serba serbi

terutama sa-kali tentang makanan dan pakaian. Jadi apabila siaran kita dengar oleh orang² Indonesia sa-siapa yang sentiasa sengsara dan lapar sa-olah² siaran kita itu ada-lah mendesak mereka datang ka-bumi Malaysia. Dato' Pengerusi, Malaysia, kalau dibandingkan dengan Indonesia, ada-lah terlampau kechil terutama sa-kali penduduk-nya chuma lebeh kurang 10 persen daripada penduduk Indonesia. Tetapi kalau orang² Indonesia datang dan tahu—orang² yang susah di-sana—tahu Malaysia ini senang makan, senang pakaian, senang itu dan senang ini, kalau satu bulan mereka datang beribu di-sini, bulan lain berpuluh² ribu, bagaimana-kah kita? Bukan-kah menjadi macham waktu Jepun dahulu serba serbi pakai ration, oleh kerana kita hendak melayan, hendak memberi makanan kepada orang² Indonesia.

Dengan itu, Dato' Pengerusi, saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini kalau hendak memberi siaran itu tolong dengan chara lain jangan chara propaganda—bukan propaganda, Dato' Pengerusi, itu benar Malaysia memang mewah dari segi segala²-nya, memang benar tetapi orang tahanan ini saperti saya katakan tadi, Dato' Pengerusi, di-cheramah, kita di-sini dapat pakaian, makanan sedap serba serbi sedap jadi keluarga-nya di-sana mari ka-Sarawak. Jadi orang Sarawak akhir-nya pakai ration, Dato' Pengerusi (*Ketawa*). Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja. Saya sokong perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian ini dan saya ingin berchakap di-atas muka 327, Butiran (42) ia-itu Inspekte. Di-sini ada di-tambahkan sa-banyak 19 orang Inspekte. Saya ingin mendatangkan pandangan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya dapat beliau kajikan ia-itu berkenaan dengan latehan Inspekte sekarang ini di-beri peluang kepada penuntut² sekolah yang lulus darjah IX dan berlateh sa-bagi Kedet Inspekte. Jadi dengan chara yang saperti ini, Dato' Pengerusi, maka harapan bagi mata-mata daripada peringkat bawah hingga Sab-Inspekte yang berjumlah sa-ramai 20,000 mendapat jawatan hendak naik pangkat Inspekte

boleh kata tidak ada harapan langsung. Kerana orang² yang lulus sekolah Inggeris, mithal-nya, dengan mendapat F.M.C. dapat terus berlateh sa-bagi Kedet Inspekter. Jadi 20,000 daripada orang yang bawah daripada Sab-Inspekter kepada mata-mata ini tidak ada peluang. Saya harap supaya dasar latehan Kedet Inspekter ini di-rentikan dan di-beri peluang kepada jawatan Sab-Inspekter yang ada kebolehan, yang ada kelayakan atau pun di-beri latehan lebeh lagi kepada mereka itu untuk mereka itu dapat pengetahuan yang sama dengan Inspekter yang di-harapkan akan di-lateh.

Saya berharap perkara ini akan dapat perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat kalau boleh jadikan-lah sa-bagai satu ratio, kerana jawatan mata-mata ini, Tuan Pengerusi, orang yang bukan bumiputera tidak tertarek hati hendak masuk jadi mata-mata, orang yang bukan bumiputera dia teringin jawatan hendak masuk jawatan atas sahaja—Inspekter ka-atas, jawatan kechil² itu terpulang-lah kepada anak bumiputera sa-ramai 20,000 itu boleh kata 90 peratus anak bumiputera. Jadi kira-hendak di-beri peluang kepada mereka ini berlateh sa-bagai mata-mata pun di-beri keistimewaan pula dengan elaun bahasa, dengan mendapat elaun bahasa dan di-masokkan dalam penchen, saya dengar. Jadi saya harap-lah mendapat perhatian Yang Berhormat supaya rentikan latehan Kedet Inspekter ini dan di-berikan peluang kepada pangkat Sub-Inspekter ka-bawah. Sebab saya tahu ada Inspekter² yang berkelulusan bahasa kebangsaan yang menjawat jawatan sa-bagai Inspekter dan naik ka-atas. Jadi kebanyakan bumiputera ini berkelulusan dalam bahasa kebangsaan; mereka kalau di-bandingkan dengan Inspekter² dengan chara latehan Kedet Inspekter ini pengetahuan mereka lebeh luas—lebeh tinggi daripada latehan Kedet Inspekter, tempohnya pendek, latehan tiga tahun kalau di-bandingkan sa-orang Sab-Inspekter yang telah berkhidmat sa-lama 15 tahun hingga 20 tahun, jadi patut-lah mendapat perhatian daripada Menteri.

Yang kedua, saya tertarek hati daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat wakil Bagan mengenai Buangan Tempatan. Jadi kawasan saya Seberang Utara dan

Butterworth, bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Bagan, dahulu-nya ada-lah satu kawasan yang chukup berseh aman dan damai. Manakala orang ini di-buang di-sana banyak orang² yang baik pun sudah jadi jahat. Oleh yang demikian saya mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri jikalau kita boleh adakan Sekolah Seliaan atau pun Sekolah Akhlak bagi budak² jahat yang berumur 16 ka-bawah, saya shorkan supaya Kementerian ini adakan Sekolah Seliaan atau pun kawasan Seliaan orang dewasa. Dengan chara ini dapat-lah kita kumpulkan orang² Buangan Tempatan ini dalam satu kawasan, mithal-nya kita ambil-lah tanah di-hutan Pahang, kata-lah satu ribu ekar, sediakan rumah, sediakan pegawai² untuk menjaga mereka itu, sediakan makanan dan bagi changkul sa-orang satu mereka itu bekerja pada siang hari berchuchok tanam yang mendatangkan faedah kebendaan kepada mereka itu, pada malam hari-nya atau pada petang hari-nya boleh di-adakan darjah² atau pun sharahan² untuk memperbaiki akhlak mereka ini.

Dengan sa-chara sa-macham ini, Tuan Pengerusi, dapat-lah kita jauhkan orang yang baik itu daripada berchampur gaul dengan orang² yang jahat sehingga merebak seluruh negara kita ini tempat yang baik sudah jadi tempat yang jahat. Kerana pengalaman saya sendiri, Tuan Pengerusi, orang ini chukup susah hendak memperbaiki dia, tujuan atau dasar yang di-buat bagini hantar orang jahat ka-tempat yang baik dengan tujuan orang² yang dudok dalam kawasan yang baik itu bagi nasihat pada orang² ini supaya mereka ini berakhlak baik, tetapi malang-nya nasihat orang ini tidak di-terima. Jarum asohan—chuchok daripada orang² yang jahat ini lebeh pintar lagi daripada orang² yang baik. Jadi saya berharap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat tolong-lah kaji di-atas soal ini kalau boleh adakan tempat sa-bagai sa-buah pulau kalau di-Singapura boleh di-adakan Pulau Senang, kita boleh adakan di-Pulau Tioman mithal-nya, atau di-Pulau Langkawi mithal-nya, di-tempatkan orang² ini dan di-beri bantuan makanan sahaja dan memperbaiki akhlak mereka itu.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri ini mengambil tindakan yang tegas terhadap kumpulan² yang selalu-nya melawan perintah Pegawai² Polis, menentang perintah Pegawai² Polis, yang tidak menghiraukan perintah daripada Pegawai² Polis. Jadi, sebagaimana yang berlaku di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman dahulu pada bulan February, rusohan atau pun tunjok perasaan daripada kumpulan Front Socialist, saya mengharapkan supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri tutupkan chawangan itu, chawangan yang membiarkan orang² kumpulan jahat yang tidak menghiraukan perintah atau pun hukuman daripada Kerajaan, tetapi saya tunggu² tidak apa tindakan yang di-ambil-nya, saya harap pada masa hadapan boleh di-adakan yang sa-macham itu supaya meredakan sedikit pemuda² yang liar yang ingin hendak menunjak perasaan, hendak melawan perintah Kerajaan. Sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Enche' Toh Theam Hock (Kampar):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak under Head S. 39, Registration of Citizenship. Sir, according to sections 13 and 14 of the Second Schedule to the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, a number of citizenship certificates were issued under Article 30 by the various Registrars of the Federation. Sir, according to Article 30 (2) of the Constitution of Malaysia, it is clearly stipulated that unless it is proved that such certificates were not obtained by fraud, false misrepresentation or concealment of material facts, these certificates will be issued. However, Sir, at that time, one or both of the applicants' parents were born in the Federation but they could not produce any birth certificates simply because they could not trace their birth. Sir, this does not mean any concealment of material facts, fraud or false representation. As the various Registrars accepted in good faith their applications and they are satisfied as to the facts disclosed at the time of the application, subsequently citizenship certificates were issued under Article 30.

Sir, now why are hundreds of these certificates being withdrawn, cancelled or declared null and void? Has the Government any concrete proof that they were obtained by fraud, false representation or concealment of material facts? Sir, may I appeal to the Minister to reconsider that, since all these applications were submitted and received and accepted by the various Registrars in good faith, these citizenship certificates issued under Article 30 should not be withdrawn, cancelled or declared null and void. Sir, the process of re-application would involve a lengthy process and sanction by the Honourable Minister. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad

(Tanah Merah): Terima kaseh, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja berkenaan dengan Kementerian Dalam Negeri, sebab Kementerian ini-lah nampak-nya satu Kementerian yang memberi rahmat kepada Parti Perikatan dan laanat kepada parti Pembangkang. Sebab biasa-nya begitu-lah mana² pun telah berjalan begitu dan akan berjalan begitu. Saya mahu menyentoh Jawatan-kuasa Gerakan Sempadan S. 33 muka 319. Sa-patut-nya usaha² Jawatan-kuasa Gerakan Sempadan ini di-pergiatkan lagi terutama di-kawasan² yang bersempadan dengan negeri² lain, sebab negeri kita bukan Sabah dan Sarawak sahaja terdedah kepada negeri sempadan, juga Kelantan, Perlis, dan Kedah. Khusus-nya mengenai kawasan sempadan di-kawasan Tanah Merah ia-itu di-kawasan saya sendiri, perhubungan-nya nampak-nya belum lagi baik, dan kedudukan orang yang lalu lintas daripada negeri Kelantan masuk ke-negeri Siam itu kerap kali dan achap kali boleh melakukan perkara² yang amat menyusahkan Pegawai Keselamatan di-dalam negeri kita sendiri. Kebanyakan-nya pukul-memukul di-dalam negeri Kelantan sendiri, churi-menchuri, pengkhianat² kecil ada-lah banyak datang daripada negeri Siam, kerana di-sana itu panjang kawasan-nya di-putus hanya dengan sungai yang amat kecil sahaja, dan perjalanan-nya ada-lah susah walau pun ada baharu ini peruntukan untuk membaiki jalan² dalam kawasan itu. Sebab itu saya mengharapkan supaya

keadaan yang demikian tidak banyak berlaku kejahatan apa lagi akan timbul satu kata² bahawa negeri Kelantan itu suka main anak kapak, suka pukul-memukul, churi-menchuri—perkara itu akan terlibat kepada ra'ayat negeri Kelantan pada hal-nya perkara itu adalah sedikit sahaja ra'ayat negeri Kelantan pergi sebelah daripada sungai itu—sudah menjadi orang Siam—sedikit sahaja orang Siam mari sa-belah sini akan menjadi ra'ayat negeri Kelantan. Dan apa yang lebih besar daripada itu pengkhianatan² yang mana tidak ada tanda di-dahi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah dia itu sa-orang yang subversib atau pun dia itu sa-orang yang baik, walau pun dia rupa seperti kita dan lain² lagi.

Perkara yang kedua ia-lah masalah Pendaftaran Negara—National Registration. Saya minta kepada Menteri dan pegawai² yang berkenaan supaya kita meneliti kembali tentang kewarganegaraan yang kita beri kepada orang² asing yang begitu banyak dan mudah. Sebab, malapetaka ini bukan akan mengenai kepada kita sa-bagai orang Melayu sahaja, tetapi akan mengenai kita sa-bagai ra'ayat Malaysia yang ada pada hari ini, pada kesudahan-nya. Kita tidak dapat menyangkal lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, akan terdedah kepada satu keadaan yang amat membimbangkan masa hadapan negara kita. Apa lagi kita belum dapat menyelesaikan banyak hal, di-dalam memberi bentok yang satu dalam chara berfikir, dalam chara pelajaran, dalam chara pendidikan, dalam chara hidup. Maka kalau sudah kewarganegaraan ini di-beri banyak kepada orang² asing, yang mana negeri² orang itu—kebanyakannya sudah mempunyai negeri—akan terlibat kedudokan negara kita, kalau pun sampai kepada tingkat perang saudara, akan timbul huru-hara. Dan, saya fikir dua kali Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini pun kuat dan berani, dia tidak akan dapat menyelesaikan masalah-nya, kalau tidak kita dapat jaga daripada hari ini lagi. Apa lagi memberi saloran² yang baik sehingga orang itu betul menjadi Malaysia, dan ta'at kepada Malaysia dan sanggup mati dan hidup dalam Malaysia. Perkara² demikian mungkin pehak

Kerajaan pun mengetahui—ada orang yang telah menjadi warganegara, tetapi orang yang tidak jujur dan ikhlas kepada negeri ini. Tetapi, kalau makin banyak lagi di-beri, bererti lebih banyak lagi masalah yang harus di-hadapi. Apa lagi dalam masalah pelajaran dan lain².

Masalah yang ketiga, ia-lah masalah Polis di-Raja. Saya mengharapkan Kementerian Dalam Negeri supaya pehak² Polis kita ini di-beri pertimbangan dalam masalah kedudukan gaji mereka, berek² mereka, kedudukan² mereka dan chara² penukaran mereka. Sebab mereka ini ada-lah ra'ayat jelata—mereka ini ada anak—mereka ini hantar anak ka-sekolah. Jadi, kalau di-beri berek yang cukup, tempat yang cukup, layanan yang cukup, mereka ini akan menjadi sa-orang polis yang baik dalam negeri kita. Tetapi ada satu masalah yang saya suka menyampaikan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, terutama berlaku dalam negeri Kelantan, ia-itu ada sa-tengah pegawai polis ini, apabila dia menangkap satu orang, sama ada suspect atau tidak, dia suka menumbok orang itu—di-tumbok perut, di-tendang, ini sudah terkenal di-negeri Kelantan. Saya sama sa-kali tidak mahu memburokan anggota² polis pada keseluruhan-nya. Saya tahu mereka itu ada etiquette tertentu, mereka itu ada sharat² yang tertentu, mereka itu ada undang². Tetapi achap-kali perkara ini di-buat. Dan seluruh ra'ayat negeri Kelantan mungkin juga ada di-negeri² lain memahami tentang tingkah-laku polis, apabila menangkap satu orang—di-tumbok, di-apa²—belum tahu keputusan apa². Kadang² besok dia lepas. Dia mengkhianati saudara dia sendiri—orang sama hak warganegara-nya. Bezanya dia menjadi polis, orang ini tidak. Jadi perkara itu saya harap jangan menjadi satu amalan. Kalau tidak, akan menjadi satu revolusi yang diam²—tiap² hati orang di-khianati. Dan perkara ini-lah kita ta' mahu. Daripada kecil sampai ka-besar², perasaan yang tidak puas hati daripada mana pehak sa-kali pun—baik dia sa-bagai pegawai polis, baik dia sa-bagai pegawai biasa—jangan ada. Kalau tidak, huru-hara akan timbul. Dan sedikit sa-banyak,

dengan chara kekerasan, kita tidak dapat menchegeh masaalah² yang demikian. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengharapkan tiga perkara itu dapat perhatian daripada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Saya bangun menyokong chadangan perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri. Di-samping itu, saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada S. 33, muka 318, Butiran 38—Pejabat Penchegeh Rasuah.

Ahli dari Sitiawan tadi, telah berchakap di-atas hal ini, dengan panjang lebar-nya. Saya pun datang dari Perak, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan berm'ana dia datang dari Perak, saya datang dari Perak, saya menyokong dia—tidak begitu, Tuan Pengerusi, Tetapi, sa-benar-nya chakapan itu saya sokong 100 peratus, oleh sebab saya perchaya—benar! Ada-lah rasuah ini, Dato' Pengerusi, satu perniagaan yang tertua sa-kali dalam dunia ini. Menafikan perkara ini, saya rasa, ta' berapa betul. Oleh sebab itu, dalam menyokong perchakapan itu tadi saya mengatakan bukan orang² Kerajaan pangkat kecil dudok di-rumah. Yang pangkat besar pula kita tengok berduyun² pergi parti—dinner ka-Hotel Merlin, Federal Hotel dan lain² hotel yang besar² dalam negara kita ini dengan businessman²—apa ma'ana ini? Jadi, patut-lah perkara ini di-siasat oleh pihak yang tertentu. Burok pada negara kita pada masa yang akan datang, sa-kira-nya perkara ini berluasan². Suka saya memberi akuan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri. Kami semua-nya daripada Ahli Dewan ini, akan memberi kerjasama yang penoh—khas-nya saya daripada Larut Utara. Kalau pegawai yang tertentu datang berjumpa saya, saya akan datang dan dapatkan ikan² paus, ikan² yu, bukan-nya ikan bilis.

Memandangkan hal ini, Dato' Pengerusi, sangat besar dan pegawai ini—saya langsung tidak menudoh pegawai ini—pegawai ini menjalankan kewajipan-nya yang sangat chemerlang. Tetapi tengok-lah—Malaysia kita

Sabah, kata lagu² baharu. Macham besar—daripada Perlis sampai ka-Sabah, kata lagu² baharu. Macham mana dia sa-orang menjaga-nya—sabatang karah. Jadi, saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, perhati perkara ini dengan mendalam, menambahkan—memberi tanggung-jawab-nya itu ringan sadikit. Ahli Dewan ini semua akan memberi bantuan. Kami mengaku akan memberi sokongan, pertolongan—bantuan 24 jam, kalau hendak. Dan mengaku akan membawa ikan paus dan sa-bagai-nya.

Yang kedua, S. 33 juga, Dato' Pengerusi, sa-rupa muka-nya—Lembaga Penapis Filem. Beribu juta kita membelanjakan di-atas mendidik anak kita, anak sekolah tiap² tahun. Jadi, rasa saya sampai-lah masa-nya—saya tahu Lembaga Penapis Filem ini, kewajipan-nya sangat berat, tengok gambar mana boleh di-tayangkan dalam negara kita ini. Yang saya maksudkan, Dato' Pengerusi, gambar² yang tidak di-ingini oleh masyarakat dan tidak patut di-beri tengok kepada budak² sekolah sama ada laki² atau perempuan—gambar yang berchumbu²an, berdakap², pakaian yang kurang. Ini semua pelajaran yang kita didek anak kita—moral-nya jatuh terus menerus. Kita ada studio sendiri. Sampai-lah masa-nya perkara yang demikian itu, kita kurangkan.

Saya teringat satu perkara yang boleh kita ambil tindakan, Dato' Pengerusi, ia-itu kita adakan undang² ia-itu mendatangkan chukai kepada orang² yang membawa masuk filem itu, ia-itu kita chukaikan berat sadikit. Mengikut footage-nya—filem yang tidak akan mendapat munafa'at kepada negeri ini, kita kenakan chukai lebeh sadikit, supaya kita menggalakkan filem buatan tempatan. Saya tengok negeri, saperti negeri Siam, filem² daripada Hollywood itu tidak di-bawa masuk. Mengapa Siam boleh hidup? Kita mesti ikut jejak yang baik bagini.

Dato' Pengerusi, saya masuk pada S. 33, muka 324, Pechahan-kepala 30—Perbelanjaan Keselamatan—Pasokan Kawalan, sa-banyak \$395,000. Di-sini, saya suka berchakap tegas, terus, Dato' Pengerusi. Saya rasa pihak

Sukarno menanti hari sahaja. Dan kita perhati, saya rasa Menteri tentu bersetuju

Mr Chairman: Mana dia tadi—tolong sebut sa-kali lagi, muka 324?

Enche' Tajudin: 324.

Mr Chairman: Ya, lagi.

Enche' Tajudin: Pechahan-kepala 30—Perbelanjaan Keselamatan—Pasokan Kawalan—banyak wang-nya \$395,000. Yang sudah², Dato' Pengerusi, kita tengok semua landing—orang² daripada pehak Sukarno datang-nya ka-bandar² di-tepi laut. Perkara menjaga kampung ini bukan senang, Dato' Pengerusi. Kira-lah—orang kampung bekerja kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang. Hendak bekerja lagi—jaga malam. Siapa yang ta' kena jaga, macham Ahli dari Batu, Ipoh. Menglembu itu, ta' apa perkara ini jalan terus-menerus—fasal dia ta' ada bekerja dengan Kerajaan. Tetapi, orang kampung kita terok—esok hendak menoreh getah, hendak ka-sawah. Jadi, saya rasa, memikirkan pehak Sukarno sekarang pun menanti hari sahaja hendak balek, yang Pasokan Kawalan dalam tengah negeri itu—saya ma'anakan di-Ipoh, sa-lain daripada Pasokan di-tepi² pantai, kita berhentikan-lah sementara waktu dengan ucapan terima kaseh.

Kapada orang terpaksa menjaga untuk keselamatan negara ini, wang ini saya shorkan beri keluar kapada mereka itu untuk makan minum atau pun hadiah yang kechil² alakadar.

S. 34, Dato' Pengerusi, Butiran (108) berkenaan dengan Elaun Bahasa ini ia-itu wang perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$983,038. Saya nampak di-sini

Mr Chairman: Yang mana itu?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Muka 330, Dato', Butiran (108), Elaun Bahasa, wang-nya \$983,038.

Mr Chairman: Ia, saya sudah dapat.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Banyak wang-nya. Jadi yang saya tidak puas

hati, Dato' Pengerusi, bagini elaun di-beri umpama-nya bukan saya "communal", tidak, kapada orang China. China dalam Pasokan Kawalan, Polis khas-nya kalau dia tahu bahasa Mandarin, sakian banyak di-beri elaun, tahu pula Kong Fu sakian banyak-nya, tahu pula Hokien sakian banyak. Orang kita Melayu apa pula? Kalau dia tahu Jawa, tidak dapat apa² elaun, tahu Banjar tidak bagi. Ini saya rasa tidak patut-lah. Saya harap orang yang tahu Jawa dan sa-bagai-nya patut di-beri elaun di-fikirkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri di-beri elaun. Sebab chakap Jawa lain terus-menerus—saya tidak erti chakap Jawa. Banjar pun begitu juga.

S. 35, Dato' Pengerusi, muka

Mr Chairman: Ini hendak bagai-mana, hendak satu persatu sampai habis-kah, macham mana?

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Ia.

Mr Chairman: Hendak satu persatu daripada 34, 35, 36, 37 sampai habis.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Ini hendak terus habis-lah ini. Betul.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka mengingatkan masa-nya sempit.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Ini yang penghabisan.

Mr Chairman: Kalau tidak hendak kurangkan belanja itu, kalau bersetuju sahaja, kalau diam sahaja, pun baik-lah—elok juga.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Ini penghabisan, Dato' Pengerusi, penghabisan. S. 35, muka 352, Pechahan-kepala 21, Menchitak Paspot sa-banyak \$150,000. Memandang negara kita satu negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat, Dato' Pengerusi, saya rasa jarang-lah ada negara saperti kita dalam dunia ini umpama-nya kalau saya hendak pergi ka-Siam kena kurang² ambil Visa, tetapi saya dukachita negara kita yang hampir sa-kali. Wal-hasil negara, itu orang² itu, baharu² ini kita tahu pergi ka-Russia, negeri kominis dan sa-bagai-nya. Tidak dapat tiada, oleh

sebab tidak ada tahanan, tidak ada sekatan terus menerus mereka akan datang dan merebakkan ideology komunis di-negara kita ini. Oleh sebab itu saya berpendapat, Dato' Pengerusi, mesti ada sekatan-nya—lagi chepat lagi baik lagi lama kita nantikan, lagi tidak baik kepada negara kita. Oleh sebab itu saya shorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri adakan sa-kurang²-nya Visa sa-chepat mungkin untuk keselamatan negara kita pada hari yang akan datang.

Akhir-nya, Dato' Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan rumah Pasokan Polis kita. Rumah, baharu, tetapi satu bilek sahaja. Jadi orang Polis kena bekerja sampai 15 tahun, 20 tahun bilek satu terutama sa-kali orang kita Melayu, Dato' Pengerusi, apabila ada anak dara dan sa-bagai-nya tidor di-situ tidak baik. Jadi pada benaan yang akan datang, saya shorkan, Dato' Pengerusi, hendak-lah ada bilek walau bagaimana kechil sa-kali pun. Dan lagi uniform² Polis itu sudah lama sangat, sudah lapok. Saya shorkan satu uniform baharu di-berikan serba putih jadi ada tertib nampak segak. Kalau kotor tidak mengapa-lah, boleh di-dobi, chantek, berani. Jadi kita tahu Polis kita ini berani dan uniform putih, saya rasa, sangat-lah sesuai masa ini. Sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Menteri Hal-Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Ke'adilan (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, tegoran yang pertama ia-lah di-datangkan oleh Ahli daripada Sitiawan ia-itu-lah berkenaan dengan kuasa yang di-beri kepada Pengarah "Anti-Corruption Agency". Ini ia-lah tidak berapa kemas dan tegas dan di-harap supaya Pejabat ini, dan kuasa yang di-beri kepada Director ini di-lebuhkan lagi. Di-sini bagi pehak Kerajaan memang-lah kita tidak berapa puas hati atas perjalanan "Anti-Corruption Agency" yang berjalan sekarang ini dan memang ada chadangan hendak di-perbaiki lagi "Agency" ini supaya memberi kuasa lebeh kepada Director dan supaya Pejabat ini atau "Agency" ini akan berjalan lebeh kemas lagi.

Tegoran yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Johor Barat, ia-itu yang pertama dia telah mendatangkan soal, ia-itu di-dalam peruntukan perbelanjaan ini tidak ada peruntukan perbelanjaan berkenaan dengan "Police Launches", dan dia mengeshorkan ia-itu hendak-lah adakan "Police Launches" yang lebeh laju lagi daripada yang ada sekarang supaya boleh berlawan dengan musuh² kita. Peruntukan berkenaan dengan Polis Launches ini ia-lah telah di-tarohkan dalam Development Estimate. Jadi peruntukan yang di-tunjokkan dalam column tahun 1965 itu ia-itu-lah di-kehendaki bagi launches yang telah di-beli dalam tahun 1964. Memang-lah tujuan kita hendak membeli launches yang lebeh baharu dan laju ia-itu sekarang kita telah tempah dan kita berharap tidak lama lagi launches itu akan sampai dan boleh di-gunakan untuk mengejar musuh² kita.

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu juga telah bertanya bila-kah masa-nya Pegawai Dagang di-Sarawak Polis itu akan digantikan dengan Pegawai² yang dikatakan bumiputera. Saya berharap dia tafsirkan ma'ana bumiputera ini ia-lah dengan nama orang Malaysian. Mengikut Polisi Kerajaan Sarawak, jawatan² dalam Polis Sarawak itu akan di-beri kepada orang² di-Sarawak sana tidak lewat daripada empat atau enam tahun mula' daripada Malaysia Day ia-itu tahun 1963. Dan orang² Pegawai Dagang yang ada ini boleh sahaja berhenti daripada memegang jawatannya bila mereka suka sa-belum daripada empat atau enam tahun itu. Tetapi oleh sebab ada konfrantasi ini, lebeh banyak lagi Pegawai hendak di-gunakan di-dalam Pejabat Polis dan dengan sebab tidak ada orang² Local Officer atau pun Pegawai² Bumiputera yang telah sampai masa-nya akan menjawat tempat itu, terpaksa-lah bagi sementara di-ambil Pegawai² Dagang.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan telah bertanya ia-itu kenapa peranggaran bagi Pasokan Kawalan di-turunkan daripada peranggaran yang di-adakan pada tahun 1965. Kerana kata dia Pasokan Kawalan ini mustahak dan tidak

patut-lah perbelanjaan itu di-kurangkan. Perbelanjaan untuk Pasokan Kawalan bagi tahun 1966 ini kurang dari tahun 1965 oleh kerana peruntokan yang di-sediakan itu ia-lah untuk menambahkan dan menggantikan barang² yang sudah sedia. Jadi tidak perlu-lah di-untokkan perbelanjaan ini lebih banyak dari tahun 1965. Sungguh pun demikian, alat² yang di-kehendaki bagi Pasokan Kawalan sedang di-kaji dan jika peruntokan yang di-sediakan ini tidak mencukupi, Kementerian akan memohon peruntokan tambahan.

Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Jelebu-Jempol telah mendatangkan soal ia-itu pertama sa-kali, kekurangan peruntokan Pasokan Kawalan ada-kah kerana kurang pencherobohan atau pun oleh kerana lain² sebab. Dan juga dia telah mendatangkan satu soal yang kedua ia-itu Pasokan Kawalan di-gunakan untuk menjaga *key-point*. Saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu kekurangan peruntokan Pasokan Kawalan tidak oleh kerana kurang pencherobohan pihak musuh, tetapi ia-lah, sa-bagaimana saya terangkan tadi, masa menjawab soalan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Melaka Selatan tadi ia-itu kerana peruntokan yang di-sediakan ia-lah untuk menambah membeli alat² dan juga mengganti alat² yang ada. Ia-itu tidak betul-lah di-katakan Ahli² Pasokan Kawalan di-gunakan untuk mengawal *key-point*. Mereka ada-lah menjadi, sa-bagaimana kata—perkataan kita—mata dan telinga Kerajaan dan kawalan mereka di-hadkan dekat kampung masing² untuk menjaga keselamatan kampung mereka sendiri. Bukan-lah mereka itu menjadi penjaga *key-point* bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan.

Ahli daripada Jelebu-Jempol juga telah berharap ia-itu sa-paroh daripada wang yang di-untokkan kepada *Wireless equipment* Polis itu boleh di-gunakan untuk memperbaiki *Wireless equipment* yang ada di-Polis station dekat Kampong Kanaboi. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu membaikkan perkakas² radio ini ia-lah tanggungan *Telecoms Department* ia-itu wang² yang ada di-bawah Polis berkenaan sub-head yang di-sebutkan itu

ia-lah di-gunakan supaya membayar kepada *Telecoms Department* atas kerja² yang telah di-perbuat-nya. Tetapi kita akan menchuba dengan sa-bberapa daya upaya, supaya menjaga *wireless* di-Kampong Kanaboi Polis Station itu akan berjalan dengan lebih baik lagi. Dia juga telah membangkitkan soal berkenaan dengan anggota polis tambahan ia-itu *Auxiliary Constable*. Kata-nya ia-itu pada pandangan-nya anggaran yang di-adakan itu tidak-lah mencukupi. Saya suka menyatakan ia-itu anggaran ini ia-lah kerana Mata² Tambahan di-Sarawak, bukan-nya-lah di-negeri² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dan dia juga telah menyatakan ia-itu Mata² Tambahan yang di-gunakan supaya menjaga *key-point* itu tidak-lah di-beri cukup kelengkapan.

Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu atas soal menjaga *key-point* ini ia-lah tanggungan *Local Defence Corps* bukan-lah tanggungan Mata² Tambahan.

Ahli daripada Melaka Selatan telah bertanya kenapa anggaran berkenaan dengan menchegeh rusohan itu telah di-kurangkan. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu O.C.S.E., ia-itu perbelanjaan khas itu, ia-lah untuk membeli kelengkapan Pasokan Menchegeh Rusohan ini pada kali yang pertamanya; dan dengan tidak ada Singapura lagi dalam Persekutuan Malaysia ini maka itu-lah satu sebab yang anggaran itu di-kurangkan pada tahun ini. Di-jangka ia-itu anggaran yang di-minta pada tahun 1966 ini akan mencukupi bagi melengkapkan Pasokan Menchegeh Rusohan ini.

Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Jitra-Padang Terap—yang pertama dia telah menyoalkan ia-itu compound fee ia-itu bayaran dengan chara compound ia-itu yang di-kenakan pada kanak² yang mengambil Kad Pengebualan yang lewat daripada umur dua belas tahun itu patut-lah di-timbangkan dari segi kemanusiaan.

Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu denda compound fee ini ia-lah mengikut kehendak undang² *National Registration Regulations* tahun 1960. Compound fee itu tinggi-nya ia-lah \$50

dan denda ia-lah sa-ringgit atau dua ringgit yang di-kenakan biasa-nya kepada kanak² yang berkehendakkan kad² pengenalan di-kawasan Yang Berhormat. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu sungoh pun kalau kita hendak bertimbang rasa atas hal ini, di-mana-kah kita akan hadkan timbang rasa itu ia-itu jikalau kita adakan undang², maka terpaksa-lah undang² itu di-jalankan, tetapi jikalau ada-lah betul² case² yang patut kita timbangkan dari segi kemanusiaan, kalau di-bawa kepada saya, saya akan timbangkan. Tetapi jikalau kita hendak menjalankan undang² yang telah di-luluskan ini sentiasa dari segi kemanusiaan, tentu-lah tidak dapat menjalankan undang² dalam negeri. Ahli itu juga telah mengeshorkan supaya Pegawai² Daerah di-beri kuasa mengeluarkan kad pengenalan. Keluaran kad pengenalan ini ia-lah perkara Federal, mengikut undang² *National Registration* tahun 1959 yang di-pakai pada masa ini, hanya Pegawai Pejabat Pendaftaran sahaja yang di-boleh mengeluarkan kad pengenalan ini. Dan jikalau kita hendak pinda juga undang², beri kuasa kepada Pegawai Daerah ini, ia-itu saya fikir ada rumit sedikit; sebab apa Pegawai Daerah ini ia-lah pegawai Kerajaan Negeri, dan bagi Pegawai Pendaftaran ini ia-lah pegawai Federal. Jadi dengan chara disiplin susah-lah kita hendak memberi kuasa ini kepada Pegawai Daerah.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya faham kerja pen-tadbiran mendaftarkan kad pengenalan dan sa-bagai-nya ini ada-lah kerja Kerajaan Federal. Tetapi sa-bagaimana saya kata tadi, oleh sebab ada-nya kesalahan pihak dari Kerajaan, maka kena-lah ibu bapa membayar denda compound dan sa-bagai-nya oleh sebab kesalahan Kerajaan, kerana tidak chukup pegawai-nya. Saperti di-kawasan saya itu satu pegawai untuk menjaga sa-belah Utara Malaya. Dengan itu saya mohon-lah, kalau saya memohon menambahkan lagi pegawai daripada Kerajaan Federal tentu-lah kita berkehendakkan peruntukan wang yang lebih. Dari itu pada pandangan saya molek-lah Kementerian ini memikirkkan perkara ini kalau chadangan

saya ini berpatutan chara hendak mengechilkan perbelanjaan negeri kita. Kita pinda undang² supaya kita beri kuasa kepada Pegawai² yang ada di-daerah itu untuk menolong kerja² yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Pengerusi, usul yang di-beri oleh Ahli daripada Jitra-Padang Terap tadi, saya fikir tidak dapat di-terima kerana ini satu tanggungan yang berat ia-itu jikalau orang² yang mendaftarkan kad² pengenalan ini membuat kesalahan, maka kesalahan itu akan di-tanggong oleh pegawai itu. Maka ini satu daripada perkara yang sangat berat. Tetapi kalau betul² sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ada kerumitan atas soal pendaftaran terutama sa-kali ia-itu pendaftaran yang lewat daripada orang yang berumur daripada 12 tahun ka-atas, ini saya akan suroh-lah Pengarah Pendaftaran ini memereksa jikalau betul kesulitan ini boleh di-atasi kita akan chari-lah jalan dan saya juga akan fikirkan usul yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat itu ada-kah memadaï atau kena di-terima juga oleh Kerajaan Federal.

Enche' Edwin, ia-itu Ahli daripada Sarawak telah memberi fikiran ia-itu pada fikiran-nya banyak orang² China yang ada di-Sarawak itu ia-lah ada kena-mengena dengan konfrontasi. Jadi, dia bertanya ada-kah Kerajaan akan membanyakkan lagi ahli² Special Branch di-Sarawak. Saya suka-lah menyatakan kepada-nya ia-itu bagi pandangan Kementerian saya dan juga pihak polis ia-itu establishment yang ada sekarang ini, saya fikir ada-lah menchukupi bagi mengatasi konfrontasi daripada Indonesia. Tetapi jikalau konfrontasi ini bertambah berat, maka kita akan tambahkan lagi-lah kakitangan di-dalam pejabat Special Branch ini.

Ahli daripada Kulim Utara merasai ia-itu lebih baik jikalau Ketua Polis Negara itu ada sa-orang assistant yang boleh menolong menjalankan tanggungan² dan kerja-nya. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu saya fikir tidak payah-lah bagi Ketua Polis Negara itu di-berikan assistant, kerana

dia telah ada banyak kaki-tangan yang menolong dia umpama-nya, dia ada banyak Staff Officers menolong dia menjalankan kerja dia dan di-atas soal dia hendak menyamakan, hendak menyenangkan kerja², banyak lagi Staff Officers dan dalam Staff Officers ada juga Principal Staff Officer ia-itu sa-orang pegawai yang berpangkat tinggi. Dan perjalanan pejabat Ketua Polis Negara ini, semenjak di-tubuhkan, sangat-lah memuaskan hati dan tidak payah-lah di-adakan assistant kapada Ketua Polis Negara itu.

Ahli daripada Kulim Utara juga telah memberi nasihat ia-itu hendaklah kita berjaga² berkenaan dengan wang yang di-bawa keluar dari negeri. Di-sini saya dukachita-lah tidak dapat menjawab soal ini kerana soal ini ialah di-bawah tanggungan Kementerian Kewangan dan Yang Berhormat mengetahui ia-itu anggaran perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian itu telah di-luluskan.

Ahli daripada Kulim Utara juga telah menegor ia-itu banyak judi² ia-itu umpama-nya saya fikir pin table, ada berjalan dalam kawasan dia; dan dia sangat hairan ia-itu tidak ada apa² telah di-perbuat atas soal ini oleh pihak polis. Saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu polis dengan sa-berapa daya upaya telah menjalankan kewajipan atas tiap² report—laporan yang di-beri kapada polis berkenaan dengan judi ini. Jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membuat satu laporan kapada polis tempatan dan tidak mendapat jawapan yang memuaskan, kita akan siasat soal ini. Tetapi saya perchaya ia-itu di-dalam kuasa yang tidak luas yang ada kapada polis, dengan sebab tidak banyak kaki-tangan bagi pihak polis, polis telah menjalankan kerjanya dengan sa-berapa daya upaya.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bagan expressed his concern about the increase in the number of restricted residents being sent to the Province, and he also wishes to know how a person restricted away from his home can be rehabilitated and earn a living when he is away from his home. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member's concern in this matter is very well appreciated, but at the same time he must also

appreciate that the restriction of a person to any particular area is governed by several factors—e.g., his ability to find employment in that restricted area, his inability to exert his evil influence on the inhabitants in the restricted area; and he is restricted in such a place where his influence on his former colleagues will no longer be felt. Now, as far as is practicable, a person is restricted to a place where he may be gainfully employed. It is, however, admitted that this is not always possible and it is up to the person concerned to seek a job. In such cases, I am always prepared to consider making a variation order if I am satisfied that he will cease his criminal activities in his home place and that he will be gainfully employed.

Yang Berhormat Enche' Wan Abdul Rahman ia-itu Ahli daripada Sarawak telah bertanya ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan perchaya yang orang² yang di-bawah tahanan di-Sarawak boleh menjadi warga-negara yang patoh kapada undang² negeri. Kata-nya ia-itu akan sia² sahaja yang menghabiskan wang ringgit kalau di-perbelanjakan kapada orang² tahanan ini dan memberi layanan yang baik jikalau dia tidak akan menukar chara hidup-nya. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu tujuan menahan sa-saorang itu ia-lah, yang pertama, supaya orang yang membuat kejahatan itu boleh di-pisahkan daripada dia membuat satu kerja yang akan merosakkan negara kita. Dan dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya dalam masa dia di-tahan, kita chubalah menukarkan fikiran dia dan banyak kali banyak orang² yang di-tahan ini telah menukar chara² fikiran dia dan gerak-geri dia dan dia telah di-lepaskan dan telah menjadi orang² baik dalam negeri ini. Pada masa sekarang 40 orang tahanan yang ada di-Sarawak telah di-beri latehan dan saya perchaya kita akan mendapat kejayaan atas melateh mereka ini supaya boleh di-ubahkan fikiran mereka² itu. Dia juga telah menegor ia-itu jikalau kita terlampau banyak membuat propaganda mengatakan ia-itu negeri Sarawak itu terlampau mewah banyak orang² yang dudok di-Indonesia yang bersempadan dengan

Sarawak itu yang mereka itu duduk dengan menderita akan masuk lebeh banyak lagi ka-negeri Sarawak, maka soal ini telah di-kaji dengan halus-nya dan sekarang penyiaran yang sa-macam itu tidak lagi di-pancharkan kepada sempadan di-wilayah Indonesia yang bersempadan dengan Sarawak. Hanya di-pancharkan kepada tempat² yang patut kita fikir di-pancharkan propaganda yang sa-macam itu.

Ahli dari Seberang Utara men-chadangkan supaya di-adakan undang² mengadakan satu tempat khas atau pulau bagi kumpulan² jahat yang kediaman-nya telah terhad supaya mereka itu boleh di-beri kerja, saperti membela kambing dan sa-bagai-nya. Keadaan ini sedang dalam kajian, tetapi saya suka-lah terlebih dahulu menerangkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ini, banyak perkara² yang berkenaan dengan ini, yang rumit², yang patut kita perbuat dahulu ia-itu yang pertama-nya hendak-lah kita pinda undang² supaya membolehkan Kerajaan dan menyekat orang² ini dalam satu pulau, kerana dengan Perlembagaan yang kita adakan pada masa ini, saya tidak ada kuasa hendak memin-dahkan orang² ini ka-satu² pulau.

Ahli dari Tanah Merah berharap ia-itu keselamatan di-sempadan negeri Kelantan dengan negeri Thai hendak-lah polis berjaga² supaya orang² Thailand yang masuk ka-Kelantan dan orang Kelantan masuk ka-Thailand itu tidak membuat kerja² yang tidak disukai oleh ra'ayat² di-sana. Di-sini, saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu, sa-bagaimana Yang Berhormat itu tahu, sempadan kita Malaysia dengan Thai itu terlampau-lah panjang, tetapi pehak polis, dengan sa-berapa daya upaya, telah menjalankan kewajipan-nya menjaga keselamatan dan ketenteraman dalam negeri ini, dan bagi Kerajaan kita memang telah tahu, ia-itu barang² yang di-bawa masuk dengan chara yang tidak mengikut undang² melalui sempadan itu dan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh-lah saya beri satu akuan, ia-itu kita akan menggunakan segala daya upaya kita supaya mengetatkan lagi keselamatan atau pun security element² di-sempadan ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara mengatakan banyak pegawai² Kerajaan sa-bagai "Ikan Paus" yang di-shaki melakukan rasuah, tetapi tindakan yang sesuai tidak di-jalankan terhadap mereka. Sa-orang pegawai dari Jabatan Jenayah Khas Polis akan bertemu dengan-nya dalam sedikit masa lagi untuk mendapat keterangan² yang sa-lanjut-nya dan dengan kerja-sama Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah di-harap supaya tindakan dapat di-jalankan atas Ikan² Paus yang terlibat itu.

Ahli dari Tanah Merah mengeshor-kan ia-itu supaya gaji bagi ahli² Rank and File, ia-itu ahli biasa polis, supaya di-naikkan dan juga di-beri rumah atau tempat kediaman yang berpatutan. Bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat tahu, ia-itu gaji bagi ahli² biasa polis telah di-kaji dan telah di-naikkan dua tahun dahulu, sunggoh pun saya telah mendengar tegoran itu, tetapi pada fikiran saya, pada masa ini dengan kenaikan gaji yang telah di-dapati dua tahun dahulu itu, pada masa sekarang ada-lah saya fikir menchukupi. Memang-lah tujuan Kementerian saya hendak memperbaiki keadaan tempat kediaman bagi Rank and File dan bagai-mana Ahli Yang Berhormat ketahuï, tiap² kali kita adakan Development Estimates berkenaan dengan polis, boleh di-katakan banyak² peruntukan itu ia-lah di-khaskan untuk tempat kediaman ahli² biasa polis.

Berbalek saya kepada Ahli dari Larut Utara yang telah men-chadangkan ia-itu kata-nya harga atau pun fee yang di-bayar berkenaan dengan film yang tidak di-fikirkan sesuai dengan ra'ayat itu, hendak-lah di-naikkan supaya, kata-nya menche-gah kanak² daripada menengok film yang sa-macam itu. Di-sini saya suka-lah ia-itu mengikut Censorship Fee yang di-adakan sekarang, ia-itu semua sa-kali film² di-kenakan sama rata. Ada-lah di-fikirkan ia-itu chadangan dari-pada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu susah hendak di-jalankan.

Ahli dari Seberang Utara mencha-dangkan supaya banyak lagi peluang di-beri kepada Sub-Inspector dan ahli²

Polis yang peringkat ka-bawah daripada Sub-Inspector supaya di-naikkan menjadi Inspector dan dia telah mengeshorkan supaya di-adakan ratio ia-itu di-antara orang yang di-ambil daripada direct recruitment dengan orang yang ada di-dalam perkhidmatan dalam polis dan kata-nya kebanyakan orang² yang ada di-dalam perkhidmatan polis yang memegang jawatan rendah sekarang ini ia-lah kebanyakan orang² Melayu Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu peluang menjadi Inspector ini ada-lah terbuka kepada ahli² polis yang pangkat-nya ka-bawah daripada Inspector dan kursus² berkenaan dengan orang² yang telah ada berkhidmat dalam polis ini ada di-jalankan pada masa ini. Dan sa-siapa yang telah mendapat kelulusan dan di-pandang-kan patut di-beri naik pangkat telah juga di-naikkan pangkat, tetapi orang² yang sedang berkhidmat dalam Polis yang ada peluang menjadi Inspector ini, bilangan-nya tidak banyak. Jadi terpaksa juga kita mengambil orang² mengikut, kita katakan, orang dengan pelaris—recruitment—supaya kita akan memenohkan tempat² yang ada kosong dalam tingkatan Inspector ini.

The Honourable Member for Kampar, if I am not mistaken, raised the question as to why certificates issued under Article 30 of the Constitution some years ago have recently been either withdrawn or cancelled as null and void, and he suggested that as these people were given these certificates in good faith, they should retain such certificates. I would like to reply that the certificates issued under Article 30 are issued to persons, who claimed to be citizens by operation of law, but with respect to whose citizenship status a doubt exists, it has been found that some of these certificates have been issued without sufficient documentary or other proof to show that the applicants have the qualification to claim the status of citizens by operation of law. In such cases, there is no alternative but to withdraw or cancel the certificates as null and void. If, on the other hand, the certificate holders can produce the necessary proof of their qualifications

for claiming the status of citizens by operation of law, then they will certainly be allowed to retain their certificates. Those whose certificate have been withdrawn or cancelled may apply again, if they wish. These people were given the certificates in good faith and on the assumption that they were entitled. So, if they are not entitled, then they must surrender or we deprive them of their citizenship.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Larut Selatan juga telah membangkitkan soal berkenaan dengan Language Allowance. Kata-nya elaun ini di-berikan kepada orang yang tahu (passed) dalam bahasa China, India dan lain² dan dia fikir ia-itu orang yang tahu berchakap Jawa dan Banjar patut juga di-berikan elaun itu. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu memang-lah betul ia-itu kebanyakan language allowance di-berikan kepada orang² yang mahir dalam bahasa China dan India. Di-sini saya suka juga menyatakan ia-itu elaun ini di-beri kepada orang mengikut condition of service ia-itu mengikut Scheme of Service, sunggoh pun saya tidak boleh memberi kenyataan yang khas, tetapi pada fikiran saya ia-itu jikalau sa-saorang itu mahir dalam bahasa Jawa, dia juga dapat elaun, tetapi saya tidak boleh berchakap dengan memberi kenyataan yang khas, ada-kah orang yang tahu bahasa Banjar itu di-beri atau tidak. Itu saya tidak berani hendak berchakap, tetapi saya boleh-lah tengok, tetapi saya perchaya jikalau sa-saorang itu mahir dalam bahasa Jawa dia ada-lah mendapat elaun juga.

Ahli daripada Kelantan Hilir telah membangkitkan soal berkenaan dengan Pendaftaran ia-itu atas lewat memberi tahu atau pun menjelaskan permintaan² berkenaan dengan Pendaftaran ini. Bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tahu ia-itu di-negeri Kelantan, soal Pendaftaran ini ia-lah meliputi tempat yang lebih besar daripada tempat² daripada lain² negeri dalam Persekutuan ini dan saya suka juga menyatakan ia-itu atas kegunaan atau pun nilai harga birth certificate ini, orang Kelantan telah pun lambat sedikit menghargai-nya. Di-tempat lain sudah lama menghargai birth certificate ini

dengan sebab itu dalam negeri² lain orang telah mengambil birth certificate pada masa dahulu lagi, tetapi di-Kelantan terlambat sedikit dalam perkara ini dan dengan sebab banyaklah permintaan² yang patut di-minta pada masa dahulu dengan terburu² di-buat pada masa sekarang. Mithalnya, dalam tahun 1962/1963 tidak kurang daripada 9,000 permintaan² telah di-hantar ka-Pejabat Pendaftaran di-Kota Bharu. Dengan sa-berapa daya upaya telah di-chuba ia-itu berkenaan dengan, tegas-nya, menjalankan pekerjaan ini telah dapat di-jelaskan, chuma tinggal 3,000 pada masa sekarang dari 9,000 permintaan itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:

Tuan Pengerusi, boleh-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat menyatakan, apabila pegawai yang bersangkutan-paut dengan Pendaftaran lewat ini telah sakit dalam tempoh 4 bulan yang lalu, dan dia telah di-ganti oleh sa-orang pegawai daripada Pulau Pinang—tidak usahlah saya sebutkan nama-nya—di-dalam masa sa-minggu sahaja maka pegawai orang Melayu ini, yang telah mengganti sa-lama sa-minggu, telah dapat menyelesaikan bilangan yang banyak daripada permintaan² ini yang pernah begitu terlambat dan memakan masa bertahun² lama-nya. Jadi ini menunjukkan kepada kita bahawasanya, barangkali kerana pegawai yang sekarang ini sa-orang yang bukan Melayu—yang tidak tahu bahasa Melayu—jadi susah-lah ia hendak membuat keputusan itu. Jadi itu-lah sebab saya membuat rayuan meminta supaya di-gantikan dengan pegawai orang Melayu.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini saya akan siasat. Kalau betul saya akan timbangkan. Tetapi bagaimana yang saya katakan, sebab yang pertama ia-itu orang Kelantan ini terlampau lambat menghargai birth certificate ini dan terkebelakang daripada orang² di-tempat lain. Itu sebab banyak sa-kali permintaan ini sekarang ini terpaksa di-buat dengan sa-kali gus. Saperti yang saya katakan 9,000 permintaan pada tahun 1962/1963.

Sebab yang kedua ia-itu jikalau kita membuat permintaan lewat (late appli-

cation) ini, terpaksa kita hendak kaji dengan halus. Sebab apa, saperti negeri Kelantan kita tahu, banyak orang² yang datang daripada Thailand masuk ka-Kelantan dengan sa-chara haram. Dan jika kita tidak kaji dengan halus, orang² ini di-beri pula Birth Certificate yang mereka tidak patut di-beri. Itu sebab-nya juga. Jadi saya tidak menafikan apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tetapi saya akan siasat; kalau betul saya akan timbangkan. Saya fikir, Tuan Pengerusi, itu-lah sahaja jawapan² yang saya dapat jawab kepada tegoran yang telah di-berikan kepada Kementerian saya. Saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,885,228 for Head S. 33, the sum of \$138,696,983 for Head S. 34, the sum of \$2,475,260 for Head S. 35, the sum of \$10,238,695 for Head S. 36, the sum of \$5,040,899 for Head S. 37, the sum of \$282,424 for Head S. 38, the sum of \$3,097,816 for Head S. 39, and the sum of \$965,364 for Head S. 40 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 41, S. 42, S. 43 and S. 44—

Mr Chairman: Saya menhadangkan ia-itu wang berjumlah \$1,683,187 untuk Kepala S. 41 Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran jadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual, dan di-buka bagi bahathan.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin Tuan, saya berhadang hendak mengemukakan dengan sa-kali gus Kepala² S. 41, S. 42, S. 43 dan S. 44 di-bawah Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran.

Tuan, dengan hormat-nya saya mengemukakan Perbelanjaan yang ditunjukkan di-bawah Kepala S. 41, S. 42, S. 43 dan S. 44 yang berjumlah \$31,446,142 supaya di-luluskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, peranan yang telah di-tugaskan kepada Kementerian ini sa-makin bertambah² dari sa-hari kahari terutama-nya di-dalam usaha²

memberi penerangan, sama ada kepada ra'ayat Malaysia sendiri mahu pun kepada dunia luar 'am-nya. Di-samping tugas memberi penerangan sa-luas²-nya mengenai dasar Kerajaan, pembangunan negara dan lain² Kementerian saya juga ada-lah bertanggung-jawab dalam menyemai dan memupok semangat perpaduan dan rasa cinta serta kasih sayang kepada tanah ayer kita, Malaysia, Baharu² ini, Jabatan² di-dalam Kementerian ini telah mengambil bahagian utama di-dalam perayaan² Minggu Perpaduan. Di-sini saya suka menegaskan bahawa kejayaan Minggu Perpaduan yang di-adakan dan yang akan di-adakan pada tiap² tahun itu bergantung kepada kerjasama semua peringkat, baik dari Kerajaan² Negeri, Jabatan² dan Kementerian², mahu pun orang persaoiran. Kementerian saya akan terus-menerus memberi tenaga dan kerjasama yang sa-penoh²-nya. Tetapi, perlu di-ingat, bahawa Minggu Perpaduan itu bukan-lah tugas Kementerian saya sa-mata². Di-samping menjalankan tugas² untuk memperkuat dan meninggikan lagi pertahanan dan moral ra'ayat Malaysia, Kementerian ini bersama² dengan Kementerian dan Jabatan² yang berkenaan tidak juga kurang giat-nya untuk memperkenalkan Malaysia di-saberang laut.

Usaha² kami untuk meninggikan "image" Malaysia di-negara² luar, terutama sa-kali di-negara² Afro-Asia, telah memberikan kesan dan hasil yang memuaskan. Di-dalam Jabatan Penerangan, Bahagian Seranta luar negeri, yang bertanggung-jawab menyediakan bahan² untuk di-sebarkan ka-luar negeri akan di-susun sa-mula. Sa-orang pegawai kanan yang berpengalaman akan di-tugaskan untuk menyusun sa-mula Bahagian ini dan juga menetuainya. Bahan² yang lebih menarik akan di-perbanyak dan kakitangan² yang terlatih akan di-tempatkan di-bahagian ini. Beberapa orang kakitangan yang akan di-tempatkan di-Bahagian ini sekarang sedang menjalani latihan di-saberang laut.

Filem Negara Malaysia yang telah berjaya mengeluarkan filem² yang bermutu, akan meneruskan usaha²-nya mengeluarkan filem mengenai negeri

ini dengan lebih banyak lagi. Matlamat-nya bagi tahun 1966 ini ia-lah sa-kurang²-nya sa-buah filem pada tiap² minggu. Lebih banyak filem yang menunjukkan perpaduan ra'ayat yang terdiri dari berbagai² bangsa, ugama, dan bahasa akan di-perbuat. Sa-lain daripada itu, filem² mengenai pembangunan negara akan terus-menerus di-usahakan. Filem Negara juga akan mengusahakan filem² cerita yang bermutu bagi menampung kekurangan filem² tempatan.

Di-dalam lapangan Radio pula, usaha² akan di-buat bagi meninggikan lagi mutu dan chara persembahan ranchangan² yang di-hidangkan. Apa² sahaja pembaharuan yang akan di-buat, pada pandangan saya, ada-lah wajar, kerana ada-nya pertandingan dari Television. Persaingan ini, bukan-lah pula tidak ada baik-nya kepada Jabatan Radio—sa-kurang²-nya ia akan menyebabkan Jabatan itu dan juga Jabatan Television akan berusaha lebih giat lagi untuk menarik lebih banyak peminat² masing². Beberapa ranchangan baharu akan juga di-buat—di-dalam lapangan pendidikan khas-nya. Siaran Radio ka-sekolah² yang selama ini di-pancharkan dari Radio Singapura, telah pun di-rentikan. Dan ada-lah di-jangka pada awal penggal persekolahan tahun 1966 ini, siaran² dari Kuala Lumpur akan bermula.

Di-dalam siaran² ka-luar negeri pula, ia-itu Suara Malaysia—ikhtiar² akan di-buat untuk memulakan siaran² di-dalam bahasa² Arab, Pranchis, Hauza dan Suahili, sa-bagai tambahan kepada bahasa² Indonesia, Inggeris dan Mandarin yang sedia ada pada masa ini. Dari laporan² yang telah di-terima, kesan dan penerimaan siaran² Suara Malaysia kita di-luar negeri sangat²-lah mengembirakan.

Mr Chairman: Masa chukup. Jawatan-kuasa serah balek pada persidangan. Saya menyatakan ia-itu Jawatan-kuasa Pertimbangan Perbekalan tahun 1966 telah sampai hingga S. 41 dalam Perbekalan tahun 1966. Persidangan ini di-tangguhkan hingga pukul 10 hari esok.

Adjourned at 8 p.m.