

Volume IV
No. 3



Friday
16th June, 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 617]

PERSIDANGAN (USUL) [Col. 647]

MOTION:

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech—Address of Thanks
[Col. 647]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 16th June, 1967

The House met at half-past nine 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 and Minister of Foreign Affairs, 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 and Acting Minister of Home Affairs, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ 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 Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, Tuan V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines and Minister of Justice, TUAN HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health,
TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance,
TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister,
TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas).
- „ TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN
(Sarawak).
- „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

- The Honourable TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMED (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).

The Honourable WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).

- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN 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).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ TAN SRI 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).
- „ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN 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).
- „ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister for Local Government and Housing,
 TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI
 KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development,
 TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
 (Telok Anson).
- „ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour,
 TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
 (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S.
 (Sarawak).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M.,
 P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
 (Johor Tenggara).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

PERTANYAAN² BAGI
JAWAB MULUTORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSPEMECHATAN 427 ORANG POLIS
OLEH KERAJAAN SINGAPURA

1. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir) bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri (a) ada-kah benar bahawa pemechatan 427 orang polis oleh Kerajaan Singapura baharu² ini melanggar syarat² perjanjian perpisahan di-antara Singapura dengan Malaysia; (b) oleh kerana perbuatan itu bertentangan dengan syarat² per-

janjian itu seperti mana yang di-sebut oleh Perdana Menteri dalam satu kenyataan, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan terhadap Kerajaan Singapura.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soal ini ada di-dalam pindaan Perlembagaan dahulu daripada percheriaan Singapura daripada Malaysia ia-itu berkenaan dengan seksyen 19 (B) yang berkata barang siapa, pada hari percheriaan itu, yang bekerja di-dalam Kerajaan kita dalam pejabat² Singapura dengan kerana percheriaan itu, tidak di-sifatkan orang itu pegawai Kerajaan Singapura. Bagitu juga dalam seksyen 10 (2) yang mengatakan orang² Malaysia yang bekerja di-Singapura dalam masa sa-belum percheriaan itu di-sifatkan sa-bagai

pegawai² Kerajaan Singapura sementara. Di-dalam itu Singapura ada dikeluarkan satu pula pindaan kepada Perlembagaan Singapura yang berbunyi "orang ini di-sifatkan sa-bagai orang yang memegang jawatan sementara di-bawah Kerajaan Singapura dan apabila President Singapura berasa hendak tamatkan pekerjaan mereka, maka Kerajaan Singapura berkuasa menamatkan jawatan² itu." Maka dengan kerana itu-lah President Singapura menjalankan kuasa-nya dalam pindaan ini yang di-beri berhenti kepada pegawai Polis di-Singapura itu. Jadi ini Kerajaan Singapura telah pun merdeka, jadi kita tidak berhak hendak membuat apa² di-atas orang² yang kena buang itu. Kita telah memberikan jawatan di-sini dan kebanyakan-nya mereka itu telah menerima jawatan itu, hanya sabilangan yang kechil yang tidak menerima dan menchari kerja yang lain.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Mengikut keterangan Yang Teramat Mulia bahasa mengikut syarat bagi perpisahan di-antara Singapura dengan Kerajaan Malaysia ini bahawa mengikut undang² yang apa kata-nya nombor—bilangan 19 (B) dan juga seksyen 10 bahagian yang kedua bahawa orang² itu di-dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan Singapura sa-lepas daripada perpisahan Singapura dengan Malaysia, di-anggapkan sa-bagai kakitangan Kerajaan Singapura, sementara. Patut-nya apabila orang² ini akan di-singkir, mahu-lah lebih dahulu Kerajaan Singapura bermeshuarat dengan Kerajaan Malaysia. Dan itu-lah juga kelmarin, sa-malam ini, di-dalam jawapan bagi soalan 14, Yang Teramat Mulia Timbalan Perdana Menteri juga menjawab bahawasa mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Singapura tidak sadikit pun bermeshuarat dengan Kerajaan Malaysia di-dalam soal ini.

Sungguh pun, sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia, bahawa satu pindaan telah di-adakan dalam Perlembagaan Singapura yang membolehkan Kerajaan

Singapura memechat orang ini dengan tidak lebih dahulu bermeshuarat dengan Kerajaan Malaysia, ini adalah sa-bagai satu perbuatan yang unilateral yang mereka ini chuba dengan sendiri-nya menjalankan dengan tidak mengambil berat di-atas kedudukan Kerajaan Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-benar-nya kita tidak berkuasa mengganggu kuasa Kerajaan Singapura dengan kerana itu kita menjalankan satu masalah yang baik dan memberikan jawatan² kepada orang² itu.

Tuan Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah Yang Teramat Mulia menerangkan dalam 427 orang itu berapa orang-kah orang² Melayu dan orang² yang bukan Melayu.

Perdana Menteri: Saya tidak dapat hendak memberi jawapan yang tepat, tetapi yang saya tahu kebanyakan-lah orang Melayu, ada juga bangsa lain, orang keturunan lain, ia-itu orang China dan India.

ORGANISATION OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

2. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make a statement on the views of the Malaysian Government with regard to (i) principles of regional co-operation in South Asia, (ii) the possible replacement of ASA by a new organisation and the aims of any such new organisation, and (iii) what countries in South Asia, Malaysia would expect to become members of any new regional organisations.

The Prime Minister: Malaysia has always indicated our firm belief in regional co-operation and for that purpose Malaysia was one of the sponsors of this ASA Organisation, which we hope will work for the common good of the member countries—to name them: Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia. We believe that through regional co-operation so many things can be done and large

measures of goodwill and friendship could be achieved as a result of it. Now, the Honourable Member has asked whether the ASA should be replaced or whether there is intention to replace ASA by a new organisation. There has been talk of this new organisation and I believe the objective of this new organisation is the same as ASA itself. I will welcome any fresh suggestion or any new organisation working for the common good of the member countries. Some countries feel that they want to join ASA, but as it has been started some time back by the three countries, they want another regional organisation. Well, if its aim is the same and it is intended to work for the common good of the countries in this region I see no objection to it. But, of course, I feel strongly that this region of Asia cannot support two organisations with the same aim and the same objective. However, as I have indicated earlier on, I would not want to say the worse might happen with regard to it. We will join in the hope that the organisation will achieve the aim which the sponsors had in mind, and for that reason this new organisation has been worked out and when we have had time to study it, we will certainly consider the matter again.

With regard to the third part of the question, that is, what countries in South Asia would expect to become members of any new regional organisation, to that I cannot give my answer now, because some countries might object and none of them has given a definite indication that they are going to join. However, I think there will be a few countries, two or three countries—perhaps two—will be willing to come into this new organisation.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Prime Minister assure this House that this enlarged ASA will not be based on religious and racial grounds, and that there will not be a revival of the old now defunct concept of Malphilindo.

The Prime Minister: That is my hope. I have the same feeling as the Honourable Member, because Malphilindo had failed and any organisation based on religious or racial grounds would fail too.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that when the Minister of Defence of India came here, Mr C. M. Chagla, he profounded the idea of a Council of Asia based on much the same concept of ASA but cutting across political and ideological lines. Will the Honourable Prime Minister tell us whether this country supports the idea of a Council of Asia and will work actively for it?

The Prime Minister: As the question on that particular subject will follow soon, if the Honourable Member will be patient I will satisfy him with my answers.

Tuan Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dari jawapan Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri maka seolah² pihak kita tidak keberatan sakira-nya satu bentok pertubuhan baru yang lebih besar daripada ASA dapat di-bentok dengan tujuan yang seperti ASA juga. Tetapi, siapa-kah yang membawa fikiran ASA besar ini menjadi perbincangan hangat di-negara kita sa-belah sini?

Mr Speaker: Itu soal lain.

FREE LEGAL AID BUREAU

3. **Tuan C. V. Devan Nair** asks the Minister of Justice whether the Cabinet has taken a decision as to whether to establish a free legal aid bureau to assist the poor and needy in legal proceedings and representations, and if so, to state the decision; if not, to explain the reason for the inordinate delay in coming to a decision.

The Minister of Justice (Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Speaker, Sir, early this year the Committee, appointed to inquire into the need and possibility for the establishment of a Legal Aid Service, submitted its report to the Government. The report is now

being studied by the Treasury on the question of the financial aspect of this scheme.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, may we ask whether the study by the Treasury of this document will take a long time or short time?

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: As the Honourable Member knows, the Treasury is fully occupied as always, under-staffed as it is, I hope he will sympathise with the Minister of Finance, who has been spending many sleepless nights, since he became Finance Minister, in order to ensure the financial stability of this country. I have been assured by the Minister of Finance that the decision would be taken very soon by his Ministry.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the solicitude on the part of the Minister for Justice for his colleague, the Minister of Finance, is very touching to us on this side of the House. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Justice aware that as nearly as 1½ years ago I made an adjournment speech in this House for free Legal Aid Service to aid the poor people in this country, who cannot afford to pay for the services of lawyers? That would seem that this is not a new matter. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Government in this House—I think it would be almost two years since it was first broached. If so, will he try to expedite the matter with his colleague in the Cabinet sitting in front of him.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the name of my office is being bandied about, I think it might be appropriate for me to intervene. I can assure the last Honourable Member who spoke that my colleague, the Minister of Justice, is as anxious as he is to get this matter settled. I can also assure him that we will try our best to expedite a resolution of this issue.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Sir, the Member for Batu appears to create an impression that this question was first mooted by the Honourable Member himself. That is not so.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I hope the Minister of Justice will go back and look up the records of this House since 1964. Then, he will find the true state of affairs.

Tuan Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: That is only part of the story, Mr Speaker, Sir. I have got the full record of the Committee Meetings here which shows that the whole question went back right up to 1960.

Mr Speaker: But he did say 1946. *(Laughter).*

SUSPENSION OF GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

4. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister, is he aware that the Establishment Office, Malaysia, sent a note to the Staff Side of the Whitley Council saying "that all General Purposes Committee will be suspended until further notice", that this note has spread consternation in the ranks of CUEPACS, and that the 72 affiliates of CUEPACS, have already distributed strike ballots to their 80,000 members, and if so, to state the action he proposes to take in this connection.

The Prime Minister: Does the Honourable Member, Mr Speaker, Sir, wish to pursue with this question, because he obviously has read what appeared in the press this morning—"Industrial action planned by civil servants off"? If he wants an answer, I will certainly give him the answer. There has been quite a lot of misunderstanding over this particular matter. In actual fact I was made to understand that notice was given to CUEPACS to suspend all these claims and so on, because the Salaries Commission was completing its report, and it is obvious to all if fresh claims keep on coming in, it would have the effect of delaying the report of the Salaries Commission. Therefore they wrote to CUEPACS to suggest that they should not send in any claim. I think they put it right some time back by publishing this matter in the paper which reads: "The Establishment Office, Malaysia, would like to clarify certain points in a press statement which appeared in a

local newspaper on the 23rd of this month on the subject which we froze." Obviously, there has been some misunderstanding on the whole issue. It is true that the Establishment Office had issued a note to the Staff Side of the Whitley Council that all the General Purposes Committee meetings will be suspended until further notice. What the Establishment Office meant to convey by this note was that the General Purposes Committee will not deal with claims, which will involve revision of pay and conditions of service, as the Government had decided that these claims should be held in abeyance until the Salaries Commission completes its work. The General Purposes Committee will, however, meet to consider matters which do not involve the revision of pay and terms and conditions of service. In fact, the next meeting of the General Purposes Committee has been fixed on the 15th June, 1967. As I have said just now, the whole thing has been settled, and these people have called off the strike, and I can assure the Honourable Member that members of CUEPACS are not now unduly worried.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that from his reply he would seem to imply that the misunderstanding lies with CUEPACS, whereas in effect from the letter that he has read out, the fault really lies with the F.E.O. in not putting matters very clearly to CUEPACS. Will the Honourable the Prime Minister assure this House that the Principal Establishment Officer will be a little more careful in handling such matters of importance with CUEPACS, otherwise he will have CUEPACS up in arms again.

The Prime Minister: It seems to be his favourite phrase "up in arms". I don't know what he intends to convey by that. Sir, when I read the letter, it is obvious that I did not give at all, or even attempt to give, the impression that the mistake is on the CUEPACS side. In fact, by reading the letter I admitted that the mistake is on the Government side and I can give him the assurance. But, what was the

assurance you want me to offer? I forgot now (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The F.E.O. who is really a very responsible officer, should be a little more careful in writing such letters of importance to CUEPACS, otherwise all these per-gadohan, kesusahan, will arise again.

The Prime Minister: I give that assurance.

EFFORTS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CEYLON TO BRING PARTIES IN THE VIETNAM WAR TO CONFERENCE TABLE

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to give details of the efforts by the Ceylon Prime Minister to bring all parties in the Vietnam War to the conference table and the reason he had for describing these efforts as most praiseworthy.

The Prime Minister: There was no direct contact between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the parties in Vietnam. He only expressed a desire that the parties should come to terms by having a meeting among themselves. The way this was reported, I agree, it sounded as if he had sent in a request to the parties fighting in Vietnam to come to a round table. He was prepared to offer Ceylon as the venue for such discussion if it takes place, but when I went to Ceylon—I discussed this matter with him—it turned out that he had not written to any of them yet. It was purely a proposal on his part without really communicating with the parties concerned and he thought that Ceylon being neutral and is taking a non-partisan stand, might perhaps be able to offer their services, in order to bring peace in this area. They are willing to do that, but up to now I do not know whether they have done anything, whether the Prime Minister has done anything, because I am sure if he had done it, he would have given me some sort of indication through his High Commissioner. That has not been done.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that in Tokyo he is quoted to have

stated that the main cause of the conflict in Vietnam, or the war in Vietnam, has been the Communist countries, in particular, the Chinese, and that if the Chinese withdrew their support and that if the Vietcong withdrew north of the 17th Parallel, the war in Vietnam would possibly end tomorrow. Following on the same line, is the Honourable Prime Minister not aware that if the Americans were to stop unilaterally bombing North Vietnam, the war in Vietnam could also be de-escalated and the chances of its being brought to the conference table from the battle-field will be greater?

The Prime Minister: It is a matter of opinion, but his question has nothing to do with what I did or what I said. He asked me about what the Prime Minister of Ceylon intended to do. Now he is trying to put me under cross-examination, charge me with having started this war in Vietnam. Well, I am not guilty (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I may word it a little differently. Will the Honourable the Prime Minister tell us whether in his discussion with the Honourable the Prime Minister of Ceylon he has stated to his opposite member in Ceylon the steps that this country has taken to de-escalate the war in Vietnam?

The Prime Minister: One thing that I admit, Mr Speaker, Sir—that is, I have always taken the stand that we are not neutral in this war. Therefore, it is not fair for me to put forward any suggestion, when the person is honestly and sincerely desirous of bringing an end to this war. So, I just did not say anything except to listen to what he had to say. Whatever little I could offer, it was just made with my heart and my intention to help him bring about this meeting between the parties concerned. That is about all I contributed to this discussion on Vietnam.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: In this discussion with the Prime Minister of Ceylon, did he at any time bring up the question of the bombing of North Vietnam by the U.S.A. and that if the U.S.A. did stop the bombing, the prospects of peace will be greater.

The Prime Minister: Naturally, that is in the mind of everybody. Therefore, I do not have to say what he said, because it won't be right for me to go and tell this House something said by the Prime Minister of a foreign country.

PAKATAN KERJASAMA DI-ANTARA NEGARA² ASIA

6. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri sa-jauh mana kemajuan yang telah Kerajaan jalankan di-dalam rancangan-nya untuk menubuhkan satu pakatan kerjasama di-antara negara² Asia sa-bagaimana yang telah di-anjorkan oleh Tuan Chagla dari India yang telah melawat Malaysia baharu² ini; dan nyatakan apa-kah dasar² pakatan ini.

The Prime Minister: Ini-lah soal berkenaan dengan chadangan Tuan Chagla Menteri Luar India. Dengan chadangan ini yang sa-benar-nya dia tidak mengeluarkan apa² bukti yang tepat yang boleh di-terima oleh pihak Malaysia. Jadi chuma-nya chadangan bagaimana kita kata, itu chadangan atas angin.

Jadi dengan kerana itu saya tidak menurunkan tandatangan atau menulis dalam apa² paper, chuma mendengar chadangan-nya sahaja. Kerana dia sendiri kata, apabila dia telah dapat chadangan-nya itu di-tetapkan, dia akan beri tahu kelak. Maka itu sahaja dapat saya jawab dalam hal ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan.

Apa-kah tindakan atau pun sa-suatu langkah yang di-buat oleh pihak Kerajaan kita sa-bagai menyambut atau pun mengulas kenyataan itu, oleh kerana, bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia sa-kejap ini, dia buat satu chadangan di-atas angin di-dalam negara kita sendiri. Jadi kalau satu chadangan yang tidak bertanggung-jawab di-buat di-dalam sa-buah negara yang lain, ini-lah menimbulkan satu sangkaan tidak baik terhadap negara kita, ia-itu menjadi tempat perbincangan kosong. Oleh itu apa-kah tindakan, yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan kita untuk menentukan yang sa-benar-nya chadangan itu?

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut sa-tengah² akhbar yang saya baca, ada-kah benar bahawa Persatuan yang di-chadangkan oleh Tuan Chagla ini merupakan asas pasaran bersama sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh negara² enam buah di-Eropah—ia-itu European Common Market. Oleh kerana, apa yang di-chadangkan oleh Tuan Chagla itu mempunyai sifat² dan dasar² yang sama. Boleh-kah Perdana Menteri kita atau pun Menteri Luar Negeri kita menerangkan bahawa konsep itu boleh di-katakan sama dengan European Common Market?

The Prime Minister: Saya tidak dapat hendak menjawab hal itu, kerana dia sendiri berkata ini chuma-nya chadangan dia, satu chadangan hendak berpakat; chadangan dia hendak berdagang sama (trade) dan chadangan itu, semua-nya hendak bekerjasamalah sa-kira-nya boleh. Tetapi ini banyak-lah chadangan² hendak bekerjasama semua, kita bagi pihak kita di-sini terima sahaja, tetapi biar-lah chadangan itu tepat, baharu dapat kita jawab satu² perkara dengan tepat. Ini saya hendak jawab apa di-sini. Chuma-nya dia kata chadangan itu bagini. Bagus-lah saya kata. Sa-takat itu saya boleh kata.

USAHA² MALAYSIA MENCHARI PERDAMAIAN ANTARA INDIA DENGAN PAKISTAN

7. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri sa-jauh mana-kah usaha² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Malaysia untuk menjadi pelopor perdamaian di-antara India dengan Pakistan; dan jika belum di-lakukan lagi, ada-kah Malaysia sedang berusaha melakukan-nya.

The Prime Minister: Ini satu perkara yang besar—soal ini. Bagaimana, sa-jauh mana-kah usaha² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Malaysia untuk menjadi pelopor perdamaian di-antara India dan Pakistan—ini tidak dapat-lah saya hendak menjawab. Chuma kita ini yang duduk di-dalam negeri Asia, bukan Malaysia sahaja mana² negeri pun, suka-lah soal dua buah negeri yang besar ini dapat berdamai. Tetapi apa buah fikiran kita keluar

tentu-lah mereka tidak terima. Mereka negeri yang besar, kita ini yang kecil. Jadi mereka tidak pernah minta kita champor tangan, kita pun tidak champor tangan langsung hal ini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Saya sedar bahawa negeri kita ini negeri yang kecil, tetapi dapat-kah Perdana Menteri kita atau Menteri Luar Negeri kita memberi satu ketegasan bahawa ada-kah kerana negara kita ini kecil, sa-mata² kecil dari segi sukatan geography-nya, maka kita tidak sanggup membuat satu kebaikan sa-bagaimana Perdana Menteri kita sendiri tahu apa yang di-usahakan oleh Ceylon untuk menyelesaikan perang Vietnam itu yang terlibat kuasa² besar. Jadi dapat-kah Perdana Menteri kita atas nama Menteri Luar Negeri, memberi jaminan kepada Dewan ini, bahawa oleh sebab negara kita ini kecil geography-nya, maka kita tidak dapat membuat kerja² yang berfaedah seperti itu.

The Prime Minister: Saya langsung tidak berani, Tuan Speaker. Kita buat satu chadangan, orang ini terima, orang itu marah. Jadi macham mana hendak buat chadangan. Jadi dalam meshuarat Commonwealth pun disebut dengan terus terang oleh kedua² buah negara, tidak bagi siapa pun Ahli Commonwealth champor tangan di atas hal mereka kedua buah negeri itu.

HUBONGAN DIPLOMATIK ANTARA MALAYSIA DENGAN INDONESIA

8. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri apa-kah perkara² baharu yang telah timbul di-dalam masaaalah menyambong sa-mula hubungan diplomatik di-antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia yang telah menyebabkan pihak Indonesia menyuarakan pendapat-nya bahawa hubungan itu belum dapat di-pulehkan melainkan sa-telah di-adakan pilehan raya bebas di-negeri Sarawak; dan jika pilehan raya Sarawak itu menjadi satu masaaalah dalam hubungan tersebut, nyatakan sama ada Kerajaan akan mempercepatkan kerja pilehan raya itu supaya perhubungan diplomatik

kita dengan Indonesia akan di-sambong sa-mula dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Speaker, soal perhubungan diplomatik di antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia ada-lah terpulang kepada kedua² buah negeri untuk bersetuju bersama². Jadi bagi pihak Malaysia kita tidak ada apa² masalah, terpulang-lah semuanya kepada Indonesia. Apabila Indonesia setuju hendak adakan diplomatik relation bagi pihak Malaysia, kita dengan suka hati-nya menerima sahaja dan mengadakan diplomatik relation.

Masa ini tidak ada apa² langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Indonesia, jadi dengan kerana itu kita tidak buat apa² juga.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Saya mengucapkan terima kasih ka-atas usaha² itu, tetapi yang menjadi tujuan pertanyaan di sini ia-lah nampak-nya di-dalam akhbar², Indonesia menekankan supaya masalah pilihan raya di-Sarawak itu menjadi satu faktor di-dalam pelaksanaan perhubungan ini. Jadi ini-lah yang saya hendak tanya. Sa-jauh mana perkara itu terlibat dalam masalah perhubungan ini? Ada pun masalah rasa baik sangka itu saya perchaya-lah sudah sampai masa-nya. Masalah pilihan raya di-Sarawak itu, ada-kah menjadi satu sebab masalah (problem).

Tuan Speaker: Saya rasa soalan ini sudah di-jawab dengan cukup. Tidak-lah panjang lagi di-belakang lagi, di-chelah² semua sa-kali saya ingat itu sudah lebih daripada soalan ini.

RETRENCHMENT OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES ON WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH ARMED FORCES

9. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Defence how many civilian employees will be affected by the British defence withdrawal, and whether the Government has any plans to provide alternative employment to the retrenched civilian employees.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, the British Plan for the running down of their

forces in the Far East is still under discussion and has not been finalised. It is, therefore, not known how many civilian employees will be affected.

The Government, Sir, would not be in a position to give them alternative employment in the Ministry of Defence or units of the Armed Forces for the obvious reasons that we will not have the available vacant appointments. They are, however, free to submit applications when there are suitable vacancies. However, the Government will do everything possible to assist in obtaining alternative employment should they be retrenched by the British Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: In the Government's assurance to give these about-to-be retrenched civilian employees, will the Honourable Minister give an assurance to this House that this will include finding a place in many of the F.L.D.A. schemes that are being opened up, because not all the civilian officers are white-collared workers—many of them are workers who use their hands and, therefore, will be eminently qualified for a place in the various F.L.D.A. schemes.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I say that we will assist them to find suitable employment and this will include employment in all fields of Government activities, including F.L.D.A. and other schemes.

10. Mr Speaker: Question No. 10, I believe, has been answered.

PEMBENAAN BALAI² POLIS DI-SABAK BERNAM DAN SUNGAI BESAR

11. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya berhubung dengan ranchangan Kerajaan hendak membena bangunan² baharu untuk menggantikan bangunan² Balai Polis yang sudah burok dan uzor di-Sabak Bernam dan Sungai Besar, oleh kerana sa-takat ini tiada suatu apa langkah pun yang telah di-jalankan bagi mendirikan bangunan² tersebut.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan hendak membena bangunan² Polis di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini termasuklah:

- (a) Balai Polis Berchorak Bandar dan Quarters 1 kelas "F" dan 6 kelas "G" di-Sungai Besar; dan
- (b) sa-buah Balai Polis Kechil di-Sabak Bernam.

Bangunan² ini belum-lah dapat didirikan kerana usaha² pembelian tanah di-kedua² tempat ini belum lagi selesai. Perkara ini di-jangka akan di-selesaikan sa-belum awal tahun hadapan dan saya harap sa-lepas daripada itu dapatlah di-ikhtiarkan peruntokan wang bagi memulakan pembenaan bangunan² itu.

MOGOK DUDOK SA-MASA PILEHAN RAYA DI-SABAH

12. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada beliau sedar bahawa sa-masa pilihan raya Sabah baharu² ini, satu kejadian mogok dudok telah berlaku di-sa-buah kedai makan oleh kerana tuan kedai itu ia-lah sa-orang penyokong salah satu daripada parti politik di-sana; jika sedar, nyatakan ada-kah sa-siapa di-antara orang² yang mogok dudok itu terdiri daripada ra'ayat warganegara Malaysia dan apakah tindakan yang akan di-ambil terhadap mereka.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah mendengar tentang mogok dudok bersama² atau sit-in-strike itu. Nampak-nya kejadian itu di-sebabkan oleh perchakapan yang di-buat oleh orang empunya restoran itu terhadap sa-orang chalun pilihan raya di-Sabah. Dari apa yang di-ketahui semua mereka yang mengambil bahagian dalam mogok itu ia-lah warganegara Malaysia. Orang² yang mogok itu tidak membuat apa² hanyalah minum kopi dan baca surat-khabar dan tidak ada membuat apa² kesalahan dengan sebab itu-lah tindakan daripada Polis tidak di-fikirkan mustahak.

LOANS BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO MALAYSIA FOR DEVELOPMENT—1967

13. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Finance to state the countries that have extended loans to Malaysia in 1967, to implement her Development programme and the amount given by each.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to explain that, generally, the process of obtaining loans and credits from foreign countries involves three stages. Firstly, offers of loans on general lines of credit are made by the foreign countries concerned, stating only the maximum amounts that they are prepared to extend to Malaysia. In this respect, the offers of approximately \$550 million in 1966 to cover the five-year requirements of the First Malaysia Plan by members of the Consultative Group for Malaysia still stand. The countries involved are as follows: Belgium, \$18 million, Canada, \$20 million, France, \$60 million, Japan \$150 million, Netherlands, \$4 million, and United States \$300 million. Some countries such as the United Kingdom offer lines of credit without fixing the maximum amounts that they are prepared to lend to Malaysia. The actual amounts that will be utilized will depend on the purchases actually made from these countries.

Secondly, some countries require that the offers of loans and lines of credit should be put on a formal basis, that is, by means of general agreements between Malaysia and these countries, wherein the general terms and conditions of the offers, especially in relation to interest rates, insurance premia, repayment periods, etc., are laid down.

Thirdly, the actual utilization of the loans and general lines of credit, is the last stage in the process of obtaining foreign financing. The actual utilization depends on the number of projects or purchases that have been awarded to the various countries in accordance with the Government's policy of international tendering. I must point out at this juncture that Malaysia receives loans and credits not only from foreign

countries on a government to government basis but also from private sources.

From my foregoing explanation, it can be seen that by and large offers of loans and lines of credits are not made annually. However, for the purpose of illustration, in the first half of 1967, Malaysia signed three loan agreements, two with the United States Government and one with a Swedish bank. The two loan agreements concluded with the United States Government provide Malaysia with a maximum amount of \$57 million for the purpose of development. The loan agreement signed with the Swedish bank, amounting to a maximum of \$30 million, provides credit for the purchase of telecommunications equipment for the development of the Malaysian telecommunications system. These loan agreements represent the third stage of the process to which I referred earlier.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPORATION TO PURCHASE ESTATES

14. Tunku Abdullah asks the Minister of Finance whether he would consider setting up a Corporation, financed by Government in the first instance, to purchase large estates which are intended to be sold, and eventually to issue shares to the public, so that these estates may not be fragmented and may be owned by our own Malaysians.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not quite understand the objective which the Honourable Member has in mind. If his objective is that these rubber estates should be owned by Malaysians, and the wording of this question in fact indicates that this is his objective, then fragmentation is one way of achieving this objective without any cost to the Government. It is, therefore, not clear why he should urge the Government to set up a corporation to do the very thing which Malaysians are doing for themselves without Government assistance. I, of course, appreciate that a difference must be made between fragmentation which results in genuine smallholders becoming owners of rubber smallholdings, and what one might call "bogus frag-

mentation" which is merely a device employed by businessmen with substantial financial resources, and which goes into the legal motions of dividing rubber estates into smallholdings solely for the purpose of attracting the additional grants available for smallholder replanting. This, I agree, is a different matter, but I believe that this loophole has already been plugged by measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MEMBAIKI JALAN DARI KUALA BARAM KA-LUTONG (SARAWAK)

15. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sama ada beliau sedar jalan dari Kuala Baram ka-Lutong, yang sa-jauh 17 batu itu, burok keadaan-nya; jika sedar, bila-kah tindakan untuk membaiki-nya akan di-jalankan.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Tun V. T. Sambanthan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dibawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Negeri Sarawak, peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,515,000 ada di-chadangkan untuk memperbaiki jalan Kuala Baram ka-Lutong. Pekerjaan ini di-jangka akan dapat di-mulakan dalam tahun 1968.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

TRAFFIC ALONG JAMBATAN TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA, BUTTERWORTH

16. Tuan Tan Cheng Bee asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications whether he is aware that the traffic along Jambatan Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra at Butterworth appears even now to be congested, and does it not appear to him that as and when the Deep Sea Wharves comes into full operation in the not too distant future, the expected flow of traffic along the bridge may become so congested as to create a serious traffic problem, and if so, whether he would take necessary steps now to meet such eventuality.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that the traffic along Jambatan Tunku Abdul Rahman appears to be congested, or that it might

be congested when the Deep Sea Wharves come into full operation. From a recent traffic count, it was found that an average of 5,370 vehicles use this road. The capacity along the bridge is 11,000 vehicles per day. With the completion of the wharves, the maximum tonnage expected per year is in the region of 1 million tons of which 40 per cent is expected to move by rail, and the balance by road. This will mean that there will be additional vehicles to convey 600,000 tons per annum along the bridge. With the gross weight of vehicles permissible on this road being 18 tons, and assuming that the tare load will be 12 tons, there would, therefore, be an additional 50,000 vehicles per annum, or an average of 137 vehicles per day using the bridge. Even allowing for peak periods of ten times the average per year, the number of additional vehicles will not be more than 1,370 per day. Added to the number of vehicles using the bridge at present, there would then be about 6,740 vehicles per day. Since the capacity of the bridge is 11,000 vehicles per day, there should not, therefore, be any congestion along the bridge.

PERTUKARAN NAMA SHARIKAT PENERBANG MALAYSIA/ SINGAPURA

17. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan, memandang kepada berita² akhbar yang menyatakan bahawa Brunei telah membeli saham² dalam Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura nyatakan sama ada beliau berchadang hendak menukarkan nama Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura itu.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada chadangan bagi menukar nama M.S.A. yang ada sekarang ini.

BAYARAN LALULINTAS DI- JAMBATAN, MUAR

18. Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sama ada Kerajaan berchadang mengurangkan kadar bayaran lalulintas sekarang di-Jambatan Muar, daripada \$1.50 kepada 50 sen bagi

motorkar² dan daripada \$3.50 kepada \$1.50 bagi bas.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini sedang ditimbang.

MEMAJUKAN BAHASA MELAYU MENJADI BAHASA ANTARA- BANGSA

19. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran (a) benar-kah atau tidak bahawa ada sa-tengah² Universiti di-seberang laut yang memberikan kursus pelajaran bahasa Melayu dengan giatnya dan jika benar apa-kah Universiti² itu; (b) apa-kah galakan², jika ada, yang telah di-berikan oleh Kerajaan kita terhadap yayasan² pengajian tersebut, bagi memajukan bahasa Melayu hingga menjadi suatu bahasa antara-bangsa.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, (a) Ada beberapa buah universiti asing di-United Kingdom dan Australia yang mempunyai jabatan² bahasa² asing dan di-antara bahasa asing itu termasuk-lah bahasa Melayu; (b) Kerajaan sedia menimbangkan untuk memberi apa sahaja bantuan yang boleh jika bantuan itu di-minta. Untuk ma'aluman Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, Kementerian saya telah menghantar sa-orang daripada Pegawai² Pelajaran ka-Universiti Hankuk, Korea, untuk menolong mengelolakan Jabatan Pengajian Melayu di-sana. Kita juga telah menerima permohonan daripada sa-buah Universiti di-India Selatan dan perkara ini sekarang sedang di-uruskan melalui surat menyurat. Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan kita juga telah menghantar beberapa buah buku² dalam bahasa kebangsaan kepada beberapa buah universiti asing di-luar negeri.

NATIONAL TYPE SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF PROVINCE WELLESLEY

20. Tuan Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan) asks the Minister of Education, as there are National Type Secondary Schools (Chinese) in Central and Southern District of Province Wellesley, whether the Government will consider also

building a National Type Secondary School for Northern District of Province Wellesley at Butterworth similar, if not larger, than the one in Bukit Mertajam to take in boys from all Chinese Primary Schools in Province Wellesley North to save the large number of boys from travelling to Penang from Bukit Mertajam for their secondary education.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, a new secondary school has been approved for construction at Butterworth to meet the needs of the children in the area.

PROVISION OF MORE SCHOOLS IN BUTTERWORTH AREA

21. Tuan Tan Cheng Bee asks the Minister of Education, in view of the vast developments of Mak Mandin Industrial area and the growing importance of Butterworth as a result of which a good number of Housing Schemes are coming up along Jalan Raja Uda, Butterworth, whether the Government is making plans to build more schools in the immediate future to provide schooling facilities for the large number of children who will be moving in to Butterworth with their parents.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is aware of the need to provide more schools to the growing school-going population in the industrial area of Butterworth, and we are now looking for suitable sites in the area.

PERTUKARAN GURU² DI-SEKOLAH LONG IKANG

22. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah dia sedar akan perlu-nya diadakan perubahan² tertentu dalam susunan guru² sa-buah sekolah tempatan di-Long Ikang ia-itu guru² di-situ tidak pernah bertukar seperti guru² di-sekolah² tempatan lain, dan jika sedar, apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan berchadang hendak ambil untuk membaiki sekolah itu.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah Rendah Long

Ikang ada-lah di-tadbirkan oleh Majlis Daerah Baram. Kakitangan sekolah ini ada-lah di-uruskan oleh Majlis tersebut dengan persetujuan Jabatan Pelajaran, Sarawak. Tidak-lah difahami mengapa kenyataan itu menyatakan bahawa guru² tidak di-beri pertukaran seperti rakan² mereka di-sekolah² lain. Satu pertukaran telah pun di-buat dalam bulan Januari 1966. Jika guru² sendiri hendak bertukar mereka mesti-lah mencari kekosongan terlebih dahulu dalam kawasan yang mereka hendak mengajar dan sa-lepas itu memohon kepada Majlis Daerah untuk bertukar.

Walau bagaimana pun, Jabatan Pelajaran akan menyiasat mengenai keadaan² yang menyebabkan guru² memohon pertukaran itu.

MENGGANTI MEJA DAN BANGKU SEKOLAH

23. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar akan perlunya di-gantikan meja dan bangku sekolah yang rosak dengan yang baharu tiap² tahun di-tiap² sekolah oleh kerana di-dapati bahawa hanya sekolah² baharu sahaja di-sediakan dengan perabot² itu manakala sekolah² lama di-biarkan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian ada-lah sedar tentang perlu-nya menggantikan perkakas² sekolah yang pechah atau pun perkakas² yang rendah mutu-nya. Sekolah² ada-lah di-beri peruntukan tiap² tahun untuk memperbaiki perkakas² sekolah dan satu rancangan yang bertingkat² untuk memperbaiki perkakas² sekolah yang kurang baik mutu-nya sedang di-jalankan. Tetapi oleh kerana kekurangan wang, maka kerja² yang di-chadangkan itu tentulah akan memakan masa yang lama.

MEMBAIKI BANGUNAN² SEKOLAH LAMA

24. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, oleh kerana bangunan² sekolah lama perlu di-pereksa keadaan-nya berapa tahun sa-kali dan di-baiki dengan sa-berapa

cepat, sudah-kah Kementerian ini membuat peruntokan wang bagi ranchangan² pembaikan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bangunan² sekolah ada-lah di-jaga¹ oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya dengan wang yang di-peruntokan oleh Kementerian ini. Jika sabuah sekolah itu di-fikirkan tidak patut di-perbelakan lagi atau diperbaiki, maka baharu-lah sekolah itu di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan untuk di-gantikan.

MEMBENA BANGUNAN² SEKOLAH SEMENTARA

25. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, memandang kepada kerap-nya berlaku bangunan² sekolah burok runtoḥ menyebabkan murid² terpaksa belajar dibawah pokok² kayu, terutama-nya di-Kelantan, ada-kah Kementerian ini akan menimbang mengadakan satu peruntokan khas untuk membena bangunan² sekolah sementara yang boleh di-diri atau di-pecahkan dengan mudah bagi menempatkan murid² tersebut.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian tidak memikirkan perlu di-adakan suatu peruntokan khas. Wang sa-jumlah \$151,000 telah di-peruntokkan dalam tahun ini untuk menggantikan sekolah² di-Kelantan yang telah burok ia-itu Sekolah Kebangsaan Pulau Beluru, Bangkul Saman, Alor Pasir dan Gual Perioḥ.

BUILDING OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SARAWAK

26. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak) asks the Minister of Education to state how many secondary schools have been planned, and where they will be built in Sarawak this year.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Speaker, Sir, six Government secondary schools are being completed this year in Bau, Kalaka (Roban), Saribas in Debak, Kapit, Long Lama and Subis. Planning for new secondary schools is being carried on in respect of Across River, Kuching, Lubok Antu (Second

Division), Kuching Town and Sibu Town.

Tuan Sim Boon Liang (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Education aware that Dalat has a population of 18,000 people and has 20 primary schools and that each year the number of students in Primary VI who leave school is over 200 students. Will the Honourable Minister consider building a Government secondary school for the students in that area this year?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: I shall certainly do so.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister concerned aware that the secondary school at Kalaka (Roban) is not being completed this year?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, as I replied just now, it is being completed, and we hope, if nothing happens in the meantime, that this school should be completed at the end of this year.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga: It is not being completed, Mr Speaker, Sir! (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker: I think what is meant is that no start has been made, but assurance has been given that it will be completed at the end of this year (*Laughter*).

UNIVERSITI MALAYA— PERTUKARAN NAMA

27. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menukarkan nama Universiti Malaya menjadi Universiti Malaysia.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah di-nasihatkan bahawa pehak berkuasa Universiti tidak berchadang hendak menukarkan nama Universiti sekarang ini.

BAYARAN GAJI BAGI BIDAN² DI-LONG JEH DAN RUMAH² PANJANG LAIN

28. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan

sama ada beliau sedar bahawa bidan² di-Long Jeh dan di-lain² rumah panjang di-Batang Baram tidak di-bayar gaji kerana khidmat² mereka; jika sedar, terangkan apa² sebab-nya maka bidan² tersebut tidak di-beri layanan sama seperti yang di-beri kepada pegawai² lain yang berkhidmat dalam Jabatan Kesihatan.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bidan² di-Long Jeh dan rumah² panjang yang lain juga di-Batang Baram ada-lah bidan² yang telah mendapat latehan daripada Majlis Tempatan untuk bertugas di-kawasan²-nya. Mereka itu tidak bekerja tetap sa-bagai bidan² yang bekerja di-Klinik² Kesihatan Kanak². Yang demikian mereka itu di-bayar hanya wang tempatan sahaja untuk mereka menjalankan perkhidmatan perbidanan di-kampung² atau di-rumah² panjang di-situ.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Siapa yang tahu dia tidak kerja tetap. Ini tidor pun tidak senang sebab rumah panjang dia tidak ada yang lain, dia satu sahaja. Itu yang kami tahu; nanti wanita² tidak-lah dia suka bekerja bidan kerana tidak ada faedah kepada dia sendiri. Itu-lah sebab di-rumah panjang nanti anak atau adek orang jangan-lah kerja itu lagi sebab buang masa sahaja, begitu-lah fikiran orang yang akan datang. Itu-lah yang saya suka memberitahu.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dekat dengan bidan² ini, tentu-lah Yang Berhormat itu tahu. Tetapi apa yang saya katakan tadi, bidan² ini ada-lah di-ambil oleh Majlis² Tempatan yang berkenaan dan gaji mereka juga di-bayar oleh Majlis² Tempatan.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I myself was at Long Jeh, and the question is, would the Minister not consider going into the whole question of these ulu midwives because, as the Honourable Member has just

said, that is, in fact, a full-time job in the long house and they are not paid?

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Majlis Tempatan ada-lah di-bawah kuasa Negeri; jadi itu terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri mengambil alih atau pun berunding dengan Kerajaan Pusat supaya dapat kita menetapkan bidan² daripada Kerajaan Pusat di-klinik² atau di-Pusat² Kesihatan yang lain.

Tuan Ong Kee Hui: Would the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary, who has replied on behalf of the Minister, look into this whole question and give that advice as may be necessary to the local authorities concerned, because the system at present does not work? Would the Minister look into this matter? *(Pause).*

Mr Speaker: Is the assurance given? *(Laughter).*

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Yes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION CORPORATION FOR PROMOTION OF TOURISM

29. Tunku Abdullah (Rawang) asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that there is a big potential for the tourist industry in Malaysia, and whether he is aware that in West Indies this big industry was originally spearheaded by active Government participation and, if so, whether he would consider setting up a Tourist Promotion Corporation, financed in the first instance by Government to take the lead in the promotion of the tourist industry.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has actually participated in the promotion of tourism and has established the Tourist Promotion Section in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1959. Since, 1965, it has been turned into a full Division of the Ministry, and as I have told the Members of this House on previous occasions, a Working Party on Tourism has been set up

to make a comprehensive study on how best tourism should be further developed in this country. This Working Party has now completed its report and its recommendations are being submitted to Government for consideration.

Tunku Abdullah: Mr Speaker, Sir, in the findings of the Committee, is there included, for instance, the establishment of a Corporation by Government with a view to spearhead the tourist industry generally?

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, the recommendations of this Working Committee are still confidential, but there is a recommendation that the Government itself should take active participation in the promotion of tourism.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS OF PIONEER STATUS MANUFACTURERS

30. Tunku Abdullah asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he would insist, as a condition in issue of the certificates of pioneer status to manufacturers, what distribution of the products of such manufacturers be handled entirely by companies owned by Malaysians and that at least 40% of such distribution be handled by companies with the bumiputera as the majority shareholders.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, efficient distribution is essential for the success of any industrial enterprise. It is, therefore, in the interest of all manufacturers to select the channel of distribution which they desire. In such selection and establishment of distribution channels for manufactured products, there should be a minimum of interference from Government.

Bumiputera companies, who have facilities for effective distribution of manufactured products, can contact local manufacturers for agencies for dealing in their products. Such manufacturers are fully aware of Government's policy to encourage to the fullest extent possible Malay participation in commerce and industry.

BANTUAN WANG KAPADA PENANAM LADA, SARAWAK

31. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat akan atau tidak akan menggalakkan Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak memberi bantuan kepada penanam² lada di-Negeri itu.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu kajian yang di-buat oleh Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan atau FAMA telah menunjukkan bahawa apa yang sangat² di-kehendaki ia-lah suatu sistem grading yang wajib dan pemasaran yang di-kawal. Dengan chara ini-lah di-fikirkan lada hitam dari Sarawak dapat mengambil bahagian yang lebih besar di-dalam pasaran dunia. Tidak-lah perlu pada peringkat ini bagi Kerajaan Pusat menggalakkan Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak memberi bantuan wang kepada penanam² lada di-negeri itu sa-hingga perkara ini dapat di-jalankan.

RANCHANGAN MENANAM PADI DUA KALI SA-TAHUN DI-SARAWAK

32. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bila ranchangan padi dua kali sa-tahun di-jalankan di-Sarawak.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun ada chita² hendak mengadakan penanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun di-Sarawak, malang-nya kawasan² yang sesuai untuk perojek ini ada-lah sedikit. Sunggoh pun hujan untuk musim pertama ada-lah menchukupi tetapi untuk penanaman yang kedua tidak sa-bagitu menchukupi. Kawasan² yang mempunyai taliayer dan kawasan² dimana taliayer dapat di-adakan ada-lah sangat terhad,

Walau bagaimana pun suatu perojek perchubaaan parit dan taliayer untuk penanaman padi di-kawasan Sibuti telah di-ranchangkan dan ini mungkin

membolehkan penanaman dua kali setahun di-Sibuti.

Mr Speaker: Meshuarat ini ditangguhkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Sitting suspended at 10.35 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11 a.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

PERSIDANGAN (USUL)

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pohon menhadangkan—

Bahawa sunggoh pun ada syarat² Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini akan bersidang pada hari Sabtu 17hb Jun, 1967, daripada pukul 10 pagi hingga pukul 1 tengah hari.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa sunggoh pun ada syarat² Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini akan bersidang pada hari Sabtu 17hb Jun, 1967, daripada pukul 10 pagi hingga pukul 1 tengah hari.

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

Address of Thanks

Order read for resumption of debate on Question:

Bahawa suatu ucapan yang tidak sapertinya di-persembahkan kepada Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong demikian bunyi-nya:

“Ampun Tuanku,

Patek, Speaker dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu ucapan yang zalil daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat menguchapkan berbanyak-banyak shukor dan terima kasih kepada Kebawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Kebawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Keempat Parlimen Yang Kedua.”

(15hb Jun, 1967).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin tuan, saya hendak menyambong ucapan saya sa-malam yang telah saya mulakan dengan pangkal-nya dan pada hari ini saya hendak masuk ka-tengah sampai kepada hujung-nya ia-itu hujung yang ada di-hadapan saya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan rengkas-nya saya menyentuh sedikit berkenaan dengan Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Saya rasa tidak-lah bagitu besar sangat guna-nya mengulang²kan masalah bahasa kebangsaan ini kerana dia sudah menjadi satu perkara yang sudah di-faham oleh semua pehak. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah mendapat perhatian daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan Dewan ini ia-itu ada-lah menjadi puncha kesulitan dan kesukaran bagi negara kita dalam masa yang akan datang—tidak jauh tetapi hampir—ia-itu dengan adanya Act atau pun Undang² Bahasa tahun 1967 yang tidak dapat memberi satu ketegasan yang benar² atas penggunaan bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan.

Ada dua sahaja perkara yang saya hendak sebut sa-bagai kenang²an, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Yang pertama, bagi saya ada-lah tidak tepat tujuan kita dengan menggunakan bahasa Melayu itu bahasa kebangsaan, oleh kerana bahasa kebangsaan bukan bahasa rasmi ia-itu national language dengan official language ada berlainan dari segi undang², dari segi legal-nya. Chontoh-nya ia-itu di-Singapura. Singapura, bahasa kebangsaan-nya ia-lah Melayu—national language, tetapi official language dia empat; ia-itu bahasa orang puteh, bahasa Melayu, bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil. Jadi kita tidak mahu-lah negara kita di-tipu oleh Dewan ini dengan menggunakan perkataan national language itu dengan maksud perkataan itu mengandongi erti bahasa rasmi.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-lah erti-nya kita akan menjalankan bahasa kebangsaan pada 1hb Septem-ber ini dengan kuat kuasa Act atau pun Undang² ini, yang menyebut bahawa kesemua Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan di-dalam sa-barang Majlis Undangan sama ada Parlimen, Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan Negara atau pun Dewan Negeri, ia-itu yang berkuat kuasanya ia-lah yang di-tulis di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Tetapi di-dalam kenyataan ini juga menyatakan—“melainkan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang

di-Pertuan Agong mengishtiharkan sa-
balek-nya". Jadi erti-nya di-samping
bahasa rasmi yang kita katakan bahasa
kebangsaan itu bahasa rasmi, boleh-lah
dia adakan satu usaha hendak ishtihar
atau pun hendak prescribe yang lain
daripada yang rasmi. Tetapi nampak-
nya di-sini boleh saya rasa dua perkara
ini patut-lah menjadi perhatian pihak
Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sedikit ber-
kenaan dengan Masjid Negara. Tidak
ada siapa yang tiada memuji Masjid
Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terutama
kalau kita duduk di-Kuala Lumpur
ini. Tetapi menchatitkan di-dalam
uchapan titah di-Raja bahawa Masjid
Negara ini di-lawati oleh bermacam²
pelawat. Maka ini bukan-lah satu
perkara yang layak kita masukkan
dalam ucapan yang sa-macam ini.
Orang melawat—bukan muzeum. Mas-
jid Negara ini untuk tujuan yang lain.
Kalau-lah sa-kira-nya kita hendak
berbangga dengan Masjid Negara itu
bagi banyak orang melawat, suka saya
menchadangkan kepada Kerajaan Per-
ikatan supaya di-adakan di-tepi-nya
satu berhala Negara, lagi ramai Muslim
dan non Muslim akan datang melawat,
kalau itu-lah tujuan kita. State Temple
kita charikan lagi satu di-situ.

Berkenaan dengan perhubungan de-
ngan Malaysia Timor, Tuan Yang di-
Pertua, sa-malam kita telah pun men-
dengar satu ucapan yang agak sedeh
sikit walau pun tidak begitu tajam,
ia-itu sa-orang Ahli daripada Sabah
minta di-adakan rundingan meja bulat,
supaya kita merundingkan butir² yang
tertulis di-dalam perjanjian antara
Malaysia dengan Sabah yang 20 per-
kara itu hendak di-kaji sa-mula. Ini,
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menunjukkan
ada retak² yang tidak sedap kepada
keutuhan negara kita dan saya bimbang
pula chadangan yang sa-macam ini
akan di-terbitkan oleh pihak Sarawak
pula. Jadi kalau Sarawak pun hendak
merundingkan di-atas butir² perjanjian,
Sabah pun hendak merundingkan,
Singapura sudah keluar, saya fikir
perkara ini akan membawa kepada
benda yang tidak baik bagi keadaan
pembangunan negeri kita dan keutuhan.
Dan saya rasa perkara ini tidak sa-
takat hendak berunding, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh
menjadi saksi bahawa bilangan benda
ini akan menjadi burok, going worse
to worse.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kema-
juan pentadbiran, kita berterima kaseh
kapada Kerajaan dan terima kaseh
kapada Dewan ini dan kapada Tuan
sendiri yang menjadi Pengerusi sa-
hingga Dewan kita ini dapat melahirkan
fikiran² yang baik. Tetapi ada satu
agak-nya barangkali tersilap terjemah
atau pun saya tidak faham, Tuan Yang
di-Pertua, boleh-lah Tuan Yang di-
Pertua tolong betulkan. Ia-itu ada-lah
satu kekeliruan yang amat besar dalam
Butir 13—Kemajuan Pentadbiran,
dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya Development
Administration. Dalam bahasa Melayu-
nya di-sebut, "semenjak di-tubuhkan
pada pertengahan tahun 1966, Bahagian
Kemajuan Pentadbiran telah menjalan-
kan dua penyiasatan yang besar." Erti-
nya benda ini sudah beres, sudah
selesai, tetapi tengok dalam bahasa
Inggeris kata-nya Development Admi-
nistration Unit in the middle of 1966,
two major services are being conducted.
Jadi arti-nya sedang di-buat, yang ini
tidak selesai lagi. Yang di-terjemahkan
ka-dalam bahasa Melayu itu jadi selesai.
Ini kalau saya tidak silap faham, Tuan
Yang di-Pertua, ini satu penipuan dan
kekeliruan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan
yang di-masokkan di-dalam Titah di-
Raja tidak patut membuat kekeliruan.
Jadi arti-nya Kerajaan kita ini meng-
gunakan Titah di-Raja ini untuk melin-
dongi kerja² yang mereka itu, saya rasa
patut-lah Kerajaan

Mr Speaker: Sa-belum tipu itu
barangkali silap dahulu—tidak begitu.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:
Tersilap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila
kesilapan itu membawa kepada arti
penipuan yang kita takut-nya. Silap itu
banyak sangat sudah tersilap-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan
dengan tata tertib dalam Butir 15,
Perkara 3. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,
lagi satu silap kalau tidak tipu pun lagi
satu silap, ia-itu pemindahan kuasa²
menaikkan pangkat dan tata tertib dari-
pada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam
kapada Kementerian² dan Jabatan².
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Public Service

Commission atau pun badan yang menjaga perkhidmatan 'awam ini adalah satu badan yang kita harap badan berkecuali dan kuasa² yang di-beri kepada-nya atau pun yang di-salurkan melalui Jabatan² Kerajaan boleh kita terima sa-bagai satu kuasa yang besar. Tetapi mengambil kuasa Surohanjaya ini memberikan kepada Kementerian ini sudah politik. Boleh jadi pada masa ini Kerajaan kita rasa senang dengan chara begitu, tetapi Kerajaan kita sendiri walau pun Kerajaan ini tidak berubah akan menemui kesulitan pula dalam perkara² ini. Dan saya rasa tidak ada orang pernah buat bahawa Perkhidmatan 'Awam ini di-serah kepada Kementerian, tidak pernah ada dalam perkara itu. Ini satu kesilapan yang besar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Ada pun berkenaan dengan Pengajian Pembangunan yang di-bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri juga saya berterima kasih-lah dan berasa gembira kepada Kerajaan yang dapat mengadakan berbagai seminar berkenaan dengan Pusat Pengajian Pembangunan Malaysia (The Malaysian Centre for Development Studies), tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah penyata² daripada meshuarat itu di-beri kepada Ahli² Parlimen ini supaya Ahli² Parlimen ini juga dapat membacah dan kalau tidak dapat memberi fikiran yang baik pun dapat mengambil fikiran yang baik di-situ. Tetapi ini tidak ada di-keluarkan, boleh jadi tidak sampai kepada saya, tetapi saya rasa tidak ada kepada Ahli² yang lain. Kalau begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-lah kemajuan negara kita ini ranchangan²-nya di-kemukakan dalam Dewan, tetapi peluang Ahli² Dewan ini untuk hendak mengerti perjalanan itu tidak di-beri dan akhir-nya Kerajaan chuba hendak membuat majallah² dengan menulis article supaya orang lain boleh membacah. Jadi majallah dan article itu perkara lain, penyata ada-lah perkara yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Lagi juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu kerumitan lagi ia-itu dalam Butiran 35—Pinjaman Pegawai² Malaysia Barat ka-Malaysia Timor. Sa-malam saya telah dengar ucapan daripada satu pehak dari negeri Sabah ia-itu ada pegawai² Malaysia yang mengambil tempat di-jabatan² tempatan di-Malay-

sia Timor yang di-katakan bahawa pegawai² tempatan maseh ada layak. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini menimbulkan satu perasaan colonialistic daripada Malaysia Barat kepada Malaysia Timor. Sa-lagi perasaan ini ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan sa-lagi satu sistem tidak dapat di-buat bagi mengatasi perasaan itu saya rasa chara pentadbiran negeri kita tidak akan dapat berjalan dengan baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ekonomi dalam tahun 1966 sa-bagaimana tersebut dalam Butiran 40 yang menjadi masalah ia-lah kita mengharapakan bahawa kedudukan taraf hidup *per capita* bagi sa-orang ra'ayat negeri kita ini dapat di-pertahankan, tetapi mempertahankan taraf hidup *per capita* bagi sa-orang ra'ayat tergantung kepada eksept² yang besar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah berulang² kali pernah di-sebutkan oleh pehak di-sini ia-itu kema'amoran atau kesenangan ra'ayat jelata tidak-lah bergantung kepada *per capita*, utama yang di-dasarkan di-atas eksept² yang besar. Ra'ayat tidak ada kena-mena dengan bijeh dan timah, tidak berapa ramai orang yang bekerja dalam lombong bijeh dan timah. Kalau kita hendak dasarkan stable-nya dudok *per capita* income bagi sa-orang itu kepada major eksept sahaja, saya rasa tidak ada-lah perubahan bagi nasib ra'ayat jelata kita.

Ada pun berkenaan dengan Bantuan Pembangunan atau pun Development Aid dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya, kita telah mendapat tawaran sa-banyak M\$10 juta daripada Kerajaan Australia untuk membuat sa-batang jalan di-Sabah yang menghubungkan Jesselton dengan Sandakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping kita menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan yang menawarkan bantuan ini saya suka-lah memberi pendapat ia-itu jalan yang kita hendak buat tidak-lah mesti daripada Jesselton ka-Sandakan—jikalau pun kita hendak buat daripada Sabah dengan Sandakan—saya telah lihat dua buah bandar itu—maka kepentingan-nya tidak begitu banyak, ia-itu yang saya sebut kepentingan daripada jalan ini ada-lah yang pertama dari segi ekonomi, yang kedua patut kita timbangkan juga dari segi military ia-itu ada-kah jalan itu boleh

jadi guna kepada gerakan military kita. Sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang kecil bukan sahaja kita memandang nilai dari segi ekonomi tetapi serentak juga mesti-lah kita pandang nilai-nya dari segi pergerakan military. Jika tidak apabila jadi satu² perkara, terpaksa pula kita membena jalan yang lain yang akan memakan belanja yang banyak yang hanya di-gunakan buat sementara waktu. Kalau jalan yang hendak di-buat di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak ini mempunyai nilai military dan ekonomi maka itu-lah yang kita harap²kan.

Ada pun berkenaan dengan kebolehan technical know-how atau pun bantuan² teknik daripada luar negeri saya menyeru Kerajaan kalau sudah kita hendak mengadakan perhubungan diplomatic dengan Russia (Moscow) sa-bagaimana yang saya bacha dalam surat-khabar pagi ini, kalau ini berlaku kita bawa-lah juru² teknik daripada Russia supaya dapat melateh kita dalam lapangan membuat ranchangan² yang besar. Malah saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya membeli roket² yang besar dan di-roketkan segala bukit²—bukan yang ada dalam Malaya ini supaya tanah itu menjadi flat (rata). Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barang² perang dahulu banyak surplus Russians tidak menggunakan roket-nya di-negeri-nya di-panahkan bukit-bukau itu di-pechahkan. Kita di-sini Gunong Tahan itu boleh kita panah dan apabila menjadi flat, banyak-lah ra'ayat boleh hidup di-atas tanah datar daripada mereka itu hidup di-atas bukit. Ini pernah di-buat oleh negara² lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Berkenaan dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, ada sedikit sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu pendaftaran warganegara kita nampak-nya pada tahun ini banyak-lah sijil² kera'ayatan yang telah kita beri. Yang kita bimbang ia-lah daripada ra'ayat kita ini telah memberi kenyataan yang palsu dan mereka itu telah mendapat sijil² dan kemudian-nya di-tarek balek.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mempunyai satu report di-hadapan saya ia-itu timbul satu shak di-atas pendudok² di-Malaysia Barat kita ini

ia-itu lima buah negeri telah di-dudoki oleh orang² yang bukan Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan saya hendak mengatakan di-sini China atau pun India, yang saya sebut ia-lah orang² yang bukan Melayu. Kalau China atau pun India mudah kita buat kira² sebab mereka itu menjadi warganegara kita di-sini dan akan dapat taraf warga-negara, tetapi bila kita sebut bukan Melayu saya takut pula ada China² yang tidak mempunyai hak atau pun orang² lain. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bachakan lima buah negeri sahaja yang menjadi contoh ia-itu di-negeri Perak: orang² Melayu ada 589,000 orang² China ada 644,000 tetapi jumlah yang bukan Melayu ada 880,000. Jadi perbezaan China, Melayu di-champur dengan Indian sedikit sa-banyak boleh menimbulkan orang yang bukan Melayu sampai 880,000. Saya rasa ini menjadi satu masaalah kepada kita dalam menentukan sijil² warganegara. Bagitu juga Pulau Pinang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang Melayu ada 216—ma'af—orang Melayu ada 197, bangsa lain ada 483. Di-negeri Johor 561, orang lain ada 877. Jadi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesemuanya ia-lah orang yang bukan Melayu yang kita tidak tahu ada-kah China atau pun India atau pun orang yang baharu masuk. Ini-lah satu perhatian khas yang saya beri kepada Kementerian ini.

Ada pun berkenaan dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah dan Pertahanan 'Awam, saya suka memotong, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah ini, biar kita tinggalkan Kementerian Pertahanan 'Awam, kerana kalau kita adakan satu Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah patut juga kita adakan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sarawak, sebab Sarawak itu satu unit juga dengan kita. Dan lagi pula kita nampak bahawa jawatan Kementerian atau pun wujud-nya Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah ini bukan-lah betul² sa-bagai satu pentadbiran yang sa-mata² sa-bagai sugu hati politik di-masa Sabah masuk dalam Perikatan pada hari itu dan pada hari ini nampak-nya hal ehwal itu tidak begitu berguna.

Menteri kita yang dahulu pun tidak membuat banyak kerja berkenaan dengan Pertahanan 'Awam, dia tidak pernah lawat negeri² dalam Malaysia, begitu juga Menteri yang ada sekarang ini tidak pernah melawat—mengikut pepatah Arab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia kata (Shabudin Arab) Shabudin pun tidak kurang kuat dia punya belahak-nya daripada saudara dia yang telah lalu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah satu pentadbiran yang merugikan kita sendiri.

Saya menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian Tanah dan Galian walau pun saya maseh tidak puas hati tentang kerja² yang di-lakukan oleh Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara. Amat-lah lama kita mendengar Lembaga ini tetapi sa-hingga hari ini pun tidak mempunyai petua² atau formula-nya yang dapat di-ikuti oleh ra'ayat apa-tah lagi kerja yang concrete. Jadi sa-lama hari ini nyata-lah kapada kita bahawa pehak lembaga ini tidak mempunyai satu faedah atau pun *land reform* yang dapat di-jadikan asas untuk melaksanakan kerja²-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Menteri Kea'dilan, dukachita oleh kerana Menteri tidak ada di-sini, saya naik satu perasaan yang luar biasa apabila saya dapati pegawai tertinggi kita ia-itu Peguam Negara kita di-perintah suroh keluar ka-negeri² memberi tahu berkenaan dengan Undang² Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya pegawai kita ini satu orang yang baik, yang ta'at, yang ikut perintah dan apabila di-suroh dia pergi, apabila dia di-panggil dia datang. Yang saya ingat saya ada-lah sa-orang Ahli yang muda dalam Dewan ini, muda khidmat-nya, saya tidak biasa dengar Rang Undang² apabila di-luluskan menjadi Undang² maka Peguam Negara kita di-kirim pergi merata tempat menerangkan. Kalau terpaksa kita hendak menyuroh Peguam Negara kita itu memberatkan-nya, apa-kah guna Wakil² Ra'ayat yang dudok ada ini, sa-patut-nya Wakil² Ra'ayat ini-lah yang memberi penerangan di-atas maksud² Rang Undang² itu—yang sudah menjadi Undang², mengapa kita suroh pegawai Kerajaan pergi, dahulu tidak pernah berbuat begitu, dan kita patut-lah

menerima kaseh kapada Peguam Negara kita itu dengan agak-nya badan-nya tidak begitu kuat pun menjalankan kerja bila di-suroh. Jadi ini menjadi satu perkara yang tidak baik—chontoh yang tidak baik kapada pegawai² tinggi kita.

Satu perubahan baharu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang ada berlaku dalam Malaysia kita ini ia-itu perkhidmatan dalam negara kita sudah di-bagi dua ia-itu Perkhidmatan Dalam Negeri dan Perkhidmatan Luar Negeri supaya dapat mengubah (transfer) atau pun menukar pegawai² itu dengan tidak payah di-pinjam lagi. Saya tidak faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah erti-nya meminjam pegawai Kerajaan daripada taraf MCS kapada Pegawai² Luar Negeri. Walau pun jawatan-nya berlainan tetapi meminjam orang itu. Yang sa-benar-nya tidak ada erti meminjam ia-itu lebeh baik kita recruit orang itu sendiri hantar pergi membuat kerja itu. Dan kalau kita hendak katakan meminjam oleh kerana bersangkut paut dengan gaji, saya rasa tidak-lah mustahak di-sebutkan pinjam tetapi boleh di-ubahkan kerja²-nya kapada kerja² yang lain. Apabila kita menyatakan kapada pegawai² tinggi, tuan² akan pergi bekerja di-luar negeri atas nama pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan sudah tentu dia tidak dapat menjalankan kerja dengan adil, dengan baik dan dengan penoh hati kerana dia tahu yang dia ini di-pinjamkan. Maka orang² yang di-pinjamkan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau bagaimana baik sa-kali pun, tidak kekal lama untuk di-pergunakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kementerian Buroh, saya dapati banyak-lah kerja² yang baik di-kemukakan pada tahun ini, dan saya rasa ini ada-lah satu kejayaan ia-itu sa-bagaimana yang kita adakan perhubungan perusahaan, Undang² Buroh, terutama berkenaan dengan Undang² Insurance Kebajikan Pekerja. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maseh ingat lagi mula² saya masok di-dalam Dewan ini yang pertama saya menjerit dan meneriakkan ia-lah mengadakan satu jaminan social kapada pekerja² kita, oleh kerana tenaga ini ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada tenaga pengeluaran bagi negara kita.

Jadi dengan ada-nya bagini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Kementerian ini yang telah berusaha dengan susah payah, jikalau tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak-lah orang akan menangis dengan chara yang di-lakukan oleh Kementerian Buroh ini malah boleh jadi ada orang yang bunuh diri kerana Kementerian Buroh ini membuat kerja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Berkenaan dengan Pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir sa-kali ia-itu saya perchaya Menteri kita Yang Berhormat sendiri pun berasa sedih di-atas kejadian² yang terakhir ini di-sekolah² ia-itu ada berlaku mogok, ada berlaku-nya work to rule—kerja mengikut peratoran dan berbagai² lagi. Saya juga menyertai Kementerian dalam rumit-nya perkara ini dan perkara ini maseh di-dalam penyiasatan lagi. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang mendukachitakan kita apabila guru² itu mogok atau pun sa-kurang²-nya menjalankan kerja mengikut peratoran, yang terkorban-nya ia-lah budak² yang tidak berdosa yang berpuluh² ribu. Ini saya tidak mengatakan guru yang silap dan saya tidak mengatakan Kementerian yang silap. Apa yang saya mengatakan ia-lah tidak chekap-nya Kerajaan kita menjalankan kerja sa-hingga kejadian itu berlaku dan banyak budak² terkorban. Yang pelek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-lah Menteri kita ini dudok diam sahaja pada hal saya tahu Yang Berhormat Menteri kita ini pun dahulu sa-orang guru patut-lah dia menimbang rasa dalam perkara ini dan dia tidak-lah patut mengingatkan kepada jawatan-nya yang lama, sa-hingga saya dapat tahu di-kalangan guru² itu ada pegawai² Kerajaan, ada yang bukan pegawai Kerajaan—unified scheme—dan ada yang bukan apa² pun ada, jadi dia pegawai Kerajaan pun bukan, unify scheme pun bukan, bila kita tanya, dia kata jawatan ini dari segi legal-nya makan gaji, makan gaji sa-chara mana? Makan gaji sa-chara chukup bulan terima gaji sahaja. Jadi erti-nya hendak ada satu kemudahan—satu timbangan, tidak, sebab dia bukan unify scheme dan bukan pegawai Kerajaan dan guru² ini tidak di-beri latehan langsung. Dia

menulis surat kepada saya mengatakan kumpulan kami ini di-namakan kumpulan untrin. Jadi saya buka dictionary, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada perkataan untrin—rupa-nya guru² untrained. Jadi menunjokkan Kementerian Pelajaran kita ini sampai bagitu tidak memberi kursus, lapan tahun bekerja dia rasa perkataan untrained pun tidak dapat faham. Ini tidak salah guru², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, salah Kementerian kita juga.

Yang kedua, saya menyokong Menteri kita dalam memberi satu kenaikan atau pun kedudukan khas kepada guru² sekolah kebangsaan ia-itu barang siapa guru lulus FMC maka dia dapat tangga gaji \$310 walau pun dia tidak tahu bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sijil FMC dalam bahasa Melayu ini pada satu segi saya akui baik tetapi pada hakikat-nya ini ada-lah satu sijil yang—Tuan izinkan saya hendak mengatakan—ia-itu satu sijil yang menipu, boleh jadi saya silap saya mengatakan itu tetapi saya meminta izin hendak menyebutkan juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya puas hati saya (*ketawa*) ia-itu sijil yang penipu sa-kali. Sebab oleh kerana kita hendak dapat sijil FMC ini tidak mesti tahu itu, tidak mesti tahu ini, yang mesti tahu satu group mata pelajaran yang menyampaikan kita dapat sijil FMC. Bahasa Arab termasuk-lah, nothing to do with education, tidak ada kena-mengena dengan kerja guru, tahu bahasa Arab, lepas itu pelajaran agama (Islamic Study) dia guru sekolah kebangsaan yang hendak mengajarkan agama sudah ada guru lain. Lepas itu bahasa Melayu, bahasa kebangsaan pula, jadi empat. Lulus empat ini dapat sijil bahasa Melayu. Jadi buat waktu ini elok-lah dia itu mendapat kedudukan tetapi real value yang sa-benar-nya apa yang hendak di-buatkan dengan sijil itu. Mari dalam Dewan ini belajar Arab dalam tiga tahun boleh sa-patah dua dia dapat sijil naik \$310 dia hendak membacha barisan pun tidak betul dan Menteri kita pun tidak berapa tahu baris itu betul tidak betul.

Jadi sijil yang sa-macham ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah merugikan, dalam pada itu pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat \$310. Saya bershukor-lah

oleh kerana guru² Melayu ini tidak pernah merasa gaji tinggi. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh sama² fikir. Sa-orang yang lulus sekolah Melayu kemudian berusaha mengambil sijil FMC dalam bahasa Melayu dengan subject² yang saya sebutkan tadi mendapat \$310 dengan satu murid yang lulus FMC dalam bahasa Inggeris kemudian masuk ka-dalam Training College untuk mengajar dua tahun maka dia dapat \$310, lulus FMC dalam bahasa Inggeris sudah ada bahasa Melayu di-situ, sudah ada satu taraf yang tinggi kemudian training pula (berlateh) sa-bagai sa-orang guru selama dua tahun, jumlah gaji yang dapat \$310, dan orang yang duduk di-rumah mendapat sijil itu perchuma mendapat \$310. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menimbulkan salah faham di-antara golongan guru² itu. Jadi meletakkan gaji ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi satu masaalah yang rumit sekarang. Hendak tarek balek gaji itu tidak patut, hendak teruskan tidak lojik dan di-sini-lah duduk-nya cherdek atau tidak cherdek-nya Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akhir-nya sekali, saya meminta-lah Menteri kita ini tolong memberi pengertian berkenaan dengan masuk-nya College Islam sa-bagai Authority Institute atau pun Body ia-itu satu Perbadanan yang di-aku di-dalam Universiti Malaya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam meshuarat di-Universiti Malaya baharu² ini saya menghadiri dan Vice Chancellor ada mengishtiharkan bahawa hubungan College Islam dengan Universiti Malaya itu di-rapatkan dan akan di-kaji supaya jadi dengan rasmi-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini berulang² kali terutama orang² Islam kita malah orang yang bukan Islam pun tersilap faham berkenaan dengan College Islam. Kerajaan memandang College Islam itu sa-bagai sekolah menengah tetapi kita di-sini sudah memandang dia taraf universiti yang hendak di-masokkan di-dalam Islamic Study di-Universiti Malaya itu. Islamic Study sudah ada dalam Faculty of Arts. Jadi College Study bukan tempat dia, hendak di-letakkan di-luar bukan tempat dia. Jadi di-masokkan College Islam tetapi tidak

ada tempat duduk dalam itu, ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi satu masaalah yang rumit bagi negara kita.

Yang ketiga, di-antara 1,500 universiti luar negeri terutama Amerika, Australia dan New Zealand telah kita akui ijazah² mereka itu. Tetapi di-negara² Timor Tengah—U.A.R. atau pun Arab atau pun India, masih lagi belum dapat keputusan. Yang pelek-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi amalan Kerajaan kita ia-itu murid² yang lulus mendapat diploma education di-Muslim College, Klang, yang di-anjarkan oleh Kerajaan sendiri, bukan oleh College itu, dapat diploma dapat tangga gaji \$310 tetapi tidak naik sudah, dia naik² tinggi terus kemudian tidak naik sudah macham itu. Yang pelek-nya budak² ini sudah dapat diploma pergi mengambil Higher Study di-Egypt dan mendapat M.A. balek di-sini pun \$310 juga dan yang saya susah hati ia-itu Kementerian kita berjanji, kamu mendapat M.A. bila mari bekerja dengan Kementerian kami dapat beri gaji yang padan dengan kamu punya M.A. Rupa-nya gaji yang padan yang tidak boleh naik ia-itu \$310. Ini tidak menghormati kebolehan academic, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya tidak membela orang² yang balek dari sekolah Arab dari Egypt tetapi apabila sa-orang warga negara kita mempunyai ijazah M.A., sama ada tidak iktiraf sijil itu atau pun tidak, apabila sampai kita hendak menggunakan dia dalam Jabatan Kerajaan kita mesti-lah memberi kedudukan yang munasabah, kita tidak peduli dia lulus Arab, lulus India atau pun lulus apa, asalkan dia dapat M.A. tidak patut-lah kita memberi tangga gaji dengan \$310. Degree M.A. di-dalam sa-buah universiti walau pun kita tidak akui sudah tentu tinggi mutunya daripada sijil normal class yang pernah Menteri Pelajaran kita masoki dahulu, lebeh tinggi lagi sijil M.A. itu. Jadi patut-lah kita memberi penilaian supaya orang² ini dapat kedudukan yang lebeh elok lagi.

Saya hendak menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan Timor Tengah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan sedikit sahaja. Kita pun naik juga hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Arab ini boleh kalah dengan

Israel, satu masalaah juga (*Ketawa*). Hendak katakan keberanian, sama² keturunan Ahli kitab kedua² ini. Muka pun tidak berlainan, rupa pun tidak berlainan. Israel dengan Arab ini—kalau yang ini bukan Israel ini bukan Arab, sudah tentu sama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab saya melihat sendiri orang ini. Tetapi oleh kerana yang ini Arab yang ini Israel, itu sahaja. Maka dia menjadi Arab, yang ini menjadi Israel—rupa-nya sama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Jadi yang menjadi masalaah-nya ialah negara kita, satu segi saya ber-setuju ia-itu kita tidak ada kena-mengena dengan orang berperang. Siapa hendak berperang dia lantak-lah (*Ketawa*), siapa suka berperang dia boleh berperang, kita bukan war-monger di-dalam dunia ini.

Tetapi satu pendirian pun kita tidak sebut dengan rasmi sama ada kita menyuarakan, menyokong-kah atau pun tidak-kah atau pun memberi satu pendapat tengah²-kah, apa pun kita tidak kata. Yang ada kita kata, Perdana Menteri kita kata, kita tidak suka perang, kita tidak suka bergaduh dan berperang, itu tidak menjadi satu jalan yang damai. Ini bukan satu pendirian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu perkataan theory yang negative, yang tidak aktif, kita hendak satu suara. Indonesia, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia tidak masuk champor juga, tetapi Speaker Dewan Ra'ayat atau pun Parlimen di-sana mengatakan, sa-patut-nya Israel atau pun negeri yang melanggar itu, walau Arab sa-kali pun, kembali balek kapada garisan. Negara-nya tidak sebut juga, Speaker Parlimen sebut satu tegas. Dan saya harap kalau Kerajaan Malaysia kita tidak sebut, apa salah-nya Speaker Dewan kita ini menyebut satu perkataan yang sa-macham itu (*Ketawa*).

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapat tahu dalam surat² khabar bahawa ada negara² luar yang menolong pehak Israel kerana kepentingan di-Terusan Suez. Saya dapat tahu, di-katakan negeri yang terlibat itu ia-lah Britain dan Amerika—saya tidak tahu apa yang sa-benar-nya. Tetapi yang saya hendak sebut ini kalau-lah benar

Amerika dan Britain itu menolong Israel atau pun mana² negeri dalam Timor Tengah oleh kerana hendak menjaga kepentingan mereka itu—kepentingan dalam ekonomi, mengapa-kah negara² ini tidak boleh menolong Malaysia membuat demikian, oleh kerana kepentingan mereka itu maseh banyak dalam negara² kita dan di-negeri² yang berjiran. Mengapa pula mereka itu memberi pinjam dengan faedah² yang tinggi? Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah satu masalaah yang hudoh sa-kali.

Yang akhir-nya sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hairan bagaimana Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa² Bersatu tidak dapat membedzakan bahawa kepentingan Timor Tengah ini sudah menjadi perang yang memakan kawasan, dan negeri yang menyerang itu tidak di-suruh balek kapada tempat-nya. Dia perintah suroh berhenti tembak menembak, sa-olah² negeri yang di-tawan oleh Israel itu sudah kepunyaan Israel. Jadi arti-nya, Majlis Keselamatan ini mengaku² perang itu dan dengan perang itu boleh meluaskan kawasan negeri kita. Saya bimbang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila Russia pula menolong negeri Arab dan akhir-nya Israel terpaksa kena balek kapada garisan tahun 1956 dengan tahun 1949. Kalau orang² Arab ini pula sampai kapada Tel Aviv, adakah Bangsa² Bersatu akan mengatakan dudok-lah di-situ, kamu sudah sampai di-Tel Aviv sa-bagaimana kamu katakan kapada Israel dudok-lah di-Jerusalem. Itu ada-lah satu lojik yang tidak baik.

Ada pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita mengatakan satu peperangan sengit di-Jerusalem saya perchaya ahli² di-sini pun banyak yang pergi, tuan tentu tahu. Bahawa orang² kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terutama orang² yang marah sangat kapada pehak Barat, termasuk kita sendiri yang hendak pertahankan-nya ia-lah kubor Nabi Ibrahim di-Jerusalem itu. Dia hendak bermati² kerana itu, kepentingan ekonomi, kepentingan negara dia tidak peduli. Sebab itu Israel dia chari tempat orang yang khayal² menjaga kubor dia tawan dahulu. Maka orang

kita dia rasa letih, barangkali Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri pun rasa lesu mendengar orang Arab kalah. Kalah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalah kubor, tidak menjadi satu kerugian kepada kita, tetapi orang kita merasa rugi, dan saya tidak tahu berapa banyak-kah pemuda² kita di-sini yang sudah mendaftar diri di-dalam Kementerian Pertahanan untuk mengirim sukarelawan² pergi ka-sana.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping saya suka kita menunjukkan semangat begitu, saya minta Kerajaan kita berhati², kalau hendak mengirim, kirim-lah bekas pasokan keselamatan kerana mereka itu tahu memegang senjata, tahu mengangkat senjata. Jangan kirim orang² yang hanya tunjok semangat sahaja. Rifle dia tidak tahu pegang, trigger dia tidak tahu, magazine dia tidak tahu, kemudian pergi perang pula di-tanah pasir yang lapang langit-nya. Ayam berjalan pun nampak, yang orang kita tidak pernah tengok padang pasir dia hendak tembak-kah, dia hendak rasa pasir itu gula-kah tidak. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta supaya negara² kita ini mengi-im orang² yang benar, yang tahu dalam ilmu peperangan. Saya rasa itu-lah sahaja yang saya dapat katakan dan saya sudah sampai ka-hujung-nya saya pun berhenti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Address from his Majesty speaks of progress. We are progressing very fast and this morning's *Straits Times*, I think, indicate in which direction we are progressing. A Riot Squad van crossing a Customs barrier point was caught hiding dutiable goods. If the Police, particularly the Riot Squad, can try to smuggle goods, obviously from Penang into the mainland, then, I ask where are we going to and how far have we progressed? Are we progressing on the right lines, or are we progressing on the wrong lines, where even our Police Force starts smuggling goods from the Island of Penang to the mainland proper?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Address of His Majesty is unique and significant not for what it contains but for what it omits to state—in that sense it is unique

and it is significant. Every year we come into this House and we have the same stereotype Address from the Throne. The responsibility for that is not His Majesty's. It is the responsibility of the Cabinet, and where a Cabinet has chosen to advise His Majesty to side-track and, in fact, omit to mention the issues, which are causing dissension, which are causing strife, which are causing unrest in the country, where an Address makes no mention of those facts, then that Address becomes, with all respect, valueless to the people of the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the past year since the last Address, there are a number of issues, which are of public concern and which have been raised from time to time, which have caused riots, which have caused disturbances in the country. In the course of my address, I will be touching on questions such as loyalty shown by respect for the National Anthem, corruption, co-operative housing, hospitals, the rights of the people to demonstrate, foreign policy and Vietnam in particular.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I start with the question of co-operative housing or low-cost housing. As I always understood it, "co-operatives" means doing away with profits of middlemen to enable members of the co-operatives to get things, to put it simply, at cheaper prices. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Government following that policy in co-operatives? Facts are facts. They cannot be distorted because they are proved by photostat copies and, I think, it is advisable to give this House and the Honourable the Minister of Co-operatives the facts, so that the Honourable Minister will know that at least one huge so-called co-operative housing society is only on paper, and that some other persons are making money out of this co-operative housing. Mr Speaker, Sir, I refer to the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society. Now, all people in this country would have thought it peculiar that from time to time, I think the majority of Ministers have visited this co-operative housing society's schemes in Kuala Lumpur near Sungei Way. They have

come out on television. They have spoken big things about the society and the Government has committed public funds and that is why I raise it in this House—committed public funds in the figure of millions of dollars to this housing society.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what are the facts? This housing society is nothing but a fraud on the members of that housing society. Mr Speaker, Sir, what are the facts? The inaugural meeting of this housing society was held on the 11th of July, 1963. The Society was registered on the 23rd of July. Honourable Members will note the short period between meeting to registration. Three days after that—only three days after it was registered—this housing society entered into an agreement known as an Agency Agreement with a company known as United Asia Investments Ltd a company incorporated in the Federation of Malaya having its office now at Cho Teck Building, I think, in Kuala Lumpur, and the reason why this society says it entered into this Agency Agreement, as set out in the Agreement itself was, “we have no money and no resources to undertake any work”.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a co-operative movement, three days after its registration says, “We have no money, we have no resources, we have nothing at all to carry out this plan to build low-cost houses for Government servants”. Three days later they discovered it—this Asia Investments was formed, all ready, stand by—three days later this Agency Agreement was entered into. Mr Speaker, Sir, I may not know much about contracts, but I do know that this agency contract is so one-sided that it is a crying shame on the housing society. Ten per cent of all capital investments are paid outright to this Asia Investments Limited. When properties are purchased for this housing society I take it that the Honourable the Minister concerned must be aware of these facts. There are in my possession extracts of Mukim registers from the Land Office where they clearly show that properties were purchased by a partner or a brother of the partner of the Asia Investments Ltd for a certain

sum of money, and I say that the circumstances show that it was deliberately purchased with the deliberate intention of selling it to the co-operative housing society at three or four times the value which in fact it was so sold. What is the net result? The net result is that when it is sold for three or four times the value, immediately this investments company gets 10% and in all they have collected \$6 million like that—immediately they get 10%. So you have already 10% in your hands,—purchased by the partner or the brother of the partner of the investments company. In addition to that, the brother or the partner if whoever it is; in various cases it is various persons if and they get what profit? A clear three or four times from the housing society. Mr Speaker, Sir, is that co-operative housing? Is that the way co-operatives deal? Is that why this Government has committed itself to millions of dollars to the schemes put up by the so-called co-operative housing society when in fact it does nothing, and it has stated on paper, in a legal document, that it has no resources—within three days of formation, they discovered it and within three days they sold all the rights of the co-operative housing, or the duties rather, to a commercial enterprise out to make money? Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that this Government, particularly in view of the fact that the Ministers, including I think the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, had appeared in television visiting the site and assuring the people that everything is well and good, must take immediate steps to cause a complete investigation. Call forward the people who are prepared to testify in this matter so that those who are wrong, if they are criminally wrong, can be brought to book; if it is morally wrong, things can be put right. But an investigation is imminent and necessary in this case.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is surprising: on the 9th April, 1966, a member of the housing society—and here I have interviewed him and I will say to this House that he has a grudge, his motive in bringing this matter up may not be all good, but what he brings up is true, solid facts on paper—wrote to

the Honourable the Prime Minister alleging very serious things, almost corruption, alleging wrong payments, misuse of funds by the co-operative society. That was on 9th of April, 1966. Today, I think, is 16th June, 1967. He has not got a reply to this letter. He volunteered, he said, "Give me an appointment, I will put all the documents before you, Sir".—No reply.

Another gentleman wrote on the 24th of November, 1966, to the Commissioner of Co-operative Development, Malaysia. He wrote a long letter, alleging so many things, alleging the schemes by which Asia Investments Ltd makes money at the expense of the so-called poor Government servants waiting for their houses. Now, I wonder whether any investigations were ever carried out by the Commissioner of Co-operative Development, Malaysia. If he did carry out investigations, did he call the people concerned before Him? Did he call for the documents, kept so secretly, between the co-operative and the Asia Investments but which of course must come out when things go too far?

Mr Speaker, Sir, persons who contributed to the co-operative housing, many of them have not got their houses. That is why they are kicking up a row. They have not got their houses, Mr Speaker, Sir, because money has been misused or wrongly turned into channels which it should not be turned. People are given contracts to build roads, same person to put up water, same person to put up another thing. One man cannot do all things. Roads are not built. There is no explanation for it. There was an attempt to explain it by saying that, "Well, the Government did not approve our road ways". What about the house roads, what about the house drains? For so many years co-operative members have been asking for action. They have been writing saying, "we will give you the proof, give us the opportunity to come and speak to you". But you, private enterprise must profit at the expenses of so-called poor people from co-operative societies.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it is not necessary for me to mention names because it will be improper. This is not an enquiry, but I say—that it will be shocking if the names of persons connected with Asia Investments vis-a-vis the housing society, are known to the people of Malaysia—the posts that they hold in Government, the influence that they wield or allege that they wield with Ministers of this realm. I say it to be shocking. The public is beginning to think, "Is that why Ministers are visiting this housing society every time, there is some grumbling of trouble coming? Is that why they are trying to reaffirm the genuineness of this scheme?"

Mr Speaker, Sir, there has not been one iota of suggestion that the Ministers are deliberately aware of what is happening. But the suggestion is that the Ministers, by virtue of the fact that high officials in Ministries are concerned in this housing society, have not taken the care which should be taken to investigate complaints when they are made.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like an assurance at a later stage that an immediate investigation will be held, that immediate freezing of any monies which the Government should pay to the housing society will be held back until the matter is clarified.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now we come to the question of loyalty as exemplified by respect

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditampohkan hingga pukul empat petang.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.05 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

Address of Thanks

Debate resumed.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, when the sitting was suspended I was passing away from the subject of low-cost housing and, in particular

the society I referred to. Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I should mention, at this stage, that in so far as the structural works and the buildings are concerned there has been no complaint, which means, therefore, that architects and other professional men employed on these schemes have carried out their duties properly and, in fact, I understand, they have been charging the minimum fees in this case. Therefore, it is all the more a pity that this housing society has thought it proper to divert itself of its power and duties to a profit-making, commercial concern in this town. Purchasers of houses were asked, astonishingly, to sign contracts drawn up by lawyers without dates, without specifying dates of completion, or date of progress of buildings, with the ultimate result that after a number of years several of these persons are still unable to get their houses and the answer whenever they go to inquire is, "Well, no date was specified". Mr Speaker, Sir, that is the way in which this housing society has conducted its business in the past and those are the reasons for which I say the Government must certainly think again before parting with any public funds to this society.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my next subject was the subject which I regret to have to refer to and which, I say, Malaysians generally will regret that it appears in the Speech from the Throne, and that is this paragraph which says:

"Early this year My Government has initiated a campaign to instil in the hearts of the people of Malaysia a sense of patriotism and love for Malaysia and respect for the national anthem and the flag. I hope that all my people, young and old, will always respect the national anthem and the nation's flag which are the symbols of our nation."

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is regrettable that time and again Ministers and leaders of the Alliance political party refer to this question of the national anthem, and whether the people are showing respect or not showing respect. It is, I think, a crying shame that our leaders have to tell the world that the citizens of this country are not respecting the national anthem or the flag of this country. Well if they do

not respect it, it is because of people like the Member who was, in undertone, trying to say something.

Mr Speaker, Sir, take Singapore for example. You go to a cinema in Singapore and if the national anthem is played, you will find that almost to the last man there is a simultaneous standing-up at attention to the national anthem. There has been no necessity in Singapore for a campaign to respect the national anthem. There should be no necessity in this country for any campaign to respect the national anthem, because every person, whether he is pro-Government or anti-Government, must and will respect the national flag, the national anthem and all the institutions that they represent and stand for.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as His Majesty has said, early this year a campaign was conducted, that is the Solidarity Week, or whatever it is, with the theme being "Respect the National Anthem". The Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting, as soon as the campaign was over, which involved the spending of hundred upon hundreds or thousands of dollars, announced to the people of Malaysia that it was a roaring success, that the campaign had brought results, had instilled a sense of loyalty in the people—he said the people are now standing up when the national anthem was played. People were given to understand that the money spent was well spent. But within a very short time we are now given to understand that the situation is even worse than before, to such an extent that legislation is contemplated to make respect for the National Anthem compulsory.

Mr Speaker, Sir, where then can we find a more glaring example of contradiction in terms. If it was such a success and the money was well spent, then where is the necessity for legislation to respect the National Anthem? We are also told through the Press—and it has not been denied—that people are looking up similar legislation in America and other countries. I can tell you that there is no legislation in America where you

are forced to respect the national anthem, or the national flag. There is legislation which imposes fines for destroying, or desecrating, or damaging the flag of America, but there is no legislation to force people to respect it. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a simple matter. Loyalty by legislation is something not desirable, and something which you cannot attain; loyalty is not legislated for; you don't legislate to get loyalty. Then you must ask yourselves, "Is there any disloyalty?" The answer is simple, there is none. The question then is: Why don't people stand when you play the national anthem? Because you play it in such a funny way. I have never seen a country where before you play a national anthem you get three pips (pip-pip-pip) then an announcement, "Please stand for the National Anthem", then all the lights are switched on, and then you play the National Anthem, and you expect everybody to stand up.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are persons in this country who, under no circumstances don't stand; because you are challenging them; You say, "We will force you to stand"; you hold a solidarity week; you say we will now switch on the lights; we will now put up a poster and put out a bouncing ball setting out the words of Negara Ku, and you can follow those words and sing. Is that the solemnity with which the National Anthem should be played? Why don't you try for a moment, like all civilised nations: you want to play the National Anthem, you just play it. People will stand. But if you try to force them, if you try to dictate to them, there is a natural resentment. You do not need legislation but commonsense; and if you use commonsense in playing the National Anthem, you will find that what you are complaining of will cease to exist in a very short time. Mr Speaker, Sir, I condemn those who do not stand, but let us not say they are disloyal. Let us consider the reasons why this resentment is shown by certain sections of the people who go to the cinema, and they are not confined to bumiputeras or non-bumiputeras; they are

from all, not from any one particular section. Therefore, I do hope that this talk on legislating for loyalty will cease because it won't get you loyalty; it will get you more and more resentment.

Mr Speaker, Sir, similarly on the question of corruption, new legislation is coming out to fight corruption at all levels. We don't oppose legislation. But again we must ask ourselves, why is it necessary after independence, after 10 years—and there is no denying the fact that corruption in this country is steadily rising—it is not being controlled, and it is getting out of control. Corruption from the lower levels of service to the highest levels of service is an indication that all is not well, that people are dissatisfied, that the progress is towards corruption and not controlling of corruption. Mr Speaker, Sir, whatever legislation you may pass will not stop corruption. All that the country can do is to control it, and keep it under control. What are the basic causes of corruption, you must ask yourself. Of course, there is a man who will be corrupted because he is greedy for money. But there are the larger percentages of persons who will be corrupted because of poor pay, because of bad schemes of service, because of inability to meet the rising cost of living in this country. Those are the basic causes for the ordinary day-to-day corruption of, if I may say so, Government servants. And the sooner steps are taken to remedy that state of affairs, the sooner will un-controlled corruption be brought under control in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we are going to have a new agency to control corruption, or to investigate into corruption, then I agree with the Honourable Member who seconded this Motion that it should be under the control and direction of the Attorney-General, for a very good reason—that if the Police are going to have anything to say with it, the situation will be the same, and we will have no improvement, whatever agency you may set up. The ultimate and proper director of that agency should be the Attorney-General, or some other similar person devoid of all Police connections.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Vietnam has been the subject of considerable discussion. I had occasion several weeks ago to issue a statement asking the Government to confirm or deny that Police officers, and I emphasize, Police officers, in the Royal Malaysian Police Force have been sent to Vietnam to assist in the war that is going on there. Up to this minute there has been no confirmation, there has been no denial. I say from the floor of this House that Police officers in the service of the Police Force have gone to Vietnam, have come back from Vietnam, and when I made that statement, at least one more Police officer was on the verge of going to Vietnam but it was cancelled. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is information which is true and real and which cannot be denied. We would like a statement as to why Police officers were sent to Vietnam. If you sent Police officers there, whether it is for the purpose of advising on resettlement or for the purpose of teaching guerilla warfare, then it is interference in the war in Vietnam, and we are involved in such a war. I again say, that people of Malaysia would want to know. Is the statement correct? If it is correct, why does Government send uniformed policemen from this country to interfere in the Vietnam war? Let us not have it two ways; there is a straight and simple answer to it—"Yes or no". If the answer is "No", we will prove our facts of what we say from this side. If it is "Yes", let us all know that it is so.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member who seconded the Motion of Thanks referred to demonstrators—he call them rioters and hooligans. Mr Speaker, Sir, the right to demonstrate—and the fact is that there are demonstrations—is something which democratic institutions have tolerated from time immemorial. Therefore, it is wrong and, I say, any person who calls a demonstrator a hooligan must be condemned for so saying. Mr Speaker, Sir, I will come back to the subject in a minute in more detail, but before I do so I would like to refer to the question of foreign policy.

What is Malaya's foreign policy? Do they mean one and the same thing, or do they mean two different things? His Majesty has said that Malaya's foreign policy is independent. I would like to think that it was also neutral. But the recent development in the Middle East has shown a glaring conflict as to foreign policy within, perhaps, the Cabinet itself. We have the Honourable Prime Minister saying "peace negotiations" which perhaps is the proper attitude. But we had before the Honourable Prime Minister returned, a statement from the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister saying "Malaysia supports the Arab nations". The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister went so far as to say that those who volunteered on the side of the Arab world will be given every facility to proceed in the defence of the Gulf of Aqaba. But I say this, that as events have shown, even if all the Albars have gone, the Gulf of Aqaba will remain open as it is open today. Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, are we neutral in this matter, or are we on the side of a religious and holy war as declared by the Arab nations? I say Malaysia should not get involved in any holy war or religious war. We may get involved in a war, but let it be a war on principles and matters other than religious grounds. We should not support any holy war or religious war, either in the Middle East or in any part of the world. Therefore, we hope that when statements on foreign policy are made, they will be considered statements and not contradictory of each other, particularly of two great personalities, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister—they confuse us, not only Malaysians but foreigners as well.

Mr Speaker, Sir, hospitals in this country have been under constant criticism. I do not intend to criticise the services of the hospitals, because we all know their state, we all know why certain defects still exist—because of lack of money, lack of staff, lack of so many things which from time to time are being put right, perhaps, not at a rate as fast as people would expect, but something is being done. However,

there is one important factor. I had occasion recently to have an insight of the Malacca General Hospital. The order of the day there seems to be that attendants will kick the nurse, the doctors will kick the nurse, and all sorts of things are happening there. Why is it happening there? They are dragged into court; they are fined. Why is it happening in Malacca Hospital. The answer is very simple, and I think the Ministry of Health knows it. I think there is a standing order or a directive that, so far as the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or chief person in a hospital is concerned, he should not be there for more than three years as a matter of policy. In the Malacca Hospital, you have the chief man there who has managed to remain there for well over five years; every time he is transferred, I understand, he sends in a sick certificate, recovers in a few weeks, everything is forgotten, then he goes on. It has been going on now for over five years. Then you have other doctors there, who are set up almost permanently in Malacca. And, I think I should mention this: unfortunately, the Malacca Hospital set-up is a gang of Ceylonese controlling the Malacca Hospital for years. Why should it be so? If the transfers are to be carried out they should be transferred. You should not allow them to clique up, be they Ceylonese or others, with the ultimate result that these people, who are there, form small gangs among themselves and think that they are the lords and masters of the Medical Department not only in Malacca but even outside Malacca. They think that they can do anything they like and get away with it. Therefore, I hope the Honourable Minister of Health will, in particular, investigate the question of the Malacca Hospital, because you will see that the staff of the Malacca Hospital are almost unanimously of the opinion that certain transfers must be done and done quickly, if there is to be peace, if there is to be good service and administration at Malacca Hospital. That is only one example. There are other hospitals in our country where similar circumstances exist, where some are trans-

ferred in due time, where some remain for years upon years—and, of course, when you are in a place for a very long time, there is a tendency to think that you are number one although there may be others who are number one in the same office. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Minister of Health will take immediate steps to clean up the Malacca Hospital of this clique of persons who are causing untold troubles to the staff of the Malacca General Hospital and if that is done, Malacca General Hospital will soon become a better place for the citizens of Malacca to go to.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I said that His Majesty's Speech has omitted to mention a number of things which are the questions of the day. First of all, the language issue. Mr Speaker, Sir, one Honourable Member who spoke just before me, sort of condemned the Honourable Attorney-General for going round the country to explain the Language Bill and its implications. It is true that this is the first time, perhaps, that the Attorney-General has gone round the country explaining a law. It cannot be denied that, perhaps, this is the most vital law as far as a citizen in his relationship with the Government is concerned, and from that angle I think it was proper for the Attorney-General to personally interpret the implications of the Language Act. But what has happened by such interpretation? The Attorney-General, being a legal man, gave it a proper legal interpretation. In Ipoh and in other places, the Attorney-General said, "Malay will be the National Language, but the intention of the Bill is not to cause trouble or chaos. There will be occasion when English will be used and will be accepted by the Government". Now, the State Governments are acting and re-acting differently. Under the Language Act, the State Governments are given exclusive powers to use or not to use English after the 1st of September. As far as the State of Perak is concerned, all forms are to be printed only in the Malay Language except the income tax forms—they will be printed in two languages. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, let us

say that we are not too worried if they print the forms in Malay. But the last statement of the Attorney-General indicating that letters in English will not receive replies and will not be considered—letters either from commercial bodies or otherwise—by the Government Departments after the 31st of August, is an alarming statement. At every explanatory session, people are given to understand that English would also be accepted in correspondence as otherwise hardships may be caused. But you have a statement given to the newspapers saying, “English will not be accepted”, unqualified statement that English will not be accepted after 31st August. Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, I think it was right and proper, or should have been right and proper, for the Cabinet to advise His Majesty to give a clarifying statement in His Majesty’s Speech as to what is going to be the position on the 1st of September this year.

Could a citizen of this country write a letter to the Land Office, or to the State Government, or even to the Prime Minister himself in the English Language? Would that letter be considered, would it receive a reply like a letter written in the National Language? Obviously the answer to that is “No”, if the last statement by the Honourable Attorney-General is considered the authoritative statement. But if we consider the explanations given by the Attorney-General at the various public sessions, then the answer will be “Yes”. Now, which is it? This matter was raised, I think, in the press, in editorials, in correspondence particularly by the *Straits Echo*; the Editor, Mr Sarvanamuthu, brought out a two-column editorial saying, “Where are we going to if from the 1st of September letters in English are not being considered and will not be replied?” I think it is vital that a statement in this House be made clarifying the position whether a citizen can write a letter to a Government Department in English—leave alone the other languages—after the 1st of September and whether that letter will be considered and whether he will receive a reply. Mr Speaker, Sir, where things are left in

the air like that, they are the breeding grounds for explosions when the time comes. Things must be clarified.

Mr Speaker, Sir it has been said that the Language Act has been received well by the people generally. Sir, it has not been received well by the people generally. The people are anxious, the people are on tension, the people want to know exactly what is the Language Act on the 1st of September, 1967. They want to know whether their system of life will be so radically changed that old employees will have to be dismissed and new employees, who know the Malay Language, will have to be employed—because, Mr Speaker, Sir, if a commercial firm is not allowed to correspond in English, at least temporarily, with Government Departments, then necessarily the majority of them will either have to dismiss their present clerks because the majority cannot correspond in the Malay Language, or they will have to pay them and keep them there and employ additional staff to deal with correspondence and let these people sleep at their tables. I do not think any employer is going to do that; he will possibly dismiss the old employees and employ new ones who can speak the Malay language. What is the position going to be? You are going to cause more ill-feeling, more trouble, more discontent and, perhaps, then you will say, “Oh! They are not loyal, because they do not stand up at the cinema when the National Anthem is played”. Mr Speaker, Sir, you win loyalty by giving a fair chance to the citizens of this country. You do not win loyalty by legislating for it. I do hope that in the implementation of the language Act, which we do not accept, and which we have declared we do not accept, but if it is a law, of course we will have to follow it until we can change it and until we get the power to change it, I do hope that with Clause (3) inserted there and other Clauses, the escape Clause, which the Government sought and widely sought, perhaps. I hope the implementation will be such that the necessity of people to be dismissed on their posts will not arise. I hope it will be so enforced that Government servants, who cannot write

in Malay—and there are a large number of them who cannot write and who cannot translate a letter in Malay—those clerks will not be superfluous receiving public monies as salaries doing nothing in return not because of their own fault but because somebody wants to implement something in a manner which is not suitable at this stage of the country's progress. I do hope that a categorical statement will be given assuring the country that "Correspondence in English will be accepted", even though your forms may be in Malay, the answers in those forms even if they are in English are acceptable and correspondence will be acceptable for a long time more to come. Otherwise, there is going to be an upheaval not only in the Government Service but in every public and private sector in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in Malaysia, in the past year, there have been strikes, there have been demonstrations, there have been, regrettably, killing of demonstrators and injuries on both sides—Police and demonstrators. Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of these demonstrations, Mr Karam Singh was arrested. We will deal with that in a moment. Now, the right to demonstrate cannot be denied to a citizen. Any democracy which denies the right to demonstrate ceases to be a democracy. In this country, the right to demonstrate is controlled by requirements of licences for various purposes to bring a demonstration within the four corners of the law. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, the freedom of man, the will to be free, can never be suppressed. I myself feel that the demonstrations, as they are carried out now by certain sections, are futile demonstrations. They benefit nobody, they cause trouble to the demonstrators and they give a chance to the Government to say, "Well, you see, these are the things happening. That is why we need all these strict, severe security laws". But to call these demonstrators "hooligans", I say is the height of impertinence. Are the Bukit Asahan workers who demonstrated by walking hooligans? They are workers, and 90% of the population of this country are workers, and who dares to brand

them as hooligans? Mr Speaker, Sir, the demonstrators concerned in demonstrations against the conditions of detention at the Detention Camp at Batu Gajah, again, are the citizens of this country, who have a right to demonstrate peacefully.

Now, what happened after Bukit Asahan demonstrations? Karam Singh was arrested; Mr Karam Singh, a former Member of this House, who just returned from India, was arrested. What are the grounds the Government gives for his detention? Outstanding grounds are he condemned the Internal Security laws and asked for their repeal; he asked for the release of one of those who was detained; he made a speech at such and such a place advocating the withdrawal of foreign troops from Malaysian soil: He connived with the attempt to set up a rebel Government of Malaysia. Mr Speaker, Sir, reading those grounds, one will wonder. Since when has it become an offence, or an act of traitorism, or an act prejudicial to the safety of this country to say "I do not like the Internal Security laws, I am going to campaign for their revocation"? When has it become an act of traitorism to say, "I do not like the white man's army in this country, get it out of this country"? When has that become subversive? When has it become an offence to say, "Release that man who is detained because I think he is innocent, or bring him to trial"? Where is the act of traitorism in those things?

On the question of Indonesia, Enche' Boestamam is released. So many others are released, who are more implicated on the Indonesian issue, if Government's statements are correct, than Karam Singh himself. Peace has come between Indonesia and Malaysia. Unless the badminton incident sets up another confrontation, there is peace. If these gentlemen could be released, what is the justification for arresting Karam Singh at this stage on the ground that he was one of those who actively assisted in this talk about a rebel Government for Malaysia? Mr Speaker, Sir, beyond that, there is nothing which the Government can put

up against Karam Singh. We may agree with his policies; we may not agree with his policies; his policies may be some good, some bad. But what we are interested in this: why arrest a man and lock him up without trial when you have no grounds to do so? I say the people of Malaysia view with the gravest suspicion the arrest of Mr Karam Singh. And I have asked this Government, and I ask again, "Produce a White Paper on Enche' Karam Singh, so that we can be satisfied that his detention is on just and valid grounds, or bring him to Court, if you have the evidence and charge him there, so that he can defend himself". You must do one or the other, because the grounds as published by you are so flimsy and so frivolous that we will soon be the laughing stock of the world on the question of the freedom of the individuals in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the seconder of the Motion tried to tell this House and the people of Malaysia that the rioters—as he puts it "the hooligans"—were the ones who upset the hawkers' tables and chairs, I suppose, and destroyed the business of the people and they were the trouble-makers. Mr Speaker, Sir, where you are interfering with the democratic right to walk along the streets of this country, then you are asking for chaos to be created on the streets. How did the Riot Unit behave on these occasions? Did they behave with restraint? Did they behave with commonsense? There was the glaring example of the shooting of that boy when President Johnson visited this country. By the subsequent actions of the Police, in more serious riots they did not fire a single shot. Why then on that occasion they fired that shot and killed that innocent boy at the Lincoln Memorial Centre? Why have they not shot now? Because they have realised that shooting is wrong, that tear gas can disperse crowds as effectively as shooting.

Mr Speaker, Sir, but that is not the only example, if I may say, of the stupidity of the Riot Squad in dispersing rioting crowds. What more example do you want than the one which happened in the Magistrate's

Court at Kuala Lumpur where hundreds of rioters were charged, where they made a noise, where they behaved in a riotous manner. When the Magistrate had dealt with the case they were to go home. What did the Riot Squad do? They lined up the whole place with no exit for these hundreds of people, who were in a nasty temper then, and it was imminent that there was going to be a clash between Police and those who came to the Court to be charged. But, fortunately, there was one man who used his brain—the President of the Sessions Court. He told the Riot Squad: "You stand aside, these people will go home." The Riot Squad stood aside and these people went home without any incident having taken place at Court Hill. You block the whole area, you do not give them an exit and then you say, "You go home". If they walk that side, there are rows of Riot Squad men. They walk this way, there is another row of Riot Squad men. They walk that way, there is another Riot Squad. How do you expect them to go home?

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the sit-down strike at the Batu Gajah Detention Camp, perhaps, I know a little more about it than some Members of this House. It all started when the detainees were allowed out of their cells for exercise and the normal recreation. When they were asked to go back by the warders, they refused to go back, alleging a number of points on which they were dissatisfied and they sought remedies. The warders tried to put them back and there ensued a scuffle. The warders were unable to put them back into the cells. That part is true. Immediately, the Riot Squad or the Reserve Unit was called in to Batu Gajah from Ipoh. The Riot Squad went into the Batu Gajah Prison and used force. There was a battle, or there was an assault rather, between the detainees and the Reserve Unit. Several detainees were injured and I have no doubt perhaps some of the Reserve Unit were also injured. But what is amazing is this. Why did the Government try to suppress all this? Did the Reserve Unit use more force than was necessary? Did they unnecessarily break heads?

Why did they try to suppress something which was perhaps nothing? By doing so, the Government draws suspicion to the relatives of those detained to such an extent that they felt their relations were manhandled, severely beaten up in the Detention Camp at Batu Gajah. Why is it that this Government was so slow in allowing their relatives to go and see them? They have the whole Reserve Unit there. What can these few relations do? What trouble can they create if you let them get in to see that their relations have not been injured? What was the necessity to create that atmosphere of apprehension and danger? Why was it necessary for doctors to go into the Batu Gajah Detention Camp almost in secrecy to treat perhaps minor injuries on persons who were injured. What was the need to do all this in secret? Did something happen which we do not know, something more sinister than what we know ourselves? Those were the causes which led up to the demonstrations in this country on the question of the Batu Gajah Detention Camp.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the Police will realise that the freedom to demonstrate is already restricted to such an extent, and that in their enforcement of Police regulations it is necessary to use a degree of commonsense, as was used by the President of that Court although it was not his duty. He saw the situation and he realised that it was a stupid situation created by the Riot Squad on that occasion. I do not say he said that, but those are my comments. He obviously must have realised that if you want these people to go home peacefully, you give them an exit to go home first. Otherwise they cannot go home.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Police will use a degree of commonsense then these demonstrations, whether legal or illegal, can be dispersed without undue excitement and without undue harm to various persons in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I do ask that the Minister concerned will review the question with regard to dispersal of demonstrations, because as time goes on, from what we can see, there is no doubt that elements in this country, good or bad, for better

or for worse, will continue to demonstrate. It is obvious that there are sections of this community, and I do not support them by saying that they are doing right, but there are large sections which think that the democratic process of the battle of words, of reason and commonsense is gone. They think that the time has come when the only way this Government will listen is by outward show of resentment and when that time comes of course the men of violence, the subversives that you speak of, the communists that you speak of, they will take advantage of it, and the men of violence will come out and organise violence using these people, who honestly believe that they are only showing an outward expression of resentment. The situation should not be allowed to deteriorate. The Government must take the position in hand, reconsider what it has been doing in the past, reconsider all the injustice that has been created, reconsider the question of how to deal with citizens of this country, bumiputras and non-bumiputras, see that all are given an equal and decent chance in the society before it is too late.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is ten years, and we are soon coming to another election to this House, but one wonders what is happening, what has happened to elections generally. What has happened to Local Council elections? The Commission has not produced its report yet.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is I think, a matter of regret that the Honourable the Prime Minister, when he moved for the suspension of local elections, announced at that same sitting that they will be restored immediately on the ending of confrontation. Mr Speaker, Sir, on that assurance being given, I think, the Opposition cut short the debate and, in fact, did not violently attack the suspension of local elections, because it was on the ground that it was dangerous to hold elections at a time when confrontation would cause chaos at public rallies and meetings. Mr Speaker, Sir, that assurance has not been fulfilled. It cannot be said that because the Commission of Inquiry has been appointed, then the assurance given to this House has been by virtue

of the fact negated. I say it must be restored, local elections must be held forthwith in this country because though we sit in local councils now, we are there only as statutory bodies. I am sure it is not the intention of Government or any reasonable society to have such statutory bodies for longer than is necessary. Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope before 1969, the decision will be made that local elections will be restored at all levels in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member who seconded the Motion spoke on leases for lands in new villages. Mr Speaker, Sir, this matter has been spoken of by Members of the M.C.A. very often but only when an election is around the corner. Everytime an election comes, the M.C.A. says, "Now, we want leases for our new villages". Then they carry on the campaign. When the election is over, nobody speaks about the leases. The Honourable Member for Kampar, the Seconder of the Motion, has now started talking about leases. For his information, several leases have already been given out in the Ipoh/Menglembu area—Gunong Rapat, Kampong Simi, Guntong and various areas where the Opposition not only makes it a political issue of unfortunate new village, but goes to the root of the matter and campaigns for the issue of leases throughout the period when they are capable of having it. I suggest that if Members of this House want leases to be issued to new villages, they should take it up with the State Governments. Go and see them, get them to do it. You are in a much easier position than we are but if we can do it, I suggest, you can do it just as well and not use this as a political propaganda weapon on the unfortunate Chinese dweller in a new village because he is certainly not going to be fooled by you saying, "M.C.A. wants leases for you, but sorry we can't get it." You can get it, if you want to get it—but I suggest the M.C.A. wants to use it only as a political weapon just when an election is around the corner. Otherwise there is no explanation why you cannot get it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there was other matter which I wish to bring up and

that was the question of education. Primary education is free. Primary education today costs the father much more than it costs him when it was not free. That is the situation in this country. Today, he has to pay for so many things in the school, not voluntarily but compulsorily: he pays much more for the education of his primary school child than when he had to pay school fees. I think that situation is intolerable. It has got to be stopped. He has to pay \$3 for a tie; he has to pay so many dollars for this society, so many dollars for that society, so much for another society, and ultimately he finds today, that he pays almost double of what he paid before. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not only that, and this practice must be stopped. If a child is unable to take the money to school on the appointed day—there is at least one school doing it and I won't mention it now—the child is made to stand in the sun for a few hours, because he cannot take the money to school on that day because the father just has not got the money to give so many children on the same day. Such a report was made to the Ministry. But the latest information I got is that that practice has not ceased. I am not blaming the Ministry here. I am only bringing it to its attention and I think a circular should be sent out that if children cannot pay the money on the day appointed, there should be no punishment of that type. They should communicate with the parents, see that something is done, and time is given to pay. Fifty cents, \$1, \$3, may not be big to some, but it is a big sum of money to an ordinary working man with, perhaps, six or seven children to support in school. I ask that immediate action be taken to stop that practice in this country.

Mr C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar):

Mr Speaker, Sir, the trouble with the Royal Address to Parliament this year is not that it should have attempted to paper over the cracks, as it were. All governments do that, and our Government is no exception to the general rule.

What troubles me is that so many wide and gaping cracks should have

been completely ignored, their very existence practically denied. The truth, as it appears to many intelligent Malaysian eyes is that the national wall is made up of an extremely intricate pattern of cracks, small and big, all slowly widening. Indeed, it would appear that before long, bits of wall plaster must come tumbling down, to be followed later by larger and larger chunks of wall.

Only Malaysians, Sir, with the death-wish upon them can gloat over all this. But for those of us who think that this country has more than a fighting chance to survive unscathed, with our political values intact, and with our economic and social standards also intact, and improving, in what is potentially the most turbulent region of a troubled and very swiftly-changing world; to those of us who think that there is a fighting chance for national survival, the widening cracks in the national wall give no cause for satisfaction.

I said that we have more than a fighting chance to survive but the distressing thought is that with every passing year, with every internal or international setback, and with every new example of political or economic blundering on the part of the nation's leaders, our chances diminish.

A look at the world around us, Sir, gives no cause for comfort and security. In the past one year alone, portentous changes have taken place all round us.

China is convulsed by a frightening form of nearly lunatic proportions, and the pressures generated in that vast country could portend ill for the peace of the rest of the world.

India shows more and more signs of political, social and economic anemia, and the great Indian experiment in political democracy which began so hopefully, under the most auspicious signs twenty years ago, today totters weakly on spindly legs, with incalculable consequences for the future of democratic values in Asia.

The Hukbalahak revival in the Philippines does not speak well for economic or political progress in that region.

How Indonesia will go is anybody's guess, but the fact remains that if that nation fails to pull itself up by its bootstraps, her neighbours, sooner or later, must once again get into a panicky state. Small but relatively affluent Malaysia cannot long co-exist in comfort and security when she is surrounded by the hungry multitudes of Indonesia or of the rest of South East Asia.

The bloody conflict in Vietnam continues to escalate and once the point of no return is reached, it must mean World War Three.

In a matter of only four days, recently, the balance of power in the Middle East was altered beyond recognition, and the hate-ridden atmosphere of that region contains within itself the seeds of a worldwide cataclysm.

The developed nations of Western Europe, on the other hand, find themselves released by the Sino-Soviet rift from the military and economic threat posed by a united and monolithic world communist movement—that danger is no longer there—therefore they retreat more and more into themselves in selfish isolation. One current mood in Western Europe, which I visited recently, appears to be, "We are quite all right. Let Africa go hang, let South-East Asia go hang. Come to think of it, we can even do without the Americans. Let us live in our common market and let the rest of the world take care of itself".

Great Britain has realised that it is no longer great, and appears to have irrevocably embarked on a two-fold policy of gradually shedding her defence load in South-East Asia and turning her face determinedly to the European Economic Community.

Dreading the threatened removal of the British defence forces and the British defence umbrella over South-East Asia, the Australians and New Zealanders chew their finger nails in trepidation and hope desperately that the Americans might agree to fill the vacuum in the 1970s. But the Americans, who are already suffering in

Vietnam an average daily casualty rate of more than 2,000 G.Is, know that they will be embarrassed, both at home and abroad, if they took on new commitments. They, therefore, prefer at the moment to try to pressurise the British, if possible, into remaining.

Now, Sir, right or wrong, and for good or for ill, such would appear to be the broad picture of surrounding international circumstances for Malaysia. The first fact to drive home to our people, people of all communities, and to members of all political parties, is this: We can no longer live sheltered lives, enjoying our relative prosperity indefinitely, under a protective defence umbrella.

The world is in transition, and most important for us, Asia as a whole, and South-East Asia in particular, is in transition. It would be a comfort, of course, to know precisely where we are all transiting to. We do not. And neither does anybody else. We might be transiting to a new international balance and accommodation, in which case we, as a nation, must find ourselves a worthy and an honourable place in that new balance and accommodation, whatever it might be; or we might be transiting into a generally dark age for Asia; but even then, the people of this country must realise that a sturdy, united and self-reliant nation can somehow manage to survive. Finally, we might be in transition towards World War Three, in which case we can do nothing but pray.

There are so many imponderables in the situation facing this country that no prophet, neither the Alliance, nor the D.A.P. nor Labour, nor the P.P.P. can honestly attempt to predict the future. But the most fearsome imponderable of all is whether the political leadership of our multi-racial nation will possess the wisdom, capacity and sagacity to keep this nation alive and to steer it safely through the troubled waters of the future. The conduct of the Alliance leadership thus far gives room for serious doubt on this score.

One wonders whether the rulers of this nation are even dimly aware of the difficulties of survival a small nation

like Malaysia must face in an increasingly difficult and very rapidly changing world. One wonders whether they have worked out in their own minds a system and order of priorities in both national and international affairs. Much, Sir, can and will be forgiven the leaders of this nation, if they did possess such essential wisdom. But nothing can or will be forgiven them, if it eventually turns out that they never did possess anything of the kind.

Relations with Singapore is a case in point. Here are two small nation, with so much in common, facing much the same uncertainties, and likely to become the common victims of the same set of international forces and circumstances, but behaving like frogs in a well. Being frogs in a well is bad enough, but being quarrelling frogs in the same well is absolutely incredible!

The sixty-year-old common currency has been broken up. Passports, it seems, for travel between the two territories will soon be introduced. And economically, both countries show a readiness to cut off their noses in order to spite their faces. We can ask, in all sincerity, whether such behaviour can be deemed to constitute wisdom by any standards whatsoever. One would have thought that co-operation between the two territories would have been dictated by sheer self-interest alone, if by nothing else.

Sir, history has repeatedly shown that only those nations and peoples survive and prosper which show a capacity for cohesion, self-respect and sturdy self-reliance. A small nation like Malaysia surrounded by hostile or unfavourable international circumstances, must deliberately and systematically cultivate precisely these virtues if it is to survive as a viable economic and political entity.

If we are to achieve national cohesion and solidarity in our multi-racial nation, then it is basic and fundamental that, first of all, we get our principles of nation-building correct. And these principles of nation-building in a multi-racial society must in application and effect lead to an increasing

sense of a common national identity and consciousness among our multi-racial people.

Now, Sir, can we look into our hearts and souls and honestly say that this has been done, that we have achieved it? I submit that we cannot. Can I plead that it is not too late, even now, to try and do these things? Can we plead that it is really vital, for the Government to find out why this has not been achieved, this national cohesion and sense of solidarity, and what defects and shortcomings in our educational, cultural, social and political policies might be rectified or removed, in order to achieve this cardinal aim of attaining a cohesive society, self-reliant, independent. That is the only way in which we can survive in a world which it not going to get easier and easier, but a world in which things are going to get tremendously difficult all round. If it is agreed that the achievement of national solidarity and cohesion is a basic and fundamental goal of national policy, then members of the Alliance Government must firmly and categorically refuse to respond in future to any temptation to play to the racialist gallery, or to succumb to communal lobbies. While succumbing to such temptation might bring the temporary euphoria of a very transient political success, it would in the long run mean providing hostages to fortune, where the task of nation-building is concerned.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that our strongest line of defence against communism, or against any form of subversion, must be and can only be the creation of national cohesion and solidarity. If we failed, I said just now that we would be providing hostages to fortune, but to put it more bluntly, Sir, and more brutally, we would be providing hostages to the communists who are waiting in the wings, watching for our failures. Another equally vital and important line of defence against internal dangers must be progress and stability on the economic front.

Sir, it is gratifying to note from His Majesty's Address that the Govern-

ment has at last become aware of the vital importance of financial discipline after years of financial dissipation; that that Government has at last become aware of the need for financial discipline, is most encouraging, because without financial discipline, as His Majesty's Address pointed out, a satisfactory rate of economic growth cannot be achieved. Last year's Budget was in deficit even on current account. We might safely assume that the deficit in the 1967 Estimates will greatly exceed \$29 million, which was the figure estimated in January. Even our redoubtable Finance Minister, Sir, has confessed that he will not find it possible to raise taxation in 1968 by as much as he did in 1967. Whether it will at all be possible in the foreseeable future to get back to surplus budgets is a highly dubious matter. But the Government's determination to practise rigorous financial discipline is still praiseworthy, if only because it is vital not to have too alarming a deficit. It is to be hoped that the Finance Minister's insistence on financial discipline will in fact, and there is some doubt on this score, be shared by all his other Government colleagues.

If national co-operation is sought to implement the rigorous measures of financial discipline which the Government seems to have in mind, then it is important to show that this discipline, Sir, is exercised from the top downwards. The man in the street cannot feel obliged to tighten his belt, if he finds that there is no similar tightening of belts in the top echelons of society and if he finds that on the contrary, there is a loosening of belts in the top echelons of society.

It is difficult to avoid the impression that the success of the National Development Plan is somewhat exaggerated. The fall in commodity prices, the diminished outlay on the Malaysian Development Plan to the tune of about \$163 million below the estimated five-year average for 1966, the disappointment with regard to the volume of technical assistance from overseas, and the still relatively modest contribution of domestic manufacturers to the national economy, must all have

variously and adversely affected the national development programme.

It must also be admitted, Sir, that the diversification of the economy has not proceeded as fast as it should. The price of rubber is already low, but if it should go even below 50 cents, then the economy of the country will really begin to go haywire, unless we have managed in the meanwhile to shift the basis of our economy to a much more significant extent than we have managed to achieve so far.

In the absence, Sir, of any statistical information, it is impossible to gauge the extent of unemployment and under-employment in West Malaysia. And, in the absence of such information it must be difficult for our economic planners and policy makers to determine priorities in economic planning. In view of the fact that pioneer industry, Sir, including the factories still to go into production, are providing only 20,000 jobs, and also considering the dislocation arising from the fragmentation of estates, it can very safely be assumed that there is, in fact, that there must have been a most alarming increase in the extent of unemployment.

No statistical information is available, either, to determine changes in the *per capita* income of the Malay peasantry. It must be agreed that it is only on the basis of such information that it would be possible to decide whether, in fact, the Government has made any headway in dealing with the problem of Malay poverty.

With regard to the advancement of the Malays, which is vital to the eradication of economic imbalance in the country, His Majesty's Address, unfortunately, does not contain any indication as to what the Government proposes to do in order to encourage and secure the direction of Malay students to modern subjects like science, technology and medicine.

All in all, there is a lack of balance and of ballast in the Royal Address this year. The Address, Sir, is remarkable only for the welcome awareness on the part of Government that financial stringency is getting more

serious and that there must be drastic curbs on recurrent expenditure, and I quote: "a real increase in productivity and efficiency in all fields of human endeavour". But as to how all these challenges are to be met, all these challenges to the nation's survival are to be met, there does not appear to be much of a clue in His Majesty's Address, or in the Appendix to his Address.

There is some fulmination against labour but not much indication as to how the co-operation of labour is to be won. It is needless to say, Sir, that such co-operation has to be won, and just cannot be enforced, in the same way, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Ipoh just now insisted that you must win loyalty and that loyalty and patriotism cannot be legislated into being.

His Majesty's Address, Sir, deals with the continued communist threat to the nation. There is little doubt that this threat is real and is growing. There is, however, a great deal of doubt as to whether the communist threat is being countered effectively at the political level. It is sometimes possible, Sir, to meet the communist threat in a manner which is counter productive of good results. It seems to me that the Government's insistence on suitability certificates, for instance, for admission to higher seats of learning, serves as a good example of a counter productive measure.

Let me state, Sir, that I am not concerned about what a neighbouring State like Singapore does or does not do in this respect, but it does seem to me that the insistence on suitability certificates is humiliating and unnecessary, in view of the fact that the infiltration of subversive elements into our higher centres of learning can easily be eliminated under the existing laws of the land. It is really necessary to regularly and yearly humiliate numerous respectable families by obliging them to apply for certificates of suitability for their sons and daughters, so that they may enter our higher centres of learning? This measure has been proved by experience to be clearly and positively

counter productive, and the Government, Sir, would be well advised to do away with it and to seek more rational ways of keeping the University campus free from subversive threats.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: How long are you going to take to end your speech?

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: I am coming towards the end.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: How many minutes more?

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Another three or four minutes.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Yes, continue.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Another encouraging factor in the Royal Address is the apparent determination of the Government to come to more serious grips with corruption. Venality in public life and corruption in public administration have proved to be the beginning of most inglorious ends for many developing countries. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Government's new-found determination to stamp out corruption will be translated into effective practice. It is also to be hoped that no one who is guilty will be spared—not even those who today might move in the highest ranks of the Government. One way, Sir, of really ensuring that the Government's new determination is translated into effective practice would be to demand that Heads of Departments and senior officials in charge of sensitive departments, like Customs, Supplies and so forth, should be asked to declare their assets and from then on a tab should be kept on them. It would, of course, be very much better indeed and be the cause of increasing confidence all round, if the members of the Cabinet themselves decided to declare their assets.

It is to be regretted, Sir, that His Majesty's Address did not give much information about the Government's intentions with regard to the creation of a new and enlarged regional alignment for economic co-operation in South East Asia. A stable and enduring grouping for regional economic co-operation would certainly serve to

enhance Malaysia's security in the South East Asian context.

I hate to use, Sir, a well-worn cliché, but Malaysia does stand at the cross-roads of history. The old certainties and securities are gone. To guide us safely forward we must seek, and seek with a sense of the utmost urgency, for the most effective ways and means to establish and consolidate national cohesion and solidarity in a multi-racial society and to ensure our economic viability and progress. Whether we will succeed in this effort or not will depend on the maturity, wisdom, intelligence and resolution which the leaders of our nation can muster. Let us all hope, Sir, even if hope sometimes seems altogether unjustified, that they will show themselves capable of rising to the occasion. For if they don't, we are all sunk, Sir, in any case.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Persidangan ini di-tangguhkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Sitting suspended at 5.20 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.40 p.m.

(Mr (Deputy) Speaker in the Chair)

Debates resumed.

Tuan Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bersama² dengan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain mengucapkan terima kasih di-atas ucapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada hari Rabu kelmarin. Uchapan titah Baginda itu telah pun menyentuh beberapa segi hal² di-dalam negeri dan di-luar negeri. Saya chuba mengambil bahagian perbahathan dalam ucapan Titah ini ia-lah mengenai sa-mata² hal di-dalam negeri.

Pertama sa-kali yang berhubung dengan iktisad negara kita yang mana telah pun banyak di-perkatakan di-dalam ucapan Titah itu. Kemajuan iktisad dalam negara kita ini walau pun telah di-aku² dalam ucapan Titah itu mengatakan yang hasil pendapatan negara kita bertambah dan hasil tiap² diri sa-orang itu telah pun bertambah. Hari ini ternyata kita

dapati dalam perubahan yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dalam masa 10 tahun yang lalu khas-nya di-dalam lapangan kemajuan luar bandar yang telah pun di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dengan pesat-nya. Dalam pada itu pun ada terdapat sa-bahagian² perkara yang terpaksa yang patut di-perbaiki lagi.

Kedudukan ra'ayat kita pada hari ini walau pun sa-bahagian besar telah pun bernasib baik, tetapi ada lagi sa-bahagian kecil yang kurang bernasib baik, biar-lah saya kemukakan dalam Dewan ini mudahan² akan mendapat perhatian Kerajaan. Yang pertama sa-kali saya bawa ka-pengetahuan Dewan ini berkenaan dengan nasib penoreh² getah yang bekerja dengan pekebun² kecil dan juga nasib penoreh² getah, ladang² mereka yang telah di-pechah² akibat daripada penjualan tanah ladang chara besar-besaran yang pada dahulu-nya di-miliki oleh modal² luar terutama sa-kali daripada ladang² Eropah.

Dengan kejatohan harga getah hari ini yang menjunjukkan pendapatan penoreh² getah di-kampong², yang ha-nya mendapat perolehan-nya \$3, \$2, sahaja sa-hari dan kadang² kurang daripada itu. Saya sendiri tidak dapat hendak memberi jalan bagaimana hendak memperbaiki nasib mereka itu. Hal ini patut-lah akan dapat perhatian Kerajaan. Penoreh² getah, pekebun² kecil ini, mereka itu bukan-lah mendapat gaji tetap, mereka hanya mendapat upahan sechara pawah bagi dua daripada tuan punya kebun itu. Mereka ini merasa pedeh sekali penghidupan mereka sa-kira-nya pada ketika itu musim hujan. Mereka juga mempunyai tanggungan yang banyak, anak pinak mereka itu kadang² mereka itu tidak dapat makan sa-bagaimana orang yang lain².

Jadi walau pun telah ada dalam ucapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berhubung dengan pekerja² Kerajaan yang memberi jaminan insuran dan sa-bagai-nya tetapi sebak-nya nasib penoreh² getah itu tidak-lah siapa² yang akan dapat menjamin. Jadi dengan kejatohan harga getah yang sekarang ini menjadi² sangat makin

parah lagi kehidupan mereka itu. Jadi saya harap-lah perkara ini akan mendapat perhatian daripada pihak Kerajaan walau apa jalan sa-kali pun.

Berkenaan dengan pemecahan ladang getah, pagi tadi telah ada soalan daripada sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada pihak Kerajaan telah berchakap. Akibat daripada penjualan ladang getah yang besar ini buroh² yang bekerja dalam ladang itu tidak mendapat pembelaan nasib mereka. Segala pentadbiran ladang itu akan berubah chorak dan sa-bahagian daripada pekerja-nya di-rentikan dengan begitu sahaja. Jadi hal ini sangat-lah menyusahkan kapada pekerja² ladang itu.

Saya suka mengshorkan kapada Kerajaan, jika boleh, jangan di-biarkan tuan punya ladang itu menjual, walau pun hak kebebasan-nya ada kapada mereka itu, ya'ani memberi kebebasan menjual dan membeli, demi menjaga kepentingan buroh dan ekonomi negara. Sa-patut-nya pada masa mereka hendak menarek balek modal daripada harga ladang itu keluar negeri ini atau pun menggunakan modal itu dalam perniagaan² yang lain patut-lah Kerajaan mengadakan satu undang² yang boleh menjamin kebaikan buroh dan ekonomi negara kita.

Sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sendiri pada hari ini boleh membuka Ranchangan² Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan (F.L.D.A.), saya ingat tidak-lah menjadi satu kepayahan atau pun satu halangan sa-kira-nya ladang² yang hendak di-jual itu di-beli oleh Kerajaan dengan chara Undang², tetapi bukan-lah terpaksa kita mengikut harga yang di-tetapkan oleh penjual itu. Harga² ladang yang akan di-beli tadi hendak-lah di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan dengan 'adil dengan kerana tuan² punya ladang itu mereka telah pun membuat beberapa banyak keuntongan semenjak berpuluh² tahun yang lalu. Jadi pada masa ini, saya rasa sampai-lah ketika-nya Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula berkenaan dengan jualan kebun² getah yang besar² itu. Dengan ini dapat-lah terjamin—sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mengambil aleh atau pun membeli ladang² itu—dapat-lah terjamin pekerja² ladang itu daripada

menderita kehidupan mereka. Dan chara² hendak mengator sa-mula ladang itu kepada pekerja², boleh-lah kita lakukan sa-bagaimana yang kita lakukan di-dalam ranchangan tanah F.L.D.A. juga. Tetapi perkara ini saya rasa hendak-lah Kerajaan kita dengan berani dan tegas menjalankan dasar. Sa-kira-nya kita tidak berani menjalankan dasar² kita yang tegas dalam masa-alah ini tentu-lah kehidupan buroh² getah dalam estate² atau ladang² itu tidak akan terjamin.

Perkara ini telah pun bertalu² kita dengar, sama ada melalui surat² khabar, sama ada melalui rombongan² berjumpa dengan Menteri² kita atau pun dengan orang yang bertanggung-jawab dalam perkara ini, tetapi penyelesaian-nya sa-hingga hari ini kita belum dapat terima atau pun dapat kita lihat dengan puas hati.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka-lah juga berchakap bersangkut dengan seruan² daripada Kerajaan, ia-itu hendak membanyakkan tanaman² terutama sa-kali tanaman kelapa sawit, tetapi sa-bahagian² negeri sahaja yang ada lagi mempunyai tanah yang boleh di-sediakan untuk tanaman itu. Barangkali dalam negeri Pahang yang tanahnya luas dan sedikit di-negeri Perak. Tetapi negeri² lain, sa-umpama negeri Kedah, Perlis dan juga Pulau Pinang, Sa-berang Perai, tanah² di-negeri² ini telah lama kehabisan—yang ada sedikit pun hanya-lah tanah hutan simpanan sa-mata². Boleh-kah dengan banyak penganggor² kita dan pun orang² yang berkehendakkan tanah dengan sa-mata² berharap kepada tanah negeri Pahang sahaja? Jadi saya suka-lah menyeru kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian, dapat menasehatkan Kerajaan negeri supaya hutan² simpanan yang telah kita tentukan semenjak lima enam-puluh tahun yang lalu itu di-kaji sa-mula, dengan di-tarek keluar sa-bahagian daripada-nya untuk ra'ayat menanam kelapa sawit, getah atau pun sa-bagai-nya.

Dengan pendudok yang bertambah banyak pada hari ini terutama sa-kali—pemuda² Melayu yang sa-mata² kebolehan mereka itu hidup di-atas tanah tidak mempunyai kebolehan yang

lain, sa-umpama bertukang, berniaga dan sa-bagai-nya, maka telah tiba-lah masa-nya Kerajaan mengkaji dengan tetiti-nya hal ini. Sa-kira-nya kita tidak kaji atas dasar itu, neschaya satu masa ka-satu masa, pemuda² Melayu akan tidak dapat kita mengawal semangat mereka itu. Boleh jadi pemuda² ini akan beraleh haluan mereka itu kepada fe'el yang kita sendiri tidak ingini.

Dalam negeri Kedah, saya dapati banyak lagi hutan² simpanan yang berhampiran dengan kampung²—mungkin Menteri yang berkenaan dalam Dewan ini akan menjawab perkara ini kuasanya di-dalam Kerajaan Negeri—saya sendiri sedar perkara itu. Sa-tengah² hutan simpan bertumpu pada kampung mereka itu sendiri yang sangat sesuai untuk tanaman². Tetapi dengan sebab ra'ayat ta'at kepada undang², mereka itu tidak akan pechah peratoran itu. Tetapi kebanyakan daripada ra'ayat² hari ini terutama sa-kali yang berhampiran dengan hutan² simpan itu, mereka telah merayu kepada Kerajaan sama ada bersurat, sama ada melalui Wakil² Ra'ayat, telah memohonkan supaya di-keluarkan sa-bahagian² kechil daripada hutan simpan ini.

Di-dalam negeri Kedah kemajuan menanam kelapa sawit yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan boleh di-katakan tiada langsung, walau pun terdapat dalam negeri Johor, Trengganu, Selangor dan Perak. Ini satu perkara yang saya rasa tidak berapa adil, patut-lah pehak Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menimbangkan supaya satu dua tempat dalam negeri Kedah ini di-adakan ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit dengan chara besar²an. Walau pun kita telah berseru kepada ra'ayat bagi hendak memajukan lebeh banyak lagi perolehan² di-dalam negara kita ini dengan menanam kelapa sawit, tetapi kelapa sawit itu sa-bagaimana sama² kita ma'alum, satu tanaman yang bukan boleh di-buat dengan 10 relong atau pun 10 ekar begitu sahaja. Perkara ini mustahak di-buat dengan chara besar²an, yang kena di-mulakan oleh Kerajaan sendiri, yang kemudian-nya ra'ayat sendiri dengan

chara kechil²an, dapat-lah mereka itu menanam dan menjual hasil² kelapa sawit itu kepada pusat, yang Kerajaan sendiri menentukan. Jadi dalam negeri Kedah, bila sebut hal kelapa sawit, ra'ayat di-sana kebingongan—ra'ayat di-sana macham mimpi. Boleh mereka tudoh yang Kerajaan hari ini bermain theory sahaja, tidak ada satu contoh yang boleh di-tunjokkan di-Kedah. Pada hal tanah di-sana juga sama saperti negeri² lain—subor, yang boleh hidup dengan tananam kelapa sawit. Jadi ini lagi sa-kali saya harap-lah Kerajaan menimbangkan kemajuan kelapa sawit ini dalam negeri Kedah. Saya berani berkata, hendak chari tanah Kerajaan yang luar daripada tanah hutan simpan, tidak ada. Mustahak sa-kali di-buka hutan simpanan sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita sama² tahu, padi hari ini Kementerian Perdagangan telah pun memerintahkan supaya jualan beras itu di-letakkan harga², tetapi saya berasa ragu² lagi, ada-kah dengan meletakkan harga² itu, dengan sendiri-nya harga itu boleh turun.

Dalam hal ini kita telah mengalami dalam masa tahun² 1946, 1947, 1948 dan 1949, berkenaan dengan kekurangan beras. Kalau tidak silap kita menjalankan ikhtiar² kita, bukan-nya harga itu akan turun tetapi akan bertambah naik. Puncha² yang boleh naik harga ini, saya tidak-lah hendak membabitkan dengan peperangan atau sebab² apa. Biar-lah kita ambil satu sahaja ia itu dengan sebab kekurangan tanah tananam padi di-dalam negara kita. Saya mengshorkan untuk hendak menambahkan sedikit sa-banyak pengeluaran padi dalam negara kita ini, pertama² sa-kali Kerajaan hendak-lah menyemak sa-mula tanah² yang dimiliki oleh ra'ayat hari ini terutama sa-kali tanah² yang di-dalam ladang² kepunyaan Eropah yang boleh di-buat bendang, di-tarek keluar daripada ladang mereka itu di-jadikan bendang.

Tanah yang saya sebutkan tadi, walau pun tidak-lah begitu banyak dalam sa-sabuah ladang getah kita dapat, tetapi jika di-himpun sa-kali

akan bertambah banyak, boleh ra'ayat menanam padi. Dan sa-bahagian tanah itu boleh menyalorkan ayer dengan sempurna.

Dalam kawasan saya sahaja, saya boleh bagi mithalan, ada tiga buah ladang Eropah yang ada tanah yang sa-umpama itu yang terbiar, yang tidak boleh di-tanam apa² pun, yang Kerajaan sendiri tidak mengambil apa² langkah dan ra'ayat sendiri, terutama sa-kali orang² Melayu yang ingin menanam padi, tak dapat menanam walau pun mereka duduk dekat dengan tanah itu.

Untuk membanyakkan lagi tanaman padi dalam Negara kita ini saya setuju dengan sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi yang berchakap lebeh dahulu daripada saya, ia-itu mengadakan padi huma.

Kita pada hari ini dalam ranchangan FLDA, sistem kita menanam getah kita ikut chara² baharu yang di-buat oleh orang² Eropah, ia-itu dengan menanam kacang penutup bumi. Jadi itu pun satu daripada ikhtiar kita yang elok untuk hendak menahan supaya tumbohan² lain, yang tidak berguna jangan mengganggu pokok² getah kita. Perkara ini saya shorkan supaya Kerajaan dapat memesonkan sedikit chara² ikhtiar kita untuk membanyakkan padi dalam negeri kita ini, biar-lah di-dalam ranchangan kita FLDA itu di-masokkan peserta²-nya, lebeh awal dengan menanam padi bersama² getah atau Kelapa Sawit dalam masa dua atau tiga tahun, lepas itu di-rentikan tanaman padi dan di-biarkan tanaman getah atau Kelapa Sawit sahaja, yang bererti kita telah beruntung mendapat hasil padi selama dua atau tiga tahun.

Jika sa-kira-nya kita dapat beramal, saperti mana yang saya katakan tadi, tentu-lah sa-bahagian daripada kekurangan beras tadi akan dapat kita penohi.

Berhubung dengan kejatoan harga getah ada pada hari ini yang Kerajaan sendiri berasa bimbang dengan sebab perolehan² hasil daripada penjualan getah ini telah merusut lebeh² lagi pekebun² kechil. Hari ini walau

pun sama² kita dengar yang Kerajaan sendiri telah berhempas pulas menjalankan beberapa ikhtiar menghantar-kan pegawai² kita ka-luar negeri membuat perhubungan² dengan negeri luar supaya harga getah ini akan menjadi bertambah tinggi, tetapi sa-makin kita berikhtiar tidak juga berhasil. Hal ini saya sunggoh² berasa bimbang atas penghidupan orang² di-kampung, terutama sa-kali kapada pekebun² kechil. Apa akan jadi sa-kira-nya getah ini meleset ka-bawah lagi daripada \$30.00 atau pun \$40.00 kerana kebanyakan daripada pekebun kechil bergantung penghidupan mereka itu di-atas getah sa-mata². Jadi saya harap segala ikhtiar Kerajaan yang telah lalu itu jangan-lah jemu dan jangan putus asa dan bersunggoh² lagi supaya getah ini akan mendapat jaminan harga-nya walau pun terpaksa kita membuat perhubungan pula dengan negara² mana pun dalam dunia ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka-lah pula membawa dalam Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berhubung dengan perkara kesihatan ia-itu dalam Titah Uchapan Baginda itu perkhidmatan kesihatan di-kampung² kita akan di-teruskan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Dalam hal ini saya hendak sentoh sedikit sahaja mengenai rumah sakit di-kawasan saya sendiri di-Baling. Dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu wang peruntokan bagi menanam mayat orang yang mati di-rumah sakit itu telah kehabisan. Saya sendiri terpaksa berikhtiar dengan orang ramai untuk mendapatkan derma bagi menanamkan mayat itu. Jadi perkara ini saya sendiri tidak tahu-lah sebab²-nya sampai begitu sa-kali kehabisan wang di-situ. Saya harap perkara itu akan mendapat perhatian daripada pehak Kementerian Kesihatan supaya perkara itu dapat di-atasi dan tidak memalukan ra'ayat pada masa akan datang.

Berkenaan dengan kereta² ubat juga walau pun di-sana telah ada satu dua buah tetapi perkhidmatan kereta ubat di-sana tidak-lah memuaskan dengan kerana kampung di-dalam kawasan saya itu luas dan jalan yang baharu di-buka memerlukan kereta ubat yang

banyak. Telah beberapa kali pehak saya telah berhubung dengan pegawai² yang berkenaan di-Kedah dengan jawapan mereka itu tidak dapat di-layan dan tidak dapat menghantar ubat di-kampung dengan sebab kereta ubat tidak mencukupi.

Yang ketiga-nya, saya suka sebutkan ia-itu di-dalam Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia ini, sama ada dengan chara tidak sedar atau pun sengaja tidak di-masokkan, perkara benchana alam pada masa yang lalu yang Kerajaan Perikatan sendiri dapat mengatasi-nya, dapat melayankan, dan menolong orang² yang telah terkena benchana alam bah itu, baik di-Kelantan, di-Kedah dan di-Perak. Jadi saya rasa walau pun tidak di-sebutkan di-sini biar-lah saya ungkitkan kembali, ini satu jasa yang Kerajaan kita dapat mengatasi bala benchana itu dengan sempurna dan orang yang telah mendapat bala itu telah pun berterima kaseh kapada Kerajaan. Dan kita tahu Yang Berhormat Menteri Kebajikan 'Am telah pun mengambil bahagian yang penting bagi menjalankan usaha² dalam perkara ini.

Dan lagi satu berkenaan dengan kemajuan² luar bandar bersangkut dengan membuat jalan. Dalam Titah Uchapan itu ada di-sebutkan hendak membuat jalan baharu daripada timor ka-barat—di-Sabah menghubungkan jalan Jesselton dan Sandakan. Ini kita uchapen banyak shukor dan terima kaseh. Tetapi apa yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini ia-itu satu perkara yang telah lama di-ura²kan oleh Kerajaan hendak menghubungkan jalan di-antara timor dan barat Malaysia ini—Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—sampai hari ini ranchangan ini dalam tandatnya adakah ranchangan ini akan di-teruskan atau pun di-rentikan buat sementara waktu tidak-lah dapat keterangan apa². Walau bagaimana pun saya harap-lah jalan yang sangat penting ini akan dapat di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan kita dalam tidak berapa lama masa-nya lagi.

Dan satu lagi yang saya suka bangkitkan berhubung dengan tanah yang telah di-ambil—oleh Kerajaan dalam kawasan saya sendiri ia-itu jalan dari Kuala Ketil ka-Teloi Kanan dan dari Kuala

Kupang ka-Tiak dan ka-Iboi, Ra'ayat di-sana telah merayu beberapa kali kepada saya ia-itu di-atas bayaran embroh harga tanah yang di-ambil per-buat jalan itu sampai hari ini belum di-buat bayaran lagi walau pun beberapa kali saya telah menulis kepada pehak yang berkenaan tetapi tidak berhasil; tentang mana kesilapan, ini saya sendiri tidak-lah ketahui. Saya harap dengan keterangan yang saya beri dalam Dewan ini Menteri yang berkenaan akan meng-ambil perhatian yang berat supaya ganti rugi rumah dan sa-bagai-nya yang ter-kena di-atas jalan yang di-buat oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya itu akan dapat di-buat bayaran dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Tidak-lah adil sa-kira-nya telah tujuh tahun perkara itu tidak mendapat apa² bayaran dan tidak mendapat apa² pertimbangan daripada pehak Kerajaan.

Satu perkara lagi berhubung dengan bas² MARA yang berjalan di-jalan² baharu hari ini. Dasar MARA walau pun pada permulaan-nya tanggung-jawab-nya mengadakan modal² membeli bas dan sa-bagai-nya, menyelenggara-kan kenderaan itu tetapi pada akhir-nya perniagaan ini akan di-beri kepada ra'ayat di-dalam kawasan itu atau di-daerah itu tetapi sampai hari ini sema-ngat ra'ayat hendak menerima dan me-nyambut hasil yang di-jalankan oleh MARA itu tidak kedengaran. Perkara ini saya rasa wajib Kementerian Per-tanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama mem-beri galakan, terutama sa-kali kepada sharikat² yang ada di-merata² kampung itu yang mana sharikat itu sendiri hari ini telah pun meminda tambahan per-atoran-nya yang di-katakan sharikat serba-guna jadi patut-lah daripada sekarang kempen supaya modal² itu bertambah banyak dan mengambil aleh perkhidmatan bas MARA di-Kampung itu kepada sharikat kerjasama di-situ. Jika daripada sekarang ini semangat ra'ayat hanya memada dengan apa yang di-buat oleh MARA itu neschaya usaha² MARA itu tertinggal begitu sahaja tidak memberi apa² satu faedah kepada ekonomi ra'ayat di-luar² bandar.

Di-harap Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama melalui pegawai² yang tertentu hendak-lah daripada sekarang ini bersedia kempen memberi

semangat kepada ra'ayat terutama sa-kali kepada ahli² sharikat kerjasama mengumpulkan wang dan, jika boleh, daripada sekarang meminta kepada MARA memberi peluang bekerja dengan bas² MARA itu, manakala chukup modal dan kebolehan-nya boleh-lah sharikat kerjasama atau pun badan² yang di-bentuk pada masa yang akan datang itu membuat permohonan kepada MARA dan mengambil aleh. Jadi dengan usaha² yang begitu baharu-lah dasar Kerajaan kita, akan dapat di-laksanakan dengan sempurna-nya.

Akhir sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan apa yang banyak sa-kali di-sebutkan di-dalam Titah Uchapan ini berhubung dengan kekurangan wang Kerajaan atau pun di-minta supaya semua jabatan² atau pun pegawai² Kerajaan berbelanja dengan sa-habis² chermat. Perkara jimat chermat ini senang pada kata²-nya tetapi amat-lah susah hendak melak-sanakan kalau sa-kira-nya tiap² pegawai itu tidak berani dengan tegas mengambil satu kesimpulan untuk menjimatkan perbelanjaan ini.

Dalam satu dua hari ini sama ada benar atau tidak ia-itu Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, telah bersetuju Pas² Keretapi yang di-beri kepada Wakil Ra'ayat itu akan di-tarek, ini sa-bahagian langkah awal hendak menjimatkan perbelanjaan negara—saya menyokong ini. Kalau tidak berani berkorban sa-bahagian daripada kemudahan² kita tentu-lah sa-kali apa yang di-kehendaki dalam Titah Uchapan ini tidak akan ber-hasil. Tahun yang lalu Wakil dari-pada Kota Star Selatan dia kondem berkenaan dengan bilek² hawa dingin, tidak payah hawa dingin, pakai kipas chukup, ini belanja besar, laterik—lam-pu² jangan pakai banyak, pakai sedikit, talipon² jangan pakai sampai banyak², pakai sedikit² sa-berapa yang chermat. Jadi ini semua satu chontoh, berani-kah kalau pegawai² dalam tiap² jabatan hendak mengorban kemudahan² yang di-berikan ini.

Saya tidak-lah hendak sebut atas satu² perkara. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita bersedia, dan berazam dengan chita² kaseh sayang kepada bangsa dan negara kita hendak-lah pada hari ini

kita berani mengorbankan segala kesenangan² kita buat sementara waktu, sama ada daripada peringkat Wakil Ra'ayat, Menteri², Pegawai² Tinggi Kerajaan juga bersama² bersatu dalam satu jiwa untuk menjaga kewangan negara kita. Dengan memelihara kekuatan kewangan negara kita ini, maka itu-lah nadi kekuatan negara kita—sakra-nya di-dalam hal ini kita tidak jaga nasib negara kita masa yang akan datang tidak akan terjamin. Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan selalu berucap tentang kejatohan harga bijeh timah dan getah. Dua puncha ini sahaja kita bergantung daripada semenjak sebelum kita merdeka sa-hingga sampai ka-hari ini. Tidak-lah kita dapat satu² puncha lain yang boleh menambah hasil kita. Walau pun telah 10 tahun kita merdeka tetapi ikhtiar kita belum terchapai lagi. Kita harap Kerajaan dengan sa-berapa lekas-nya boleh kita menchari banyak lagi puncha² yang boleh menambahkan hasil negara kita ini.

Jadi walau pun sa-panjang ucapan saya itu sa-bahagian-nya boleh di-katakan menegor Kerajaan tetapi itu adalah berupa kenyataan yang berlaku di-dalam negara kita. Jadi saya tidak akan

lari daripada kenyataan ini dan walau pun bagitu sa-bahagian² ikhtiar kita itu telah pun berjaya dan ra'ayat sendiri telah pun mendapat nikmat. Saperti mana yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengatakan dengan usaha Kerajaan, hendak memberi tiap² orang ra'ayat mendapat keperolehan \$300 sa-bulan, jadi sa-tengah² orang ketawa dalam hal ini. Ada-kah benar chakap² itu, sa-benar-nya itu kita telah dapat menjawab yang mana Kerajaan telah lakukan terutama sa-kali dalam tanah² FLDA yang mereka itu telah dapat menoreh getah mengambil hasil mereka itu nyata mereka telah mendapat \$300 sa-bulan dan lebeh daripada itu. Jadi kita berharap usaha² Kerajaan itu bukan dalam segi FLDA menanam getah sahaja bahkan kapada segi² lain yang matalamat kita hendak meninggikan taraf hidup walau dengan apa jua chara sa-kali pun. Jadi sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan saya menuntut ma'af, terima kaseh.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Meshuarat ditanggohkan sa-hingga pukul 10.00 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.