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**Saturday
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)
Official Report

Fourth Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 17th June, 1967

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.**
- „ **the 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. (Sungei Siput).**
- „ **the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).**
- „ **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 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 MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).**
- „ **the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).**
- „ **the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).**
- „ **the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).**
- „ **the Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).**
- „ **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).**

- The Honourable WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ 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).
- „ 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).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING EIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).

The Honourable TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (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).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ 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 QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ 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 SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

- The Honourable **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 HAJI TAIB** (Krian Laut).
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA** (Sabah).
- „ **TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI**, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ **TUAN TAI KUAN YANG**, A.M.N. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ **TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN** (Sarawak).
- „ **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 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 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 Home Affairs and Minister of National and Rural Development, **TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN**, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Education, **TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI** (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, **TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN** (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, **TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH**, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, **TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM**, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines and Minister of Justice, **TUAN HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB** (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, **TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN** (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, **TUAN LEE SIOK YEW**, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, **DR NG KAM POH**, J.P. (Teluk Anson).
- „ **WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATO' TUANKU BUJANG**, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ **Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN**, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ **PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL** (Sarawak).
- „ **DR AWANG BIN HASSAN**, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ **TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON** (Setapak).

- The Honourable TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ 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).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRANSFER OF THE SELANGOR STATE CAPITAL TO SUNGEI RENGGAM

1. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam) asks the Prime Minister (a) whether he could inform this House what had transpired at the meetings held between the Central Government and the Selangor State Government regarding the transfer of the Selangor State Capital and the Selangor Government Departments from Kuala Lumpur to its new site and (b) to state the amount of compensation that was agreed to be paid by the

Central Government to the Selangor State Government and how much of this compensation has been paid to date.

The Minister of Finance (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Federal Government had informed the State Government of Selangor that it had no objection to the proposal by the Selangor Government to move the State Capital from Kuala Lumpur to Sungei Renggam. Discussions are being held between the Central Government and the State Government to determine which properties, that is, house sites and land, belonging to the State Government would be handed over to the Federal Government, and also the cost of payment for such properties.

Until the above details are available, it is not possible for the two parties to decide on the amount of compensation

which should be paid. However, the Federal Government had already given an advance of \$2,000,000 to the State Government in 1959.

LOANS FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MALAYSIA FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) asks the Minister of Finance whether it is true America is not prepared to offer loans to Malaysia for the purpose of national development; and if so, what are the major reasons that have led America to adopt this attitude.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, early this year loans amounting to \$57 million were made available by the United States Government to Malaysia for the purchase of defence equipment, services and helicopters. Credits from the Export-Import Bank of Washington, a United States Government institution, are also available. Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, for example, is at the moment negotiating for the purchase of aircraft from America for which credits to the value of approximately \$130 million from the Export-Import Bank will be used. Credits from the Export-Import Bank, however, are conditional upon purchases from the United States and, generally speaking, because of the price factor, Malaysia does not make substantial purchases from America for development purposes.

EXTERNAL LOANS TO MALAYSIA FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND AMOUNT OF INTEREST

3. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah asks the Minister of Finance to state since the formation of Malaysia how much money we have obtained as loans from other countries for national development purposes, the rate of interest charged, and the total amount of interest payable on all these loans.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, since the formation of Malaysia to the end of May, 1967, the Federal Government and other public authorities have

obtained \$256 million in the form of external loans for development purposes. Of this total, a sum of \$109 million has been received by the Federal Government, \$132 million by the National Electricity Board and \$15 million by Bank Negara Malaysia.

The rate of interest charged varies with each loan and depends generally on the source of the loan, the purpose of the loan and its maturity dates, and its timing. The Federal Government is paying at present 3% per annum on the two loans from West Germany and the two defence loans from the United States, 3½% per annum for the United States Development Fund loans, 5½% per annum for the World Bank loan for the Muda River Project, and the US\$25 million External Serial Bonds, and between 4-5/8% to 7% per annum for loans under the United Kingdom/Malaya Credit Agreement. The National Electricity Board is paying 5¼%, 5½% and 6% per annum respectively for the three loans it has obtained from the World Bank. The Bank Negara loan from the Chase Manhattan Bank costs 5½% per annum.

The amount of interest payable on all these loans, whose repayments stretch to 1990, will total about \$400 million. Interest payable on these loans during 1967 will amount to \$17 million.

APPLICATION FOR LOANS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

4. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah asks the Minister of Finance to state whether Malaysia has ever applied for loans from affluent countries in the Middle East, for example the Kuwait or the Saudi Arabian Governments, if not, to state whether Government will apply for loans from such countries.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, no application for loans has been made to Middle Eastern countries, because these countries are not members of the Consultative Group for Malaysia, which was organised by the World Bank for the purpose of financing economic projects in the First Malaysia Plan. Further, I am informed that these

countries generally make loans only to other Arab countries. The possibilities of obtaining such loans, however, have been studied for some time, although no concrete results can be reported at present.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut jawapan yang di-beri oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah kerana negara² itu tidak termasuk di-dalam negara² yang menjadi badan untuk menolong Malaysia dalam pembangunan, ada-kah dengan sebab itu sahaja maka kita tidak meminta pertolongan atau pun mendapat pertolongan itu payah kepada kita?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can assure the Honourable Member that if there is any possibility of obtaining help from any source we will certainly explore it to the full.

OVERSEAS REMITTANCES FROM MALAYSIA

5. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar asks the Minister of Finance to state, in view of the vast number of Malaysian citizens and non-Malaysian citizens working in this country who have sent remittances that have been sent to the following countries:

1. Great Britain
2. Australia
3. India
4. Ceylon
5. China
6. Indonesia.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, since remittances from this country to the United Kingdom, Australia, India and Ceylon are not subject to exchange control, official data on such remittances are not available. However, banks operating in this country do report such transactions under a system adopted by Bank Negara Malaysia which records all the foreign exchange transactions of banks, and these records show that remittances in the form of sustenance, cash gifts, etc., to non-

residents amounted to the following in 1965 and 1966:

		M\$ million	
		1965	1966
To: United Kingdom	...	25.8	24.0
Australia		5.3	6.5
India, taken together with Pakistan and Ceylon		8.3	12.4

The system does not provide separate information for remittances to Indonesia and Communist China. There is at present no information on remittances to Indonesia. According to exchange control records, family remittances to Communist China amounted to \$4.3 million in 1965 and \$3.8 million in 1966. The data provided refer only to remittances made through the banking system and do not include remittances by other means such as the Post Office, etc.

ULU KRIAN ROAD OF SARATOK (SARAWAK)—CONSTRUCTION

6. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications why the construction of the Ulu Krian Road of Saratok Sarawak Second Division has not begun in January, 1967 as was originally planned.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a State matter. The Ulu Krian Road had been included in the 1967 Sarawak Development expenditure with a view to provide road access to a land development scheme envisaged to be established in Ulu Krian. The proposal of such a land development scheme has now been dropped and it has, therefore, been decided to defer construction of this road for the time being.

KEMALANGAN KERETAPI YANG BERLAKU PADA TAHUN 1964 1965, 1966 DAN 1967 (4 BULAN PERTAMA)

7. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa bilangan kemalangan keretapi telah berlaku umpama-nya tergelincir dari landasan dan sa-bagai-nya yang

menyebabkan perkhidmatan keretapi tergendala dalam tahun 1964, 1965, 1966 dan empat bulan pertama tahun 1967, dan apa-kah sebab² kemalangan itu dan berapa kerugian yang ditanggung.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kegelinchiran yang telah menggendalakan perkhidmatan keretapi dan sebab²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

Mechanical defect—

Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	23
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	30
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	30
Sa-bahagian empat bulan tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	16

Kechachatan landasan—

Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	13
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	17
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	12
Empat bulan dalam tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	5

Terlampau laju dan kechuaian mengawasi jurutera—

Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	4
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	8
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	2
Empat bulan dalam tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	2

Point yang tersalah atau pun berkenaan dengan persimpang jalan—

Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	—
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	4
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	2
Empat bulan yang pertama dalam tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	3

Kemalangan di-atas landasan—

Tahun 1964	tak ada kemalangan.	...	...	...	—
Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	—
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	1
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	1
Tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	—

Kemuatan gerabak yang tidak sama berat yang menyebabkan kemalangan—

Tahun 1964	...	...	...	...	4
Tahun 1965	...	...	...	...	2
Tahun 1966	...	...	...	...	8
Sa-bahagian empat bulan tahun 1967	...	...	...	...	1

Tidak dapat di-tentukan sebab² tahun 1965 ada 3, tahun 1966 ada 2, tahun 1967 ada satu. Ini tidak dapat di-siasat sebab²-nya. Banyak sebab barangkali berchampur menyebabkan kemalangan itu. Dan yang maseh di-siasat dalam tahun 1967 empat kemalangan. Perhentian, ini berkenaan dengan kemalangan perhentian dalam

tahun 1964 ada sa-buah, 1965 tidak ada, 1966 tidak ada, tahun 1967 pun kosong. Jumlah tahun 1964 kemalangan 45, 1965—65, 1966—59, tahun 1967—32.

Saya harap Yang Berhormat faham bertambah-nya banyak bilangan keretapi dan bertambah banyak kali dan wagon yang di-gunakan. Kalau pun bertambah-nya ini, tentu-lah tidak di-kira banyak kemalangan di-bandingkan daripada 90% di-dalam keadaan yang baik.

Berkenaan dengan bilangan kemalangan seperti mana yang saya terangkan tadi sangat-lah berpatutan kalau di-bandingkan dengan kereta² api dalam dunia ini. Tetapi saya harap Yang Berhormat beri-lah kerjasama, kalau boleh, apa perkara yang boleh di-nasehatkan kepada pihak keretapi, kita akan menerima-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:

Soalan tambahan. Nampak-nya daripada angka² yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan bahawa kedudukan keretapi sama ada dari segi kegelinchiran daripada rail-nya dan lain² lagi makin sa-tahun makin bertambah, lebeh² lagi tentang perkara derailment dan sa-bagaimana juga kita telah mengetahui kerugian yang telah di-sebabkan oleh Pejabat Keretapi ini pun makin sa-tahun makin bertambah hingga sampai tahun 1966 sudah meningkat hingga sampai \$9 juta. Saya suka-lah hendak mengetahui daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan apa-kah langkah² yang sedang di-ambil oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengatasi sakalian kejadian² yang burok ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila di-ungkit kesah keretapi rugi \$9½ juta saya sudah terangkan pada Dewan Ra'ayat yang lalu, bukan-lah sebab rugi landasan rosak ini tadi, tetapi ini sa-bahagian kecil. Tetapi saya sudah terangkan kekurangan pendapatan keretapi daripada perbelanjaan yang lebeh daripada 40% di-bayar kepada kaki-tangan yang hari ini mengikut taraf pegawai² Kerajaan. Kalau pegawai Kerajaan naik gaji-nya, pegawai keretapi pun naik gaji-nya

juga. Tetapi malang-nya keretapi tidak boleh memungut chukai. Sebab itu keuntongan keretapi yang tidak begitu melambong tinggi di-bandingkan dengan kenaikan gaji² ini, kena-lah menutup sa-berapa boleh. Itu-lah sebab-nya ada kekurangan. Tetapi insha' Allah kita ada jawatan-kuasa menyiasat daripada segi teknikal membaikkkan perjalanan dan kita dapat sumbangan teknik daripada Bangsa² Bersatu 20 orang yang akan sampai dalam bulan Julai ini menyiasat segala segi transportation di-dalam Malaysia ini supaya kita mengambil satu polisi barangkali saya belum tahu lagi, belum ada recommendation-nya, mengurangkan barangkali pengeluaran lori² C-kah, A-kah mana yang sudah ada jalan keretapi. Tetapi saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat perchaya-lah Kerajaan Perikatan, perchaya-lah kapada perkhidmatan keretapi siang dan malam berkhidmat kerana negara hendak mendapatkan keuntongan, memberikan perkhidmatan yang baik kapada seluruh ra'ayat. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Saya telah mende-ngar dalam penerangan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi bahawa salah satu daripada sebab tergelinchir ia-itu-lah terlampau laju. Jadi dapat-kah saya tahu berapa laju keretapi itu lari biasa-nya dan berapa yang di-benarkan.

Yang kedua, ada sebab² lagi yang pekah Kementerian tidak tahu yang menyebabkan kegelinchiran-nya kere-tapi itu. Ada-kah benar bahawa salah satu daripada sebab-nya yang Kement-erian belum tahu lagi ia-itu tayar² keretapi itu panchit, kebanyakan-nya jatuh (*Ketawa*).

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, laju keretapi ini mengikut keadaan landasan. Ada tempat-nya landasan itu kuat, lurus dan tidak lebeh daripada 45 batu satu jam—itu rail car. Kalau gerabak ini ma'alum sahaja-lah berat, panjang barangkali tidak lebeh daripada 35-40, tetapi yang saya katakan itu tergelinchir sebab laju boleh jadi tidak dapat tahu ter-lebeh dahulu landasan tempat yang di-situ tidak begitu kuat. Drebar ingat

boleh 45 BSJ sa-tinggi²-nya, dalam 45 BSJ sudah tergelinchir lepas itu. Ini satu perkara sama tahu-lah kalau Yang Berhormat itu membawa kereta ada kala-nya juga kemalangan itu tidak berbau, begitu-lah keadaan-nya.

Lagi satu tadi berkenaan dengan . . .

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tayar yang saya katakan.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Saya fikir kalau Yang Berhormat ini lebeh lagi ilmu teknik-nya saya silakan-lah satu masa nanti sila-lah berjumpa dengan yang berkenaan, Yang Berhormat dapat-lah memberikan pandangan, tetapi saya akui jurutera² yang ada di-Sentul itu memang chukup menjaga berkenaan tayar², tetapi ini bukan tayar getah, steel, dan baja dia tidak boleh lekas haus macham tayar getah. Satu tayar itu berpuloh² tahun boleh di-pakai tetapi kita chukup jaga. Terima kaseh atas pandangan atau pun panduan atau pun tunjok ajar daripada Yang Berhormat itu tadi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Boleh jadi perkara ini agak² sa-macham luchu, tetapi benar berkenaan dengan tayar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bukan engineer, roda keretapi itu di-buat daripada dua jenis besi. Satu besi liat dan satu besi waja. Yang steel itu yang boleh patah. Jadi ini yang saya maksudkan panchit, bukan-lah besi ini panchit sa-bagai-mana tayar motor car itu. Jadi ada-lah Menteri kita tahu berapa banyak roda² yang di-buat daripada besi liat dengan besi steel itu.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Kementerian ini tidak menjaga perkara teknikal. Tetapi saya berani menerangkan di-sini segala² tayar sama ada daripada baja-nya atau baja liat memang-lah mengikut international specification. Saya fikir itu memang di-akui oleh International, mensesuai dengan keadaan kita di-sini.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Itu jawapan in general. Saya hendak meminta ada-kah Menteri dapat tolong memberitahu kapada kita di-sini,

berapa banyak roda² itu yang di-buat daripada steel dan berapa banyak yang di-buat daripada besi liat walau pun perbezaan percentage sahaja.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Minta tempohlah kalau itu. Nanti saya berhubung dengan Yang Berhormat-lah terima kaseh (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Rahman bin Talib: Ada-kah Pentadbiran Keretapi ini hendak di-jadikan satu badan yang berkanun?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Yang sa-benarnya perkhidmatan keretapi Malaya pada hari ini juga satu corporation sole yang di-ketuai oleh General Manager. Rancangan hendak menjadikan satu corporation aggregate, satu corporation yang di-kelolakan oleh lima atau tujuh orang, sedang pun di-semak balek oleh sa-buah jawatan-kuasa dan sa-bberapa lekas dapat di-putusan chadangan² itu akan di-bawa dan di-kemukakan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini.

KELAMBATAN KERETAPI

8. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan, oleh kerana perjalanan keretapi tidak lagi mengikut jadual dan menyebabkan keretapi selalu lambat, ada-kah Kementerian-nya akan menggesa Pentadbiran Keretapi supaya mengatasi perkara ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, angka² bagi keretapi yang menepati waktu dan yang terlewat untuk bulan Mach sa-lama 5 tahun kebelakangan ia-lah saperti berikut:

Tahun dan perjalanan	Yang menepati Jadual	Lambat 30 minit ka-bawah	Lambat 30 minit ka-atas
1963 Perjalanan 5,200	42%	40%	18%
1964 Perjalanan 11,018	52%	30%	18%
1965 Perjalanan 7,579	44%	33%	20%
1966 Perjalanan 11,936	52%	23%	25%
1967 Perjalanan 12,109	41%	22%	—

Keretapi Tanah Melayu ada-lah keretapi single line dan kesanggupannya ada-lah terbatas. Kesanggupan ini makin berkurangan apabila sa-makin bertambah bilangan keretapi yang di-jalankan yang sa-balek-nya pula akan

meninggalkan kesan² kepada kebolehan keretapi menepati waktu jadual. Oleh kerana itu, kita sa-bberapa boleh atau sa-bberapa daya upaya akan membaiki lagi landasan² dan segala² alat²-nya dengan signal-nya kerana apabila sa-buah keretapi itu sudah lewat hendak bersimpang dan akan sambong yang lain semua itu turut-lah lewat. Perkara ini bukan-lah di-sengajakan tetapi sa-bberapa boleh pehak keretapi akan menjalankan dengan sa-bberapa yang boleh mengikut jadual-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Nampak-nya kenyataan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan bahawa kelambatan percentage (peratus) kelambatan keretapi itu dari sa-tahun ka-sa-tahun nampak-nya bertambah² walau pun pada tahun 1966 nampak-nya ada baik sedikit kedudukan-nya ia-itu 52% keretapi yang sampai pada masa-nya tetapi pada tahun 1967 sudah turun pula 41% walhal kita baharu empat bulan, lima bulan sahaja. Jadi mengikut pengalaman saya sendiri yang saya sering kali juga berulang alek dari Kota Baharu ka-Kuala Lumpur nampak-nya perkara sampai-nya keretapi pada masa jadual-nya itu nampak tidak lagi menjadi satu perkara yang di-ikuti sekarang ini, bahkan boleh jadi pada masa pemerintahan penjajah dahulu. Tetapi sekarang ini tidak begitu lagi bahkan mengikut pandangan saya, apabila sampai keretapi Express Mail pada satu² station dan tiba pada masa itu juga keretapi yang membawa barang², jadi keretapi mail ini undor ka-belakang bagi jalan kepada

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Soalan yang berbangkit apa benda-nya? Bukan hendak bersharah, ini saya hendak menjawab.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:

Sa-bagai keterangan supaya jadi jelas. Jadi nampak-nya keretapi mail ini undor ka-belakang memberi keistimewaan kepada keretapi yang bawa barang. Jadi ini satu daripada sebab² yang melambatkan sampai-nya keretapi itu mengikut jadual yang telah di-tetapkan.

Mr Speaker: Soalan tambahan itu . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: . . . sebab itu saya fikir ada-kah ini sa-tengah daripada sebab²-nya apa-kah langkah Kerajaan atau Kementerian yang bersangkutan-paut ini akan adakan untok di-hapuskan perkara yang menyusahkan ra'ayat ini?

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Yang Berhormat ini patut-lah terima kaseh kepada pehak Keretapi tahun 1967 ini di-bangkitkan ada-kah Yang Berhormat ini kalau mewakili negeri Kelantan tidak tahu-kah negeri Kelantan tenggelam. Keretapi yang pergi ka-Kelantan itu landasan-nya pun sudah hanyut, dengan sebab landasan hanyut sudah-lah lambat segala² keretapi. Patut chukup terima kaseh, kita mintalah kepada subhanahu wata'ala tidak lagi tenggelam², tak ada lagi kemalangan. Kalau di-ungkit² tentu-lah orang yang bekerja dengan keretapi ini ya Allah, chukup juga-lah hendak berkhidmat dengan Pantai Timor dengan orang PAS ini. Tolong-lah sedikit. Saya tahu pehak Kerajaan Perikatan dan pehak Keretapi sa-daya upaya-nya dengan kerjasama Yang Berhormat² yang faham dan tahu sama²-lah kita akan perbaiki perkhidmatan keretapi kita ini. Saya boleh katakan keretapi kita ini "second to none in the Far East" (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya dapat tahu kerana apa sebab-nya perjalanan keretapi dalam tahun 1965 berkurangan daripada perjalanan tahun 1964, mengikut kenyataan Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Dalam perjalanan itu barangkali wagon ini ma'alum-lah ikut keadaan perniagaan. Yang Berhormat mewakili Negeri Kelantan tahu juga Temangan itu sudah tutup, lombong besi. Apabila jalan keretapi ini, gerabak movement, tentu-lah apabila sudah banyak lombong², bukan sahaja di-Kelantan di-lain² negeri juga ada lombong² tutup, biasa-nya keretapi banyak dapat duit daripada lombong² kerana wagon² membawa batu besi. Jadi sudah tutup

movement itu tidak banyak-lah wagon di-gunakan. Sa-tengah² kata-nya orang tidak pajak lagi wagon² kita banyak naik lori pun mengurangkan wagon juga.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tanya tadi tahun 1964 keretapi-nya sa-banyak 11,008 buah, tahun 1967 7,000 sahaja dan perjalanan-nya-lah dan tahun 1966 sudah naik 11,000 balek. Saya hendak tahu kerana apa yang tahun 1965 itu kurang, ada-kah kerana tutup lombong maka tahun 1965 itu kurang tahun 1966 lombong itu buka balek maka bertambah.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Berkenaan yang saya katakan lombong² kedua-nya berkenaan dengan perniagaan perdagangan kerana kalau orang tidak pakai keretapi kita tidak boleh-lah jalan, tidak economic. Tetapi hendak detail-nya saya akan berhubung dengan Yang Berhormat itu kerana ini ada-lah perkara detail.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan yang terakhir sedikit. Ada-kah benar bahawa oleh kerana pejabat keretapi ini menanggung kerugian yang banyak, maka Menteri kita ini mengshorkan kepada Kabinet supaya menarek balek teket² yang diberi kepada Ahli² Parlimen ini. Adakah benar? Tumpang bertanya sahaja (*Ketawa*).

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri akan menjawab-lah itu kerana itu kuasa Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri berkenaan privilege ini. Saya yang tahu keretapi tidak tahu menahu fasal ini.

MENDIRIKAN SA-BUAH KILANG KERTAS OLEH SHARIKAT KERJASAMA KILANG BAJA DAN KERTAS, TANAH MELAYU

9. Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama apa kedudukannya pada masa ini berkaitan dengan usaha hendak mendirikan sa-buah kilang kertas oleh Sharikat² Kerjasama Kilang Baja dan Kertas Tanah Melayu,

yang mana Perdana Menteri telah memberi jaminan bantuan dari Kerajaan.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini telah pun di-tugaskan kepada M.I.D.F.L. bagi menguruskan pendirian kilang itu dengan MARA dan Sharikat Kerjasama yang tersebut. Siasatan dan kajian sedang di-jalankan oleh M.I.D.F.L. dan manakala siasatan itu siap kelak ini akan di-timbangan oleh Kerajaan dan Sharikat yang tersebut.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Masaalah mendirikan sa-buah kilang kertas ini ada-lah satu masaalah yang paling tua, sudah lama dan sudah menjadi lapok. boleh-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat menerangkan kepada Rumah ini, apa-kah sebab²-nya maka telah menyebabkan kelambatan terdirinya kilang kertas ini?

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara mendirikan kilang kertas ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat besar dan memakan belanja yang banyak. Perkara ini telah pun mula di-bangkitkan oleh Sharikat Kerjasama Kilang Kertas dan sa-telah di-kaji perbelanjaan-nya ada-lah memakan perbelanjaan yang besar dan sa-belum daripada Kerajaan dapat ber-setuju memberi pinjaman dan sa-bagainya kepada sharikat ini terpaksa-lah di-kajikan sama ada ranchangan ini akan memberi keuntungan dan chara mana mesti di-jalankan, apa-kah bahan yang mesti di-gunakan yang boleh mendatangkan keuntungan dan sa-bagainya. Maka sa-belum daripada perkara ini selesai di-kaji dan di-siasat maka tidak-lah dapat Kerajaan memberi pinjaman yang sa-bagitu besar atau pun mengeluarkan wang bagi menjalankan perusahaan ini. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah pihak Kerajaan telah pun menugaskan kepada M.I.D.F.L., MARA dan Sharikat Kerjasama ini sendiri supaya menjalankan siasatan dan kajian sa-mula. Sa-kira-nya penyata daripada siasatan dan kajian itu baik dan memberi keuntungan, insha' Allah perkara ini akan dapat di-jalankan.

MEMINDA UNDANG² FAMA UNTOK KESELUROH MALAYSIA BARAT

10. Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama apa-kah sebab-nya undang² FAMA berkaitan dengan padi, di-jalankan hanya di-beberapa buah negeri sahaja dan tidak di-semua negeri dalam Malaysia Barat, dan terangkan juga ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak meminda Undang² ini.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² FAMA tidak menghadkan pelancharan ranchangan² pemasaran padi kepada beberapa buah negeri sahaja di-dalam negara Malaysia ini. Oleh yang demikian tidak-lah mustahak untuk meminda undang² FAMA sa-kali lagi. Ahli Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa di-dalam persidangan Dewan yang lepas peluang telah di-ambil untuk meminda undang² FAMA untuk menghapuskan kemushkilan² berkenaan dengan kelayakan FAMA untuk menjalankan ranchangan pemasaran padi. Soalan yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah di-jangka berbangkit daripada keputusan saya untuk melancharkan hanya 4 ranchangan pemasaran padi sahaja pada tahun ini. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan apabila melancharkan ranchangan² yang tersebut ranchangan itu ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai ranchangan perintis. Pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang akan di-perolehi daripada keempat² ranchangan tersebut akan menjadi panduan untuk melancharkan ranchangan² pemasaran padi di-kawasan² lain di-negeri ini. Untuk ma'aluman Dewan, ranchangan perintis yang di-jalankan di-Tanjong Karang baharu² ini ada-lah mendatangkan kejayaan kepada FAMA dan ini ada-lah menjadi satu pelajaran dan pengalaman yang di-dapati oleh FAMA di-dalam membentok dasar yang akan datang ini.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah benar bahawa yang FAMA tidak dapat menjalankan perusahaan membeli padi di-seluruh tempai di-negara kita ini dalam kawasan

yang ada padi ia-lah kerana peruntokan kewangan tidak cukup, ya'ani peruntokan yang di-hajati oleh FAMA yang sa-benar²-nya tidak didapati daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara itu ada-lah tidak benar kerana daripada pengalaman yang FAMA dapati, FAMA telah di-untokkan sa-banyak \$8.9 juta untuk menjalankan perniagaan di-Tanjong Karang, tetapi FAMA chuma mengambil dahulu \$3 juta daripada Perbendaharaan dan daripada wang \$3 juta itu chuma, lebih kurang \$300,000 di-gunakan pada satu² masa kerana pusingan pembelian dan penjualan padi itu sangat laris maka tidak-lah mustahak wang banyak di-gunakan oleh FAMA dalam perniagaan-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah sebab-nya maka FAMA tidak dapat membeli padi kerana harga padi itu dengan sengaja di-naikkan oleh pengkilang² yang bermaksud hendak menggagalkan usaha dan tenaga FAMA?

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini juga tidak benar kerana pada akhir² ini semua pembelian padi daripada Tanjong Karang ada-lah di-jalankan oleh FAMA dan FAMA juga menjual padi² kepada kilang² yang berkehendakkan padi.

Dato' Haji Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Kementerian Pertanian sedar bahawa dengan kerana langkah pembelian padi di-lakukan hanya di-kawasan Tanjong Karang sahaja sa-chara besar²an melibatkan kedudukan harga² padi di-tempat² lain ikut sama, apa nama ini mengalami tekanan ya'ani oleh kerana pihak FAMA tidak menjalankan pembelian padi di-tempat² lain maka keadaan nasib orang² kaum tani atau pun penanam padi itu tidak terjamin dengan baik oleh kerana pihak saudagar² yang membeli padi itu membeli mengikut harga ketetapan-nya sendiri sahaja.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat memberi akuan yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi pada fikiran saya perkara ini tidak-lah benar, kerana sunggoh pun FAMA chuma membeli padi di-Tanjong Karang dan tidak membeli padi di-tempat² lain, tetapi saya fikir kenaikan harga padi atau beras dan lain² barang ada-lah berkaitan dengan kekurangan beras di-seluruh dunia pada hari ini, terutamanya sa-kali di-sabelah Tenggara Asia.

Berkenaan dengan kawasan² lain daripada Tanjong Karang walau pun FAMA boleh membeli tetapi tidak dapat di-beli dengan sebab kawasan² itu belum menuai lagi, jadi tentu-lah FAMA tidak boleh chuma membeli anak² padi.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah itu berma'ana apabila sampai masa menuai maka FAMA akan menjalankan langkah pembelian padi² di-tempat lain?

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Manakala sampai masa menuai di-Perlis, Pulau Pinang dan Krian maka pada awal-nya FAMA barangkali chuma akan mengawas atau mengawal harga² yang di-beli oleh pembeli² tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya pembeli² itu tidak memberi harga yang berpatutan kepada petani² maka saya memberi akuan di-sini insha' Allah FAMA akan champor tangan di-dalam masaalah membeli padi² itu.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Yang pertama kenapa di-hadkan sa-takat Perlis, Pulau Pinang dan Krian sahaja. Yang kedua, kenapa menunggu apabila saudagar² itu membeli padi tidak mengikut harga yang di-tetapkan oleh FAMA baharu FAMA hendak champor tangan pada hal FAMA ada mempunyai wang yang lebih mengikut kenyataan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi. Apa-kah tidak baik-nya kalau sa-kira-nya wang yang lebih itu di-jalankan serta-merta atau di-sediakan serta-merta bagi melakukan pembelian padi seperti mana yang di-lakukan di-kawasan Tanjong Karang?

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, FAMA tidak dapat menjalankan peranan-nya di-dalam kawasan² sa-lain daripada Tanjong Karang, Perlis, Krian dan Pulau Pinang dengan sebab ranchangan² di-kawasan² yang lain belum lagi di-putus dan di-luluskan. Perkara itu ada-lah sedang dalam kajian dan siasatan dan insha' Allah akan di-uruskan tidak berapa lama lagi.

Berkenaan dengan soal yang kedua, tujuan FAMA di-tubuhkan ia-lah untuk menjaga kepentingan petani² supaya harga² padi yang di-jual oleh petani² itu ada-lah berpatutan dan petani² akan mendapat harga yang berpatutan daripada hasil titek-peloh mereka itu. Sa-kira-nya pembeli² padi itu membayar harga yang baik kepada petani² itu maka saya rasa tidak-lah mustahak yang FAMA bersusah payah lagi membeli padi² itu kerana tujuan kita dirikan FAMA untuk memberi harga yang baik kepada petani² itu.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau itu-lah tujuan-nya sa-kira-nya pehak pembeli² padi di-kawasan Tanjong Karang sanggup membeli seperti arahan yang di-beri oleh FAMA ada-kah FAMA akan berhenti kerja-nya membeli padi daripada penanam padi di-Tanjong Karang itu?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali: Berkenaan dengan Tanjong Karang pada mula-nya kita telah memberi keluaran atau kebenaran kepada petani² itu menjual kepada pembeli² luar, tetapi setelah beberapa hari pembelian² yang tersebut, maka petani² dengan pembeli² padi di-tempatan telah meminta FAMA membeli padi² mereka dan menjual kepada pembeli² luar, maka dengan sebab itu-lah FAMA mengambil tindakan membeli semua padi² di-Tanjong Karang dan memberi harga yang berpatutan ia-itu \$17.00 kepada petani² di-Tanjong Karang berbanding dengan harga yang di-dapati oleh petani² pada tahun sudah dan 2-3 tahun yang lampau ia-itu lebih kurang \$12.00 atau \$13.00 maka di-sini berma'ana petani² Tanjong Karang telah mendapat harga lebih baik daripada beberapa

tahun yang sudah, tidak kurang daripada \$4.00 pada tiap² satu pikul.

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Adakah Menteri Yang Berhormat sedar ranchangan perintis yang di-arahkan pada FAMA oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri pada 4 tempat itu umpama-nya di-Tanjong Karang sa-olah² Yang Berhormat Menteri hendak menekan perjalanan sharikat kerjasama? Mengapa arahan ini tidak di-beri atau pun di-letakkan kepada pesawah² atau pun petani² yang tidak ada dalam jagaan sharikat kerjasama seperti di-Kedah mengapa di-Tanjong Karang di-tujukan pada hal di-situ ada sharikat kerjasama?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan di-Tanjong Karang ada-lah berlainan daripada keadaan² di-Krian, Pulau Pinang atau di-Kedah kerana dalam kawasan Tanjong Karang pembeli² padi yang di-beri lesen chuma sharikat² kerjasama dan tidak ada pembeli² yang lain. Pada awal-nya FAMA telah memberi kebenaran kepada sharikat² ini membeli dan menjual terus kepada pembeli² luar, tetapi sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi sharikat² pembeli² ini sendiri telah meminta FAMA membeli padi daripada mereka dan menguruskan penjualan kepada luar dengan sebab itu ada-lah lebih menguntungkan sharikat² kerjasama kerana sharikat² kerjasama pembeli padi di-Tanjong Karang ada-lah chuma menjadi ejen kepada FAMA dan boleh di-katakan keuntungan mereka ada-lah terjamin.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri: Soalan tambahan. Jika sa-kira-nya harga padi di-kawasan² lain tidak terjamin seperti mana yang di-arahkan oleh FAMA ada-kah FAMA bersedia daripada sekarang ini bagi melancarkan pekerjaan atau perusahaan membeli padi itu di-semua kawasan padi dalam kawasan Malaysia Barat ini?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang saya sudah sebutkan tadi chuma 4 ranchangan yang telah di-uruskan ia-itu di-Tanjong Karang, Krian, Pulau Pinang dan Perlis—di-empat² kawasan itu. Sa-kira-nya berlaku satu² perkara

yang merugikan petani² atau petani² teraniaya dengan sebab harga-nya kurang atau sa-bagai-nya, maka pagi besok sa-kali pun boleh-lah FAMA menjalankan urusan pembelian padi di-kawasan² yang tersebut. Pada masa ini FAMA telah menimbangkan 2 ranchangan lain atau ranchangan tambahan ia-itu kawasan Krian dan Sungai Manik dan kawasan Kedah. Penyata² atau ranchangan berkenaan dengan itu telah di-sediakan dan sedang dalam timbangan FAMA dan insha' Allah tidak berapa lama lagi akan di-luluskan.

Saya telah juga memberi arahan kepada FAMA untuk memulakan siasatan dan kajian kepada 2 kawasan yang baharu ia-itu negeri Kelantan dan negeri Trengganu. Manakala kajian² dan siasat di-buat dan ranchangan² berkenaan dengan itu di-sediakan insha' Allah itu akan dapat timbangan daripada FAMA dan saya sendiri.

MEMASOK PERUSAHAAN GETAH DALAM TANGGONG-JAWAB FAMA

11. Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama apa-kah sebab-nya perusahaan getah tidak di-masokkan sa-bagai salah satu tanggongjawab FAMA.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keputusan untuk tidak memasukkan getah di-dalam senarai hasil pertanian di-bawah tanggongjawab FAMA telah di-sahkan oleh Dewan ini di-dalam persidangan yang lepas, apabila Rang Undang² untuk meminda Undang² FAMA telah di-bahathkan. Sa-bagaimana yang saya telah terangkan tiada-lah mustahak-nya memasukkan getah ka-dalam senarai tersebut pada masa ini oleh kerana ada-nya satu sistem pemasaran getah yang tersusun. Sunggoh pun begitu Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum saya telah membuat kenyataan di-Dewan ini pada 7hb Mach, 1967 bahawa jika sa-kira-nya berbangkit masaalah pemasaran getah pekebun² kechil patut di-selenggarakan oleh FAMA, saya akan membawa perkara itu balek ka-Dewan ini supaya

tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya dapat di-ambil.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Soalan tambahan. Keterangan yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tentang bahawa pemasaran getah ini ada-lah pemasaran yang tersusun. Ini bukan-lah daripada perengkat orang yang penanam getah yang berkebun kechil bahkan, boleh jadi, daripada perengkat saudagar², kepada perengkat orang yang ada estate. Tetapi sa-bagaimana kita tahu tentang pemasaran getah bagi pekebun kechil orang kampung yang menjual getah mereka itu kepada orang tengah maka ada-lah pemasaran ini yang paling burok sa-kali, bahkan telah jadi satu tindasan merah dan menghisap darah pekebun kechil di-di-sekitar Malaysia ini. Perkara ini ada-lah terang dan tidak dapat di-nafikan, dan pula getah ini ia-lah satu bahan atau mata pencharian yang paling besar sa-kali sa-lain daripada padi, maka oleh sebab yang demikian kerana tindasan daripada kaum tengah ini sangat kuat ka-atas pekebun² kechil, maka saya harap-lah supaya bukan sahaja getah bahkan kelapa di-masokkan dalam ranchangan FAMA juga supaya dapat di-pelihara kaum² tani dan pekebun kechil daripada tindasan itu.

Mr Speaker: Jadi, apa soalan tambahan-nya!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, ada-kah ranchangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri dengan keterangan yang saya kemukakan tadi supaya di-masokkan juga pemasaran getah dan pemasaran kelapa itu ka-dalam tugas FAMA.?

Tuan Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Jawi: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini tidak dapat di-selenggarakan pada masa ini yang pertama sa-kali Yang Berhormat Ahli Dewan ini telah mem-persetujui dalam meshuarat yang sudah getah di-keluarkan. Kalau sa-kira-nya saya hendak menjalankan siasatan, kajian, berkenaan dengan pemasaran getah ini, terpaksa-lah pada awal-nya atau pada pertama kali di-pinda undang² dahulu.

Yang kedua-nya, pada masa ini kakitangan FAMA yang bilangannya kecil itu ada-lah penoh dengan pekerjaan bagi menyiasat berkenaan dengan pemasaran padi, ikan, lada hitam dan kelapa. Jadi saya fikir kerja² yang di-tugaskan kepada FAMA ini ada-lah berat bagi mereka menjalankan kalau sa-kira-nya kita tugaskan banyak² sa-kali, akhir-nya tergendala atau pun gagal. Ini akan merosakkan ranchangan pemasaran kita. Jadi bagi sementara ini, saya fikir biar-lah FAMA berjalan dengan tugas² yang ada pada masa ini dan dalam pada itu siasatan sedikit sa-banyak akan di-jalankan berkenaan dengan keadaan² pemasaran getah dan sa-kira-nya di-fikirkan mustahak pada satu masa kelak, maka perkara itu saya akan bawa ka-dalam Dewan ini.

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY

(MOTION)

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day this House do stand adjourned to Tuesday, 20th June, 1967.

The reason, of course, for skipping Monday is that it is a public holiday.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, at its rising this day this House do stand adjourned to Tuesday, 20th June, 1967.

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

Address of Thanks

Order read for resumption of debate on question:

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

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of Dewan Ra'ayat of Malaysia ini Parlia-

ment assembled, beg leaves to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament has been opened". (16th June, 1967).

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ini untuk bersama² mengambil bahagian dalam ucapan terima kaseh kepada Ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku atas Titah Uchapan Ka-bawah Duli kepada Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada permulaan saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada Kerajaan yang telah bersetuju akan mengadakan sa-buah University College di-Pulau Pinang. Pada pendapat saya dengan ada-nya university itu kelak, bukan sahaja ra'ayat di-Pulau Pinang mendapat keuntungan-nya, bahkan juga ra'ayat di-negeri Malaysia ini 'am-nya terutama-nya kepada Kerajaan, kerana saya dapati bilangan penuntut² Malaysia yang belajar di-Singapura—di-University Singapura—ada-lah jauh lebih ramai daripada penuntut² Singapura belajar di-Kuala Lumpur.

Kerajaan Malaysia membayar sa-habis² rendah \$3,000 sa-tahun kepada Kerajaan Singapura bagi tiap² sa-orang penuntut kita dari Malaysia yang belajar di-sana sama ada penuntut itu di-hantar oleh Kerajaan atau belajar dengan perbelanjaan sendiri. Sa-kira-nya bilangan penuntut² kita di-sana ada 500 orang ini berma'ana Kerajaan Malaysia membayar kepada Kerajaan Singapura \$1½ million tiap² tahun.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap² penuntut² pula membelanjakan \$200 lebih kurang tiap² bulan untuk makanan, sewa asrama, fees dan lain² juga bermillion² ringgit pula wang kita lagi di-hantar ka-luar negeri, terutama ka-England dan Australia, kerana tambang perbelanjaan bagi penuntut. Ini semua boleh diselamatkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya kelak university tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap university baharu ini di-adakan faculty² yang belum di-adakan di-University Malaya di-Kuala Lumpur, terutama-nya yang sangat berguna kepada negara sama ada dari segi kemajuan dan pembangunan negara dan dalam segi perusahaan dan perindustrian. Mithal-nya, Faculty Ilmu Perikanan, Perlombongan, Perdagangan dan lain²-nya. Kita mesti menitek-beratkan ilmu sains dan technical supaya university baharu ini akan betul² memberi ilmu yang berfaedah kepada penuntut dan negara yang sedang maju ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lagi satu perkara yang saya hendak bawa perhatian Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan perkara kesusahan janda² dan anak² mereka bagi mendapat bayaran wang tanggungan nafkah bagi mereka daripada bekas suami² yang telah diperentahkan oleh Mahkamah Shara'iah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar perkara ini ada-lah kuasa Kerajaan² Negeri, tetapi saya memohon jasa baik Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri membawa perkara ini dalam Meshuarat Raja² supaya Undang² Mahkamah Shara'iah di-Negeri² diperbaiki dan di-pinda untuk memberi kuasa kepada Kadhi² Mahkamah Shara'iah itu memerentahkan suami² membayar wang tanggungan nafkah isteri² dan anak²-nya terus kepada Mahkamah Shara'iah tiap² bulan supaya senang-lah janda dan anak²-nya itu mengambil wang nafkah dari Mahkamah tiap² bulan, tidak bagaimana keadaan yang ada sekarang ini di-mana kalau nafkah tiada bayar, maka terpaksa-lah janda² atau penjaga² anak²-nya mengambil saman dan mencharilah bekas suami-nya itu dan ini pun sa-kira-nya si-isteri itu ada pengetahuan chara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, juga saya berharap supaya Mahkamah² Shara'iah itu di-beri kuasa menghukum mereka yang enggan atau tidak menunaikan perintah Kadhi² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam meshuarat Dewan yang lepas, saya telah kemukakan soalan ini berhubung dengan perkara ini dan termasuk-lah

memberi kuasa kepada Mahkamah boleh memerentahkan mana² majikan memotong gaji² mereka itu tiap² bulan, kerana bayaran nafkah isteri dan anak²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya Dewan ini telah jemu dengan ucapan² saya berkenaan dengan bayaran gaji sama bagi kaum perempuan dalam jawatan Kerajaan yang sama jawatan-nya, kerja-nya dengan kaum laki², kerana Kerajaan Perikatan telah lama dahulu menerima tuntutan ini pada dasar-nya tetapi telah dua tahun lebeh maseh lagi belum di-buat apa² untuk di-laksanakan atau di-selesaikan masalaah ini. Apa yang saya tahu tiap² kali Kerajaan mengeluarkan iklan untuk mempelawa sa-satu jawatan daripada Kerajaan yang baharu, ada disebutkan dua macham scheme atau tingkatan gaji yang maseh lagi mengenankan perbedzaan tingkatan gaji itu.

Tetapi tentang kelulusan dan tanggong-jawab karja²-nya tiada sedikit pun ada perbedzaan. Saya berkata di-sini sa-lagi perkara ini tidak di-selesaikan sa-lagi itu-lah saya akan beruchap dan merayu kepada Kerajaan mengambil tindakan bagi menyelesaikan-nya dan bagi faedah negara kita.

Berkenaan dengan masalaah kesulitan kewangan Kerajaan pada masa ini dengan sebab kekurangan hasil kerana kejatohan harga getah dan bijeh dan sa-bagai-nya dan dengan demikian tidak dapat melaksanakan ketetapan Kerajaan yang telah menerima tuntutan gaji kakitangan kaum wanita pada dasar-nya, saya berkata ini tidak boleh di-jadikan sebab atau helah kerana tuntutan itu ada-lah berasas dari segi ke'adilan dan Kerajaan telah pun menerima pada dasar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya kewangan negara tiada cukup saya chadangkan turunkan-lah pembayaran gaji bagi orang² lelaki sedikit dan naikkan gaji kaum wanita supaya sama tangga gaji itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalaah kekurangan wang tidak timbul, saya tiada setuju semua sa-kali ia-itu dengan sebab keadaan kewangan negara

pekerja² wanita sahaja-lah yang menanggung-nya tidak mendapat bayaran gaji sama.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga membawa perhatian Dewan ini lagi berkenaan dengan desakan Majlis Kebangsaan Pertubohan Wanita supaya Kerajaan mengadakan satu Jabatan Bureau atau pun Bureau Wanita bagi faedah kaum wanita di-negeri ini supaya segala perkara yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan dan hak² kaum wanita dapat di-selenggarakan dengan sa-chara teratur dan tertentu. Pada masa sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tiada tahu Kementerian mana-kah yang bertanggung-jawab, Kementerian Buroh-kah atau Kementerian Kebajikan-kah. Dengan sebab tidak ada jabatan atau Bureau Wanita ini, maka kita semua tiada dapat tahu ada-kah atau di-mana-kah Kerajaan menyimpan record² kemajuan kaum wanita negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri² lain dan juga pelawat² yang datang ka-negeri ini suka hendak tahu tentang kemajuan dan peranan kaum wanita negeri ini tetapi semua-nya perkara ini tiada terkumpul atau tersusun. Pada hal kita tidak boleh menafikan pehak kaum wanita telah pun mencapai banyak kemajuan dalam segala lapangan, lapangan siasah, kemasharakatan, kebajikan dan pembangunan negara. Kalau semua-nya ini ada record² yang tersusun dan di-sediakan maka senang-lah kita memberi penerangan² dan menghantarkan kepada, mithal-nya Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, negeri² lain yang berkehendakkan dan pelawat² yang melawat ka-negeri kita ini. Kemajuan kaum² wanita di-dalam sa-suatu negeri ada-lah satu gambaran yang menonjolkan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai oleh satu² negeri dan ini ada-lah juga meninggikan dan mengharumkan nama negeri kita ini dan nama Kerajaan yang memerintah. Saya harap Kerajaan mengambil tindakan melaksanakan tuntutan kaum wanita negeri ini yang mana kami ada-lah sa-paroh juga daripada ra'ayat negeri ini yang berhak bersama.

Ahkir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil kesempatan membawa pandangan Dewan ini pula kepada barisan kerusi² hadapan yang di-duduki oleh para Menteri² di-mana saya perchaya kita di-sini berasa kehilangan; pandangan ganjil ia-itu tidak lain dan tidak bukan lagi daripada kehilangan pandangan Yang Berhormat Tun Dr Ismail bekas Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri. Pada pendapat saya dengan sebab keberhentian Yang Berhormat itu kerana keuzoran-nya maka ucapan saya ini saya berasa tiada chukup sa-kira-nya saya tiada menyebutkan di-dalam ucapan saya di-sini ia-itu Kerajaan negeri ini telah kehilangan sa-orang tokoh politik yang chukup berpengaruh tegoh dan mengambil prinsip² yang difikir-nya benar, tegas dan sa-mata² bagi faedah negara, sunggoh pun keputusan yang telah di-ambil-nya itu kadang² tiada di-sukai oleh sa-tengah² pehak. Keikhlasan-nya, kejujoran-nya, ketegasan-nya, keberanian-nya dalam satu² keputusan akan memberi satu² jawapan, saya perchaya tiada siapa² pun dalam Dewan ini atau di-luar Dewan ini boleh menafikan. Sunggoh pun pepatah Melayu berkata, "hilang tumbuh patah berganti", kepergian Yang Berhormat itu daripada Kementerian yang begitu penting kepada negara bukan-lah senang dapat digantikan.

Saya perchaya kita dan ra'ayat sakalian tidak lupakan jasa² dan perkhidmatan Yang Berhormat Tun Dr Ismail kepada negara kita ini. Keberhentian beliau daripada Jema'ah Menteri ada-lah kehilangan kawan sejawat yang sangat di-hargaï. Kapada Ahli² Dewan biasa pula kita mendapat sa-orang rakan yang mana akhir-nya pula saya sendiri berasa gembira kerana Yang Berhormat selalu ada di-sebelah saya di-dalam Dewan ini. Demikian terima kasih.

Tuan Chew Biow Chuon (Bruas): I would like to thank you, Mr Speaker, Sir, for being so kind to me to allow me to make a few observations in respect of His Majesty's Gracious Speech.

I would like to refer to our foreign relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect and accommodation. Our cardinal policy in foreign relations with other nations is to obtain an increase in trade, particularly for the sale of our primary products like rubber, oil palm, timber and also our tin ore. The opening of diplomatic contacts with Russia and other Eastern European countries is a move in the right direction, although this Government should be careful that the communist countries are not allowed to play politics while they are here to do business with Malaysia.

Sir, there is one other aspect of our foreign relations which I feel the Foreign Ministry should put right, and that concerns our relations with Formosa. There is an abundance of goodwill between Malaysia and the Republic of China, and everything should be done to increase trade between our two countries. Our present good relation is also due to the farsightedness of our Foreign Minister, who has done so much to put Malaysia's image across in the right way, and I would like to congratulate the Foreign Minister for his liberal thinking and his farsightedness.

Malaysia, Mr Speaker, Sir, is a small nation and, like any other small countries in the world we cannot afford to offend others or to play power politics in this part of the world and, thank God, we have never done so under the guidance of our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Malaysia desires only to live in peace and friendship with all nations on the basis of mutual respect and mutual accommodation. Malaysia's foreign policy under the Prime Minister's leadership can also be said to be based on humanity and justice for mankind. Since Malaysia joined the world community as an independent and sovereign State, its foreign policy has remained the same and it has not been erratic although such danger is always present. The foreign policy as advocated by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister may appear in some circles to be less progressive. Nevertheless, the international situation has

proved beyond any doubt that the Prime Minister is correct, sensible and wise. We in Malaysia owe much to the sober foreign policy of our Prime Minister.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on our relations with Singapore, which should be put on a proper and just basis. Singapore is at our backdoor and, therefore, it is important that our relations with her should be good on the basis of mutual respect and mutual accommodation. This equally applies to the Singapore Government, and we pray and hope that she understands this fully well and not say things or do things against the interest of Malaysia.

Malaysia will always regard Singapore as a good neighbour and we hope that she has the same feeling for us in Malaysia and not carry out activities directly opposed to the interests of the peoples of the two territories. Malaysia will never seek to dominate Singapore, or do any harm to her people. But, unfortunately, we are a bit concerned over certain actions taken by the Singapore Government since she separated from Malaysia. There have been a lot of loose talks, and quite often unnecessary, which tend to arouse suspicion and ill-will among the peoples of Singapore and Malaysia. It is well and good for the Singapore Government to think of the survival of her people. We in Malaysia too have the responsibility to our citizens. But under the sober leadership of the Prime Minister we have been able to steer clear of talking loosely or try to flex our muscles.

Malaysia earnestly desires to live in peace and friendship with Singapore as a good neighbour. I hope the Singapore leadership will have the courage to reciprocate our feeling of friendship for the people of Singapore. But at the rate the Singapore leadership is expelling Malaysian citizens from Singapore, it is a matter of grave concern. It cannot be true that all those expelled by the Singapore Government have acted in anyway against the interest of Singapore. There has got to be a stop to these hasty actions, otherwise it will cost a lot of unhappiness. If these

people have broken the laws of Singapore, let them be tried according to the laws of Singapore. To uproot them just by the stroke of a pen is a bit inhuman and what is needed most is a bit of human touch on the part of the Singapore leadership.

We in Malaysia have shown a lot of restraint in not doing what the Singapore leadership is adopting and carry out a policy of revenge on Singapore citizens residing in Malaysia. Malaysia does not believe in a policy of revenge. Malaysia under the Prime Minister's leadership believes in justice for mankind. If the Singapore leadership thinks that it can hurt Malaysia by doing all kinds of unjust acts she is sadly mistaken. If Malaysia is hurt, Singapore will be hit twice as bad. It is not the interest of Singapore to see Malaysia go down the drain or be sunk. It is equally true for Malaysia to see that Singapore remains a prosperous and healthy, independent nation. The destiny of Malaysia and Singapore are too closely linked, and it would be unwise for anyone of them to do things against the other. It would be a most foolish thing to try and spite Singapore or Malaysia. The greatest danger is the fact that in certain quarters in Singapore the people are being told and gradually educated to think of Malaysia as an enemy of Singapore. This is the greatest disservice these people can do for the wellbeing and prosperity of Singapore. As for Malaysia we must forever hold Singapore with high regard and love as a good and friendly neighbour. In years to come and, with the breaking of the various artificial barriers, there will be real true love between the peoples of the two territories.

Now, I would like to refer to Fisheries, in particular inshore fishing. While I would like to congratulate the Government for all its efforts to protect the interests of the inshore fishermen from encroachment by trawlermen, I feel that much more can be done. It is necessary for the Government to put up more patrol boats so that illegal trawlers will not take advantage of the lack of patrol boats. Mr Speaker, Sir, the inshore fishermen

have to toil extremely hard to find their living and it is our duty, as their representatives to see that their honest living will not be hampered for some reason or other.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in my constituency of Bruas, with regard to Telecommunications, if we try to speak to Bruas from any part of Malaysia it is like trying to speak to Alaska or the Arctic Circle. Sometimes it is impossible to hear the other person's voice; at times there is no sound at all. There must be something wrong and I hope the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications will put in a little more of his effort and time to remedy the hopeless situation. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Ling Beng Siew (Sarawak):

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the King's Speech and to say how grateful we are for the progress we have achieved in Sarawak after joining Malaysia. We, in Sarawak, are grateful to the Federal Government for providing free primary education to East Malaysia, as otherwise it would be beyond our reach with our limited financial resources. There is, however, one request which I would like to make to the Federal Government, and that is for the introduction of comprehensive education to East Malaysia. This is to ensure that every child is provided with at least 8 or 9 years of education throughout Malaysia. This will be a progressive step. Since this system has been in operation in West Malaysia, I do not see any reason why it cannot be introduced in East Malaysia. I sincerely hope that the Federal Government would give top priority to this matter.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to learn that a University College is to be set up in Penang next year, and I hope that students from East Malaysia will be accorded places in this college to further their education. The establishment of this University College is most welcome and I hope that the Federal Government will bear in mind the possibility of setting up a similar University College in Kuching next and,

perhaps, even in Jesselton in the years to come. There is no doubt that the Sarawak Government will do its best to make this project a success. I am sure those of you, who have been to Kuching on visits, realise that we have all the facilities to build a University College. I believe that what I am suggesting will be possible in a few years' time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would not like to refer to the expansion of port facilities in Kuching and Sibü. It is important that the Federal Government should pay more attention to the development of port facilities because of increased trade with other nations. Due to the shortage of wharfage in Kuching and Sibü, much inconvenience and losses have been incurred. It is a fact that very often ships have to wait for a few days, in order to get wharfage to load and unload their goods. As a result, it is not an economic proposition for ship owners to use the ports of Kuching and Sibü, since long delays would mean a considerable loss of money. This is the real setback for Kuching and Sibü, and I hope the Government will pay most serious attention to improving the port facilities of Kuching and Sibü. Preliminary investigations to improve the Port of Kuching have been carried out not long ago but nothing is being done in the case of the Port of Sibü. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to carry out investigations in respect of Sibü in the near future also.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as trade has greatly increased between Sarawak and the other States within Malaysia and other foreign countries, and as there is also a great deal of Governmental communications between Sarawak and the national capital in recent years, telecommunication plays a very important role. I wish to point out here that the telecommunication service in Sarawak is very poor indeed—there is a lot of interference. It is so poor that often it is inaudible. That is not all. Even the lines between the towns within Sarawak are not satisfactory. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to take immediate steps to improve this service in Sarawak, bringing it to the same

standard as that in the States in West Malaysia. Moreover, I also would like to take this opportunity to ask the Government to consider extending the SEACOM service to Sarawak, as Sabah has been enjoying this facility.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the view expressed by the Honourable Member for Kampar on the question of land when he said, "The battle to win the hearts and the minds of our people will be fought on this issue of land". The Chinese farmers in Sarawak are also facing a similar problem. On the one hand, vast areas of farming land are made available but are left idling after the completion of the Kuching-Sibü Road. On the other hand, many Chinese farmers are crying for land. This is a very serious problem. Something must be done to correct this situation, the sooner the better.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand that extensive experiments have been carried out in Sarawak with regard to the planting of oil palm and these experiments have proved to be a success. I, therefore, urge the Federal and State Governments to give full encouragement to both the small-holders and estates in Sarawak to go into the oil palm industry on a big scale. There is plenty of land in Sarawak, and I am sure the oil palm industry will give enormous help to the strengthening of Malaysia's economy. Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that East Malaysia is beginning to enjoy the fruits of joining Malaysia as a result of the massive development programmes. We, in Sarawak, are grateful to the Federal Government for providing \$460 million for development projects under Malaysia's First Development Plan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on this problem of the development of Sarawak, I would like to make two observations. Firstly, it is all very well to provide large sums of money for development, but it is equally important that all these development projects are implemented. It is not uncommon that funds for development projects in Sarawak are often reduced, that implementation of development projects is delayed, and that Federal funds to the Sarawak State

Government are coming late, thus delaying the implementation of schemes. This is rather undesirable as it will give a bad impression to the people, and our enemies will then be able to exploit the situation. As a result, it will make the people to lose confidence in the Government. Therefore, this must be avoided at all costs.

Secondly, I would like to suggest that an official booklet be published, outlining the facts and figures of our development projects in Malaysia in general and Sarawak in particular. The reason for doing so is to expose the lies put forward by some unscrupulous politicians, who are smearing the Government. This booklet is very necessary.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sure that most of you must have heard of the two murder cases in Sarikei, Sarawak, recently. The purpose of the murders is very clear. As the Sarawak Chinese Association was lately getting more and more support from the people in Sarikei, the C.C.O. became afraid. They feared that if this trend of affairs should continue they would get so little support that they could no longer carry out their work. So, they saw it fit to resort to killing, in order to intimidate the people into supporting them.

Malaysia is a democratic country where everyone has freedom of beliefs. One is free to join any legal political party he wishes. One cannot kill the other just because he happens to have different political views, or he happens to belong to a certain political party. This sort of killing, or any form of killing for that matter, has no place in our society. It must be stopped and condemned by all loyal citizens and political leaders. As the terrorists are still in hiding in Sarikei, where the murders took place, I appeal to the Government to take strong measures in hunting them down and bringing them to justice.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are now living in a turbulent world, especially in this part of the world. The Communists, directed and controlled by a

foreign power, are all out to create trouble in this part of the world with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the constitutional Government by force. We are facing threats from both inside and outside Malaysia. Let all the loyal citizens of Malaysia rally round the Government and give their full support to the Government. If we have any differences, let us settle them in the proper manner. Do not allow our enemy to exploit them. Unless there is stability in the country, there will be chaos, not to mention lack of progress. We are fortunate enough to have very, very capable leaders in the persons of our Prime Minister, the Honourable Tunku Abdul Rahman, and our Deputy Prime Minister, the Honourable Tun Abdul Razak to lead our Government and country. Ever since the Alliance Government came into power, there is tremendous progress in the country, the standard of living of the people has been greatly increased and people are now enjoying peace, prosperity and justice, but let us not be complacent. There is always the challenge before us. Let us accept the challenge and forge ahead. Thank you, Sir.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended for 10 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.35 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Tuan Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of humble thanks to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Gracious Speech is most illuminating, covering a wide range of government policies and administration.

Sir, it is stated in the Special Appendix to the Royal Address that attention is being centred "upon developing the Federal Capital into the nation's show-piece and pride" and that a Master Plan has been accordingly prepared. Without going into the merits or demerits of the controversial Master Plan, one of its greatest challenges is the

problem of squatters. It has been estimated, Sir, that within a radius of about five miles of the Federal Capital there are about 30,000 squatter families occupying State and private lands—not 300, not 3,000 but 30,000 squatter families. Now, may I ask, how can one turn the Federal Capital into a nation's showpiece and pride when we have such a phenomenal number of squatter huts? I put it to the Government that unless and until a solution has been found to solve the squatters problem, the Master Plan will have little meaning in its implementation.

Sir, I feel strongly that the squatters problem can only be solved by an integrated and concerted re-settlement programme on a huge scale. It should not be done in a piecemeal manner, as it is being done now. In addition, it should not be treated, as it is being done now, just as a matter of someone breaking the law and punishing the law breaker. Squatters, like anybody else, are but human beings. To give shelter to one's family and children is a basic need, an inalienable right, in addition to the provision of food and warmth. If they can help it, I am sure they would not like to live in ramshackle huts, serviced by self-made muddy paths and makeshift drains in inhuman living conditions, where healthy drinking water is not available. The majority of squatters, Sir, are forced by economic circumstances to be squatters. Like everybody else, they too aspire towards a decent life with decent living conditions. If given suitable alternatives, I am sure, they will certainly want a change for the better.

Sir, the solution to the squatter problem is a socio-economic one. It needs determination as well as imagination to tackle the problem at its grass root level in a human manner. Under no circumstances, must a squatter be evicted or removed, unless suitable alternative housing or a suitable piece of land is given to them. It is very easy to remove, or to destroy a home, but to build a new home and to give a new life involves hardship, heartache, sweat and labour. In our constant contact with squatters, my Alliance colleagues and I have often found that some government

authorities in demolishing squatter huts do not care for these human values and hardships. It is a pathetic sight to see the expression of anger and resentment channelled against the Government by these squatters whose huts were demolished.

In addition, demolishing of squatters huts have been carried out in a haphazard and unfair manner. My Alliance colleagues and I often have found and we hear complains too that some squatter huts are deliberately demolished while the neighbouring ones are left untouched. We are perplexed at this irregular manner of tackling the problem. On what justification is it based that one squatter hut is to be demolished, while the neighbouring ones are not? This unjust manner and unfair discrimination must be stopped and stopped quickly; otherwise, the Government will continue to get a bad name.

Sir, as I said just now, and I say it again, the solution to the squatter problem cannot be done in a piecemeal manner. In the long run massive resettlement is the only solution and it needs, as I see it, a two pronged approach. One way is to provide low-cost flats at a rental which the squatters can pay, and the other way is to provide very cheap small plots of land for the squatters to build their own homes and to cultivate their own vegetable gardens. It is heartening to read from the Special Appendix of the Royal Address that the Minister of Local Government and Housing is going to build, and is building thousands and thousands of low-cost housing units to relieve the demand for and the pressure for shelters. But, Sir, this only caters for one section of the poor people. It is only suitable to those low-income groups who receive regular income. There is another group of poor people without regular income, and who could only find occasional employment. Obviously, they are in no position to accept these low-cost flats. If they do so, they will only be subsequently evicted, when they are unable to pay the regular monthly rental.

Sir, the recent unofficial survey of 39 households in a Kuala Lumpur

squatter kampong by a group of voluntary social workers is most revealing and shows that this is the case. Quoting *Straits Times* editorial on June 15, 1967, which analysed this matter, the editorial says, "It would seem that many families are destined to remain squatters, no matter how many low-cost homes may be built". Sir, the only possible solution is to rehabilitate genuine squatters with alternative accommodation on terms economically acceptable to them. Apart from those with irregular income, the majority of the urban squatters with regular income earned about \$150 and below a month. This is, Sir, hardly sufficient to support an average family. Obviously, these people are in no position to pay monthly rentals even at \$35 a month. Obviously, then, they cannot afford to live in Municipal flats which have been specifically built for them. They just cannot pay. If that is the case, Sir, as I see it, the solution is to accommodate these squatters on land alienated at nominal premium outside the borders of municipality where roads and water supply are installed by the Government at no cost to the squatters and where plans for houses need not be submitted and charged. This would be an obvious step in any rehabilitation programme. On this score, I am heartened to learn that the Selangor State Government is tackling the problem in this direction. I, therefore, would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Acting Minister of Local Government and Housing to instruct the Kuala Lumpur Municipality to work hand in hand with the Selangor State Government along this direction. Unless and until this is done, the Federal Capital can never be a showpiece and a pride to the nation.

Sir, now, I would like to touch on the new currency. This session of the Parliament is a historic occasion in that it coincides with the issue of new currency by our own Central Bank, historic because for the first time after ten years of independence, we now have a currency which we can call our own. It also marks the end of the Currency Board system introduced during the colonial era. Under the old colonial Currency Board system each time our

Government felt the need to regulate and control the volume of our currency, we had to consult and get the approval of two other foreign countries. This set-up is certainly far from ideal, if Malaysia is to be politically independent, guiding its own destiny. If Malaysia is to be its own political master, then Malaysia and nobody else must be the sole authority in the issue of currency. I, therefore, welcome the new currency issue by our own Central Bank, Malaysia. My Alliance colleagues and I are happy to note that the process of change-over from the old to the new currency is smooth and well organised. Giving credit where credit is due, I would like to congratulate the Government and the authorities and the people concerned for a job well done.

It is particularly heartening to hear and see in shops, coffee-shops, and markets that the new currency is being accepted with pride and confidence by Malaysians everywhere, and there is no doubt at all that our people have complete confidence in the strength and stability of the new currency. Similarly, Sir, it is heartening to learn that in the international field of big finance, our new currency is also being accepted with complete confidence. For a world-wide organisation like the International Monetary Fund to use new Malaysian currency in its lending operation with the Government of Ceylon is a significant expression of faith and confidence. It means that our Malaysian dollar is regarded as equally sound and solid as any other internationally recognised currency, for example, the U.S. dollar or British pound sterling.

Finally, after all the uncertainties that beset the commercial world of Malaysia and Singapore, the interchangeability arrangement between the monetary authorities of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei is most welcome. This new arrangement will definitely eliminate the inconvenience which would otherwise arise. It is also an indication that the Governments of the three countries realise that any form of economic co-operation between them is beneficial and I hope, Sir, this will be

the harbinger of further co-operation, particularly between Malaysia and Singapore, in other fields of activity in the future. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am here taking part in the debate on His Majesty's Speech which outlines the policy of the Government. It is the usual parliamentary practice, and we are thankful that this practice is still being followed. While appreciating the maintenance of democratic traditions, I think we have to recognise the essence of a parliamentary democracy. I mean, Sir, that the basic principles of democracy should be upheld and practised by the Government. At the moment, I regret to say that much of the democratic rights and rights guaranteed under the Constitution have been taken away. It is true and even proper that during a national emergency certain constitutional rights may have to be suspended. But, Sir, such a measure to my mind must be a temporary one, valid only during the duration of a national emergency, and it cannot be a permanent feature in a country professing to be practising parliamentary democracy. During the Indonesian confrontation, it was justified for emergency laws to be introduced and the exercise of democratic rights to be restrained or suspended, and even the liberty of the people may be restrained also, but now that confrontation is said to be over, there does not seem to be any intention on the part of the Government to restore to the people the rights conferred on them by the Constitution. The reason which has been given and is still being given is that there still remains the menace of communism and subversion.

The question I would like to pose here is, what then is the most effective way in dealing with communism and subversion? I would think, Sir, that arbitrary arrests of suspects, detention for long periods without trial and without the due process of law cannot really be a solution. You cannot profess to be democrat, or champions of democracy, when you are depriving people of their democratic

rights which was supposed to be enshrined in the Constitution. How can you convince people that the present system we have is better than communistic system, when you are not really adhering to democratic principles? We, it would seem to me, are practising parliamentary democracy in form only and we have no democracy in fact.

The Special Appendix to the Royal Address states that the Sarawak communist organisation has penetrated a major portion of the fabric of Sarawak society and has made advanced preparations for a protracted guerrilla war. This is alarming statement indeed, but I would like to ask, how could this statement be reconciled with the statement of the Director of Operations in East Malaysia, which was to the effect that the situation was well under control? We were even told that the Indonesian army would co-operate to clear up those subversive and communist elements along the border. I do hope, Sir, that this statement as contained in the Appendix is not put up as a pretext to postpone the general election in Sarawak, which has been delayed too long as it is already.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make clear the position of my Party. My Party's constitution lays down, among other things, the establishment of a government based on parliamentary democracy and we, therefore, exclude any other form of government. Persons who join our Party have to subscribe to this principle and those flouting the Party constitution have no place in the Party. My Party and I have stated publicly on many occasions that we deplore any acts of violence or treachery from any quarter and such acts must be condemned. Sir, we are socialists and we subscribe to the principles of socialism, which include equality, social justice and a planned economy. We are in the Opposition and we oppose the Government because of ideological differences. We believe the people support us because of our platform and our belief. We, therefore, resent the smearing campaign carried on by some people in the Government, either by design, or

through ignorance or otherwise, that the SUPP is a communist party because it is leftist. We want to attain our political object, our aim, by constitutional means and, Sir, that is the reason why we took part in the democratic elections, and why we now agitate for an early general election in Sarawak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if some people in Sarawak have given up the idea of constitutional struggle and have resorted to using arms there may be causes other than merely being inspired by foreign elements or being Peking-orientated. Could they have been frustrated? Could it be that there is no democracy in the country, or that constitutional struggle will come to naught in the present circumstances? In this connection, Sir, I have listened with great interest to what the Honourable seconder of this Motion had to say about the large number of people in the New Villages in West Malaysia not being given land titles to the land they occupy. It will not be a difficult thing to imagine that these people would become frustrated and unhappy with the Government.

In Sarawak, Sir, many farmers, particularly those of Chinese origin, are in the same plight or even in a worse plight. They want land, but in spite of a big land mass we have in Sarawak no land, or hardly any land was made available. Without land, there would be no productivity and needless to say economically the State suffers, and the worst consequence is that these people have no stake in the country; and, being so, they feel that they are being wrongfully and unjustly discriminated against, and then they also feel that they are being treated as second class citizens. Sir, to win the hearts and minds of the people, we must, first of all, instil in them the sense of belonging and that sense can only be brought about, when they feel that they have a stake in the country. To achieve this, Sir, they must be given some security of tenure. For that reason, Sir, we of the Opposition have urged the State Government in Sarawak, which is Alliance-controlled,

to review its land policy, to improve the method of cultivation and see how the land can be put to the best use, thereby preventing waste and also releasing some cultivatable land for the landless. It is a great disappointment to many of us that our call seems to have fallen on deaf ears. Sir, if this situation in Sarawak should deteriorate some of the responsibility must fall on the Sarawak Alliance Government.

The sense of oneness and belonging is distorted at times by statements made by people addressing the citizens of Chinese origin to the effect that how lucky they are in Malaysia and they must do this or that, or else. Sir, it has been accepted that ours is a multi-racial society, and as such there should be no discrimination against any section of the community on grounds of racial origin. On a wider aspect, the people in Sarawak want to be treated equally and fairly. They pay tax just as people in West Malaysia do. Is it their fault, if the State is not yet well developed? In saying so, Sir, I would like to refer specifically to a few things, one of which is this: whereas in West Malaysia we have not only free primary education but also, I think, free comprehensive secondary schools, in Sarawak there is no free primary education but only school fees are abolished. That, Sir, is different. Then, we notice in the Special Appendix that a scheme of social insurance will be introduced this year, but apparently this scheme will benefit only the workers in West Malaysia but not the workers of Eastern Malaysia. Sir, why this discrimination? Why this omission? Let me say, Sir, that such neglect will not be a wise one.

There has been talk and clamour in this House by some of our colleagues for setting up a television service in Sarawak. That, we know, will cost millions of dollars. I, for one, Sir, would prefer that whatever amount earmarked for this service would be better channelled to welfare services, improvement of communications and telephone services; and this is, of course, a question of priority, and I

think the Government would be wise to have a proper list of priority and to consider this carefully.

I also notice in this Appendix that the Schemes of Service for Government officers is being reviewed, in order to ensure that officers recruited to the Government Service will be able to discharge their duties in the national language. Now, Sir, the implementation of Malay as the sole official language in Sarawak and, I think, also in Sabah, will not be considered until 1973 and that the educational system in Sarawak has been geared to using English as the main medium of instruction in the secondary schools. There may be practical difficulties in the case of Sarawakians, or for that matter the Sabahans, wishing to join the Federal Government Service in Sarawak. Would there not be a wholesale recruitment of future officers to serve in Federal Departments in Sarawak only from West Malaysia? This is a matter worth looking into by the Prime Minister's Department. Then, Sir, there is the question of correspondence between West Malaysia and East Malaysia, between the Federal Government and State Governments and between Federal Departments and the public in Sarawak. Is Malay only to be used after 31st August, 1967? People in Sarawak will say that since English is still the official language in Sarawak, they should be entitled to reply in English. This means double translations, more paper work and more delay. As it is, Sir, much delay has been experienced by those who have to deal with Federal Departments. I have been told that there have been cases of letters remaining unanswered for months—letters which do not require translation. What more would the situation be when letters have to be translated and then the replies will have to be translated also? I suggest, therefore, Sir, that the correspondence between West Malaysia and East Malaysia should remain as it is, in English, until such time as Malay becomes the sole official language in East Malaysia.

Earlier in my speech, I referred to the Emergency. It was proclaimed throughout Malaysia at the time of the Indonesian confrontation. Sarawak, Sir, has the privilege of having a double emergency. Honourable Members will recall that in September last year, about the time of the constitutional crisis in Sarawak, which followed the downfall of Dato' Ningkan's Government in Sarawak, His Majesty, on being advised by the Cabinet that a grave emergency existed, issued a Proclamation of Emergency in Sarawak. It was thought then that that would be on a temporary basis. Thus the grave emergency, which was said to exist in August or September, 1966, still exists. I regret that this was omitted in the Royal Address. It is of great interest to us in Sarawak, and we are entitled to know what is the view of the Government, and whether this proclamation of emergency will remain a permanent feature in the Malaysian political scene.

Tuan Kam Woon Wah (Sitiawan): Mr Speaker, Sir, in the last two days we have heard a catalogue of sins tabulated by the Opposition speakers that the Government has committed. To them the Alliance Government can never do anything right. Sir, it has been said that "beauty is in the eyes of the beholder"; similarly ugliness is also in the eyes of the beholder. Sir, they may shout, they may argue, they may harass, and they may even intimidate our Government, but they cannot fool our electorate. I have yet to hear them offer any valid, effective, alternative, economic policy to our people in this country. In all issues of political debates the state of economy always dominates them all, and if the Opposition cannot offer a more valid and distinct alternative economic policy, I do not see how and what power in this country can shake the very foundation of the Alliance Government, which has done so much in so short a time for our rural folks in our country.

Sir, ten years have elapsed since Merdeka and we cannot forever live on the laurels of our success in obtaining independence. We cannot

depend on the hot burning issue of nationalism to put us into power again all the time, because from now on our people will be more concerned with the economic state of affairs in our country.

Sir, we are proud of practising parliamentary democracy, but democracy does not always bring us a better or wiser government. However, it has brought us some good changes such as the removal of oppression of the majority people by the minority people. Also it has given the Opposition a chance to criticise and correct the Government when the Government has gone wrong. But in recent months the trends of events indicate otherwise. Here we have a Government, an Alliance Government, elected by the majority of the people of the country, being threatened, bullied, intimidated by a minority of people who call themselves "unionists". Sir, they seem to be threatening the Alliance Government with all sorts of strikes, work-to-rule, boycott and God alone knows what. Up to now our Government seems to be failing in its duty to our people, because our Government has not taken a resolute stand in the face of all these threats. Our Government is being chased from pillar to post.

I know our country is having some financial difficulties because of our defence and massive rural development programmes. Therefore, let the Government stop playing a mouse and cat game with them. Let the Government stand up and tell the unionist firmly and squarely in their face that we cannot afford to pay them any increases, for the time being at least. Sir, on this point, I must clarify myself that I am only against unreasonable and militant demand by some unionists in our country. But I am all in favour of increased pay to our down-trodden labourers whose wages are so poor that, I think, they cannot, or hardly can, keep their bodies and souls together. Sir, definitely they deserve a better deal under any circumstances—even, I think, to the extent that our Government, even though it has no money, has to beg, borrow, or even

steal some money just to improve their standard of living.

Sir, our Government has up-to-date not shown a decisive and resolute stand that it is able to rule this country with justice, but our Government has so far only shown that it is able only to administer this country. Sir, ruling a country with justice and administering are different things. In this respect, I must say that certain steps taken by a neighbouring government of ours—of course I have no love for them—have shown guts in dealing with some unreasonable demands of the militant unionists. So, I hope in this respect our Government will also do likewise.

Sir, we must tell our people that we all have to work hard and be thrifty at the same time, so that our country will one day be prosperous—at least in this region of the world. We must make them realise that that day will only come, if all of them are prepared to work hard now. There can be no welfare state in our country during this time of nation-building. We cannot afford to be luxurious, to pay increased wages, because our country is still far away from being prosperous.

Sir, look at England, America or Russia today. Why are they powerful and prosperous? It is because they had passed through a very hard time called "industrial revolution". During those days 100 or 200 years ago, all of them suffered; all the people of those countries suffered; they worked hard; and that is why today they are rich and prosperous and powerful countries. Sir, we hope all our people will be made to realise that all of us must put our shoulders to the wheel and make this country a happy and prosperous one.

Sir, in His Majesty's Speech I am glad to note that His Majesty says that the Government is going to set up a Central Housing and Development Authority, so that more houses could be built for our people. Sir, it is a commendable act on the part of our Government and at this stage, I must say I do not know when these houses are going to be built, how they are going to be allotted.

Sir, on this housing problem, I think it is capable of partially, at least, and immediately, solving some of our racial problems. In this multi-racial society of ours, the aim of our Government is to make all of us Malaysians in all respects. There are several ways of making us Malaysians, there are several ways of integrating the various races together and it has been said that one of the ways is inter-marriage. Sir, I think this is a long-term policy and if it can materialise I think it will be to the good of our country, but it is a long-term policy.

Then, there have also been suggestions that we are going to house all our school-going children under one roof, so that they can play together study together, and fight together. But again I think that is also a long-term policy. In my view, the short-term policy is housing. That is if we can, when these houses are built, allot these houses to a mixture of people, be they of Chinese origin, Malay origin, Indian origin, etc., so that they can live together, or at least in the near neighbourhood, so that they can understand each other better and also share in each other's happiness or difficulties. So, I think that would be the immediate short-term policy that the Government can do, so that people of various racial origins, especially the older generations, will have this opportunity to come and think that all are one in this country. Sir, we should not divide them by compartmentalising them into various kampongs, villages or toddy shops somewhere. That would not be of any use because, if we encourage that, it will drag on years after years. People in the kampongs, villages, etc., will only think of themselves, if you put all people in one village, say all Chinese—I mean you cannot blame them for thinking in terms of Chinese all the time. So, I think it is good to mix them up and let them live together, so that they will understand each other. That will be the fast method. Sir, we should not follow the old colonial policy by putting them in different places because, as we all know, this is an old colonial policy of

dividing and ruling the subject peoples. Those days are over. We shall now not follow that.

Sir, lastly I want to touch on the issue of Restricted Passports for people going to Singapore. In our annual meeting of the M.C.A. lots of complaints have been made about people going to offices in Johore for forms and not getting them, and also of inconveniences caused to them. In fact, I have written to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs, who was kind enough to bring up this matter immediately, when he went to Johore—and I remember reading in the Press that he had instructed all the District Officers to deal with these applications. However, I regret to say that up to-date they have not carried out their duties. I understand that when these people in Johore go to see the District Officers they are told that the District Officers do not know anything about it. I think that is wrong. Here is an article published in the *Eastern Sun* on the 16th of June. May I just read it, Sir—it is very short :

"I have personally visited the Immigration Office, Batu Pahat, three times and each time I went, I received this same answer, 'Sorry, we have no forms left'. On my second visit there, while queuing up with another 30 others, for more than 2½ hours, an officer from the District Office, Batu Pahat, walked straight in cutting a long queue and came out almost immediately with a dozen forms. When my turn arrived, the Officer-in-Charge told me that the forms were finished. With frustration, I walked out of the office. When I was outside, the same officer who cut the queue earlier in the morning went into the office again. A peep through the window revealed that he was asking for more forms and he was given some more forms by the same Officer-in-Charge, who just a moment ago told me that there was no form left.

Furthermore, in Batu Pahat a syndicate is going round from house to house offering to help people to get the passports done without any personal appearance at the Immigration Office and, of course, with an extra fee ranging from a minimum sum of \$3 to \$5. This body of thugs operates openly. Hence, it looks as if those in Batu Pahat, who are not prepared to pay the extra fee will never be able to get their passports done at all."

Sir, I would request our Central Government to give a firm directive to all District Officers not only in Johore but throughout the country and give them the power to deal with this

sort of applications, because I heard lately that if one wants to get the forms from a D.O's office, he first of all must make an appointment for at least one month, which means that if I apply today in June and if I want to go to Singapore within this one month I cannot go. So, lots of hardships and inconvenience and injustice is being caused and I hope our Government would take up the matter immediately.

Tuan Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih banyak². Saya meminta kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua berchakap di-atas usul menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih dan tahniah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sa-sunggohnya saya sangat berbesar hati di-atas keberangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia menchemarkan diri dua tiga hari dahulu menyampaikan Titah Baginda kepada Dewan ini dan Dewan Negara dan sa-terus-nya kepada ra'ayat jelata negeri ini.

Saya bagi pehak pengundi² saya di-Larut Utara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, juga tidak ketinggalan mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih Ka-bawah Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri Agong. Kerana dengan keberangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu dan dengan senyum manis daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong itu kepada pengundi² saya di-kawasan Larut Utara yang bekerja di-bendang, di-sawah dan di-desa dengan senyum yang manis itu melegakan mereka itu dan bayangan itu akan berada di-sanubari mereka itu sa-lama²-nya. Bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya daripada negeri Perak tidak berasa senang hati kerana baharu² ini Wakil daripada Ipoh telah chuba menutup mulut Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak kita. Kami sangat² berdukachita di-atas pendirian Wakil daripada Ipoh itu dan ini datang sakit hati orang² Perak kepada, khas-nya, Wakil daripada Ipoh dan juga pehak P.P.P. Sa-malam kita dengar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Wakil daripada Ipoh

telah menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bagaimana ra'ayat negeri ini patut mendatangkan ta'at setia kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda dan Sultan² di-serata tanah ayer ini ia-itu bukan dengan paksaan bahkan dengan pujok rayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri Perak Kerajaan Perak dan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak tidak ketinggalan merayu, memujuk dan menganugerahkan gelaran Dato' kepada Dato' Bandar Ipoh tidak lain dan tidak bukan lagi ia-lah Wakil daripada Menglembu. Saya bernasib baik pada hari itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana ada bersama² dalam Majlis yang begitu bersejarah, Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak menyampaikan kurniaan Dato'. Bertundok-lah Wakil daripada Menglembu datang menerima bintang Dato'-nya. Macham mana-kah lagi sa-orang Raja negeri dan ra'ayat jelata hendak pujok rayu kepada sa-orang ra'ayat dalam negeri ini? Jadi saya tidak tahu-lah, saya serah-lah kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan ra'ayat jelata memikirkan di-atas telatah Wakil P.P.P. ini. Saya rasa pendirian pehak P.P.P. ini, khas-nya Wakil daripada Ipoh, menyatakan kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak itu tutup mulut sangat-lah biadab. Dato' kita ada macham² Dato' dalam negeri kita ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali ini bukan Dato' kelas satu bahkan kelas empat. Jadi saya harap kepada Wakil itu lain kali hendak berchakap tentang pendirian beliau itu hendak-lah berhati².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau di-fikirkan ada-lah kalau anugerahan daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu tidak kena pada tempat-nya, serahkan kembali Dato' itu, baharu-lah berpatutan dengan pendirian beliau itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masa kerajaan kolonial dahulu kalau-lah sa-saorang ra'ayat di-Perak berperangai bagini Almarhum Iskandar dahulu dia akan bawa semambu di-hentam, di-godam-nya, di-halau keluar negeri. Saya rasa Kerajaan kita kadang² lembut sadikit dan bertimbang rasa kepada orang², manusia yang saperti

ini fikirkan ada-lah Sultan² itu tidak berkuasa dan tidak mengambil berat di atas ta'at setia dan tidak menghormati kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Wakil daripada Ipoh juga menyatakan macham mana satu pergaduhan telah timbul, ia-itu satu strike di-Bukit Asahan, di-mana pekerja² di-sana berarak datang dari Bukit Asahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berjalan kaki bersusah payah sampai ka-Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya dengan kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan berchakap panjang apabila kita bentangkan satu Rang Undang² berkenaan dengan hal ehwal buruh, tetapi di-sini memadai-lah kerana menyimpan masa. Saya katakan tindakan itu ada orang² di-sa-balek belakang saperti Enche' Karam Singh dan sa-bagai-nya menyusahkan pehak Kerajaan kita dan khas-nya pehak polis. Bagi pehak Pembangkang saperti P.P.P. tentu-lah tidak bertanggung-jawab kepada Kerajaan dan kepada ra'ayat jelata. Apa kata, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kira-nya mereka itu sedang berjalan dari Bukit Asahan kena langgar motor car mati siapa hendak ganti, siapa bertanggung-jawab. Jadi pehak P.P.P. mengatakan, "ini tidak patut, kita tidak benarkan dan sa-bagai-nya", saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau hendak adakan mogok dan sa-bagai-nya atau berpikat, hendak-lah ada tempat² yang tertentu jangan pula mendatangkan provocative action, mendatangkan suasana yang akan mendatangkan sakit hati dan sa-bagai-nya. Kita membuat satu² perkara itu hendak-lah jangan ada satu² fikiran provocative—menyusahkan orang ramai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingat saperti Karam Singh ia-lah orang yang baik sunggoh pun satu hari dahulu dia tidak berapa setuju dengan saya tetapi saya tahu dia itu orang baik. Kadang² dia baik dan kadang² dia gila sedikit (*Ketawa*), sampai ka-negeri asal-nya, India, pun tidak mahu terima. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kalau-lah tidak ada hasutan daripada pehak P.P.P. dan sa-bagai-nya patut suasana saperti ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

kalau-lah sa-kira-nya pehak P.P.P. itu bertanggung-jawab, mesti-lah memberi sedikit ayer jangan chuba membuang minyak ka-dalam api. Bagi pehak saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah Kerajaan kita murah hati melepaskan balek Enche' Karam Singh saya bersedia-lah mema'afkan dia dan bertanggung-jawab. Kalau hendak sain security pun saya mahu. Yang sudah², kadang² ada orang membuat silap, tetapi silap itu tidak berpanjangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Wakil daripada Ipoh juga telah menyentoh berkenaan dengan corruption—rasuah. Rasuah di-mana² pun ada dan saya kalau dengan kebenaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan berchakap panjang di atas hal ini tetapi mengapa pehak P.P.P., kalau sa-kira-nya sa-orang kena tangkap oleh polis dia-lah chepat datang membela. Kalau tidak baikot-lah membela orang itu dalam court sunggoh pun dia loyar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berfikir-lah, kata-lah, "aku tidak mahu bela fasal aku fikir terlampau banyak corruption dalam negeri ini". Tetapi apabila satu perkara yang berfaedah kepada dia, katakan ada fee dia sampai dua tiga ribu dia bela. Saya harap dan saya shorkan kepada pehak P.P.P. terutama sa-kali Wakil² daripada Ipoh dan Menglembu, kalau betul banyak corruption di-sini dia hendak hapuskan, kalau case corruption yang datang kepada mereka itu, mereka tolak, bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan. Saya bagi pehak saya sendiri, orang² yang terlibat dalam hal ehwal corruption ini kita hentam, kita habis-kan langsung dan saya harap pehak P.P.P. pun berperangai begitu juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rakan saya daripada Kampar telah pun menyentoh berkenaan dengan perangai orang² yang membuat rusohan, strike, mero-sakkan harta Kerajaan dan orang ramai. Mengang-lah ini ada subversive dalam mereka itu dan saya bersetuju sangat² ada-lah strike, perarakan dan sa-bagai-nya, itu satu senjata orang ramai tetapi ada had-nya, kalau sudah melampau kita tidak boleh kata lagi strike, tidak boleh kata tunjok perasa-an bahkan act hooligan dan sa-bagai-nya, dan bagi pehak P.P.P.

tentu-lah dia tahu di-mana patut orang itu berhenti dan di-mana patut orang itu jalankan. Dan saya tidak gemar sa-kali² menengok orang² ini pergi ka-rumah², umpama-nya rumah Menteri Besar, rumah Perdana Menteri dan sa-bagai-nya. Kita tengok di-merata² kalau hendak piket, piket sa-tempat. Buat-lah satu² perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mesti-lah ada mempunyai perenggan dan sempadan. Melampaui daripada itu, saya shorkan kepada Kerajaan kita mesti-lah mengambil satu tindakan yang wajar dan tegas walau pun sampai kepada pehak P.P.P. sa-kali. Saya kasehan juga pada pehak saperti Seenivasagam yang berchakap bagitu menentang Sultan dan sa-bagai-nya, saya betul² saya katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya beliau ini tidak sakit dan saya dengar dia berchakap dekat saya, saya tidak peduli, saya tidak kira, saya lengan muka-nya. Betul ini satu biadab, satu pendirian yang sangat kotor kepada Raja dan negara serta tanah ayer.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ehwal ra'ayat sudah pun mengeloh mengatakan harga getah sudah jatuh dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi saya boleh katakan dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya pada hari ini pehak Vietcong tidak berperang dengan pehak Amerika Sharikat di-Vietnam, saya rasa harga getah hari ini barangkali tinggal 35 sen. Kerajaan kita hendak-nya berhati² apabila kita berbaik dengan Amerika Sharikat dan juga Great Britain. Orang² ini betul² menghisap darah dan saya rasa wang² yang di-gunakan untuk menyerang Vietnam Utara dan sa-bagai-nya ia-lah wang² yang di-perah daripada harga getah dan harga bijeh kita.

Saya teringat satu suasana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila Yang Berhormat Tun Tan Siew Sin pergi ka-Amerika Sharikat sana hendak minta pinjaman sa-banyak \$40 juta. Permohonan kita yang berpatutan itu telah pun di-tolak oleh Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat tetapi mereka sanggup hari ini membuang berjuta² ringgit memerangi pehak Vietnam. Kalau tanya saya, saya sa-orang, Tuan Yang di-

Pertua, biar-lah mereka itu bertempor berpanjangan² sa-kadarkan Kerajaan Malaysia kita jangan champor tangan. Lagi lama dia mahu bertempor, lagi bagus dan orang² ini sahaja, ra'ayat Vietnam Utara sahaja yang boleh mengajar Amerika Sharikat ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengar pehak P.P.P. sa-malam, Wakil daripada Ipoh mengatakan ada Pegawai² Polis kita pergi ka-sana. Pegawai kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan pergi ka-Vietnam sahaja bahkan seluroh dunia. Saya katakan pergi-lah ka-mana² menchari pelajaran tetapi asalkan hal ehwal pertemporan Vietnam itu hendak-lah Kerajaan kita menjauhkan diri. Kita ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang kechil, kita tidak boleh champor di-mana² sa-kali pun khas-nya di-Vietnam itu, ia-lah pertikaian antara Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat, satu Kerajaan yang besar sa-kali, dengan Vietnam, biar-lah mereka bergaduh asalkan kita jangan champor tangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada baru² ini kita dengar pemuda dan pemudi kita hendak champor tangan hal ehwal di-Timor Tengah. Saya kalau daripada Pak Haji kita, daripada Kapar ini tidak mengapa-lah fasal dia tua sedikit. Tetapi orang² muda kalau sa-kali lagi hendak champor tangan di-mana² berfikir-lah dua kali. Peperangan dalam masa modern ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-nya senang. Katakan orang² muda daripada Kolej Islam dari pehak PAS hendak pergi, jangan chakap main² dalam hal ehwal peperangan ini. Mesti-lah ada pendirian dan pengalaman pelajaran sa-sungguh-nya dalam hal ehwal peperangan baharu-lah boleh pergi, jangan chakap mulut sahaja hendak pergi, berfikir-lah dua kali. Saya tidak tahan di-kawasan saya ada tiga, empat orang, tetapi orang-nya ini ada pengalamannya, biasa sudah berperang dengan Jepun dahulu, ada berpengalaman, boleh-lah pergi. Budak² mentah jangan sebut hendak pergi, belajar-lah baik², ada kelulusan esok baru-lah chakap hal peperangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ehwal mata wang baharu ini pada pandangan

dan pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa oleh sebab kita letakkan mas di-London dan daripada mas yang banyak mana ada di-London itu-lah banyak-nya kita keluarkan duit. Apa benda yang saya takut sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kita tidak tahu sa-banyak mana-kah duit keluar sa-umpama-nya ka-Singapura atau ka-Kominis China, kita tahu tiga, empat ratus juta tiap² tahun duit kita keluar. Saya takut Kominis China akan mengambil duit kita, mereka itu menjual barang kepada negeri kita ini dan duit mereka bawa ka-sana dan gunakan duit kita itu untuk faedah dan kepentingan mereka itu. Lama kelamaan duit kita harus habis. Ini saya harap bagi pehak Kerajaan kita berhati² dalam perkara ini kerana saya tahu sangat² banyak duit kita di-bawa keluar. Kerajaan Kominis chuma menghantar barang sahaja dan membawa balek duit kita balek bukan terus bahkan menerusi Singapura, Hongkong dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini kita tak nampak melainkan dengan siasatan yang sangat rapi. Jadi saya harap Kerajaan kita berhati² dalam perkara ini saya takut barangkali harga duit kalau kita tidak jagai boleh jadi jatuh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentuh berkenaan dengan hal ehwal kenderaan dan saya nampak gaya kita lambat sedikit kerana kita harap sangat perlu, macham pelabohan, containership harap buat segera. Sekarang kita sa-mata² harap pada Singapura. Lagi lama kita menanti lagi lama kita berharap kepada Singapura, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Maka keselamatan negara akan terancham.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita hendak membena sa-buah lapangan kapal terbang macham di-Subang International Airport, kita dapat tentangan hebat daripada orang ramai mengatakan ini membazir, kita hendak membuat Stadium Negara membazir, kita hendak buat Stadium Merdeka, membazir. Tetapi hari ini kesemua perolek ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah pun memberi untong dan faedah besar kepada negara kita. Jadi saya harap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kenderaan kita ikhtiar

buat containership, pelabohan yang besar² dan kita jangan hendak-nya bergantung sa-kali kepada Singapura, kalau boleh. Lagi chepat kita buat lagi berfaedah kepada negara kita dan sa-kali kita tolak Singapura jangan kita ingat Singapura lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keretapi kita, sangat² tidak berapa puas hati. Sa-tengah² landasan itu telah di-buat pada tahun 1884 lagi. Hari ini kita sudah merdeka, mengapa tidak bagi pehak Menteri Kenderaan memikir untuk mempercepatkan perjalanan dengan keretapi, kita adakan dua landasan bukan-nya semua terus-menerus tetapi bagi pehak di-mana², mana² tempat yang traffic-nya lebeh buat-lah landasan, jadi jalan satu kiri jalan satu kanan, chepat-lah sedikit. Macham mana pun perolek yang demikian ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mesti ada satu hari mengapa tidak ada pada hari ini. Ya tidak ada duit, mana negeri pun dalam dunia ini tidak ada duit. Boleh kita chari duit, kita pinjam, untuk faedah negara, bangsa dan tanah ayer kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan M.S.A. kita pergi ka-Perth, orang Australia di-sana tidak suka terima orang kita. Saya perchaya, kulit hitam dengan kulit puteh tidak berchampur. Minyak dengan ayer tidak boleh berchampur. Jadi white Australian polisi, kita berhati² sedikit kerana orang² kita pun tidak dapat pergi ka-sana. Orang sana saya tahu lebeh mahu sambut sa-baik²-nya, musoh ketat, tetapi dengan kita mereka tidak mahu terima. Jadi ini terserah-lah kepada Kerajaan kita segala masalah kita mesti-lah kita sendiri bersunggo² chuba selesaikan. Dan hal ehwal macham naik harga barang dan sa-bagai-nya itu kita sendiri ikhtiar mengatasi-nya.

Saya, kalau bagi pehak petani, macham harga beras naik saya sambut baik kerana ini, faedah kepada petani. Kalau petani sa-benar²-nya akan menyambut baik, macham harga² beras yang naik itu kerana dengan ini akan memberi faedah kepada mereka itu.

Tetapi barangkali petani kita tidak siap itu-lah sebab datang-nya tidak puas hati. Bagaimana pun saya harap harga yang naik itu pada sa-tengah² petani akan menyambut baik.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong penoh di-atas usul menyampaikan ucapan terima kaseh dan tahniah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertua Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong, terima kaseh.

O.K.K. Datu Aliuddin bin Dato'

Harun (Sabah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini bangun berchakap ia-lah untuk menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh di-atas Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan di-sini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh sedikit ia-itu berkenaan dengan ucapan Yang Berhormat Dato' Ganie Gilong, Ahli daripada UPKO, yang telah menyeru Kerajaan supaya mengkaji sa-mula 20 syarat kemasokan Sabah dalam Malaysia. Seruan ini sungguh memeranjatkan kerana sa-panjang yang saya ketahui syarat² itu bukan-lah merupakan satu tawar-menawar bagi kemasokan Sabah dalam Malaysia malahan Sabah telah masuk dalam Malaysia ada-lah dengan kehendak dan kemahuan ra'ayat-nya sendiri sa-telah di-fikirkan dengan samasak²-nya sa-lama lebih dari dua tahun (*Tepok*).

Sa-sungguh-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah menjadi kemegahan kepada ra'ayat Sabah sa-telah menjadi sa-bahagian dari Malaysia kerana dengan yang demikian Sabah telah menjadi sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat. Hasrat dan kemahuan ra'ayat untuk harus kekal sa-lama²-nya dalam Malaysia telah di-tunjukkan oleh mereka baharu² ini apabila ber-langsung-nya pilihan raya Dewan Undangan Negeri Sabah. Ra'ayat telah mengulangi keyakinan untuk Sabah kekal sa-lama²-nya di-dalam Malaysia dengan keluar mengundi parti² yang memperjuangkan dasar itu ta' masuk UPKO yang pada masa itu maseh di-dalam Perikatan (*Tepok*).

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya men-chabar Yang Berhormat Dato' Ganie Gilong mengatakan terus-terang tentang dasar parti-nya atas seruan yang telah di-buat-nya itu, sama ada mahu terus atau kekal dalam Malaysia atau sa-balek-nya. Kerana sa-panjang yang saya ketahui, ikuti perkembangan siasah bagi Negeri Sabah sama ada sa-belum atau sa-sudah pilihan raya, tidak ada ra'ayat memberikan mandat kepada mana² parti siasah untuk mengkaji sa-mula syarat² kemasokan Sabah dalam Malaysia dan seruan Yang Berhormat Ahli daripada Parti UPKO itu sa-mata² hendak melepaskan geram dan perasaan kechewa sa-telah parti-nya kehilangan kekuasaan dari Kerajaan Negeri Sabah (*Tepok*).

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai ra'ayat Malaysia, saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa syarat² penyertaan Sabah dalam Malaysia itu bukan-lah satu dagangan untuk tujuan² politik yang murah yang hanya dapat di-laksanakan dengan ada-nya perasaan tanggung-jawab dari tiap² warga-negara yang sanggup mengeneipkan perasaan sentiment kepartian. Di-sini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, juga saya ingin menyentoh ia-itu Yang Berhormat itu juga gadohkan fasal orang² UMNO menolong USNO dalam pilihan raya baru² ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang-lah ada orang² UMNO datang ka-Sabah dengan tujuan untuk meninjau keadaan pilihan raya di-Sabah itu. Kebetulan mereka² itu ada-lah dari orang² yang sudah mahir dengan pilihan raya oleh kerana chara² pilihan raya yang lalu itu ada-lah satu chara yang sama di-jalankan di-Malaysia Barat, maka tidak-lah salah kalau USNO meminta orang² UMNO itu menunjukkan chara² menjalankan jentera pilihan raya sedang pegawai² pilihan raya pun ada meminta bantuan dari pegawai² dari Malaysia Barat.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, negara dengan negara pun meminta bantuan satu sama lain dan saya juga ada mendengar berita yang orang² dari negara asing ada juga membantu Parti UPKO dalam pilihan raya yang lalu tetapi kita berpegang kepada kepercayaan

ia-itu ra'ayat bukan-lah terlalu bodoh untuk membuat pemilehan. Oleh itu soal orang UMNO membantu USNO itu tidak-lah berbangkit dan saya perchaya kalau Parti UPKO minta bantuan, saya fikir orang² UMNO juga tidak kebe-ratan tetapi ia lebih suka kapada

orang² asing darah daging daripada sendiri. Sekian.

Mr Speaker: Mesuarat ini di-tang-gohkan sa-hingga pukul 10 pagi hari Selasa 20 Jun, 1967.

Sitting adjourned at 1.05 p.m.