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**Hari Rabu
12hb Jun, 1968**

PERBAHATHAN PARLIMEN

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL KELIMA

PENYATA RASMI

KANDONGAN-NYA

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan
1157]**

**VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HONOURABLE
JOHN GREY GORTON, PRIME MINISTER OF
AUSTRALIA [Ruangan 1184]**

USUL:

**Uchapan Terima Kaseh Kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia
Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong [Ruangan
1190]**

**WAKTU MESHUARAT DAN URUSAN YANG DI-
BEBASKAN DARIPADA PERATORAN MESHUA-
RAT (USUL) [Ruangan 1236]**

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Rabu, 12hb Jun, 1968

Persidangan bermula pada pukul 10 pagi

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, Y.A.B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Menteri Kewangan, Y.A.B. TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, Y.A.B. TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Ke'adilan, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, P.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, ENKGU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Sarawak).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Buroh, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Setia-usaha Parlimen kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ /TUAN NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
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- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis)
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
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- „ 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, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

Yang Berhormat **TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.**
(Batu Pahat Dalam).

„ **DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID**
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(Pasir Puteh).

„ **ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAE (Sabah).**

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- „ **WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).**
- „ **TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH**
(Pasar Mas Hilir).
- „ **TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S.**
(Sarawak).
- „ **DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N.,**
J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ **TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).**
- Yang Berbahagia **TAN SRI HAJI 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).
- Yang Berhormat **TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).**
- „ **TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).**
- „ **TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).**
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- „ **TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.**
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- „ **TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).**
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).**
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- „ **TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim Bandar Bharu).**
- „ **TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).**
- „ **DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).**
- „ **TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).**
- „ **TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).**
- „ **TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S. (Sarawak).**
- „ **TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).**

- Yang Berhormat TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
 „ TUAN YEH PAO TZE, A.M.N. (Sabah).
 „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
 „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD (Pasir Mas Hulu).
 „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

YANG TIADA HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
 „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian, DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
 „ Menteri Kesihatan, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
 „ Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
 „ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
 „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
 „ WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
 „ TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
 „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K. (Sabah).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).

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

- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
 „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

Yang Amat Berbahagia TUN HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

Yang Berhormat TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
 „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
 „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA.

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan* Meshuarat)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

FIVE-NATION DEFENCE TALKS IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 10th AND 11th JUNE, 1968

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) (*dengan izin*) asks the Prime Minister if he will

make a statement on the five-nation defence talks starting on 11th June, 1968, and to state whether he is aware that a defence pact after the pattern of NATO or SEATO will only create more problems for South-East Asia.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak) (*dengan izin*): Sir, I will certainly make a statement on the five-power defence talks held on the 10th and 11th of this month, and will do so now in answer to the Honourable Member's question. Sir, I would like to

make it clear that the five-nation defence talks held on the 10th and 11th were merely to discuss problems arising from the decision of the British Government to withdraw their forces from Singapore and Malaysia by the end of 1971, and these talks were held among the partners of the Anglo-Malaysian Defence Agreement—Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia.

There is no intention of having any new defence pact such as the SEATO and what not. But as Honourable Members would have read from the communique issued at the conclusion of the talk yesterday, certain general conclusions were arrived at:

- (1) The five countries attending the conference reaffirmed their continuing interest in the peace and stability of this region and their intention to maintain close co-operation;
- (2) Singapore and Malaysia agreed that the defence of the two countries was indivisible and that they must co-operate closely in all matters of defence;
- (3) Britain agreed to make available substantial facilities and non-operational equipment free to Singapore and Malaysia for economic and defence purposes, and to assist these two countries in training and providing technical personnel, if required, for the expansion of the defence forces of Malaysia and Singapore;
- (4) Australia and New Zealand agreed to continue to maintain forces in this area and assist the Government of Malaysia and Singapore in the development of their forces by means of assistance, training, personnel and defence aid;
- (5) Both Singapore and Malaysia undertook to do their utmost within the limit of their capability to contribute to the joint defence of the area which they regarded as their primary responsibility;
- (6) The Conference also discussed practical problems and assistance required in developing an effective

joint defence system. Reports from the three advisory working groups set up by the five-countries were discussed.

The Conference recognised, first, the desirability of having an integrated air defence system covering both Malaysia and Singapore and agreed that the form of the integrated control and management of such a system should be further studied. Secondly, as regards the naval side, Malaysia and Singapore agreed to co-operate to develop their naval forces sufficiently in order to undertake their task effectively in protecting the coastal lines of both territories. As regards the army, it was agreed that there should be co-operation among the forces stationed in this area and also there should be joint exercises even after 1971 and we should establish joint training exercise machinery.

I would like also to make it clear in this House that co-operation among partners in the Anglo-Malaysia Defence Agreement would not preclude or prevent Malaysia from co-operating with other nations in this region in matters of defence, if it is in the interests of Malaysia to do so. At the Conference, we clearly affirmed our determination to live in peace and harmony with other nations in this region. In addition to building our defence capability to protect our country from aggression, Malaysia would continue to do everything possible to work closely with all nations in this region to secure peace and stability. As Honourable Members know, we are a founder member of ASEAN which was formed last year. However, members of ASEAN agreed that it was yet too early to consider any defence pact or agreement or co-operation. It was agreed that we should, for the present, co-operate with one another in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to build up trust, confidence and friendship among the nations in this region, i.e., Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Sir, I would like to state once again that our immediate concern in Malaysia is to have defence forces with sufficient capability to defend our country should we are attacked from outside.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): Will the Honourable Minister of Defence explain a little more in detail on what he said about these talks being exploratory in nature? Can he assure this House that these talks are exploratory and that no firm decision regarding a defence pact arising out of these talks has been taken and that this House will be consulted or at least we will be given an opportunity to debate such a major issue before a firm decision is taken by this Government?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have already made it quite clear in my statement that there was no intention to have a new defence pact or defence agreement. What we did at this Conference was merely to discuss the problems arising out of the British decision to withdraw their forces from Singapore and Malaysia by 1971 among the partners to the existing Anglo-Malaysia Defence Treaty. That is all we did at this Conference.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister aware—and I am very glad that he has stated very categorically that these talks are exploratory and that no firm decision as to defence pact will be taken—that apart from the people of this country, if a decision on a defence pact is taken amongst the five nations participating in the recent talks, such a pact, if it eventuates, may well give offence to our neighbours in this region?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What is your supplementary question?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: The supplementary question is this: if a defence pact eventuates out of these talks, then such a defence pact may well give offence to our neighbours in this region.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: That is not a supplementary question?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is it not that such a pact will give offence to our neighbours?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have already made it clear that there is no intention to have a new pact. We have already a Defence Treaty with

the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zealand have associated themselves with it, and Singapore is involved in this defence arrangement, and our neighbours, our friends, in this part of the world understand our position. We have kept them informed of what we are doing, because it is our policy and it will continue to be our policy, to work closely with all our neighbours in this region, as I said, for the peace and stability of this region. There is nothing new. We merely discussed problems arising out of the decision of Britain to withdraw her forces.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan satu pakatan atau pun perjanjian pertahanan—masalah itu telah di-binchangkan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah terangkan tidak ada chadangan hendak mengadakan perjanjian pertahanan yang baharu, atau pun defence treaty.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am very glad that the Honourable Minister of Defence has stated very clearly that the defence of Singapore and Malaysia is indivisible. Will he confirm to this House that while defence of Malaysia and Singapore is indivisible, on the other hand, the defence of Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain is not indivisible?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I did not say, Sir, that the defence of Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, New Zealand and Australia is indivisible. I only said that the defence of Malaysia and Singapore is indivisible—that is what I said.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Perhaps, I did not phrase my question clearly, Sir, I did not say that the Honourable Minister of Defence stated that. The question I would like to ask him to answer in this: Will he state clearly that the defence of Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain is not indivisible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I have stated clearly that our main concern,

the concern of Malaysia and Singapore, is for the defence of our two countries and these three nations, Britain, Australia and New Zealand, have undertaken to assist us in building up our forces, and to assist in the defence of our two countries. The primary responsibility for defence of Malaysia and Singapore must be in the hands of the two countries and the two Governments.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence clarify the statement that he made, which is reported in the Press, that in this modern age physical presence is not necessary and that Britain can still play a meaningful role in the defence of this area, although she may not have physical forces in this region.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: That is quite true, Sir. I did make that statement in answer to a question at a press conference yesterday. I said that under modern conditions a country can assist another country without the troops of that country being physically present in the other country, because under modern conditions we have fast planes, which can transport troops from one place to another very quickly.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable the Minister aware that in this nuclear and missile age, troop carriers that he mentioned, fast planes that he mentioned, are totally obsolete, that an inter-continental ballistic missile lobbed from any part in the world, far away from this country, can very well devastate this country even before Britain or even Australia or New Zealand, or even if they had the capability of assisting us, would even think of starting to help us?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, what we are concerned merely is to have, as I said, sufficient defence capability to defend our country. Of course, if we are attacked by a big power, obviously we may not be able to defend ourselves, but we must take sufficient measures within our limited capability and with what assistance our friends are prepared to give us to build up our defence forces and to have defence arrange-

ments to defend our country in case of enemy aggression from outside.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence, now that he has talked many a time about the defence of this region, tell us whether all this defence or getting together to find ways and means of safeguarding the security of this region, is against which potential enemy? As far as I can see, and this House can see, our immediate neighbours and the countries of South-East Asia pose no security threat to this country.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, it may be that there may not be immediate or imminent threat or danger to our country. Honourable Members are aware that we are living in a very uncertain and turbulent part of the world, there is war north of our country in this region and the future is uncertain, and we must make sure that we have sufficient defence capability to look after ourselves. This is our concern and we feel that as a Government we are responsible for looking after the independence of this country and safeguarding our integrity, and we must therefore take the necessary measures to defend this country.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: How does the Honourable the Minister of Defence equate all this anxiety about the insecurity of this region with the statement that the Honourable Prime Minister has made at the Subang Airport, subsequently confirmed by both the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister himself, that if we are attacked by a major power, and both of them have mentioned the People's Republic of China, we will not resist but give way?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I think that is a different question; it is going too far beyond the original question.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No, this is tied up with the question of the security of this region.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: It can be tied up as far as you can go if you like! *(Laughter).*

MELAKSANAKAN PENDAPAT² SUROHANJAYA GAJI² SUFFIAN

2. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sudah-kah Kerajaan melaksanakan pendapat² Surohanjaya Gaji² Suffian, jika ya, bila-kah perkara itu mula berjalan; dan jika belum, bila-kah hal itu dapat di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana saya membuat soalan ini dua minggu dahulu dan sekarang ini sudah pun di-perchakapkan dalam Dewan ini, saya menarek balek soalan ini.

IMPLICATIONS OF MALAYSIA BECOMING AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (*dengan izin*): asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state the implications of our becoming an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak (*dengan izin*): Sir, the implications of Malaysia becoming an associate member of or having any other form of closer commercial links with the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) would depend on the terms and the contents of the Agreement of such an association.

At present the E.E.C. is one of our important trading partners, accounting for about 12% to 13% of our annual exports and about 14% of our total trade, and it is the world's biggest potential market and would be a natural outlet for Malaysian products. Although our exports of natural rubber and tin presently enjoy duty-free entry into the European Economic Community, our other export products on which we are now placing great emphasis in our diversification programme, such as palm oil, tapioca, timber, canned pineapples and other products of growing importance, such as tea, hemp, sago and pepper are subject to a high common external tariff. Now, these same products from the Associated Overseas Territories in Africa, however, enter the

European Economic Community free of duty. Association with the E.E.C. would obviously be to our advantage and would make our products competitive. Association also would not only ensure favourable treatment for our present exports but also for our processed and semi-processed commodity exports.

Furthermore, Sir, in the event of the United Kingdom eventually becoming a full member of the European Economic Community, Malaysia by becoming an associate member could preserve her market in that country.

By linking with the E.E.C., Malaysia will further promote our objective of really practising the philosophy of forging our trade connections with as many countries as possible in the world.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that membership, or associate membership of the E.E.C., may not be that easy that he thinks it is? Is he aware that Great Britain has been left cooling her heels at the doorsteps of the E.E.C. by De Gaulle for more than 3 years, and that while the rosy picture he may paint may generate euphoria amongst the Ministerial Benches, the reality of membership may not be as easy as it would seem?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Maybe, Sir, that it may not be easy to get into the E.E.C., but it is our duty to make our efforts to try and get into a closer link with the E.E.C. in view of the importance to our trade. I am pleased to say that during my tour of Europe I raised this matter with four major members of E.E.C.—France, Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany—and they have agreed to give support to our proposal. Also when I spoke to the Commission itself, the Commission showed considerable sympathy with our case. So, Sir, looking at it, there is a very good chance that our case may be favourably considered by the E.E.C.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, before I ask further supplementary questions I want to make it clear to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister

that I am not against our country becoming an associate member of the E.E.C.; I am merely trying to seek clarification from the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. Can the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister mention what concessions this country will have to make in terms of preferential treatment for finished products from the E.E.C. should we be admitted as an associate member of the E.E.C.?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Obviously, this is too early to discuss, Sir. Once they have agreed to admit us, then we will discuss the terms. Obviously, if the terms are not favourable to us we will not join in, but if the terms are favourable, then we will join.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Assuming that we have been invited to become an associate member of the E.E.C., and assuming that the terms are favourable to us, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister aware that there are other ramifications other than our trade relations *vis-a-vis* the E.E.C.? For example, the other Commonwealth countries with which we have traditional trade-ties, the other big market the United States of America—is he aware that these ramifications may well be affected, to say the least, should we join the E.E.C.?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, we in the Government are aware of all these. All these will be carefully considered, but it must be our policy to expand our trade relations with as many countries as possible, because we are increasing our production, we are expanding our economy, we are producing more and more goods, and obviously it is necessary for us to find markets for our goods.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana penyertaan Malaysia ka-dalam E.E.C. hanya sa-mata² akan beredar di-sekitar barang² pengeluaran maka adakah Malaysia berpendapat bahawa patut juga Malaysia menjadi ahli di-dalam mana² ikatan ekonomi—ahli penoh, tidak ahli “associate member”?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan kita ia-lah hendak

mengembangkan perniagaan supaya barang² yang keluar mendapat pasaran yang sempurna; seperti E.E.C. nyata-lah kita tidak boleh menjadi ahli yang penoh sebab kita bukan dudok di-benua Eropah, hanya-lah kita boleh menjadi “associate member” macham sa-tengah² negeri di-Afrika; dan jikalau ada negeri² yang lain yang kita belum lagi mendapat perhubungan perniagaan, kalau kita fikir patut kita mempunyai perhubungan perniagaan, kita akan chuba mengadakan perhubungan perniagaan.

LARANGAN MENGGUNA PER-KATAAN “ALLAH-MOHAMMAD” DI-BENDERA PARTAI PAS

4. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan telah melarang partai “PAS” mengguna perkataan “Allah-Mohammad” di-bendera-nya kerana Kerajaan bimbang kalau-kalau parti itu akan berjaya dalam pilihanraya kebangsaan tahun 1969 bukan saja di-Kelantan tetapi di-beberapa buah negeri lagi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan-nya, tidak sa-kali².

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Sa-kira-nya jawapan-nya berbunyi “tidak sekali²”, mengapa-kah symbol itu di-larang PAS daripada menggunakannya?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa kalimah Allah dan Nabi itu ia-lah kalimah yang kita junjongi dan tidak patut atau menasabah yang kalimah² ini di-gunakan di-bendera sa-sabuh parti siasah dan jikalau di-gunakan boleh mengelirukan penduduk² yang tidak begitu faham, kerana ahli² parti PAS ini sangat pandai membuat *propaganda*, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-gunakan mengatakan ini ia-lah bendera Allah atau bendera Nabi Muhammad.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya ini jawapan-nya, mengapa-kah baharu² ini sahaja di-fikirkan mengatakan mengelirukan pada hal dahulu-nya daripada tahun 1955 sampai 1959, 1964 symbol itu boleh di-guna?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan baharu ini-lah nampak perkara ini; saya pun baharu menjadi Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan baru nampak hari ini. *(Ketawa).*

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Ada-kah benar bahawa penegahan parti PAS terhadap parti PAS menggunakan Allah Muhammad ini oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri ini menjadi Menteri Keselamatan dan mengambil Allah Muhammad ini buboh di-badge Polis bagi Polis mengguna maka dia takut Polis itu menyokong parti ini *(Ketawa)?*

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada kena mengena dengan soal ini.

Tuan Abdul Katim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah Kerajaan bersedia mengharamkan parti² politik yang menggunakan "Allah Muhammad" menjadikan sa-bahagian symbol parti-nya, kerana akan merendah²kan nama Allah Muhammad kalau parti itu kalah dalam pilihanraya tahun 1969 *(Ketawa)?*

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan hormat-nya chabar Kerajaan supaya mengharamkan *(Ketawa).*

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi, Menteri Pertahanan berkata manakala wakil dari Bachok bertanya, mengapa Kerajaan Perikatan membenarkan parti PAS menggunakan ini "Allah Muhammad" di-symbol-nya dalam pilihanraya tahun 1955, 1959, dan 1964, tidak di-haramkan atau telah di-benarkan. Tujuan Kerajaan mengambil tindakan seperti ini, ada-kah oleh kerana Kerajaan Perikatan atau Partai Perikatan takut PAS akan maju dari masa ka-samasa pada masa ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu tidak payah menyokong Parti PAS *(Ketawa).* Kalau dia chuba hendak sokong Parti PAS nanti Parti PAS terok lagi kalah *(Ketawa).*

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk ma'lumat, Parti PAS tidak berhajat parti mana pun hendak menyokong parti ini.

RUSOHAN YANG BERLAKU DI-PULAU PINANG SEBAB ADA-NYA BENDERA "BULAN BINTANG DAN "ALLAH-MUHAMMAD"

5. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah huru-hara yang berlaku di-Pulau Pinang, Pulau Pangkor dan Ibu Kota (Kuala Lumpur) bersebab dari ada-nya bendera "Bulan Bintang" dan "Allah-Muhammad" kepunyaan parti "PAS".

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak.

PERBEZAAN GAJI DI-ANTARA AHLI² PASOKAN POLIS DI-RAJA DI-SABAH DAN MALAYSIA BARAT

6. Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) memandang bahawa Sabah adalah sa-bahagian daripada Malaysia, apa-kah sebab² maka ada perbezaan gaji di-antara ahli² Pasokan Polis di-Raja di-Sabah dan rakan² mereka yang sa-taraf di-Malaysia Barat; dan
- (b) sa-kira-nya tiada peruntukan yang di-buat dalam Perlembagaan untuk melaksanakan tangga gaji yang sama bagi ahli² Pasokan Polis di-Raja di-Sabah dengan anggota Polis di-Malaysia Barat, bila-kah pula perbezaan gaji ini akan di-betulkan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri mengetahui bahawa ada perbezaan gaji di-antara pegawai² Polis di-Malaysia Barat dengan Malaysia Timor kerana *structure* atau pun rangka gaji itu ada-lah berlainan. Dan Kerajaan berchadang satu masa hendak menyamakan sharat² atau *terms and conditions of service* bagi semua sa-kali anggota Polis bagi seluruh Malaysia, akan tetapi perkara ini akan mengambil masa. Sunggoh pun begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

perbezaan itu hanya-lah di-perengkat rendah sahaja, di-perengkat sarjan kabawah sahaja, yang di-dapati ia-itu anggota² di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak adalah menerima gaji kurang sedikit daripada anggota di-sabelah Malaysia Barat. Berkenaan dengan pegawai² tinggi, di-dapati pegawai² tinggi di-Sabah dan Sarawak ada-lah mendapat gaji yang lebih tinggi daripada pegawai² tinggi yang sama pangkat-nya di-Malaysia Barat.

RELEASE OF DETAINEE CHAN HON KONG, MUAR DETENTION CAMP

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state:

- (a) if he is aware that a detainee, Chan Hon Kong, detained at Muar Detention Camp, is suffering from Thyrotoxicosis and that he has consistently lost weight while under detention. His weight is now only 96 lbs though when he was first detained his weight was 128 lbs.
- (b) whether it is true that the medical authorities at the District Hospital, Muar, have stated that Chan Hon Kong is not fit to be placed under detention and that should he be kept under detention he should be detained in a medical institution under medical care; and
- (c) if this is true whether he will consider releasing Chan Hon Kong as soon as possible.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the case of Chan Hon Kong was given very careful consideration and in view of his illness approval for suspension of his Order of detention was given on 28th April, 1968. He was informed of this decision on 5th of May and was asked to name his surety for the bond required under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Since the signing of that bond was finalised only on the 27th of May, Chan was released on the 29th of May.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that Chan Hon Kong has been suffering

from this disease known as Thyrotoxicosis for a long time and that the medical authorities in Muar have recommended that he should either be released, or if he should be further detained, he should be detained in a medical institution where medical care is available? Can the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs explain the long delay over this matter which may well lead to Chan aggravating his disease further?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As I said, Sir, this matter was carefully looked into and only when the Government considered that his illness is such that it is necessary or justified to release him that the Government agreed to release him on the 28th of April, and now he has been released.

JAMINAN MARA MENOLONG BUMIPUTERA SAHAJA

8. Tuan Haji Nik Abdul Aziz bin Haji Nik Mat bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar boleh-kah Kerajaan beri jaminan bahawa MARA ada-lah pertubuhan untuk menolong bumiputera sahaja beberapa lama lagi.

Menteri Ta' Berjabatan (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya menjawab, saya suka mendapat penjelasan apa-kah pengertian perkataan "beberapa lama lagi" daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat.

Tuan Haji Nik Abdul Aziz bin Haji Nik Mat: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sakadar yang saya ingat bahawa kalimah "beberapa lama lagi" ini tidak ada dan katakan-lah saya tarek kalimah itu—sahaja-lah sa-takat "sahaja".

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Tuan Yang di-Pertua jika sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak memotong perkataan "beberapa lama lagi" saya fikir tidak-lah mustahak saya menjawab saya serahkan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat membaca Perlembagaan MARA, ia-itu Perlembagaan yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini dahulu, dan beliau boleh mendapat jawapan daripada Perlembagaan itu.

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua. Saya rasa barangkali timbulnya soalan ini ia-lah oleh kerana ada kedengaran ura² pihak MARA ini hendak memberikan bantuan kepada orang² yang bukan bumiputera.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ini soalan tambahan-kah?

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Soalan tambahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Soalan tambahan apa? Tidak ada soal pun?

Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Hendak terang

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Tidak payah; masa ini tak boleh.

PEGAWAI² BAHAGIAN I DAN II DI-IBU PEJABAT PENGANGKUTAN

9. Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa-kah jumlah Pegawai² Bahagian I dan II di-Ibu Pejabat Pengangkutan dan sebutkan nama² mereka.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bilangan Pegawai² dalam Bahagian I dan II di-Ibu Pejabat Pengangkutan Jalan dan nama² mereka ada-lah seperti berikut:

Bahagian I ... 10 orang

Bahagian II ... 4 orang

Nama² Pegawai dalam Bahagian I—

Jelani bin Kupah

Lee Swee Poh

Quah Keat Aun

Khoo Boo Kien

C. C. Menon

Voon Ngit Thau

Kok Chee Sun

A. Arokaisamy

S. B. Ong

Harun bin Abdul Majid.

Nama² Pegawai dalam Bahagian II—

Chong Kam Poh

Ghazali bin Mohd. Amin

Syed Hussain bin Syed Mansor

G. R. Segaran.

BILANGAN PENGUJI² DAN NAMA-NYA

10. Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan berapa-kah jumlah pegawai² yang bertugas sebagai "Tester²" dan sebutkan nama² mereka.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah bilangan penguji² dan nama² mereka ada-lah seperti berikut:

Sidik bin Eshak

K. Thiagarajah

Chan Swee Hooi

Khoo Kim Tjeng

Jaluddin bin Hj. Ariffin

S. K. Sennyah

Haji Ahmad bin Baba

Yong Cheong Koh

Yeoh Ah Guan

Lai Chow Seng

Goh Tian Eng

Abd. Jalil bin Ahmad

R. C. Mannavarayan

Lau Seng Heng

Frank M. Mudali

Yeow Peng Whatt

Ng Keam Choy

Ungku Abdullah bin Ungku

Sulaiman

Hassan bin Abdul Majid

Adam Hussin

Tan Yew Hock

Mah Ng Kim

Tuan Haji Hassan bin Ibrahim

Teoh Cheng San

Cheong Siew Leong

P. S. Dhillian (Pritam Singh)

Man Ah Chai

Che' Noraini binti Raffi

Che' Hoo Mee Nyoh

Che' Shamsiah binti Haji Sulaiman.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nama² yang tersebut yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat yang berkenaan, ada-kah kita dapati mereka ini bukan warga-negara Malaysia.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tidak timbul soal kewarganegaraan, tetapi semua pegawai² yang di-ambil tentu-lah warganegara—itu satu perkara yang utama.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Pegawai yang bertugas sa-bagai “tester” penguji, saya dengar tadi ada “binti” ada-kah berarti Pegawai itu wanita?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Kalau “binti” itu wanita-lah.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Benar “binti” anak perempuan daripada Haji Sulaiman, kerana dasar Kementerian Pengangkutan banyak daripada yang hendak di-uji, kerana menjadi pemandu terdiri daripada perempuan², oleh kerana itu menimbangkan supaya menyenangkan lagi, kita telah mendapatkan tiga orang penguji pemandu ini daripada perempuan, dan dua orang daripada mereka itu ada-lah bumiputera.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan: Ada-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat mendapat tahu berlaku bahawa *tester* perempuan itu di-ketika dia menyuruh orang yang di-uji itu melakukan “emergency brake” maka dia sendiri telah terkejut dan mendapat sakit? (*Ketawa*).

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Soal ini tidak timbul; saya tidak dengar cerita ini; buat² barangkali, ta’ tahu-lah.

NAMA² PENDAFTAR DAN PEMEREKSA KERETA

11. Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang minta kepada Menteri Pengangkutan memberikan nama² Merinyu dan Pendaftar² Kereta Moto di-tiap² negeri.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nama² Pendaftar dan Pemereksa kereta² motor² bahagian Negeri ada-lah berikut:

Pulau Pinang ...	Choo Thean Yong
Perak ...	Wong Kok Sang
Selangor ...	Lee Tian Han
Johore ...	Lim Hong
Melaka ...	Yau Siew Ming (Memangku)

Negeri Sembilan	T. Rajaratnam (Memangku)
Trengganu ...	R. S. Ramadas
Kelantan ...	Lim Teh Sai (Memangku)
Kedah/Perlis ...	Mohd. Mustafa Zain—berchuti. Pemangku jawatannya T. N. Nathan
Pahang ...	V. Subraniam (Memangku)

MENUBOHKAN KOLEJ PERSEDIAAN BAGI UNIVERSITI DI-SARAWAK

12. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran bilakah sa-buah Kolej Persediaan bagi Universiti akan di-tubuhkan di-Sarawak.

Menteri Muda Pelajaran (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada mustahak-nya untuk di-tubuhkan sa-buah Kolej Pera-Universiti di-Sarawak pada masa ini, oleh kerana kemudahan² ada-lah cukup di-sekolah² tingkatan enam untuk memenohi keperluan negeri itu. Sa-bagaimana yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sedia ma'alum, tujuan utama mengadakan Kolej Pera-Universiti ia-lah untuk menyediakan penuntut² bagi memasuki universiti² atau yayasan² pelajaran tinggi yang lain. Dalam perkara ini sa-banyak 5 buah sekolah menengah Sarawak telah pun ada kelas² pre-universiti atau kelas² tingkatan enam. Bilangan murid² tingkatan enam di-Sarawak telah beransur bertambah beberapa tahun ini seperti berikut:

Tahun 1963 bilangan murid ²	Tingkatan	
Enam		199
Tahun 1966 bilangan murid ²	Tingkatan	
Enam		306
Tahun 1967 bilangan murid ²	Tingkatan	
Enam		428
Tahun 1968 bilangan murid ²	Tingkatan	
Enam		514 (sa-benar)

PENYIASATAN MENGENAI MENUBOHKAN PERUSAHAAN PULP

13. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan apa-kah hasil² penyiasatan menegnai kemungkinan menubuhkan satu perusahaan pulp di-negeri ini.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penyiasatan²

telah di-jalankan untuk mengkaji kemungkinan² menuboh sa-buah kilang kertas dan pulp. Perundingan² sedang berlanjut dengan pemodal² yang ada kechenderongan dengan chara "joint venture".

Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah pemodal² ini terdiri daripada bumiputera atau daripada capital yang daripada luar negeri yang akan menubuhkan industri ini?

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Joint venture ini jadi-lah "joint venture" pemodal² di-luar negeri dengan sharikat kertas dan co-operative.

(Tempoh pertanyaan Mulut telah chukup dan jawapan kepada pertanyaan² No. 14 sampai No. 24 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini.)

JUMLAH BARANG² YANG DI-BAWA MASOK KA-MALAYSIA BARAT MELALUI TAMBAK JOHOR

14. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) berapa-kah jumlah barang² dari negeri² sa-lain dari Singapura yang di-bawa masok ka-Malaysia Barat melalui Tambak Johor;
- (b) apa-kah jenis barang² yang banyak sekali di-bawa masok;
- (c) mengapa-kah barang² ini tidak di-bawa masok melalui pelabohan² kita;
- (d) apa-kah tindakan² yang harus di-ambil supaya barang² ini di-bawa masok melalui pelabohan² kita.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Barang² bernilai sa-jumlah \$461 juta telah di-impot pada tahun lalu melalui Singapura;
- (b) Kebanyakan jenis barang² yang biasa di-impot ia-lah:

barang² keluaran perusahaan alatan² Tentera dan pengangkutan jenis² makanan; dan barang² kimia

- (c) Sebab²-nya barang² yang tertentu dari negeri asing itu di-bawa masok melalui Singapura dan tidak terus melalui pelabohan² negeri kita ia-lah berlatarkan kapada tawarikh. Ada juga peniaga² yang mengimpot barang² dengan lebih Ekonomi melalui Singapura.

- (d) Memperbesarkan pelabohan² Port Swettenham dan Pulau Pinang sa-harus-nya akan menambah barang² yang di-impot terus masok ka-Malaysia.

BILANGAN PERUSAHAAN² BUMIPUTERA YANG DI-BERI TARAF PERINTIS

15. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan:

- (a) berapa bilangan perusahaan² bumiputra yang telah di-beri taraf perintis dan jika tidak ada perusahaan² seperti itu yang telah di-beri taraf perintis, kenapa;
- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa Sharikat² asing yang telah di-beri taraf perintis menggunakan Malaysia sa-bagai tempat untuk membungkus barang² mereka dan menandakan-nya dengan pelekat² "Made in Malaysia".

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Kebanyakan sharikat² perintis ada-lah "joint venture" dalam mana bumiputra mempunyai modal di-antara 10% dengan 40%.
- (b) Taraf perintis hanya di-beri kapada sharikat² yang menjalankan perusahaan memproses.

FIRST ASIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, BANGKOK

16. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the following information:

- (a) the amount spent on our pavilion at the First Asian International Trade Fair in Bangkok;

- (b) the number of Malaysian firms that took part in the display in our pavilion;
- (c) what were the local products that were displayed;
- (d) the value of contracts that were signed.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) The total amount spent on our pavilion at the First Asian International Trade Fair in Bangkok was \$147,107.48. Contributions from the commercial sector as well as reimbursement for certain expenditure incurred on behalf of the private sector amounted to \$22,529.02. Hence the net expenditure incurred by the Government for the participation in the Fair amounted to \$124,578.46;
- (b) a total of 11 Malaysian firms took part in the display in our pavilion;
- (c) the following products were displayed—

Canned pineapples
 rubber manufactured goods
 cotton textiles fabrics and furnishings
 cotton knitted wear
 Malaysian timber
 wooden furniture
 cigarettes
 pewter wares
 louvers, sunblades and insect screens
 cardboards cartons
 printing and publisher's material

- (d) no contracts as such were signed on the spot but from enquiries received at the Fair from potential buyers it is estimated that the total value of these enquiries amounted to approximately M\$24 million. More than 650,000 people visited the Malaysian pavilion.

**THE ECAFE SURVEY MISSION,
 1967—RESULTS OF SURVEY**

17. Tengku Zaid bin Tengku Ahmad asks the Minister of Commerce and

Industry to state the result of the ECAFE survey organised in 1967 into the economic feasibility and justification for establishing steel complexes in Malaysia and for establishing steel complexes in other regions in South East Asia.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: The ECAFE Survey Mission on the Development and Expansion of the Iron and Steel Industry in South East Asia completed their survey of the South East Asian countries namely Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand and the report was tabled at the Asian Industrial Development Council meeting in February this year. The A.I.D.C. considered that a follow-up study should be made. In the meantime, A.I.D.C. approved a detailed study of Malaysia by Koppers Inc. of U.S.A. We are told that another Survey Mission by the Japanese Government is coming in July this year. It is therefore too early and difficult to predict what the A.I.D. Council had in mind regarding the recommendations made in the report.

**PERKHIDMATAN TALIVISHEN
 DI-SARAWAK**

18. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat akan menepati janji-nya akan memulakan perkhidmatan talivishen di-Sarawak.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Suka-chita saya ma'alumkan bahawa sudah tentu Kerajaan Pusat akan tunaikan janji-nya hendak mengadakan perkhidmatan Talivishen di-Sarawak. Hanya tarikh-nya sahaja yang belum dapat di-pastikan lagi. Ini tergantung kepada bila-kah wang untuk perkhidmatan ini di-dapati.

**MENCHARIGALI BIJEH TIMAH
 DI-DASAR LAUT DI-SEKITAR
 PERAYERAN PANTAI
 MALAYSIA**

19. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian sa-jauh mana-kah kejayaan

yang telah di-chapai oleh Kerajaan sa-takat ini dalam usaha menchari bijeh timah di-dasar laut di-sekitar perayeran pantai² Malaysia dan berapa jumlah modal² asing yang di-pergunakan dalam usaha ini.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian (Dato' Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Sa-takat hari ini, kerja mencharigali bijeh timah di-perayeran Malaysia Barat belum lagi di-jalankan. Kerajaan Pusat bersama Kerajaan² Negeri sedang menimbangkan per-atoran² dan sharat² yang lengkap bagi melaksanakan perusahaan ini demi kepentingan Negara seluruh-nya terutama sekali tentang masaalah usaha-bersama (joint venture) yang melibat-kan modal asing.

ISSUE OF SAWMILL LICENCES IN WEST MALAYSIA—POLICIES

20. Tuan Tai Kuan Yang asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state what are the policies which govern and regulate the issue of sawmill licences in West Malaysia.

Dato' Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: The number of sawmills in each State is regulated by the amount of timber produced from the forests. In the more developed States where a greater volume of timber was available in the early days, more sawmills were allowed to be established. However, now these sawmills are more than what the present reduced forests in these states can contain. For instance, Selangor has 76 sawmills and the present annual timber production from the forests in the State cannot meet their requirement. They have to rely mainly on other States for the supply of logs. Today there are 435 sawmills in the country of which 310 are in the West Coast, where the forests are already depleted. On the basis of production of timber from the States in the West Coast, there is no room for further establishment of sawmills. In the East Coast, where forestry development is only recent, sawmill applications are being entertained, and a number has been approved. In view of the present

trend of wood consumption, my Ministry would like to see the establishment of other wood based industries like chipboard, plywood, and hard board industries. Steps are being taken to study this with the aid of the United Nations in our Forest Industries Development project.

ISSUE OF LOG EXPORTING LICENCES—POLICIES

21. Tuan Tai Kuan Yang asks the Minister of Lands and Mines to state what are the policies governing the issue of log exporting licences.

Dato' Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: In normal circumstances, export of logs is not encouraged. However, the clearing of vast tracts of forests in the East Coast States for land development, has produced more timber than can be consumed by the local market. It is uneconomical to transport the excess logs to the West coast due to the long haulage. Hence export of logs to ease the situation was considered and agreed as a temporary measure.

DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY, 1967

22. Tuan Tai Kuan Yang asks the Minister of Lands and Mines as to how many deaths and accidents were recorded for the period 1967 up to April, 1968 in the Mining Industry.

Dato' Haji Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: For the period from January 1967 to April, there were 31 mining accidents recorded resulting in 17 deaths.

MENYUNTEK PENDUDOK² SINGAPURA YANG MEMASOKI MALAYSIA DENGAN UBAT PENCHEGAH PENYAKIT TA'UN

23. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kerajaan Pusat telah memberi arahan supaya pendudok² Singapura yang ingin memasoki Malaysia mesti-lah di-suntek terlebih dahulu oleh Pegawai² Perubatan atau Jururawat² di-tambak bahagian Johor.

Menteri Kesihatan (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Kementerian Kesihatan telah mengeluarkan arahan kepada Ketua Pegawai Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Johor supaya menyuntik orang² yang datang dari Singapura yang tidak mempunyai surat keterangan suntekan. Kerja² ini ada-lah di-jalankan dalam masa Republik itu di-ishtiharkan sabagai kawasan penyakit ta'un.

24. Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan ada-kah Kementerian beliau sedar bahawa sa-jumlah besar penduduk² Singapura yang memasoki Malaysia di-suntik dengan ubat pencegah penyakit ta'un di-tambak bahagian Johor, dan jika sedar, tidak-kah beliau berasa ada-lah lebeh betul jika mereka ini di-suntik di-tambak bahagian Singapura.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Saya sedar bahawa banyak ra'ayat Singapura yang masuk ka-Malaysia telah di-suntik dengan ubat pencegah penyakit ta'un di-tambak bahagian Johor.

Mengikut Undang² Kebersehan Antara Bangsa (International Sanitary Regulations) sa-buah negara yang telah di-hinggapi penyakit ta'un tidak di-kehendaki mengambil langkah² untuk menyuntik penduduk²-nya yang hendak meninggalkan negeri itu.

Dari itu suntekan² yang di-jalankan itu ada-lah sa-mata² untuk kebaikan kita bertujuan mencegah penyakit ta'un daripada masuk ka-Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sekarang saya menempohkan meshuarat ini sa-hingga kita menyambut kedatangan Tuan Yang Terutama Perdana Menteri, Australia, bersama² dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri. Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-minta-lah berada di-dalam Dewan masa kedatangan dhif² kita itu. Sa-lepas itu kita baharu-lah akan berehat sa-bagaimana biasa untuk minuman.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 10.50 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 11.10 pagi.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. JOHN GREY GORTON, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

(His Excellency the Rt. Hon. John Grey Gorton, Prime Minister of Australia, accompanied by the Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia, Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, enters the Dewan and takes his seat in the place provided by the side of the Speaker's dais).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua (Mr Speaker): On behalf of all Members, I have much pleasure in warmly welcoming Your Excellency to this House and in wishing Your Excellency a very pleasant stay in this country.

The Prime Minister (Malaysia): Mr Speaker, Sir, I ask for your permission to make an address of welcome to our guest-of-honour, the Rt. Hon. Mr John Gorton, the Prime Minister of Australia.

This is a momentous occasion for this House, for never before had we the pleasure of the personal presence in this Chamber of a Prime Minister from a member country of the Commonwealth, and so it is a rare privilege indeed for me to have an opportunity of welcoming the Rt. Hon. Mr John Gorton, Prime Minister of Australia and a most illustrious son of a great country, which has always been one of our best friends.

Mr Gorton made parliamentary history in Australia, when he assumed office as Prime Minister, succeeding the late Mr Harold Holt, who died in the most tragic circumstance, for he was the first Senator to be so selected to head the Government. In a subsequent by-election which he contested he won by a very comfortable majority. The elevation to the prime-ministership was sudden and unexpected and it was a meteoric rise of Mr Gorton to the leadership of Australia.

This is not Mr Gorton's first visit to our country, for during the Second World War he was one of those brave men who took to the skies as a fighter pilot in our defence or in the defence of this country at the time. Even after his plane finally crashed in Singapore, his tenacity, courage, and powers of endurance continued to be tested and proven, for by accident of war he was cast up on an island of Pulau Timor, living mainly on turtle eggs (*Laughter*). These, of course, we consider as delicacies, but to the poor Australian gentleman at the time it was a question of survival (*Laughter*). (*Turning to Mr Gorton*) and now if you see him he looks none the worse for it. (*Laughter*). Now, in the days of peace we had the pleasure eight years ago of welcoming Mr Gorton here, when he came here to assist the Australian Minister of External Defence in an important survey of subjects under the Colombo Plan. Now, on this third occasion, he comes to our country as the chosen and elected Prime Minister of his own nation and his visit coincides with the most significant occasion, when Ministers of the five friendly Commonwealth countries have just completed discussion in Kuala Lumpur over defence which Honourable Members have had the opportunity to hear what happened from the Deputy Prime Minister this morning. So, Mr Gorton's visit at this time is most opportune as it provided me and my colleagues with the chance of having first-hand consultation and exchange of views in respect of our mutual problem and, in particular, the outcome of the meeting just concluded. This heart-to-heart talk with the leader of Australia should enable me to discuss with him many other problems of mutual interest to both our countries.

Mr Gorton himself has declared in no uncertain terms that Australia belongs to this part of the world, or belongs to Asia (*Applause*) and that her future is tied up with Asia. Therefore, it is not just the question of defence which occupies our attention but the whole range of subjects forming inter-relationship between our two countries, linked by long association and common interest mutually depen-

dent on one another. As a member of the Commonwealth we share common ideals. Both our countries have demonstrated time and again our belief, our faith, and our conviction that these ideals are lasting in usefulness and in value. We believe that this association of nations of different creeds and colours can achieve a great deal not only in our endeavours to bring about social and economic upliftment, but also to ensure general peace and security in the world. This is the measure of closeness of the ties that bind Australia and Malaysia.

Over the years we have developed with Australia a very strong link in commerce and trade, Malaysia being one of the best markets for Australian products. Imports from Australia take many forms and many kinds, the most familiar to our people being Australian meat, fruits, drinks, and every other thing we can find in this country and on your dining table. In fact, Kuala Lumpur has been frequently host to many visiting delegations of manufacturers, businessmen from Australia, who come here to develop even further not only the growing trade and commerce, but seeking outlets for investment which, of course, we find most welcome. Moreover, Australia has generously provided many places in its universities and other institutions of higher learning for thousands of our students over the years at the sacrifice to themselves and at the expense of the Australian taxpayers. This open-hearted generosity on Australia's part in providing opportunities for education for our young men and women of our new nation is one which we have always appreciated deeply and I would like to take this opportunity now to personally thank the Prime Minister and his country for their warm understanding and practical appreciation of the needs of developing countries like ours. (*Applause*).

Then, too, we can never forget that in those terrible days of war and later in the Emergency and also during the trials of Confrontation, Australians stood shoulder to shoulder to fight not only for the defence of this country

but for the ideals and principles we share. Many young Australians laid to rest in our soil had become part of this land and our history. This link of the heroic dead should be a constant reminder to us of the valuable services Australia has given to Malaysia as our very good friend both in need and in deed. (*Applause*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the leader of that country that has produced such men as these whom we now welcome in this House today (*Applause*). We are indeed honoured to be the host to the outstanding Australian who not only knows us well, but has played his own personal part in our country's interests. May the spirit of true friendship and neighbourliness that have always prevailed between our two countries long endure. We look forward together to continuing and fruitful association in our joint efforts to achieve our common goals of peace, happiness and our security and prosperity.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I now beg to propose that this House place on record a deep and warm welcome to the Rt. Honourable John Gorton, Prime Minister of Australia. (*Applause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, may I second the motion made by the Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia?

Mr Speaker, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to add my small voice of welcome to the Rt. Hon. John Grey Gorton, Prime Minister of Australia.

This House has just heard the Tunku, as he is better known to us, say that it is a rare privilege for him to have the opportunity to welcome a most illustrious son of Australia. For me, sitting as I do on this side of the House, it is not only a rare privilege but it is also an unique occasion, for it is not often that I have the honour of seconding a motion made by the Prime Minister of this country (*Applause*). Indeed this is the first time that we on this side of the House have been given the privilege to do so, and in view of the blast that I made yesterday against the recent

defence talks, this may well be the last time that I may be called upon to do so (*Laughter*).

Speaking as I do after the Tunku has so ably proposed the motion of welcome to the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton and has covered almost everything that needs to be said, it means that I am left with very little to say, fortunately.

The Tunku has touched on the distinguished war record of Mr Gorton, of our trade ties with Australia, of the thousands of students who have studied and are studying in Australia, and of the help extended to us by Australia in our hour of need.

I wish to touch on two aspects of our relations with Australia. One is in the realm of sports and the other lies in medicine.

I do not know whether Mr Gorton is a cricket fan or not, but I am. I was in the United Kingdom a few weeks ago and I wanted badly to see the Australians play under the captaincy of Bill Lawry. Alas, the wretched English weather and rain washed away the play during the short time that I was there, so that I had no chance at all to see the Australians play. For the sports fans in this country, cricket would be one of the valuable exports from Australia that Malaysia will always welcome with open arms (*Applause*).

Let us hope that future Australian Test teams, either on their way to London, or on their way back to Australia after their tour of England, can touch down at Subang and play at the Spotted Dog. I can assure Mr Gorton that our crowds are well behaved and not prone to riots which characterised the match in Guyana in the West Indies. Here, I can also assure Mr Gorton that the Australians, if they land at the Subang Airport need not carry arms with them. When the Australians play here, it will be a good thing to invite Members of this House to see them play, for if nothing else it may teach them that bodyline bowling and hitting below the belt in this House is not cricket.

Talking of cricket, if I may relate a short story of Rev. David Shephard and Freddie Trueman. Both of them were together in their last tour in Australia and the Rev. David Shephard, who was not a great fielder by any standards, was in the quite miserable habit of missing several vital catches. After Shephard had missed a particularly easy catch off the bowling of Trueman, the Yorkshireman went up to the Reverend and said: "Reverend, if you must pray when I am bowling, please keep your eyes open!" (*Laughter*).

I am also particularly happy at the ties of friendship that bind the Malayan Medical Association with the Australian Medical Association.

It was a privilege for me as outgoing President of the Malayan Medical Association to welcome Mr Reiger, the President of the Australian Medical Association and the President-elect of the British Medical Association at our recent annual delegates' conference at Penang. In August this year the present President of the Malayan Medical Association, Dr J. B. A. Peter, another member of Gerakan (*Laughter*), will be going to Australia to attend the British Commonwealth Medical Conference. Besides, the University Hospital is grateful for the assistance it has received from Australia. In the years to come I hope that there will be a greater interchange of medical personnel between Malaysia and Australia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank our distinguished visitor, Mr Gorton, for his graciousness in paying us a visit to this House.

Finally, it gives me great pleasure to second the motion that this House places on record its deep and warm welcome to the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton, Prime Minister of Australia (*Applause*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 11.30 pagi.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 11.40 pagi.

(Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Meshuarat)

UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH KAPADA D.Y.M.M. SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Perbahathan yang di-tanggohkan atas masaalah:

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

"Ampun Tuanku,

Patek, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu ucapan yang zalil daripada Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat menguchapkan berbanyak-banyak shukor dan terima kaseh kepada Kebawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Kebawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Kelima Parlimen Yang Kedua". (11hb Jun, 1968).

Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sa-kali lagi saya suka mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu usul daripada Tuan Chew Biew Chuon akan terbuka bagi bahathan hingga pukul 6.30 petang ini. Dan pada hari esok, Yang Berhormat Menteri² akan menjawab segala pandangan, pendapat dan tegoran daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Ahli Yang Berhormat yang dapat peluang berchakap saya minta-lah berchakap sa-berapa rengkas supaya ramai Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain dapat mengambil peluang dalam bahathan ini.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is perhaps, my first major speech and statement since my unfortunate detention at the end of last year. Since then several events have taken place, including the formation of a new party, the Gerakan Ra'ayat Malaysia, which is a kind of splinter of the Labour Party, since most of the present leaders were, in fact, members of the Labour Party.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, you might ask me, why I have referred to this.

It is to demonstrate one of the results of the policy with regard to parliamentary democracy as practised by the Government of today and which I shall refer to in full, because to me the present policies of the Government, especially with regard to the question of the fundamental freedom and democratic rights of the people, have so adversely affected the health in us that is required in obtaining a dynamic and a fully functioning Opposition so absolutely essential in Parliament if democracy is to survive in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not often speak in this House. Therefore, I hope that I will not, when I have a chance to speak as now, be forced to terminate or shorten my speech purely because the Ministers have made an expression that they desire to speak tomorrow. The fact that this House has to bow to their request even with regard to debating time shows to what depths we have sunk in our freedom of speech and our right to speak even in this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming to the Royal Address, my Honourable friend, the Member for Batu, used a cricket term just now. May I, however, start off by asking permission to "kick off", using a rugby term, by referring first to the gigantic claim of advancement made in the last ten years, which is found in the beginning of His Majesty's Address to this House and how, after the claim to tremendous progress, it did end up by stating quite weakly as if like a dismal, almost silent plea of a satellite floating somewhere in outer space, for this is what it says:

"As a result, our financial difficulties are acute . . . The immediate outlook, therefore, is both uncertain and discouraging. Under these circumstances, public expenditure must be cut to the barest minimum . . . Failure to do this", he warned this House, "will, without any doubt at all, jeopardise our financial and economic stability . . . we have to choose", he said, "between financial and economic stability on the one hand and increased Government expenditure with its undesirable effects on the other . . . a choice must be made now".

Sir, it is fortunate that there is a private sector in this country. It is fortunate that we have rain to nourish

our soil and the sun to warm the sinews of this earth, so that most of whatever is planted will by its own nature spring forth into bloom without much assistance from the Ministerial bench on the other side; in other words, it is fortunate that we have a healthy climate, good rainfall, good soil, and that is why we manage to have good production in rubber and good production in palm oil and good production in timber. Taking all these to one side, subtracting this from the total ultimate outcome in calculating our economic result, what in fact has the Government done in policies, either politically, socially, or economically, to say or to make claim on this tremendous progress, and why should the Royal Address end up in the words of T.S. Elliot "not with a bang but with a whimper"? Why should our Honourable Prime Minister, the day before yesterday, in welcoming the delegates of the five nations to the defence talk in Malaya, for no reason whatsoever, refer to the prophets of doom, as if to say that he, too, is haunted by the ghost that would come on doomsday, because, Mr Speaker, Sir, in fact, our economy still largely depends on rubber and tin prices, it largely depends upon our agricultural produce, because, Mr Speaker, Sir, we are still essentially an essential commodity producer and producer of primary products.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in addressing this House, I hope I would not be accused of not producing detailed figures, because I do not intend, as far as I am concerned, to make this House a complaints session, to complain about the lack of lighting here or lack of drainage there, the seeping of a few thousand dollars here, or the expenditure of a few dollars more there or more or less a dissatisfaction and a grouse that can be heard in coffee shops and in street corners; nor do I wish to take up popular grouses to voice as some alternative representative of a body, who has a complaint to make against the Government, which by right belongs to their representatives and who by right should be in this House. I do not intend to miss the wood for the trees.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Address, in fact, is little more than a sonorous snore of a dreamer in the kind of "Alice in Wonderland" world or the incoherent mutterings of a person on a psychological couch feeling the first somnolent effects of a pentothal injection, for in spite of all this claim there is a dazed look of disappointment and fear of future that we see around even in Kuala Lumpur, but we definitely notice in States like Tréngganu, Kelantan, Perlis, Kedah, Nègri Sembilan and even Penang, which do not seem to be reflected in the impermeable face of the Ministry of Finance and in this dazed look we find a query, and it is often this query, "Where do we go from here; what is going to happen to our children; is there going to be equality; is racialism going to end; and when are we going to pull up our socks to brave the new world?" Why, in fact, is the Ministry of Finance chirping away like the proverbial cricket whilst the ant is busy storing away for the coming winter.

According to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Government was aware since 1952 that there would be falling prices in rubber, but then what has been done? Today he says the coffers are empty. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, to sum up, it means only this: that as far as the Government is concerned, internationally and internally there has been a lot of dithering; there has been confounded confusion of imponderables and improbabilities; there has been a zig-zagging in our policies of a never ending maze of turn-about and round-about and drifting in decision, like a jelly fish caught in the cross currents of international politics and of international economies, moving around like harmless puppets on a string, moved by invisible fingers and dancing to tunes that the audience do not hear.

Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps, on dealing with this indecision and this lack of ability to cope with a situation, I would first deal with our policies in the international game of politics, because of the defence talks that have just been concluded and because it is so topical.

After that, Mr Speaker, Sir, I will come to the internal matters of our country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, how do we sum up our policy on international matters both with regard to neutrality and defence? Let me deal first with defence. To sum up the talks, what has happened is this. We have asked for pop guns and we have been promised pea shooters. The total effect of the defence talks, from what we read in the papers and from what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has said in this House, is firstly that we must work with Singapore and co-operate. Surely, we do not need the defence talks to tell us that. We all know it. We have been saying that for years. No man but a fool would not have been able to see that the defence of Singapore and Malaysia must be indivisible—after all, our naval base has traditionally been in Woodlands, Singapore, and we are separated only by a strait approximately a mile wide.

Secondly, he says that we have been promised the use of British facilities in Malaysia and the training of its personnel. Is that anything new, Mr Speaker, Sir? Is it anything original that you need brains and representatives of five nations to come to decide on? Are there not British facilities in Malaysia? Are they not going to be continued to be used? Do we not have Malaysian forces trained by British forces in this country? And how did that portion of the joint defence communique end? It ended in this way—that these facilities will continue until 1971, which means to say that they will continue until the British pull-out.

As far as Australia was concerned, the joint communique made it very clear. They will continue to keep a squadron or will continue to maintain the base at Butterworth, Penang, until 1971; after that Australia cannot commit itself, and we will have to make a new decision. However, we are promised only one thing—that after 1971, or at 1970, to find out whether the defence gap has been filled, it is the intention of the British Government to have a joint exercise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not only most unsatisfactory; that statement is clearly nothing more than a political statement made by politicians grouped together who do not wish to die together. The British say nothing after 1971, Australia say nothing after 1971, Singapore and Malaysia shake hands and say that we are friends, our defence is indivisible, Singapore is going to keep one squadron of planes and Malaysia will increase its defence expenditure. So bravo for the brave new world! But it is very clear that we have until 1971 to choose our part, determine our future, and then bravely face it and, if necessary, to go it alone; and we can, Mr Speaker, Sir, manage our defences by ourselves as much as Switzerland and other small countries in Europe have been able to do. Even Cuba faced with a gigantic American enemy has survived for so many years. It is time we cut our umbilical cord, sever ourselves completely from our so-called mother country, England, and brave the storm ourselves.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to be able to have a defence capable of defending ourselves, we must have a defence that must be directly associated with our international stand with regard to other countries surrounding this area, because whatever you may have in Malaysia we cannot face external aggression for long. As the Honourable Prime Minister has said, "If China comes down, I will run away", and I am sure many of us will follow him—those who have money—and it may be a sensible thing to do. The question is, is China coming down and how should we prevent China from attacking us. Surely that is a question as far as small nations are concerned, like Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, but I do not think that there is much to fear on that score.

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is our attitude in our international affairs that becomes fundamental to the problem of our defence; but again in the field of international affairs we have been bungling through for so many years and have taken so many turns that I am sure our civil servants must have found it difficult to run through this amazing complication of capers.

First, we were hostile to the Peoples' Republic of China. We said we would have nothing to do with China. Then, all of a sudden, a two China policy was produced as if from a dream, and then it became a two China policy. We accept the existence of the Republic of China and we accept the Chinese Republic of Formosa. In the meantime, we supported the admission of the Peoples Republic of China into United Nations. Then, we established relationship with Formosa and refused to support the entry of the Peoples' Republic of China into the United Nations after giving overt support in the past. So, clearly, until recently or even now, I do not think it would be unfair for me to say that the Government has not quite made up its mind how it should deal with this problem.

Then Mr Speaker, Sir, came the hostility between Malaysia and Indonesia. Here again, as in the case of China, when we asked for recognition of China, we said that if the establishment of Malaysia is going to bring about confrontation let us not have Malaysia, because we do not wish to have confrontation. No, we accepted the Borneo States and confrontation, and now we have accepted the Borneo States together with the withdrawal of British support in defence of those States. But we have, however, made friends with Indonesia.

Again, whilst I do not wish to claim credit for what I say because I only represent 16% of the population, or over 34% of the non-Malay voters, being the only Labour member here, although as I said we had stressed from the very beginning we need friendship with Indonesia and friendship with China, we were convinced at that time that we would not be let down by Britain. The Anglo-Malayan Treaty of Defence was signed with England promising support forever and us saying "Hurrah". Then, suddenly comes the sad, sad blow. At last the mother and the daughter has to part. The mother to get married again, the daughter to find a new husband. England has decided to go its way and we have been left to find new friends. Was it then surprising that the Honourable

Mover of this motion and the Honourable Member for Johor Timor should have stood up in this House and said that we should not depend upon defence because defence will not be sufficient, we must seek neutrality, we must seek friendship, explore all avenues of friendship with countries like China, before we fall back on, in the words of the Honourable Member for Johore Timor, "old method of positive defence".

Mr Speaker, Sir, we support, surely, every one in this House must support, the policy of neutrality and it was surprising that one newspaper in the English language should have published yesterday—or is it today?—that the House has supported the Honourable Member for Johor Timor's suggestion of neutrality of plan. It is not his plan; it is not his suggestion. He was only picking up from what we have said for years—the plan which we have suggested and which he had opposed so strongly when he was Minister of External Affairs. So, why give him credit, when credit was not due to him? Have our press too become so frightened that they cannot give credit where credit is due, and that although the Honourable Member for Johore Timor is no longer a Minister, he should have been credited with something, which was not due to him simply because he is a first class private citizen?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the withdrawal of British troops was long expected, and it is unfortunate that the Honourable Member for Johor Timor should have challenged us to state our stand on the withdrawal of British troops; it was unfortunate that he should have said that we, who have clamoured for the withdrawal of British troops, should suddenly become so strangely silent today. He is quite mistaken. The things that we have asked for has happened. There was no need for us to crow about it. But since he wishes to hear it, I wish to put it on record: I am very glad that at last one more of the vestiges of colonialism is being withdrawn in this country and that more and more we are being forced to stand on our own feet, face the reality of the future and to brave the

new world. I am glad that British troops are withdrawing, but I am not glad that the British bases, British facilities and our jungles of Malaya are being thrown open now not only to British forces but to New Zealand and Australian Forces. In place of Britain, it is hoped that there will be a multi-national use of our land for defence purposes. With the greatest respect to the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Gorton, who was presented to us, I must say that I cannot imagine that Australian troops would be sent to Malaysia to defend this country if Australia would not benefit from this defence; and with greatest respect to him, I cannot accept that Australian money and Australian young men would be sent to die in this country, if it is not the intention of Australia to use Malaysia as its front line of defence.

When I suggested recognition of China a few years ago, the Honourable Member for Johor Tenggara asked me to go back to China. Now, it is accepted in principle. When I now speak of the right in principle for denial of our bases to Australian and New Zealand troops, I hope that no one will come up after me to ask me once again to go back to China, because in time to come, before 1971 or after 1971, troops will be withdrawn from this territory, because by then warfare would have developed to such an extent that we would be killed and would be dead, before we even hear the sound of the missiles approaching this country. The only excuse, as far as I can see, for the use of Kota Tinggi for the training of Australian and New Zealand troops is to train them for guerilla warfare, to train them to fight in the jungle; and as far as we are concerned, there can be no guerilla warfare here, if there can be no internal insurrection; and it is our duty to stop insurrection by proper parliamentary democracy and by the upholding of our democratic principles not only in words but in deeds, because then we will be in need, to crib from the Honourable Prime Minister—the words he used in welcoming Mr Gorton this morning. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that we must

seriously think of defence of our country based upon the principle of neutrality, and here I must regret His Majesty's Address when it says that:

"In view of the security threat in East Malaysia, in particular Sabah, it becomes necessary for my Government to take certain defence measures which include the establishment of Local Defence Corps, the introduction of National Service Training and National Service Registration in Sabah. My Government has also decided to re-establish the Vigilante Corps in that State. The strong support including finance that has been forthcoming from the State of Sabah reaffirms the wishes of the Sabah Government and its people to remain in Malaysia and my Government is determined to defend that country from any form of aggression."

That is nothing more than shaking our mailed fist in the face of Philippines. It is nothing more than a statement to the Philippines, "We consider your action aggressive and we intend to fight you". It is an unfriendly gesture. In view of this unfriendly gesture, how can it be hoped that the ASEAN declaration on the 8th of August, 1967, by the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand could come to any proper birth? ASEAN depends on friendliness between ourselves, the Philippines and Thailand. Yet, on the other hand, we threaten them that we are establishing troops, we are establishing defence forces in Sabah and come to a pact with New Zealand, Australia and England without including the Philippines. Then, we finally talk of the need for defence. Surely, any Philippines Government would view this step with alarm. The withdrawal of British troops and the closure of bases—yes, that was what the Indonesian Government asked for. I think that may be the result of a secret agreement between the British Government and Indonesia as a price towards the ending of confrontation. That has brought about friendliness with Indonesia. But now we have this new so-called nigger in the wood pile, someone who is apparently threatening the peace and prosperity of Malaysia, may be the Philippines. And if that is not so, it is regretted that the Royal Address should have referred specifically to this threat and the need to arm our forces there.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think we do not need to go cap in hand any more to beg for assistance for our defence from anywhere, or from anyone of the Commonwealth countries. The peace and stability of this country depend on the progressiveness of the Government in control. The social stability of this country depends upon whether our Government will become fascist or not. The economic stability of this country will depend upon whether or not there will be more equitable distribution of our wealth. We do not need SEATO, NATO nor any "TO". We need not plead with anyone. I would suggest, Mr Speaker, Sir, that we cease any such common defence treaties with these Commonwealth countries, for I do not believe any worthwhile support will come out of it. I do not believe that, apart from giving this country arrogance and an air of superiority, we can be helped by them to any measurable extent. Let us have dignity, or maintain our dignity, a small nation though we are. Let us have other peoples respect us. Let us not make them look down on us, because there is no need for them to do so.

Secondly, Mr Speaker, Sir, it will not establish a genuine neutrality by starting exploratory talks with countries such as China, and we must not use these talks to blackmail America, because we do not need to blackmail anyone either. I say "exploratory talks". Mr Speaker, Sir, because it would take a long time for China to establish any form of relationship with us, because the Chinese Government must lay down its conditions, and it must be presumed or assumed that one of the conditions will have to be the review of our relationship with Formosa.

Thirdly, Mr Speaker, Sir, I think, to show our neutrality, we must withdraw our moral support for American action in Vietnam. When I said this many years ago in this House, again there were shouts of anger. But today we all know that this opinion is even finding fertile ground in America. By withdrawing our support for U.S.

action in South Vietnam, and of Vietnam for that matter, we would have indicated that we do not wish to interfere with the internal affairs of any other State, and we would have established another principle, the principle of non-interference. Finally, we must not enter into any defence pact with any nation especially outside of South-East Asia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming back to internal affairs, I wish, first of all, to deal with the problem that I have had to deal with in this House and outside. First of all, I would like to touch upon the fundamental rights of the people to free speech and to free association. It is put down in our Constitution, and it is in fact one of the fundamentals of all democratic constitutions, that we must have the right to freedom of speech and association. But, in our case this has been severely impinged upon by the provisions of the Internal Security Act, and how the Act was used in the Penang riot, I will touch upon, because, Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have a right to reply to all those statements made, which to me were slanderous, during the riot in Penang, when I was incarcerated and was unable to make any reply whatsoever. I do not, of course, when I deal with the Penang riot, wish to accuse anyone. What I wish to say in this House would be that they have no right to accuse us.

Now, perhaps, Mr Speaker, Sir, it might be worthwhile, to deal with the Penang riot first and deal with the democratic rights afterwards, because I am sure many of you in this House as fellow Members of Parliament would like to know why a fellow Member of Parliament was detained for his part, or alleged part, in the disturbances in Penang when he should have been doing his duty. I am sure Members of this House, if they have any feeling at all for the principle they profess so much, must show some concern about the unnecessary detention that was imposed not only upon myself but many others.

Mr Speaker, Sir, here I would like to start off by stating that I agree with

the Honourable Member for Johor Timor that it is not correct to say that there is only a small section—the Royal Address says that there is a small section of the people in this country who are bent on causing trouble. It is more than a small section of the people that may cause trouble, and this trouble if it erupts, as it has erupted, or would erupt, will be based upon a racial nature. I agree with the Honourable Member for Johor Timor when he says that we have not yet become a united Malaysian nation but that we are still at a stage of multi-racialism. That is an honest statement. Which one in this House, Mr Speaker, Sir, does not go about with that secret fear in his heart? We have always had this, and we have always admitted this, and that is why we had the Socialist Front, the first probably non-communal party organisation in this country. I, Mr Speaker, Sir, presume that when His Majesty addressed this House and referred to this small section of people, and when the Honourable Member for Johor Timor referred to the fact that we do not still have a united Malaysian nation, they were both referring to the very ugly or, in fact, hideous racial rioting in Penang which started off with a harmless legitimate protest against the internal devaluation of the Malayan dollar by the Honourable Minister of Finance, which is unprecedented in history, and in fact unprecedented in the history of any nation, a step which had no parallel whatsoever and which moreover was not only unnecessary and wrong but hastily implemented. This internal devaluation of our Straits dollar which the Government was legally bound to uphold by the worth on the face of the notes themselves was what brought about widespread resentment. There must have been widespread resentment, because if there was no widespread resentment, how could the so-called small section or small body of people paralyse the whole city of Penang? If I were to ask them to jump into the sea, do you think they will do it? If I were to ask them all to have physical exercise by walking up the Penang Hill, do you think they would have done it? No matter what may be said afterwards, the fact was that days

before the actual day of hartal, days before the 24th day of November, housewives were already storing up food, because there were rumours that the market stall-holders were going on strike on the coming Friday.

The Chief Police Officer came to speak to me on Thursday afternoon and whilst I do not wish to talk about what happened in my detention, I want to make it clear that the Government knew, the Chief Police Officer knew and the Chief Minister of Penang knew as well as I knew, that there was going to be a hartal on Friday which would probably spread on to Saturday. On Thursday afternoon, I was informed by the Chief Police Officer that he was afraid that there might be violence. When I asked him if he had any proof, he said, "No, just rumours" and I stated that "Rumours are rumours, but haven't you got any evidence?" It was unfortunate that he said that he had no evidence and what was significant is this: he had come to my office after he had been to the Chief Minister's office and had spoken to the Chief Minister. Therefore, the Chief Minister knew as much as I knew, and he had more powers than I had, and the Chief Minister made an error, what I believe to be a political error, for which he should and ought to resign, because he sent for some representatives from the Chinese guilds and associations and issued a statement, a public statement at that, calling upon the people not to go on hartal. Instead of telling the people not to resort to violence, he asked the people not to go on hartal thus turning what was a general protest into a political struggle. He ought to have known that when he asked the people not to go on hartal and he knew that the Labour Party was supporting the hartal, he was inviting a showdown between the Labour Party and the Alliance. As the Chief Minister of the State of Penang he had no right to do that; he should have asked for the maintenance of law and order. He did not call for calm.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Police did not check up checkpoints to prevent the flow of antagonism and hostility. On Friday morning, the State of Penang

rose calm and tranquil and hartal started. Then came a series of violence which, I must say, is to be regretted not only because people died, but because it destroyed the purpose of the hartal. But those incidents did not arise from one race alone. Not, I am sure, did it come from members of any one party alone. There was, in fact, a picture, I was told, when a Labour Party man tried to stop a crowd from over-turning a bus in the absence of the Police. There were also incidents such as the incident of the *goreng pisang* stall where a woman's stall was wrecked; one boy was injured and died in hospital; the other was injured and escaped; the third escaped uninjured, but the motor cycles left behind were stolen motor cycles. They could not have come from any legitimate political party. There were some youths who went and filled up their motor cycles with petrol and refused to pay for the petrol and, when asked for money, they threatened to burn down the petrol kiosks. That could not have been legitimate members of any political party. They must have been the acts of gangsters, and why then we have been blamed? It is regretted of course. At first when I was detained, I was allowed no newspapers, and so I did not know what happened. But before I was detained, I was around and I wish to point out to this House that until the Ministers came on Saturday morning and toured the areas, I never saw the Chief Minister of Penang touring any area, and, as far as I was concerned, I was the only Member of Parliament. For doing that duty, apparently, I cast suspicion on myself, because it was argued that if I was not involved, I should not have been going around, and it was on Saturday afternoon that I was stopped.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there was delay in taking appropriate action. There was agitation by the Chief Minister of Penang, without his knowing it, when he asked that the people should not support the hartal. Either he was being arrogantly stupid or he was stupidly arrogant, whichever way he likes it he was arrogant and his action was stupid. Then suddenly on Friday, when reports

came in at about 12 or 1.30, that acts of violence were beginning to start, no curfew was declared and curfew was declared only at 6.30 or 6.45 that evening, and even then the T.V. was not used. I asked that the Members of all the Opposition parties should go on the television and speak to the people directly; but, perhaps, for fear of political implications, that apparently was not allowed and no political party apparently was put on the television to appeal to the people to be calm, and I am sure that any political party on the platform in front of the television camera could not have said otherwise.

By Friday evening, things had become bad. On Saturday afternoon, I was held—I was not released until 29 days afterwards. I will not speak of that time, unless I am forced to. If I was forced to, I would, and what I have to say might be very surprising to this House. Any way, the Labour Party was blamed. Then, an enquiry was decided not to be held—it was decided not to have an enquiry. I think if you want to blame anybody, have a public enquiry and put in representatives from all political parties—do not have a one-party enquiry—and then let us see the fun. I was to blame because I supported the hartal; I ought to have known better, because the hartal led to riots; I was indirectly responsible for the rioting and therefore I was to blame. Very well, carry the logic further. The Chief Police Officer knew before me and he told me and he did not use the Police. He is also to blame. Surely, you should have put him in the next cell with me. Why was he instead put in the hospital, because he suddenly fell sick. Then, let us go further. The Chief Minister knew; the Chief Minister did not call for a curfew; the Chief Minister challenged the people by saying: "Do not support the hartal". He knew there was hartal coming; he issued an inflammatory public statement. If I am responsible, he is also responsible—detain him; but why was he not detained? If you want to carry the logic further, the Honourable Minister of Finance devalued the Malayan dollar internally; he caused the resentment; the resentment brought about hartal; the hartal brought about

riot; therefore, the Honourable the Minister of Finance should also have been detained. Is that logic? (*Interruption*); I hear some rude voice; I do not know what it is saying. It is not funny at all, because I was detained—and if you were detained, you will be laughing on the other side of your faces—because it does bring into me a kind of bitterness. I begin more and more to believe that my statement which I made months ago that this is a farce, this whole thing is a farce is true, because if an M.P. can be arrested and you can laugh about it, just because I am a member of the Opposition, then you treat parliamentary right to free speech and association and our duties as representatives of the public very, very lightly indeed. I won't say, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves, because some people are incapable of being ashamed of themselves. But the point is that you cannot detain a person, deprive him of his liberty for 29 days without trial. Although I was exonerated later by the Honourable Prime Minister for which I think he was right that I was released because I had nothing to do with it, the police were satisfied, the point was that I had spent 29 days not even like a common criminal, because I had committed no offence, but because I am an M.P. and a representative of the people, and by depriving me of that right to speak you have deprived me of the people whom I represent the right to speak in this House, and all these things have led to the splintering of the Party; and I can say with certainty, as far as the Opposition is concerned, that, perhaps, I represent the most number of voters, and that I am the only one left in this House to speak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the use of the Radio, of Television, of the Information Services to condemn an opposition party without proper investigation, the use of political power to arrest leaders and Members of this House in times of riots, when everybody should be marshalled to bring about peace, the use of the Ministry of Home Affairs' powers under the Societies Act to close down four divisions and, perhaps, nearly 100 branches of the Labour Party is no small matter. It was a serious matter

which had to be considered properly and, according to the Societies Act, before any branch of any society is closed down, a notice to show cause why it should not be closed down must first be issued to that branch of the Society. There was no such notice; the closure was instantaneous and immediate, and the Police raided our branches and divisions at once.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew: I am not giving way, Mr Speaker, Sir. It is not that I wish to be rude, but I just do not wish to have my thoughts disorganised.

The attempted disintegration of the Party could only cause one thing, discontentment and dissatisfaction. If it was the aim of the Special Branch to make these people unobtainable, to make it impossible to reach these people any more, then they have succeeded in their purpose, because for every one man you arrested you caused ten dissatisfied people, and surely when you dissolved the branches without giving reasons to show cause and raided premises and arrested the people, resentment was bound to be high, but then another position had occurred which even made it worse. According to other provisions of the Societies Act, no member can take part in any of the activities of that branch which has been closed down subject to a fine or term not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$3,000 or both. The declaration that these branches and divisions had become unlawful had put the members like myself into a very difficult situation. Are we still members of the Party? This, the Honourable Minister for Home Affairs must answer because it is a legal matter. If we are still members, why should our divisions be closed down and after the closure of our divisions and branches, what are we supposed to do? It is no use saying that I am a lawyer and I ought to know, because we know even the Lord President's decisions had been upset by the Privy Council. At certain times laws are uncertain. If I presume that I am still a member and I go to the Penang

Division, I would be arrested, charged and fined or imprisoned. On the other hand, if I do not go there, although in law I am still a member and I can still work for the Party, then are not we showing cowardice, unnecessary cowardice?

Mr Speaker, Sir, this question of right of freedom of speech and the activities of the Government during the time of the riot is inconsistent, and it shows, if not an abuse of power, an unnecessary use of arbitrary power.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I spoke about my detention as a Member of Parliament. Parliament is the supreme legislative authority of this land. It is in this Parliament that we are supposed to achieve the political outcome of our political struggle, that it is to this House that the Government would be returned to power or lose its seats. In order that Parliament may succeed in this task of maintaining democracy, it must protect the fundamental democratic rights of the people, not only fostering and safeguarding the proper electoral process, but it must also allow speakers inside this House to speak without fear and without favour. It is quite clear now that if I were outside this House I must speak with fear. But, in this House can I also speak without fear? One day one of the others may be in the same boat as myself, and I would like to see whether he can stand up to the challenge or not, to stand up bravely and say that in spite of threats, "I am without fear; I am free from fear; I am not afraid, and as long as I am in this House and a Member of this House I must speak my mind without fear and without favour, because I would otherwise fail in my duty to the people, who had hoped that we would be elected to safeguard their interests and maintain the democratic process".

It is unfortunate that, though I may have a chance to speak, even my chances to speak have been curtailed as previously, since the Member for Batu spoke, being a member of the same party, I had to give way to Members of other parties. Not enough debating time has been allowed. Be that as it may, we are not, perhaps, so much

concerned with it, but let us look down our legislative structure and see how this process of infiltration against democratic rights has permeated.

The Bar Council, for example, the Bar Council of which the Attorney-General sits as the head, which the Attorney-General chairs when it has its meetings, has not been given Bills of this House for discussion. Such important Bills as the Bill to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in certain criminal and constitutional matters have not been put before the Bar Council. Bills affecting fundamental rights of the people and the changes of the Constitution have not been put before the Bar Council, and the Bar Council consists of members of the Bar from which members of the Bench are drawn. Our judges are all members of the Bar; the Attorney-General is a member of the Bar. By treating the Bar Council so shabbily, you are not only insulting your members of the Bench, but you are also insulting the Attorney-General himself, and we are supposed—I also am a member of the Bar—to maintain the laws of the country. The fundamental laws of the country are the constitutional rights of the people for which I was detained. I know the Government has the power to detain me, but are you going to abuse that power? Should you be given that power, in fact, in the first place? It can be said that I am ungrateful because I have been released and talking so much, but if I do not talk, I will not be able to face myself when I look at myself in the mirror. In this kind of things, one has only one's conscience to think of, and I ask the Members of this House to think and face their own conscience.

Mr Speaker, Sir, by taking depressive action against members of the Opposition parties, we will only break up the Opposition. From the short-term point of view, from the personal interest point of view, that is a very good thing. The more the Opposition breaks up, the more chances you have to stay in power. Those who want power under those circumstances should have that power—and good luck to them. Those selfish

enough to want to be returned to this House for personal reasons, again I say, "Good luck to them." But think of their children, because their children are not going to enjoy the privileges they are enjoying. One day their children will suffer, and their children's children. It is essential that if we want to maintain the democratic structure of this country—and there may be one or two times left for me to speak in this House, Mr Speaker, Sir, and I crave your indulgence—if it is the desire of this House to maintain parliamentary process, the democratic structure of this country, it is essential to have a strong Opposition, not only a strong Opposition but a strong Opposition with different ideological views, because there can be no clash of debate, there can be no sharpness in the struggle if ideologies between the Opposition party and the Government party is the same, because then the Opposition party would be like back-benchers of the Alliance, who would be complaining of this and of that, the price of milk, the price of sugar, and so on. In order to have full democracy, you must have an Opposition party with a different ideology to yours, and the struggle must be on policies, ideologies and principles, as has been shown in England between the Labour Party and the Conservatives and as soon as the Labour Party becomes right wing and the Conservative becomes left wing, the sharpness of the clash is diminished and Parliament then becomes a complaints assembly, dealing with grouches, with pay rises, pay cuts and so on, but not with big issues—and in this suppression you drive strong-minded people away. You cow them, you make them join you, or you cause splinters; and how far has this process gone not only through the legislative process, Mr Speaker, Sir, but right down to even our students, because as soon as a boy goes to school, he comes under this ominous shadow of the Internal Security Act. I know of two students who apparently went on street demonstration without violence. They were found out, they were sacked from school. Students in Sorbonne in France, students in England, Oxford University and even Oxford University

have gone on demonstrations. They have even gone on demonstrations against their proctors, in other words the University authorities, and they have not been sacked or sent down. Are we more barbaric or more stupid? Little boys and girls were dismissed from schools because they took part in peaceful demonstration, because they had ideas and wished to express their ideas—they were sacked; treated worse than gangsters

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah chukup. Meshuarat ini ditanggohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang ini.

Meshuarat di-tanggohkan pada pukul 1.00 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 4.00 petang.

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertua *mem-pengerusikan Meshuarat*)

**UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH
KAPADA D.Y.M.M. SERI PADUKA
BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN
AGONG**

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, before I continue to speak, I must register my protest at the fact that the time for debating is limited, especially for Members of the Opposition, and it is with the greatest regret that I have agreed that I should cut short my speech to a length of 20 minutes, owing to the fact that the Ministers wish to speak tomorrow. It is regretted that the Ministers are not allowed to cut short their speeches.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, these two students were expelled from school and, therefore, their whole future has been crippled, and of course they would become dissatisfied elements and they are, in fact, treated worse than secret society elements. Now, from school these students have to go to a university or go to the Teachers' College for jobs. In order to go to university, they have to apply for that perfidious thing called the suitability certificate which means, Mr Speaker, Sir, that

from young, our nation, the future leaders of the country have been taught to become good boys and good girls—goodies, goodies—and perhaps to take a rather mammyish approach to the affairs of the nation. We have to ask ourselves, is this not a perfidious thing? Are we not going to become a nation of sheep to bear everything the Government requires us to do.

Throughout all walks of life, Mr Speaker, Sir, the heavy hands of the Ministry of Home Affairs cast a threatening shadow: militant unions, when estates workers unions are closed down; societies like the Inshore Fishermen's Societies have suspended registration; when they went on demonstration their leaders were arrested under the Internal Security Act. Even the Teachers' Union that went on strike was warned, and the teachers were told, "If you do not break off your strike, you will lose your jobs by the time the term begins." Mr Speaker, Sir, even the Civil Service recently was warned with regard to the Suffian Report: "the Government hoped they would not take action, drastic action, otherwise they would have to face the consequences of dismissal". Therefore, the Civil Service is also shut up.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the cost of living is allowed to rise unhampered without protest. Because of our imports rise, unhampered and unchallenged, new industries are given protective tariffs which give them a monopoly for profit, such as the sugar refinery at Prai. If you have enough money, you can open up an industry, you are protected, you do not take a risk. But what about the civil servants, the school teachers and, Mr Speaker, Sir, especially the armed and uniformed services? They cannot go on strike, they cannot protest, they must suffer in silence and then in time of emergencies die in silence, and go to their graves unsung.

Now, let us come to this tremendous progress in the field of economic development. We have been given a special Appendix, a beautiful appendix, first time in the history of this country or, in fact, I think of any Address that an Appendix is attached for the sole

purpose of showing one side of the coin, the side of the coin which is bright and polished for all the world to see. What is the other side? I have spoken a bit of it. Let us examine the other side. We have a Department of Statistics, we have a Planning Department, and so on, but has it struck the Members of this House, Mr Speaker, Sir, that there is no cost of living figures? We are told that the gross national product has risen 2.8%. What is the rise of population figures?—3.4 to 3.6. Therefore, every year we are lagging by 1%. How much has the cost of living increased because of these duties on imported goods and protected tariffs of approximately 20 to 30%? Surely, of course, the cost of living has increased, but have the salaries been increased? No. We also have not got labour figures. What is the unemployment figures in this country today? The pilot figures in 1967 showed that in Penang 60% of youths between 20 and 30 are either unemployed or under-employed. Is the Government afraid of showing those figures? What about the school leaving figures? I understand that 2,000 applicants who applied to be teachers and who would have become teachers have now been refused jobs. Temporary teachers have been dismissed. Is it because our whole educational system is orientated the wrong way, towards creating too much of the white collar class, so that there is now a glut? Is it because that we do not have enough vocational and technical schools, that there is this glut? We do not know. I understand that there are about seven vocational and technical colleges, either in the process of completion or just completed. Is that enough to feed the population of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Penang, Negeri Sembilan, Johore, Pahang, or are they all to feed the new industries of Petaling Jaya?

We have been given the gross national product figures of 2.8%—Mr Speaker, Sir, 2.8% increase of gross national product. How much goes to the rich man, how much goes to the foreign firms, how much goes to the people of this country, the ordinary ra'ayat of this country? We do not know. We do not know how it has been distributed.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, we also do not have figures of shortage of land, the demand of the agriculturalists, the *petani*² who want to have land for planting. We do not also have a population chart, Mr Speaker, Sir, to show the drift of the rural population into the towns. We do not have figures for smallholders. How much of their estates are now of economic viability? How many of the small rubber holders are now facing bankruptcy? How many of these lands have gone to waste? We are given figures of new developing lands but no figures of the wastage that is following so far behind. R.I.D.A. and the old F.L.D.A. long ago set up new schemes and fringe alienation schemes. How much of this has gone back to *lalang*? How much fragmentation affected whole estates and how many people have lost their jobs in these fragmented estates, these estates that have gone to waste, we do not have figures of them. How can then we say that we, in fact, have progressed so tremendously? What we do know is that there are development schemes, there are plenty of roads, plenty of bridle paths, plenty of community halls, plenty of mosques, which cannot be eaten or used.

The First Malaya Plan was claimed to be a success, the Second Malaya Plan was claimed to be a success, the First Malaysia Plan is claimed to be a success, and we are shown figures for development, we are not shown figures of wastage. So, are we not a nation that is like the proverbial cat chasing its tail? I will show that in fact we are.

In the last ten years, in all land schemes, the Fringe Alienation Planning, Group Planting Estates Schemes, and F.L.D.A. gave occupation to 45,000 families in ten years, that is to say 90,000 people were employed, including husbands and wives, over 9,000 a year. That is to say, about 9,000 people a year are employed in agriculture out of 900,000 and get about one per cent of the land. Now, out of this one per cent or 45,000 plots of land, only 12,000 today are effective. The others are dead. The Fringe Alienation Scheme was a failure, it was a flop. The Group

Planting Estate Schemes were failures, they were absorbed by the F.L.D.A. So, out of 45,000 plots 12,000 are going on only. The cost per family for this plan comes to between \$12,000 and \$14,000 at 9 acres of land, or \$1,500 per acre.

Now, what about the Jengka Triangle? Today, we are planting about over a million acres of land. We have borrowed from the World Bank US\$14,000,000 which would involve, according to the Appendix, the development of 34,000 acres. That means approximately US\$400 per acre, or M\$1,200 per acre. If we are going to develop the whole of the Jengka Triangle, we would require US\$4,400 million loan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand that the World Bank officials are now here sitting down and kicking their heels, because the Jengka Triangle Plan is essentially for oil palm, and oil palm cannot be smallholdings. It must be run as big estates. So, these people have gone there, settlers are going there as workers, and, therefore, they are dissatisfied and the World Bank does not know what to do. We also know that palm oil prices have been slowly going down last year, and we do not know what the actual figures will come to this year, but there is every indication that there is going to be a world glut of palm oil because of increased production in Malaysia and in Africa.

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, we have lost all round. In the Jengka Triangle we are going to lose. So, let us see, taking the picture as a whole, what has Kedah State benefited in the last ten years—very little. Kedah benefited very little except for the Muda River Scheme whose future is uncertain, Trengganu, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, Johore and lastly Penang—let us look at this from the point of view of population. There are 600,000 homes and families in the new villages. They are not happy, their income has not increased. There are some 2,000,000 people involved in padi cultivation and agricultural work—they are unhappy. The smallholders are losing money, because the rubber prices have gone down; the inshore fishermen were so

unhappy that they have been threatening trouble for over a year; the teachers are unhappy—they have been threatening strike; the civil servants are unhappy—they have been threatened; the kampong people are paying for water and light and yet their income has not increased; the students are protesting and booing Ministers, when they go to the University; the people in the towns, the Chinese slum areas, are also complaining. So, who is happy other than those fellows in Petaling Jaya and in Batu Tiga?

Finally, let me come down to Penang. I said that the Chief Minister of Penang is either arrogantly stupid or stupidly arrogant. As far as this is concerned, I do not think he is arrogant at all. He is clumsy and probably stupid as well, because Penang has only one asset, its free port and its international communication; we have no tin mines, we have no rubber estates, we have nothing except some padi land. Today, Penang is losing its free port; the East-West Coast road has not been developed; the Prai Industrial Estate has not been developed; the free port is gone and now Penang is facing a tremendous unemployment problem. What does the Government intend to do about this? I do not think that the Government can do very much, because the Penang State Government has not put in a proper plan and the Ministry is not prepared to help Penang. So, Penang's natural harbour which can be set up in competition with Singapore is now facing death. "Welcome to Penang", says the tourist boards. Next time they should add the words, "Welcome to Penang—Sleepy Hollow", because that is the fate of Penang. So, where is the tremendous progress that is making people happy?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have unfortunately been asked to shorten my speech, and so I will now conclude. What I have said this morning and this afternoon has been quite clear. I do not need to draw up conclusions, because I think conclusions can be drawn by the people in this House and elsewhere, who are discerning and intelligent. We no longer have the *semangat*, the spirit to face the new challenges. The land schemes are

not catching up with the rising population figures and the demand. There is a drift of people into the towns. There is unhappiness and there is a freezing of prices, while there is a rise in the cost of living, and everywhere when people protest they are threatened. And the strongest protest weapon is the political party, a political party which can introduce a new system, or suggest new systems or new methods of development. These parties have also been stifled. We have been broken into splinters, there is splintering, but are you achieving anything? Unless there is a change of ways, my answer is "No". Unless there is equality of jobs, equality of opportunity, unless there is equality in social development, we cannot succeed. On the one hand the MARA says we want to develop the *bumiputras*; the M.C.A. on the other hand says we want to have a Chinese Polytechnic to develop Chinese education; and, therefore, the country is splitting more and more, and the Opposition, like myself, sit here, moribund and unable to move, because even if I am allowed to speak, I am not given enough time to speak; and if I am given enough time to speak, I do not have the opportunity to speak, and if I have the opportunity and time to speak, when I go out I find that my party is crippled. When my party is crippled, we are all crippled, because where is the strong protesting voice that the Government can heed? So, now you are getting another split, the intellectuals think, "We can run the State, we can run the country better." My answer is "No". We need more levelling, we need more cohesion between the workers and the peasants of this country, we need to give them more opportunities and we must as far as possible in the technical jobs give equal opportunities for all, irrespective of race, irrespective of colour, irrespective of religion. I was born a Chinese, you cannot ask me to change my face or my name. If I were to change my name, in order to get a job, I would despise myself, but since I respect myself and maintain my name, and I am a Malaysian citizen, I should be given equal opportunity as far as the jobs are concerned. I am not talking of the jobs like labourers' jobs; I am

talking of technical jobs, expertise, jobs that require expertise, experts, people who are very well trained to do their jobs properly. These people if they are not given the proper opportunities to develop themselves and to rise in their positions they will become dissatisfied, and when they are dissatisfied they cannot work very well. And not only that, even if they want to work they must be given that opportunity, because if you do not give them that opportunity you do not get experts. You get a brain drain; people are leaving this country. So, what do you do? You do not tell them, "Yes, we will try to give you better jobs". You threaten them—"One way ticket", says the Honourable Minister of Education, "Go down across the Causeway and don't come back"; and by bullying you hope to get better work. You cannot, Mr Speaker, Sir. By bullying, you cannot get a better political atmosphere, by bullying you cannot get a better democratic country.

Finally, we, as we stand in this House, will come to realise that we are also like clowns dancing to some other tune, which is not our own. So, I hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that when we come to vote on the King's Address, we will regret that in this country today, after ten years of Merdeka, we do not have equality, we do not have equal job opportunities, and the people are being suppressed from the Civil Service down to the poorest worker in this land. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang menarek perhatian kita di-waktu kebelakangan ini ia-lah soal tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertua Agong, dalam Titah-nya dahulu, telah pun menyatakan hasrat Kerajaan untuk mempertahankan ke-aulatan Sabah. Apa yang menarek perhatian saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu baharu² ini Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kita telah pun membayangkan bahawa Kerajaan Filipina telah di-paksa melancharkan tuntutan atas Sabah itu. Kenyataan ini sudah-lah tentu bahawa perkara tuntutan yang sa-makin lama sa-makin merunching itu pada pehak pemimpin

Filipina ada udang di-sabalek batu. Ini sudah tentu juga di-sabalek desakan yang di-buat oleh Filipina itu ada pehak yang mendorong kapada-nya. Kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Tunku itu tentu-lah ia telah mendapat bukti yang nyata dan terang. Jika tidak, barang sudah tentu Tunku Perdana Menteri kita tidak melahirkan kenyataan yang sa-demikian itu.

Kita maseh ingat lagi sa-masa negara kita sa-lama tiga tahun di-konfrantasi oleh negara Indonesia. Walau pun kita tahu negara Indonesia sa-buah negara yang kuat bala-tentera-nya, dengan perpaduan yang kokoh dari semua golongan ra'ayat, kita telah dapat mengatasi konfrantasi itu dan pada akhir-nya konfrantasi itu telah tamat. Apa yang kita buat sa-telah kita ketahui di-sabalek konfrantasi Indonesia itu kominis dudok di-belakang-nya. Negara kita dengan tegas-nya memberikan kenyataan dan penerangan sa-hingga dapat di-dengari dan di-sedari bersama oleh ra'ayat negara Indonesia sendiri bahawa apa yang telah di-lakukan oleh pemerentahan Sukarno di-masa itu telah melinchongkan dari apa yang sa-benar-nya. Komunis mendorong pemerintah Indonesia sa-masa itu supaya menjalankan konfrantasi kapada kita, tetapi alhamdulillah, ra'ayat Indonesia sendiri telah sedar dan kemudian mendorong Jeneral Suharto mengambil alih pemerentahan di-tangan Sukarno.

Sekarang hal yang sa-umpama ini telah berlaku pula atas negara kita dengan Filipina. Sunggoh pun kali ini dorongan, atau pun paksaan bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Tunku itu barangkali bukan-lah kominis, maka sudah tentu-lah ada kuasa² yang lain mendorong hal ini. Apa salah-nya Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku kita menerangkan dan menjelaskan kapada umum siapa-kah mereka yang mendorong kapada Filipina itu sa-hingga keadaan itu sa-makin lama sa-makin merunching. Mudah²an dengan keterangan yang jelas ini jikalau ra'ayat Filipina sendiri yang tidak mengetahui kedudukan yang sa-benar, maka mereka akan mengetahui. Kita penoh perchaya ra'ayat Filipina sendiri tentu-lah ber-simpati dengan ra'ayat Malaysia yang

mana mereka juga mahu dunia sa-belah sini aman dan damai. Kita berharap juga pemerintah Filipina sendiri akan menyedari akan hakikat yang sa-benar-nya. Hal² yang sa-rupa ini kapada Malaysia sa-memang-lah selalu kita lalu, malahan perkara yang lebeh besar dari itu pun dapat kita lalu dan atasi dengan kejayaan² yang chemerlang.

Saya harapkan dalam perundingan di-antara Malaysia dengan Filipina di-Bangkok pada 17 haribulan Jun, 1968 ini dengan rasa saling mengerti dan persafahaman segala²-nya yang kusut akan dapat di-selesaikan kerana keamanan dan ketenteraman di-sabelah sini khas-nya terletak di-atas kekuatan persatuan negara² di-sabelah sini juga. Pada pendapat saya Filipina sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang demokrasi sa-umpama kita juga oleh sebab ra'ayat Sabah sendiri sudah pun menunjokkan bukti²-nya bahawa mereka memang telah memilih dudok di-bawah wilayah Malaysia, maka perkara tentutan ka-tas Sabah itu di-harap tinggalkan sahaja kapada sejarah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyen-toh pula berkenaan dengan perkara² yang lain, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pelajaran. Saya ada-lah menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas usaha Kementerian ini yang telah dapat meninggikan taraf pelajaran di-negeri kita ini yang di-sesuaikan dengan dasar pelajaran negara kita ini. Sunggoh pun apa yang kita jalankan sekarang ini ia-lah mengikut lunas² dan dasar pelajaran Perikatan yang kita buat, tetapi pada pendapat saya sekarang ini sudah-lah sampai masa-nya pehak Kerajaan patut-lah membuat kajian samula apa-kah dasar pelajaran kita itu dapat terus di-laksanakan dengan lichen-nya. Ini boleh-lah saya umpamakan jika kita memakai sa-buah kereta yang baharu pada sa-kian masa untuk melichinkan perjalanan, maka terpaksa-lah kereta kita itu di-grind valve atau overhaul dan mana² sekeru yang longgar, patut di-kunchi dan yang mana burok² patut di-perbaharui. Kerana pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menuju kapada jalan meninggikan taraf pelajaran ini perkara yang sa-rupa ini patut-lah

di-lakukan terutama untuk menjamin ketinggian mutu dan memberi puas hati kepada semua golongan yang menerima pelajaran kita.

Saya boleh-lah memberikan beberapa chontoh, mithal-nya, sekarang ini di-Bukit Gambir, Muar, Kementerian Pelajaran telah pun membelanjakan beratus ribu ringgit wang untuk mendirikan sekolah menengah dengan lengkap segala perkakas-nya dan alat²-nya yang telah di-beli sudah dekat sa-tahun lama-nya, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini tidak ada guru²-nya dan alat² itu telah tinggal terbiar. Begitu juga Kementerian Pelajaran telah pun mengadakan sa-buah sekolah vocational di-Johor Bahru, tetapi apa yang saya tahu sa-hingga hari ini jua tidak ada chukup guru². Ini sudah tegas bahawa tiap² satu ranchangan nampak-nya yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ini tidak ada persediaan lebeh dahulu dan ini semua-nya tentu-lah ada kesilapan²-nya. Kementerian juga pada satu masa telah mengumumkan bahawa sekarang guru² telah chukup, tetapi pada pendapat saya apa yang berlaku sa-benar-nya sungguh pun guru² di-katakan telah chukup, tetapi sekarang guru² sains dan ilmu hisab sangat-lah kurang. Ini juga sangat patut di-ambil perhatian dan di-atasi oleh Kementerian dengan sa-berapa segera.

Satu lagi chontoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu suatu surat siaran yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran kepada Guru² Besar atau guru² di-sekolah² kebangsaan atau perkara bagaimana yang saya bachakan ini, ia-itu perkara Bimbingan Sekolah Rendah, Panduan untuk Guru², Bilangan (I). Siaran yang pertama di-keluarkan dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, tetapi menyusul pula keluaran yang kedua, ketiga, keempat dan kelima semua-nya dalam bahasa Inggeris. Apa yang menjadi kesulitan atas guru² ini ia-lah kepada guru² yang maseh ada lagi yang tidak berpengetahuan Inggeris. Maka dengan sebab siaran ini di-tulis dalam bahasa Inggeris, maka guru² itu tidak-lah dapat menjalankan-nya. Apa salah-nya Kementerian mengambil berat untuk menterjemahkan siaran itu dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Dengan demikian atas perkara yang

sangat mustahak itu maka segala panduan itu akan dapat di-ikuti sa-penoh-nya oleh guru² terhadap murid²-nya ini, jika tidak akan merugikan kepada murid² kita di-kampong². Perkara yang sa-rupa ini semua-nya kena atau pun berlaku kepada sekolah² kebangsaan kita.

Di-dalam pepereksaan yang menuju kepada meninggikan nilai bahasa kebangsaan ia-itu bahasa Melayu kita, umpama-nya pepereksaan yang di-jalankan kepada Tingkatan V bahasa Inggeris ada ujian lisan atau pun oral English, tetapi di-dalam pepereksaan di-dalam bahasa Melayu tidak ada ujian lisan. Dengan sebab² itu kita dapati sa-tengah² chalun dalam bahasa Melayu boleh lulus dengan kepujian hanya dengan tulisan tetapi tidak boleh langsung bertutor dalam bahasa kebangsaan kita. Oleh itu saya berharap Kementerian Pelajaran di-minta mengadakan ujian lisan dalam bahasa Melayu pada chalun² Tingkatan V yang mengambil pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Bukan sebab² ini sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana kata saya Kerajaan patut mengkaji sa-mula dasar pelajaran kita dari segi perlaksanaan-nya, tetapi ada beberapa banyak lagi perkara yang saya tidak dapat sebutkan di-sini kerana kesuntukan masa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengingat kembali seruan yang di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan kita supaya berjimat membelanjakan wang negara, maka saya suka-lah menarek perhatian di-atas chara amalan yang di-jalankan oleh beberapa Jabatan yang mana, pada pendapat saya, tidak sesuai dengan seruan yang di-buat oleh Menteri kita itu. Saya fikir jika Kerajaan mengambil perhatian berat atas perkara ini Kerajaan akan dapat menjimatkan atau pun menyelamatkan beberapa banyak wang negara kita ini.

Jabatan Kerja Raya ada-lah satu² Jabatan yang patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Kerajaan kita. Sungguh pun kita banyak menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas usaha² pembangunan yang telah di-lakukan oleh Jabatan ini tetapi maseh ada lagi jalan² bagi Kerajaan

untuk meneliti semua tentang chara perjalanan atau pun pentadbiran Jabatan ini semoga dengan jalan penelitian sa-mula ini Kerajaan akan dapat menjimatkan wang dari kocek J.K.R. ini kerana kita dapati perbelanjaan pembangunan yang di-serahkan kepada Jabatan Kerja Raya ini ada-lah jumlah yang terbanyak sa-kali wang-nya. Saya tidak-lah mengatakan Jabatan ini tidak berjalan dengan betul. Tetapi apa yang saya menarek perhatian ia-lah chara pentadbiran pekerjaan yang di-jalankan oleh Jabatan ini maseh belum berubah semenjak dari sa-belum merdeka dahulu. Pernah saya mengatakan dahulu jika membuat sa-suatu perojek harga yang di-taksirkan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya ada-lah lebeh jauh bedza-nya—mahal dari harga yang di-taksirkan oleh kontrekter biasa. Pada hal mutu perbuatan-nya sama sahaja. Pendek kata dari segi membuat sa-suatu perojek sama ada besar atau kecil jika di-katakan J.K.R. Standard, maka harga-nya jika di-bandingkan ada-lah lebeh mahal daripada biasa-nya.

Ada juga saya dapati kerjasama di-antara Jabatan² yang ada di-dalam Jabatan itu sendiri pun tidak dapat di-atasi. Mithal-nya, jika mengtar sabatang jalan, apakala jalan itu sudah di-tarkan, maka pada esok-nya jalan itu di-tebok untuk memasang batang paip. Pada hal memasang paip pun datang-nya dari sa-buah Jabatan itu juga. Ini juga yang menimbulkan harga tambahan kewangan juga. Untuk mengatasi soal ini, saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa untuk mengkaji sa-mula pentadbiran Jabatan ini supaya dengan jalan yang demikian keadaan perbelanjaan kewangan kita dapat di-jimatkan.

Perkara yang akhir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini sudah-lah banyak penuntut² kita keluar dengan kelulusan tinggi, sama ada dari Universiti, atau sekolah² tinggi. Masa-nya akan tiba pada masa yang akan datang banyak penuntut² kita yang lepasan dari sekolah tidak dapat masok bekerja. Dalam suatu soalan yang saya buat di-dalam Parlimen dahulu, ada-lah di-dapati maseh banyak lagi mereka yang ber-

penchen telah di-ambil sa-mula bekerja dengan sebab² di-katakan bahawa kita maseh kekurangan kaki-tangan yang khas, maka mereka itu di-ambil sa-mula bekerja. Pada pendapat saya sekarang sudah-lah sampai masa-nya Kerajaan mengambil satu daya yang kuat untuk mengatasi atas perkara ini. Saya fikir dengan latehan² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan pada kaki-tangan² yang ada memang sudah sangat patut mereka² yang sudah berpenchen ini di-kurangkan bilangan-nya sa-beberapa banyak. Ini juga akan memberi peluang kepada pekerja² dan pegawai² kita mengambil tempat yang di-kosongkan itu.

Saya suka juga menarek perhatian Kerajaan berkenaan dengan pembayaran penchen pada mereka yang bukan warganegara yang telah berkhidmat di-dalam negara kita ini. Negara kita tentu-lah menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kepada mereka² yang telah berkhidmat dengan chemerlang di-dalam negara kita ini. Apa yang saya harap untuk mensesuaikan kedudukan negara kita yang sudah merdeka ini. Kerajaan hendak-lah meminda peratoran pembayaran² penchen kepada orang yang bukan warganegara ini ia-itu pada mereka yang meninggalkan negeri ini sa-telah habis perkhidmatan-nya maka pada mereka hendak-lah di-bayar bonos sahaja dan tidak di-beri penchen manakala mereka meninggalkan negeri kita ini.

Yang akhir sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan kawalan mata wang negara kita ini nampak-nya Kerajaan tidak-lah bagitu tegas, wang kita nampak-nya menchurah² keluar negeri dengan tiada sekatan yang tertentu. Soal ini telah di-suarkan beberapa kali di-dalam Dewan ini, maka saya berharap pihak Kementerian Kewangan supaya mengadakan satu² peratoran yang tegas supaya mata wang kita ini dapat di-kawal dan di-pelihara ketegohan-nya. Sekian.

Tuan Tan Toh Hong (Bukit Bintang):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong penoh usul menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong kerana Titah

Uchapan Baginda yang penuh dengan kebijaksanaan.

Terlebeh dahulu izinkan saya menarek perhatian Dewan ini—saperti yang pernah saya lakukan dahulu kepada kedudokan yang tidak menyedapkan berhubung dengan sistem pentadbiran Kampong Bharu Malay Settlement di-Kuala Lumpur.

Kedudokan yang tidak menyedapkan ini telah memakan masa yang bertahun-tahun dan telah menyebabkan keadaan buruk kehidupan masyarakat di-kampong tersebut, yang tidak sapatut-nya di-biarkan berlaku menimbangkan kedudokan Kampong Bharu di-tengah² Ibu Kota Malaysia.

Soal kehidupan masyarakat di-mana-mana settlement memang-lah tanggung-jawab Lembaga Pentadbir-nya sendiri. Soal tersebut memang sa-wajar-lah tidak di-jadikan tanggung-jawab langsung Dewan ini.

Bagaimana pun ada suatu kesalahan yang asas berhubung dengan seluroh sistem pentadbiran di-Kampong Bharu yang menyebabkan gagal-nya usaha² untuk mengatasi kesulitan² yang ada di-kampong tersebut.

Saperti yang kita ketahui Malay Settlement, Kampong Bharu, telah ditubuhkan pada penghujung abad ke-19. Bila Municipality Kuala Lumpur diadakan, Kampong Bharu pun dimasukkan di-dalam kawasan-nya, tetapi berhubung dengan soal² perumahan, kesihatan dan sa-bagai-nya Kampong Bharu hingga sekarang di-tadbirkan oleh suatu peratoran yang sudah kuno dan lapok yang di-buat bertahun-tahun dulu oleh suatu Lembaga Pengurus yang tidak mempunyai chukup wang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sejak tertubuh-nya Municipality Kuala Lumpur, chukup banyak pembangunan yang telah di-lakukan-nya di-sekitar Kuala Lumpur, tetapi sayang sa-kali pembangunan² ini nampak-nya tidak menitek-beratkan kawasan Kampong Bharu.

Pada hari ini terutama-nya di-kawasan-kawasan perdalaman Kampong Bharu, kita maseh terdapat jalan² yang sempit yang malap lampu-nya, tidak ada sewerage sistem yang sem-

purna, pembangunan sampah sarap yang tidak terator dan sa-bagai-nya—ini semua berlaku di-tengah² Ibu Kota Malaysia.

Perkhidmatan yang di-berikan oleh pehak Municipality Kuala Lumpur sama sa-kali tidak chukup dan sangat terbatas. Pendek-nya, orang² di-Kampong Bharu maseh hidup mengikut keadaan 30 tahun dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak² yang tidak merasa senang dengan kedudokan ini termasuk saya juga tidak putus² berikhtiar dengan tidak jemu²-nya, supaya keadaan ini tidak berlanjutan lagi. Tetapi saperti yang telah saya katakan awal² tadi, oleh kerana sistem yang ganjil ini, maka sa-suatu usaha yang berkesan tidak dapat di-chapai.

Kampong Bharu berada di-tengah² kedudokan di-mana ia terperangkap oleh suatu kuasa pentadbiran di-dalam satu kuasa—pentadbiran dan oleh itu terus menyembah di-bawah dua kelengkang ini.

Suatu chontoh yang baik ia-lah masaalah ayer yang di-limpahkan oleh Sungai Bunus yang menimbulkan berbagai² kesusahan di-beberapa tempat di-Kampong Bharu. Saya perchaya kita semua telah chukup ma'alum dengan perkara ini. Chadangan untuk mengatasi kesulitan tersebut telah di-buat bertahun-tahun dahulu dan demikian-lah juga suasana tolak-menolak bagi menentukan pehak yang bertanggung-jawab bagi mengatasi-nya.

Meski pun Kerajaan Negeri telah pun bersedia untuk memenohi tanggung-jawab-nya dan bersedia untuk menampung sa-bahagian dari perbelanjaan yang sa-wajar-nya, satu usaha untuk menjalankan ranchangan bagi mengatasi masaalah Sungai Bunus itu sa-chara bersama maseh perlu di-adakan dengan sa-sunggoh-nya.

Ini boleh saya rangkumkan dalam suatu pepatah Inggeris ia-itu "Bureaucracy fiddle while Rome burns", atau sementara kota Rome terbakar orang² berokrat maseh bermain lagi.

Sa-panjang yang saya tahu, pehak Municipality Kuala Lumpur berpendapat bahawa oleh kerana Kampong Bharu tidak mendatangkan "Revenue"

yang tinggi, maka perkhidmatan yang di-berikan kepada Kampong Bharu sudah sa-wajar-lah dengan taraf yang ada sekarang dan projek² pembangunan pun tidak sa-patut-lah di-titek-beratkan kepada Kampong Bharu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir pendirian pehak Municipality Kuala Lumpur ini tidak sesuai dengan semangat pembangunan yang di-amalkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang.

Pembangunan bagi memperbaiki keadaan hidup di-sesuatu kawasan tidak sa-patut-nya di-dasarkan kepada Revenue yang datang dari kawasan tersebut, tetapi atas dasar keperluan dan kebaikan hidup masharakat di-kawasan tersebut.

Untuk mengatasi keadaan hidup yang tidak menyedapkan di-kawasan Kampong Bharu itu, maka saya telah di-fahamkan bahawa Kerajaan Negeri Selangor berchadang bahawa ada baik-nya Kampong Bharu di-jadikan suatu kawasan Lembaga Bandaran di-mana Kerajaan Negeri mempunyai pentadbiran sa-chara langsung. Dengan chara demikian, wang negeri boleh-lah digunakan untuk mendatangkan pembangunan dan memodernkan Kampong Bharu sesuai dengan sejarah-nya sabagai satu²-nya perkampong Melayu di-tengah² Ibu Kota. Chadangan ini telah di-kemukakan kepada Kerajaan Pusat melalui Kementerian yang bersangkutan. Boleh jadi ada sebab² yang berchorak teknik atau idealistic yang menyebabkan chadangan tersebut ditolak.

Masaalah yang di-hadapi oleh Kampong Bharu hendak-lah di-hadapi dengan sikap yang pragmatic atau sikap yang sesuai untuk keadaan zaman. Ini-lah yang Kerajaan Negeri hendak kemukakan dalam chadangan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meski pun Kampong Bharu menghadapi keadaan yang sa-demikian namun Kerajaan Negeri maseh mengambil berat tentang kebaikan Kampong Bharu dengan bukti² yang ada. Dengan persoalan "land title" yang telah pun di-selesaikan di-Kampong Bharu, Kerajaan Negeri melalui Perbadanan Kemajuan

Negeri Selangor, telah pun memberi pinjaman² wang bagi membena rumah² yang lebeh baik yang sekarang telah pun mulai menukarkan chorak pemandangan di-Kampong Bharu.

Suatu pekan minggu yang baru dan modern telah pun di-dirikan dengan indah-nya. Beberapa rumah pangsa sudah pun di-dirikan dan di-sewakan kepada orang² yang benar² berkehendakkan rumah.

Saya sendiri rasa yakin dengan sapenoh-nya bahawa sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Negeri di-berikan tanggung-jawab mengelolakan Kampong Bharu melalui suatu Town Board yang di-chadangkan itu, ia bukan sahaja dapat memperbaiki lagi soal perumahan malah soal memperbaiki masalaah sanitation dapat juga di-atasi dengan lebeh berkesan.

Saperti yang telah saya katakan tadi, Kampong Bharu ada-lah satu²-nya perkampong Melayu di-tengah² Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur, yang makin modern dan indah. Berbanding dengan keadaan di-sa-keliling-nya, maka sudah sa-wajar-lah keadaan di-Kampong Bharu di-perbaiki.

Oleh kerana dasar kita ada-lah untuk membetulkan mana yang salah, maka perhatian yang lebeh jujur dan lebeh berkesan patut-lah di-berikan kepada masalaah Kampong Bharu.

Jika ada sebab² yang menasabah yang menyebabkan chadangan Kerajaan Negeri itu di-tolak, maka sudah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi Kerajaan Pusat melalui Municipality Kuala Lumpur "re-orientate" diri-nya terhadap Kampong Bharu dan mengambil langkah² yang berkesan, yang berguna dan sa-terus-nya mengambil langkah² bagi mendatangkan perubahan dan pembangunan yang sa-wajar-nya.

Dengan izin tuan, saya berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker, Sir, 1967 has been a year in which adverse external economic factors have heightened the serious problem of unemployment. Almost every day Alliance Members of Parliament have been approached by anxious parents to help them to obtain jobs

for their sons and daughters. I myself get numerous requests from unemployed youths in my constituency, from such areas as Kampong Bharu, Imbi Area, Kampong Loke Yew, Kampong Pandan, Pudu Area, etc. This problem is indeed getting serious. The overall unemployment rate is about 6% of the working population or about 200,000—and between the age-group of 19 years old and 24 years old, the rate is about 15%. The challenge before us, Mr Speaker, Sir, is how to mobilise our economy so as to provide jobs to all those who seek full-time employment.

I submit that one of the most appropriate solutions is that in conjunction with our existing industrialisation efforts we should go all out to seek ways and means to bring our idle and unutilised land resources into production. As His Majesty has said in the Special Appendix, and I quote, "This country is endowed with ample unused land of potentially high fertility". In fact, it has been estimated that in West Malaysia alone there are about 10 million acres of highly fertile land available for immediate development. Sir, utilisation of these large acres will not only provide more jobs, bring higher income to the people, but also increase national production and national income.

Malaysian history has shown that over the past 50 years when only about 5 million acres of land were opened up in West Malaysia, it has brought about a precipitated economic growth which brought along in its wake higher national income and higher employment. As such, I strongly urge our Government to speed up its liberal land alienation policies so as to enable our people to make full use of our natural advantages in unused land for our national good. Our youths and those seeking jobs should be encouraged and be given opportunities to go to the land. This can only come about if government speeds up its land alienation to as many people as possible.

As agriculture is the main pillar of Malaysian economy, it is not only natural but also absolutely essential that we should seek these programmes

and policies to exploit our agricultural potentials to the full. In this respect, I welcome the establishment of the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute. There is still a vast field of agricultural development unexplored. Crops like maize, cocoa, soya beans, tapioca, cashew nuts, banana, vegetables and other cash crops are still to be grown on an extensive scale. MARDI will therefore have a vital role to play to assist our farmers to grow these crops efficiently. In this regard, I urge the Government to spare no efforts to create job opportunities not only in the industrial fields but also in agricultural activities, so that all those who seek jobs could obtain them on financially rewarding terms.

Finally, Sir, one more point on defence. I congratulate the Honourable Prime Minister for having initiated the Five-Power Commonwealth Conference and I welcome the successful beginning of this Conference wherein tiny Malaysia could hope for insurance in her capacity to meet aggression. Sir, the problem of defence is primarily one of regional security of South-East Asia. The big powers, including Communist China, should understand the hopes, aspirations and moods of the people in this region. The people of South-East Asia only like to live in peace, so as to be left alone to earn a decent livelihood and to look after their family. As such, I support the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member for Johor Timor for the neutralisation of South-East Asia. Big powers together with all the nations in the region should instead design and put forward positive policies and positive programmes to reduce tensions in this region, to encourage the hands of friendship among nations and to promote the spirit of give and take. Our Honourable Prime Minister has always consistently advocated these positive aspects and I only hope that the big powers would also come to realise the significance of this approach, wherein the people of this region could enjoy the fruits of peace and technological advance.

Tuan T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson) (*dengan izin*): I take great pleasure, Sir, in rising to join Honourable Members of this House to thank His Majesty for the Gracious Speech which was delivered to both Houses of Parliament on the 6th of June, 1968.

Before I proceed further, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion, because most of the backbenchers feel that towards the end of the session we are never very sure whether we will have the opportunity to speak what we have in mind. I like to mention here, Sir, that Members of this House quite often have been directed by their constituents to bring forward certain proposals that are in need of attention and are considered to be of great importance by the members of their constituency, but when through pressure of time such opportunity is denied, we feel that we have been robbed of the opportunity, and the members of our constituency feel that perhaps this may have been due to neglect on the part of the Member concerned. As such, Sir, I hope that it may be possible in future to allocate more time during this session and also the Budget session, so that more Members will have the opportunity to say what they have to say.

On a previous occasion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I had spoken on fragmentation, as the rubber workers constitute the largest number of employees in this country. At that time fragmentation was a danger that was facing these large numbers of our population. At the present moment, Sir, they are now having another nightmare which to many of them seems to be of even greater danger than fragmentation. In this context, Sir, I wish to thank the Government that due to speedy action taken by the Departments concerned, fragmentation is now very much controlled and the danger of unemployment to the workers on the rubber estates is very much reduced. Secondly, we are also grateful to the National Land Finance Co-operative, which has in many cases made the workers part-owners of these estates by assisting

them to buy shares and be more secure in their jobs.

Coming to this new danger, Sir, the estate workers now face a new danger due to certain decisions made by the Industrial Court. Due to the award made by the Industrial Court, certain powers have been given to the proprietors of estates; the second danger is the fall in price of rubber and consequently large numbers of people in many parts of the country have been served with notices. These numbers come to thousands and if consideration is taken of their families and their dependants, I would not be surprised if the number would be somewhere between 30,000 to 40,000. I would like to appeal to the estate owners to consider very seriously the plight of these workers who have nowhere to go, who have no homes or plots of land of their own. It is these workers who have served them during the boom and who have helped them to create and be able to pay out large dividends, and the management should not be too hasty in giving them notices and pushing them out on to the street. Before this problem becomes very serious, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Cabinet that speedy measures should be taken so that this problem can be tackled before we are faced with strikes and lock-outs on both sides.

Next, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the constituency which I have the honour to represent in this House. Port Dickson, Sir, was an active port towards the end of the last century. It was already serving the State of Negri Sembilan in 1896, and as the country developed, it had been serving it right up to the middle 1930's. However, after the war the port has been neglected and now to a large extent it is not used. But Port Dickson has been fortunate in the assistance that it has received from another industry. In this connection, I would like to thank the two major organisations that have given a fillip to this town, namely, the Shell and Esso organisations that have put up two refineries. Now, a large power station

is under construction. What is now required to help Port Dickson to come back to its ancient importance is for the port to be developed and I would say that with the two refineries and with the power station and with port facilities available, Port Dickson would be an ideal centre for industries, more or less in the same category as Batu Tiga, because it will have a port, it already has a railway, and there is abundant and efficient labour available. As we do not wish to have all our eggs in one basket, as we do not wish to have all our industries concentrated in one particular port, I would suggest to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give a thought to Port Dickson and give it a start and consider it a likely spot for industrial development. From an industrial point of view, there is also another advantage—we have security. The Malay Regiment, as you know, was born in Port Dickson and still it has got its headquarters there. As such, there would be abundant power, a sea port, railway and it should be a very attractive port to any industry that would like to give it a start. It is also not very far from the centre of the Malaysian Capital, being only about 60 miles from here.

Next, Sir, I would also like to say that Port Dickson could contribute very greatly as a dollar earner, if it could be developed as a centre of tourist attraction. It has a beautiful sea beach, which stretches for miles and miles, and clean sparkling water; it has the advantage of being a sea beach where the tourists could have a swim at low tide or high tide without any danger from currents or crocodiles or as, we have in Penang, sea snakes.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications for the great improvement that has been made to the roads that lead to Port Dickson—great improvements have been made and certain improvements are still under construction. But nevertheless, I would like to make a further request in that with the development in Port Dickson the telephone lines are definitely not enough. Sometimes the

people have to wait for more than half-an-hour to get a call. Even the repair section could be very much improved. I have received complaints where it has taken the authorities almost a day to repair the line.

The next thing I would like to point out to this Minister is that the Post Office at Port Dickson is definitely an eye-sore. I think it must be easily about 60 years old, if not older. It happens to be right in the middle of the town; it is the first thing any visitor sees when he reaches Port Dickson and it does not make a good impression at all.

With the development of Port Dickson and the construction of a giant power station by the National Electricity Board, large numbers of workers have been employed. In this respect, there has been a certain amount of disappointment to the people of Port Dickson, because the contractors have on several occasions insisted in bringing workers from outside the district when abundant labour was available in Port Dickson. I would like to make a plea to the authorities that it might be made a condition in their contracts that where local labour is available, outside labour should not be brought in, because when large numbers of people are brought in—and in the case of Port Dickson, the new power station at one time was employing about a thousand people—rents will go up, price of vegetables and fish will go up without any due compensation in the way of employment to the local people. I do hope that in future more consideration will be given to the local labour. I am quite aware that certain types of skilled labour may not be available, but where unskilled labour is required, I can assure the authorities that Port Dickson can provide all their requirements.

Coming to our economy, Sir, we do not have to boast of our economy. We are aware, and our friends are aware, that the economy of our country is stable and secure. In this we are grateful to the farsightedness of our leaders and the Finance Minister. The Opposition has taken advantage of certain statements made by the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister to

make mountains out of mole-hills. The statements that were made by our leaders, I presume, were by way of caution: we have to be cautious; we have to see ahead; we have to make proper arrangements as to what would be the plight of our country with the British Forces withdrawing; and the price of rubber might not be as good as it was three years ago. Therefore, due to this farsightedness, the Cabinet has taken certain precautions, and it does not mean that our economy is bad, but that they are precautions to keep our economy in its present stable condition.

Next, Sir, I like to say a few words on the lawlessness that is on the increase in our country and in the more civilised countries of the world. We have read with great concern and sorrow of the loss of leaders in America where they have fallen to bullets of lawlessness. We sympathise in their sorrow, but from this we should be able to learn a lesson, so that this lawlessness does not spread to Malaysia. Already, Sir, we read daily in our papers of hold-ups, murders and gang robberies, and unless proper precautions are taken, I fear that these might be on the increase. I would suggest some steps that could be taken. During the Emergency it was a capital offence to possess firearms, ammunitions and dynamite and, if we are to control and keep our country free from violence, I would suggest that these laws be revived, that the possession of firearms, ammunitions and dynamite be made a capital offence, so that it will act as a controlling factor to keep the lawlessness under control.

Further, I would like to say, Sir, that if the laws are made more strict and punishment is made more severe for robbery with violence, gangsterism, blackmail, throwing of acid, kidnapping and other hideous crimes of a similar nature, then we can be sure that our country will continue to be as peaceful as it is; otherwise we fear that we might be falling into the same ugly position as that which America is facing to-day. In this connection, Sir, I would like to tell the censors of films, books and magazines that some of the crimes that

are being committed in this country can be placed at their door, for I feel, Sir, that they have been too lenient in allowing certain types of films and magazines and books into the country, which if they had been kept away, would have been far better. The censors of our country have a duty to the nation and I would appeal to them and pray and request that they perform their duty more seriously and keep the ugly fangs of this monster—lawlessness—away from our country. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 15 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.20 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.35 petang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

WAKTU MESHUARAT DAN URUSAN YANG DI-BEBASKAN DARIPADA PERATORAN MESHUARAT (USUL)

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men-chadangkan,

Bahawa meshuarat yang bersidang pada petang ini di-kechualikan daripada Peratoran Meshuarat 12 (1) dan akan di-panjangkan sampai pukul 7.15 petang ini.

Menteri Muda Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Taib bin Mahmud): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa meshuarat yang bersidang pada petang ini di-kechualikan daripada Peratoran Meshuarat 12 (1) dan akan di-panjangkan sampai pukul 7.15 petang ini.

UCHAPAN TERIMA KASEH KAPADA D.Y.M.M. SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Rafael Ancheta (Sabah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyokong Usul Uchapan Terima

kaseh kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang mana telah bertitah pada 6hb Jun, 1968, dalam Dewan yang mulia ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat tertarik hati hendak berchakap sedikit sa-banyak berkenaan dengan tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah. Beberapa hari yang sudah hingga hari ini, Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berpeluang berchakap di-dalam Dewan ini tidak ketinggalan membawa perkara tuntutan Filipina itu ka-atas Sabah. Sekarang sampai-lah giliran kepada saya dan saya pun suka mengambil bahagian untuk menyuarakan pendapat saya terhadap tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah Sabah merdeka menerusi Malaysia, Kerajaan Filipina telah menyorongkan tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah yang saya fikirkan tuntutan-nya itu tidak berasas sama sakali yang mana di-terangkan oleh rakan saya dari Sabah kelmarin ia-itu Sabah telah pun melalui kesusahan dari pehak penjajah, ia-itu Chartered Company, Jepun dan British Colony. Sa-patut-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Filipina hendak mendesak tuntutan-nya itu kepada pehak penjajah, kalau benar dia berhak ka-atas Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kali Sabah telah mencapai kemerdekaan menerusi Malaysia, baharu pula pehak Filipina menuntut hak-nya ka-atas Sabah. Apa yang hak di-tuntut, ada-kah ra'ayat Sabah berhutang kepada Amerika? Di-sini elok-lah saya terangkan ia-lah ra'ayat Sabah tidak sa-kali² mahu menerima tuntutan Filipina itu dan ra'ayat Sabah tidak mahu sa-kali² dipimpin oleh Kerajaan Filipina (*Tepok*) Ra'ayat Sabah hendak berkorban untuk mempertahankan kemerdekaan negara hingga ka-titisan darah yang akhir (*Tepok*). Ra'ayat Sabah seluruh-nya tetap dan hidup mati-nya dalam Malaysia (*Tepok*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang saya bimbangkan di-Sabah ia-lah guru² tidak chukup di-sekolah² menengah dan di-sekolah² rendah yang ada kelayakan mengajar bahasa Inggeris. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini sangat-lah di-kehendaki. Jadi saya shor-

kan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan hendak-lah di-ambil perhatian dengan berat supaya perkara yang di-kehendaki ini dapat-lah di-jayakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sa-belum memulakan ucapan, saya minta kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat, kalau dapat, dipendek²kan lagi ucapan itu supaya ramai lagi Ahli² Yang Berhormat dapat berchakap.

Tan Sri Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa hari yang sudah tatkala Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong melafadzkan Titah-nya dalam Dewan ini, saya telah memerhatikan dan mendengar Titah di-Raja itu dengan penoh minat dan di-sini saya ingin menyatakan ia-itu tiap² sa-orang dalam negeri ini berasa sangat² puas hati dan senang hati kerana Kerajaan akan tetap berjalan mengikut dasar² dan polisi² yang telah di-tetapkan untuk kebaikan dan kebajikan negara dan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya ingin menyentuh soal Badan Penchegah Rasuah. Barangkali semua penduduk dan ra'ayat negeri ini senang hati dengan ada-nya Badan Penchegah Rasuah itu kerana rasuah ini ada-lah satu penyakit yang boleh membawa keruntohan sa-sabuah negara atau sa-suatu bangsa. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara yang sangat mendukachitakan saya, ia-itu dalam masa yang akhir² ini Pengarah Badan Penchegah Rasuah itu terlampau sangat banyak membuat kenyataan² dan statement² yang ada kala-nya mengelirukan orang ramai yang membaca kenyataan² itu sa-hingga menjadikan kita tidak dapat memahami apa sa-benar-nya tugas dan kewajipan Badan Penchegah Rasuah itu. Nampak-nya daripada kenyataan² dalam surat khabar itu bahawa Badan ini telah menjadi sa-bagai polis yang hendak menangkap orang yang salah, dan ada kala-nya Badan ini merampas kuasa P.S.C. untuk hendak membuang orang atau hendak mendisiplinkan orang itu atau pegawai ini.

Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fahaman saya Badan Penchegah

Rasuah ini sa-patut-nya menjadi satu Badan yang akan meneliti dan menyemak serta menyelidek kechergasan perjalanan pentadbiran Kerajaan, kerana rasuah di-dalam badan² Kerajaan itu sebab-nya yang besar, pada pendapat saya, dan pada pandangan saya, ia-lah kerana kurang-nya efficiency atau kechergasan di-dalam badan², atau pun jabatan² yang berkenaan itu. Jadi kewajipan Badan Penchegah Rasuah itu ia-lah membimbing Jabatan² atau Pejabat² di-mana² perengkat yang dirasakan perlu, jika di-dapati Jabatan² itu kurang efficiency.

Dengan membuat kenyataan² bagaimana yang kita baca dalam surat² khabar dalam masa² yang akhir² ini telah memberikan satu gambaran yang burok berkenaan negeri ini, sa-olah² Malaysia ini begitu burok keadaan corruption di-dalam-nya sa-hinggakan di-siarkan dan di-muatkan di-dalam surat khabar dengan chara besar², sa-olah² negeri ini telah tenggelam di-dalam corruption dan tidak ada lain dalam negara ini melainkan corruption sa-mata², pada hal-nya kita semua mengetahui ia-itu penyakit corruption ini ada-lah satu penyakit masyarakat yang ada di-mana² juga.

Oleh sebab itu saya berharap daripada pihak Kerajaan menasihatkan Pengarah atau Pegawai yang berkenaan yang bertanggung-jawab menjaga Badan Penchegah Rasuah ini supaya memerhatikan kechergasan dan efficiency di-dalam Pejabat² Kerajaan dan bukan membuat kenyataan² kepada surat² khabar sa-hinggakan dalam masa² yang akhir² ini nampak-nya telah menjadi feature kepada pegawai itu membuat press conference. Dan ada kala-nya satu Jabatan itu di-tudoh dengan sa-kali longgok dengan tidak berkechuali lagi dan ini akan demoralise, akan meruntuhkan semangat dan moral Pegawai² Kerajaan. Kira-nya pegawai itu menentukan sa-saorang, biar-lah sa-saorang itu sahaja yang kena, tetapi bila di-timpakan tuduhan itu atas satu Jabatan, maka Jabatan itu seluruh-nya terbabit dan orang² yang bersalah dan tidak bersalah akan terangkum semuanya. Saya harap Kerajaan dapat memerhatikan perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara lagi ia-itu berkenaan dengan ranchangan tanah FLDA, Ranchangan Tanah FLDA ini ada-lah satu ranchangan yang memang mendatangkan dan akan mendatangkan kebajikan kepada penghuni² di-dalam ranchangan² itu. Tetapi saya fikir sangat² mustahak Kerajaan kita mengadakan satu badan research untuk meneliti dan menyiasat dan menyelidek kalau² ada kekurangan² di-dalam Ranchangan² FLDA atau peratoran²-nya yang menerbitkan kegelisahan dan grievances di-kalangan penghuni² yang duduk di-dalam ranchangan itu. Barangkali waktu kita pada mula-nya membuat peratoran² untuk mengawal dan mentadbir Ranchangan² FLDA ini kita buat semua-nya mengikut theory sahaja, tetapi apakala theory² itu di-letakkan dan di-kenakan di-dalam amalan dan prektik-nya tentu-lah ada di-antara peratoran² itu yang tidak menyenangkan, maka kira-nya ada badan penyelidikan ini di-tubuhkan, maka tidak shak lagi Ranchangan² FLDA ini dan peratoran-nya akan memberikan kepuasan hati kepada semua penghuni²-nya. Dan saya fikir ini satu perkara yang amat mustahak, kerana saya sendiri telah mendengar sungutan² dan sa-tengah² sungutan itu patut di-dengar dan ada juga sungutan² yang berlebihan. Oleh sebab itu saya menhadangkan supaya badan research ini menyelidek perkara² ini supaya menhadangkan kepada Kerajaan apakah langkah yang patut di-ambil untuk menambah keelokan dan kesempurnaan pentadbiran Ranchangan² FLDA itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu soal yang timbul dalam kepala saya dalam masa kita menghadap perubahan hari ini ia-lah nasib penuntut² yang akan keluar daripada Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan, atau Sekolah² Menengah Melayu. Ka-mana-kah anak² keluaran Sekolah Menengah Melayu ini akan pergi? Sudah tentu bukan kesemua-nya akan dapat peluang atau tempat untuk naik meningkat ka-peringkat University. Tentu-lah akan ada yang tersangkut. Jadi, anak² ini bila bertanding dengan anak² kita keluaran Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan, mereka itu tetap tidak akan dapat bertanding dengan mereka itu dengan sebab keadaan dan susunan

Scheme of Service yang ada pada hari ini, pada pandangan saya, kita wajib memberi perhatian yang berat kepada penuntut² yang akan keluar daripada Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan ini. Ini satu soal yang serious, satu soal yang amat penting yang patut di-kaji dan di-semak oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya kita tidak akan mengeluarkan anak², atau pun pemuda² yang akan menjadi seteru kepada Kerajaan yang telah mendidik dan memberikan peluang kepada mereka bersekolah itu. Ini satu social problem yang amat berat yang patut mendapat perhatian khas-nya daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan dan daripada seluruh Kerajaan. Kita telah membuka Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan di-merata² tempat dalam tanah ayer kita ini dan penuntut²-nya beribu² banyak-nya apakala penuntut ini menghadapi pertandingan dengan anak² yang keluar daripada Sekolah² Menengah aliran Inggeris, maka anak² ini dengan sendirinya akan jatuh tersepok. Jadi saya fikir kita tidak perlu membuat experiment atas anak² kita itu, kerana ini akan mendatangkan benchana yang besar kepada negara pada satu hari kelak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu masalaah yang saya ingin sebutkan di-sini dan perkara ini telah kerap kali di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan Undangan Negeri Johor, tetapi sa-hingga pada hari ini tidak ada satu kesan pun yang timbul daripada tegoran² daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan Undangan Negeri Johor, ia-itu berkenaan dengan bekalan ayer ka-Singapura yang di-ambil daripada Sungai Johor di-kawasan Kota Tinggi. Kita bukan hendak menahan ayer itu daripada mengalir ka-Singapura untuk memberikan ayer kepada penduduk² Pulau Singapura, tetapi yang menjadi soal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah kerana tempat bekalan ayer yang di-Kota Tinggi itu di-jalankan dan di-tadbirkan oleh sa-buah Kerajaan asing sa-olah² kita ada dua Kerajaan dalam negeri ini. Saya berkehendakkan supaya dengan jasa baik Kerajaan Pusat supaya pentadbiran bekalan ayer di-Kota Tinggi itu di-ambil alih daripada tangan orang yang me-

megang-nya pada hari ini. Bukan kita berkehendak memberhentikan supply, atau pun bekalan ayer ka-Singapura, tetapi kita berkehendak supaya ketuanan di-dalam negeri kita itu, kita sendiri yang memegang-nya, bukan diserahkan kepada sa-buah Kerajaan asing datang mentadbirkan di-situ dan boleh jadi juga kalau kita biarkan dia di-situ, ada anasir² yang tidak di-ingini akan datang merayap² dan merayau² mengachau ketenteraman dan kesejahteraan di-tempat kita.

Di-sini saya suka hendak menyebut berkenaan dengan work permit. Soal work permit ini telah di-timbulkan oleh Ahli² Dewan ini dalam persidangan Dewan ini. Saya tidak tahu, atau tidak dapat hendak membacha apa yang sa-benar-nya dalam kepala Kerajaan kita—apa yang ada dalam fikiran Kerajaan kita berkenaan dengan soal ini, sebab Kerajaan Singapura yang mempunyai undang² work permit ini telah melancarkan berbagai tindakan yang menyakitkan kita. Yang akhir sekali ia-lah tindakan Kerajaan Singapura yang menyebabkan beberapa orang ra'ayat Malaysia yang tumpang menchari nafkah kehidupan di-Singapura itu terpaksa di-berhentikan dan ada yang terpaksa balek ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Saya bukan hendak bersifat bengis, atau pun kejam supaya Kerajaan kita mengambil tindakan ka-atas semua ra'ayat Singapura yang menchari rezeki dalam negeri kita di-isi dalam guni dan di-hantar balek ka-Singapura—bukan itu maksud dan tujuan saya, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya Kerajaan Singapura itu banyak sangat probokasi-nya (provocation) terhadap kita dan kita ini terlampau baik sangat sa-hinggakan orang menudoh kita sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan yang tidak mempunyai keberanian yang cukup untuk menghadapi tindak-tandok Kerajaan Singapura. Kita maseh ingat bagaimana school fee yang di-kenakan ka-atas ra'ayat Malaysia yang di-Singapura ia-itu di-naikkan sa-lepas perpisahan dan kita ingat bagaimana Anggota² Polis kita di-berhentikan dan di-hambat balek ka-mari, padahal ada perjanjian yang mengatakan orang² ini tidak akan di-victimize. Dan banyak

lagi yang kita ingat berkenaan dengan tindakan probokasi daripada Singapura, tetapi Kerajaan kita maseh berbudi lagi.

Jadi saya berharap supaya Kerajaan akan dapat bersikap tegas dalam soal ini supaya kepercayaan ra'ayat kepada Kerajaan tidak akan hilang. Saya fikir Kerajaan berlengah², atau pun endah ta' endah berkenaan dengan tiindakan² probokasi Singapura itu, kerana barangkali Kerajaan menaruh pendapat, atau pun menaruh pandangan bahawa ini kerja budak² nakal, dan kita yang dewasa ini tidaklah perlu melayan budak² yang nakal macham ini. Tetapi kita mahu mendengar kenyataan² yang tegas sumpama itu daripada Kerajaan mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan Singapura itu di-anggap sa-bagai anak² nakal dan kita yang dewasa ini tidak ada masa untuk melayan budak² yang nakal sumpama itu.

Jadi di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh soal hubungan kita dengan Filipina yang pada masa² yang akhir ini nampak-nya sa-makin burok keadaan-nya. Saya ingat bahawa Kerajaan kita telah bersifat begitu gentleman terhadap Kerajaan Filipina, tetapi nampak-nya Kerajaan dan surat² khabar di-Filipina tidak menghargakan sikap dan pendirian kita yang begitu berbudi itu. Saya fikir Kerajaan patut menimbangkan perkara ini dengan berat dan juga kita berharap Kerajaan Filipina dan surat² khabar Filipina menghargakan sikap kita yang gentleman itu dan tidak akan mensia²-kan-nya. Saya tidak mahu mengatakan bahawa patut hubungan kita dengan Filipina itu di-putuskan kerana memutuskan hubungan dengan sa-buah Kerajaan ada-lah satu langkah drastic, langkah yang hanya boleh di-ambil oleh sa-buah Kerajaan atas Kerajaan yang lain pada keadaan² yang sudah terlampau burok. Satu sahaja yang kita berharap kepada Filipina supaya menghormati hasrat dan keinginan ra'ayat Sabah. Kira-nya Kerajaan Filipina dan surat² khabar Filipina menghargai self-determination satu² kumpulan manusia, maka patut-lah mereka memberikan penghargaan itu kepada penduduk² Sabah, kerana penduduk² Sabah telah

di-berikan peluang untuk menentukan nasib-nya di-dalam satu pilihanraya yang bebas yang di-perhatikan oleh Wakil² Bangsa² Bersatu dan keputusan-nya ia-lah Sabah memileh hendak merdeka melalui Malaysia. Jadi kalau Filipina hendak menekankan juga tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah ini bererti Filipina chuba hendak menghanchorkan dasar yang telah diterima oleh semua bangsa dalam dunia ini ia-itu dasar self-determination kepada satu² negeri atau kepada satu² bangsa itu.

Kira-nya tuntutan atas Sabah ini tidak di-berhentikan oleh Kerajaan Filipina dan Filipina tidak menjatohkan tuntutan-nya itu, maka ini tidak akan menolong keamanan dan ketenteraman dunia di-sabelah sini. Baru sa-bentar tadi rakan saya, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Dalam, menyebutkan kenyataan Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Perdana Menteri yang mengatakan boleh jadi ada udang di-sabalek batu yang menghasut atau mengachum Filipina untuk memperkuat lagi tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah. Jadi kalau benar Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri mengetahui ada udang di-sabalek batu, biarlah kita, sa-kurang²-nya Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, mengetahui udang jenis apa yang di-sabalek batu itu, ada-kah udang galah, atau pun udang geragau. Memang-lah kuasa² besar suka melihat kita kachau supaya kita sa-lama²-nya bergantung kepada mereka. Kuasa² itu ingin melihat ketenteraman itu tidak wujud dalam dunia sa-belah sini dan dengan demikian mereka dapat menjualkan senjata² mereka.

Berchakap berkenaan dengan tuntutan Filipina ini bersambong pula dengan soal pertahanan. Kita menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Perdana Menteri yang telah memanggil persidangan pertahanan lima negara Commonwealth yang sedang berlangsung di-Kuala Lumpur pada masa ini. Tetapi satu soal yang saya hendak sebutkan di-sini berkenaan dengan soal pertahanan. Mengikut surat² khabar dan tajok² surat khabar yang terbit pada hari ini mengatakan persidangan ini berjaya.

Tentang mana berjaya-nya kita tidak dapat tahu detail-nya, tidak dapat tahu butir²-nya. Saya ingin memberi ingat kepada Kerajaan kita ia-itu jangan sampai Singapura itu dalam soal dan bidang pertahanan menjadi beban katatas kita. Dari itu kita minta supaya butir² berkenaan dengan perkara² ini yang tidak mendedahkan rahsia² tentera di-beri tahu kepada kita supaya kita sama² memikirkan perkara yang mengenai kepentingan dan keselamatan negara kita dan bangsa kita.

Di-sini, berhubung dengan soal rundungan pertahanan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa hari dahulu rakan saya, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Timor, telah meniadakan supaya kawasan dunia di-sabelah sini di-jadikan kawasan berkechuali dengan mendapat jaminan daripada negara² atau kuasa² besar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun saya menghargai dan menghormati pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Johor Timor itu, tetapi slogan berkechuali ini ada-lah suatu slogan endah, yang tidak ada erti-nya dalam international politic. Kita maseh ingat betapa India mengamalkan dasar co-existence. Apa jadi? Tiba² Kominis China menyerang India. Jadi soal berkechuali ini pada pandangan saya, ada-lah slogan endah sahaja. Endah pada sebutan-nya, endah untuk propaganda tetapi apakala kita datang kepada reality, kepada kenyataan, maka slogan ini tidak akan memberikan apa² faedah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini ingin menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kerajaan kerana approach-nya kepada soal² international dan perhubungan kita dengan negara² Blok Timor. Kita hari ini telah mempunyai wakil Soviet Russia di-negeri kita dan kita pun mempunyai perwakilan kita di-negeri Russia. Soal-nya yang hendak saya bangkitkan di-sini dan barangkali menjadi tanda tanya dalam hati perut tiap² sa-orang dalam negeri ini, apa-kah pula sikap kita terhadap negeri China; negara yang patut di-perhetongkan kalau kita hendak hidup dalam kawasan dunia sa-belah sini. Sekarang ini, sikap Kerajaan kita maseh belum jelas dan terang terhadap kepada China. Kita ada mempunyai Konsul China Kebangsaan di-negeri ini, tetapi kita

tidak ada mempunyai hubungan diperengkat Duta dengan Kerajaan China Kebangsaan itu. Apa yang saya ingin hendak mengetahui, ia-itu adakah kita hendak mengakui salah satu daripada dua China itu, dan pada pandangan saya, kita mesti-lah memilih satu sahaja, dan di-sini-lah saya ingin hendak mendengar mana satu-kah China yang Kerajaan kita akan pilih dan saya fikir, perkara ini sudah sampai masa-nya untuk Kerajaan menentukan sikap-nya terhadap sama ada China Kebangsaan atau pun Peking. Dengan melengahkan² perkara ini, saya fikir tidak akan mendatangkan keuntungan bagi kita dan bagi keselamatan dunia di-sabelah sini. Jadi, ini-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perhatian saya. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir (Sarawak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong atas Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Di-sini saya suka hendak berchapak sedikit ia-itu berkenaan dengan pelajaran anak² bumiputera dan orang² pelarian daripada Indonesia. Pertama memang telah di-ketahui ia-itu sabilangan anak² bumiputra yang telah menchapai ijazah² tinggi di-Sarawak ada-lah sunggoh kecil. Yang sedang menuntut di-Tingkatan Tinggi seperti Form VI pun maseh kecil juga.

Satu daripada sebab²-nya kekurangan ini ia-lah bersangkutan dengan tidak kesanggupan, kemampuan ibu bapa anak² bumiputera itu membelanjakan anak² mereka meneruskan pelajaran ka-tingkatan Form VI. Memang telah di-ketahui ia-itu kesusahan mereka di-rumah-tangga ada-lah tidak memberi kesenangan kepada mereka dan ini agak-nya sunggoh merunsingkan fikiran penuntut² yang tersebut. Maka oleh ada-nya kerunsingan itu banyak daripada penuntut² yang tersebut tidak dapat belajar dengan tenang hati dan ini agak-nya tidak memberansangkan mereka di-dalam pelajaran mereka. Di-ketahui ia-itu MARA dan juga Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak sedang memberi biasiswa² untuk anak² negeri yang bijak dan yang tidak mampu untuk meneruskan pelajaran mereka dengan wang sendiri, tetapi biasiswa² ini tidak

menchukupi. Tidak semua anak² bumiputera yang mendapat sijil Form V telah dapat biasiswa untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-Form VI.

Kita faham, ia-itu satu daripada tujuan² Kerajaan ia-lah untuk menaikkan taraf hidup anak² bumiputera di dalam lapangan apa juga. Oleh yang demikian saya rasa elok-lah kira-nya MARA dapat membanyakkan lagi biasiswa² kepada anak² bumiputera Sarawak, bukan sahaja untuk melanjutkan pelajaran ka-universiti² bahkan pula ka-tingkatan Form VI dan kalau ada wang ka-tingkatan Form VI dan Form V. Dengan ada-nya bantuan seperti ini, saya yakin ia-itu bilangan anak² bumiputera yang akan meneruskan pelajaran mereka ka-Form IV, V dan VI akan terus berlebeh lagi dari apa yang kita lihat sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, MARA pada masa sekarang memang ada memberi peluang kepada anak² bumiputera Sarawak untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka ka-Form VI di-sekolah² di-Malaysia Barat, tetapi bilangan yang sudah mendapat pertolongan itu sangat kecil. Dan saya rasa barangkali tempat² kosong di-dalam tingkatan Form VI di-Sekolah² Menengah di-Malaysia Barat tidak begitu banyak dan oleh yang demikian tidak-lah dapat MARA membawa semua anak² bumiputera dari Sarawak ka-Malaysia Barat untuk meneruskan pelajaran mereka. Kalau ini menjadi soalan, saya rasa baik sa-kali jika MARA dapat mendirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Tinggi di-Sarawak, sekolah asrama, mital-nya, di-mana anak² bumiputera yang tidak dapat menaiki Form IV, V dan VI di-Sekolah² Menengah di-Sarawak boleh meneruskan pelajaran mereka nanti. Ini rasa saya sungguh penting jika kita mahu meninggalkan taraf kehidupan dan pelajaran anak² bumiputera di-Malaysia Timor. Saya sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat dari Sarawak sungguh berharap sangat ia-itu Kerajaan akan mengemukakan perkara yang tersebut ini kepada MARA.

Yang kedua, kita telah dengar ia-itu Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak telah membenarkan orang² pelarian (refugee) Tionghua dari Indonesia sa-banyak 34

orang. Ini bilangan rasmi, entah berapa banyak yang lain lagi telah menyeludup masuk, itu tidak-lah di-ketahui. Mereka ini telah di-benarkan tinggal di-Sarawak di-Daerah Lundu. Ini saya rasa tidak sesuai dengan fikiran² orang ramai di-Sarawak membenarkan orang² pelarian itu tinggal di-Sarawak agak-nya akan memberi peransang kepada banyak lagi orang² Tionghua yang sedang berada di-Kalimantan Indonesia masuk lari ka-negeri Sarawak. Dan juga sedang di-ketahui ia-itu banyak dari orang² Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit dan Iban dari Kalimantan yang datang menchari kehidupan dan yang hendak berumah-tangga di-Sarawak telah pun di-tangkap oleh Kerajaan dan di-hantar balek ka-Indonesia sungguh pun banyak dari bilangan mereka yang datang itu ada mempunyai saudara mara atau pun sudah berkahwin di-Sarawak.

Saya dengar ia-itu anak² gadis Iban dari Indonesia yang datang di-Semanggang dan telah berkahwin dengan orang² Iban Daerah Semanggang pun telah di-hantar balek ka-Indonesia sampai suami isteri bercherai kerana keperluan Immigration. Ini telah pun menjadi kerunsingan kepada banyak ibu² bapa Iban di-tempat yang tersebut. Demikian juga di-Daerah Baram, di-mana kebanyakan dari orang² yang berkenaan ia-lah orang² Kenyah, Kelabit dan Kayan.

Jadi rasa saya ia-itu tidak patut Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak membenarkan orang² Tionghua yang lari dari Indonesia itu tinggal di-Sarawak. Saya yakin, ia-itu mereka bukan-nya orang pelarian yang sa-benar-nya. Jika mereka anggap sa-bagai orang² pelarian (refugees) saya rasa banyak orang² yang lain lagi dari Kalimantan yang suka hendak tinggal di-Sarawak pun boleh juga mengaku, ia-itu mereka orang pelarian. Juga kita telah pun di-beri tahu ia-itu Kerajaan Indonesia telah bersedia menjamin kehidupan baru kepada orang² Tionghua yang datang ka-Sarawak itu. Nampak-nya tidak ada halangan orang² Tionghua yang tersebut itu balek ka-Kalimantan.

Oleh yang demikian saya harap, demikian juga harapan orang ramai di-Sarawak, ia-itu tujuan Kerajaan Negeri

Sarawak untuk membenarkan 34 orang Tionghua Indonesia itu tinggal di Sarawak dapat di-batalkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Demikian-lah ucapan saya, terima kasih.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (*dengan izin*):

Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Penang Utara constituents, I would like to support the motion before this august House moved by my colleague, the Honourable Member for Bruas, in thanking Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his Gracious Speech.

We would like to express our gratitude to our beloved Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj, Perdana Menteri, Malaysia, a world acclaimed statesman and leading leader of our nation. Our children and people have grown to love him and cherish his association. He has given and inspired confidence wherever he goes throughout the States, cities, towns and kampongs of our country, and not to mention the field of sports.

We are greatly indebted to our Honourable Minister of Finance for maintaining the confidence and stability of our Malaysian dollar, inspite of mistrust and attempts to accelerate the widening of the gap of disparity between our Malaysian dollar and the Singapore dollar. Businessmen and traders in Hongkong, Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia had been led to believe and feel that the notes with the orchid motif on the front will be worth more, when the Malaysian, Brunei and Singapore dollar find its value in the free market. Professionals in the money market exchange business were led to believe in June, 1967, that it will be Malaysian \$102 to Singapore \$100 before long, because it was implied that Singapore's balanced budget looked better than our Malaysian inflationary budget, inspite of interest and propaganda which had been drawn and focused in the South East Asian region. Yet, today, one year after the date of issue, our currency is still as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar, and that is indeed a compliment to our Honourable Minister of Finance, Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Tan Siew Sin.

Mr Speaker, Sir, therefore, it is the solemn duty of every citizen and people of the general public to help to protect this confidence in the value of the Malaysian dollar in the free money market. We must also treat the dollar note with respect and wise spending.

The tax-payers were really worried and concerned over lavish loans amounting to several millions of dollars through our various governmental agencies to individuals and organisations without any economic return and even without repaying or reimbursement. What really annoyed and concern the tax-payers were the feeling of entitlement without realising the Honourable Minister of Finance's difficulties to collect these national revenues and the tax-payers sweat. Therefore, Sir, the value of our dollar note depends mainly on our economic stability and proper supervision of the many national programmes on development and loans. We must give credit to our Minister of Finance where it is due.

Sir, in the educational field, we are indeed grateful for the special mention made of the preparation for the establishment of a University College in Penang. Further to maintain our political, economical and social stability to meet the challenging years ahead, with our growing citizens, we must have more higher educational institutions and facilities. Many students are frustrated over the lack of seats in the Higher School Certificate classes and the colleges and university. The Chinese stream students, too, are very frustrated because of the lack of facilities for higher learnings.

There were talks on brain drain and the need for academic advancements to feed the Civil Service and the technological requirements to advance the development of our nation, yet we could not accommodate our Malaysian graduates from our University and those abroad. For the advancement of the nation, we must allow the spirit of youth to show itself by an active participation in our economic and industrial programmes. Therefore, for our national benefit, we must not allow that spirit of our youths, the future leaders, from

the Universities, both at home and abroad, to breed prejudice or dampen their national aspirations and technological advances. Assurances must be given for recognition on merits of their abilities and capabilities, and equipped with this confidence and energy our Malaysian youths, irrespective of race and creed, would be able to contribute and solve the political, economical and social problems confronting our nation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government viewed with seriousness the financial implications and therefore had taken into consideration the implementation of the Suffian Salaries Commission Report on priorities headed by the Division IV workers income group. The Chambers of Commerce aired their views on the adverse resultant effect on the cost of living that will affect the general public, especially the lower income group (non-Government servants), but the most important fact is that the Government had agreed on acceptance in principle and partial implementation.

Our Alliance Government is always reasonable and acts in the interest of the nation as a whole. Therefore, it is really unfair to shower abuses and uncomplimentary remarks on the Honourable Minister of Finance Tun Tan Siew Sin, whose fault may be to lay the national financial position bare before the nation. We are accustomed to his bluntness in emphasising the acute financial problem of tapping monetary resources. He knew that he had already taxed the general public to the maximum and had even caused ministerial anger by slashing their ministerial expenditures. We are, indeed, fortunate to benefit by his nine years of financial experience as a Minister of Finance, a record which has to be reckoned with. Many Finance Ministers of other nations could not even last for more than 3 years. His refined character, maturity, and high sense of responsibility and devotion, has yet to be matched by any of the leaders of the Opposition, I am in full sympathy with the Civil Servants, even though I took some occasional shots at the nominal few in the course of duty in this House.

However, let us have continued faith in our national leaders to work out a solution to implement the Suffian Report, and I would like to appeal to the Trade Unionists and those concerned not to blow hot air or intimidate the Government, or the Alliance Parliamentarians, but to be fair to us, as we did not have the opportunity to read or see the Suffian Report, except what was printed in the newspapers. Like us Parliamentarians, they too have a responsible job to make this Government work and function well in the interest of the general public and nation. Like us every citizen and member of the public is deeply involved in and affected by the process of Government, whether they realise it or not, and they need not be politicians to be concerned over the legislative, judicial and executive behaviour of our nation. Therefore, realising this, Sir, why should we allow the irresponsible leaders to deceive and capitalise on this issue against the Government, knowing fully well that they will not even hesitate to aggravate the situation, in order to embarrass the Alliance Government? I am fully confident that given the time to cool down, the hot blast and the outcome of the five-power defence conference, this issue will be ironed out by stages.

Mr Speaker, Sir, trading on Penang Island also has been very adversely affected by the high port charges and customs charges. The Customs Department is insisting on the 25% surcharge on the Bill of Lading cost for calculating customs duty plus port handling charges and storage charges. This system is very unfair to the Importers as a whole and requires review. I feel that if there is any case of dishonesty, the culprit should be sought out and dealt with appropriately, rather than having it out on the general traders, and after all one swallow does not make a summer.

To ease the unemployment problem and as an incentive for Penang Island to industrialise, as advised by the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, I would request the Government to authorise or recognise the issue of Certificates of Origin for the goods

manufactured on the Island for purposes of exporting to the mainland and abroad, with an exemption on the import duty for such products authenticated.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would also like to appeal to the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to consider the imposition of duty on imported tea, especially those from Taiwan or China, in view of the fact that most of the types of tea-dust from those countries are not of a similar type to those grown in our country. Due to the climatic conditions and also due to the fact that the poor workers usually have this type of tea for its medicinal value and also as the cheapest form of drink, it is quite often that we can see a simple workman gulp down his meal with a big bowl of Chinese tea. Therefore, I feel that if such an imposition were imposed, then the workers belonging to the really lower income group will be adversely affected.

Mr Speaker, Sir, touching on the Ministry of Transport, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister of Transport to reconsider the banning of overside delivery to and from the mainland, discontinuing the issue of jetty licences along the Prai River. The imposition will cause undue hardships and grave unemployment problems for the port workers; besides that, port congestion will arise and could damage the reputation of Penang Port.

I also seek a clarification from the Honourable Minister of Transport whether it is true, or not, that there is silting around the new Deep Water Berth which is quite a concern to the authorities. If it was so, then I would say that let us hope that the new Deep Water Berth is not another "white elephant" like the Prai Wharf, which was originally designed as a wharf but due to the silting it became a "white elephant".

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the rice market this year is a sellers' market as the demand has increased with the rise in population. The basic reason for the rise in rice

prices in our Asian countries, which are the major consuming countries, is that we are producing people faster than we are producing rice to feed our population, and the prices are also being escalated by the wars and disturbances which confound the problem.

Our beloved Prime Minister has advised us of the insufficiency ahead, but what I would like to hear from the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry is, what precautionary measures has he taken to ensure rice stock sufficiency for our nation, bearing in mind that we had experienced a shortage last year, which caused the prices to shoot up and which came down very very gradually? Do we have enough stocks carried by the Government, and also would he encourage rice importers to create a buffer stock which could be used or utilised in time of emergency, or in case of shortage and also for re-exportation which will bring us more trade in the form of entrepot trade to the neighbouring countries and islands? Would he recommend to the public to find a good substitute like eating more bread, as previously advised by our Perdana Menteri? Would he declare that we have enough flour and that the flour is sold at a fair price? Because of the low price of rubber and the high cost of rice, I am sure the natural substitute would be bread. But loaves of bread today are being baked short-weight as complained by many Members in this House. I understand that there is a great demand for locally milled flour and cash has to be deposited before delivery could be effected. The natural cause for this, the Minister would say, is that there is enough flour produced by two mills.

Sir, what we are asking is what assurances had the Minister made in order to bring down the cost of flour in the market. We know that flour has been purchased by Singapore and Malaysia from the same source, and yet in Singapore they are selling flour at far less a price than here. Should there be a demand, why should the price be higher than in Singapore? Why should

bread be so short-weight? Is it possible for the shortage to be created artificially, in order to reap higher profits, or is it possible to cater for this food shortage by having another mill to produce? Is it advisable for a mill that has already been established to be restricted in its production and allow another factory to expand by having another installation? Therefore, it will appear that it is not logical in argument to prevent a factory, to restrict the production of factory, and allow the existing factory to instal another set amounting to putting up another factory, if the Minister were to say that two is more than enough. Therefore, I would advise and I would request the Minister, in view of the warning of the Prime Minister of the food shortage ahead of us and advice to eat more bread, which may bring more nourishment to our nation, to consider the lifting of restriction of the factory that is now in existence in Mak Mandin scheme.

Sir, it would not be appropriate for me to sit down if I did not touch on a subject, which was brought up by my colleague. In publicising the popularity of Port Dickson, very unfortunately he has stepped on my toes by saying that there are sea-snakes in Penang. It shows that the Member for Port Dickson is very ignorant of the situation. Sea-snakes do not come every day. They do not float around the sea every hour. It is only in certain seasons that they come out. It was at one time due to the clearing of the undergrowth around the Island that sea-snakes had got to seek new places. Therefore, in doing that, they had to swim up to Tanjong Bungah. But then this was not a very common sight and the snakes do not just come out every hour, but they do come out to bask at around mid-day, i.e. 12 o'clock, when the sun is at its height and it is the hottest part of the day and they are just at the surface. Therefore, with a little bit of frightening away, the snakes will not come. But if you were to say that sea-snakes are dangerous, then I would like to inform him that fishermen handle sea-snakes every day, and we have not heard much of our fishermen

dying every day; besides that, the hospitals are very well equipped and are very efficient in handling such cases. Therefore, I would like to advise my friend from Port Dickson, "Do not be afraid of the sea-snakes on Penang Island and do not be misled by those stories by some travellers, who are not courageous enough and who perhaps have never been to the sea-side but who just tell stories like the fishermen story.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: How long more would it be

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Five minutes. Sir, I am very grateful to the Honourable Minister for setting up a fishermen's complex at the Island of Penang costing somewhere around approximately \$2 million. Sir, that scheme is very worthy of support and I am sure there would be great improvement to the fishing industry. However, I would like to point out to the Minister one statement that was written here. This is in respect of the Fisheries Division. It says:

"This spectacular increase was mainly due to increasing adoption of trawling by the fishermen and the increase landings by . . ."

Of the total landings for these two years, trawlers accounted for 24,000 tons in 1966 and 58,000 tons in 1967. This achievement is truly significant, considering the initial opposition to trawling on the main fishing States of Penang, Perak and Kedah.

Sir, in this respect I would like to remind the Minister that there had been much quarrel over fishing territories and demarcation in this House, and the Fisheries Act was amended to approved deep-sea trawling to twelve miles or fifteen fathoms, whichever is the farthest. The Minister also promised in this House that drastic actions will be taken where there are infringements and he also promised efficient and proper supervision. Now, is it possible that trawling in the inshore fishing grounds (poachings) has caused this increase? If that was the case, that is no progress. You are robbing the earnings, the livelihood, of the inshore fishermen to supplement the

trawler scheme, to boost it up and say that it is a success. Sir, to prove that there have been poachings, I would like to quote a little bit from the *Straits Times* dated 7th of June, "We don't approach—pledged by 200 trawler fishermen". Sir, these are signs that the trawler fishermen on Pangkor Island have again pledged not to intrude into the inshore fishing grounds and to keep the peace among the fishermen. There are signs of encroachment. In the case of the Island of Penang, Sir, during January up to the first three months and even up to today, the cases reported to the Police and recorded by the Police on infringements were 183 cases. Of this, 105 were reported to the Fisheries Department. Results? Nil. No action was taken. When pressed for answers, the Fisheries Officer just said, "Sorry, I have got to wait for a reply from my Minister". Therefore, it can be said, Sir, that out of these 183 cases only 105 were reported to the Fisheries Department and no action was taken, and out of this another 78 were recorded by the Police and we appealed to the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to agree with us for the implementation of the law, that is, allow the Police to prosecute. If you cannot supervise, if you cannot prosecute and enforce the law, allow the Police a free hand, and it would be better for his scheme and would make his scheme a success. Here, I would say that we are worried because on the 6th of June, 1968, at Pulau Kennedy the Marine Police boarded a trawler and the Police Officer was pushed overboard. If the illegal trawlers have no respect for the law and they have no respect for the enforcement officers, where and how safe can the inshore fishermen be? I have already stated in this House in 1963 that they might even resort to ramming of boats and lives would be lost—and up to now, Sir, two lives have been lost—one has been recorded and one, because there was no witness, a poor old man floated and was just buried by the fishermen. So, this shows we must . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Your five minutes is up.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: One paragraph, Sir.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: No.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyertai Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bruas mengenai usul yang dikemukakan dan menyokong di atas usul itu. Di samping itu saya ingin-lah mendatangkan beberapa pandangan yang saya agak berfaedah.

Yang pertama, Tuan Yang di Pertua, ia-lah mengenai istiadat Majlis Keraian atau meraikan hari keputraan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Biasanya di-adakan ia-itu satu rombongan yang di-ketuai oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri dan Jema'ah Menteri. Saya mengshorkan sa-baik²-nya patut-lah tiap² Ahli Wakil Ra'ayat yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat bersama² dengan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri mengadakan istiadat mengadap ka-bawah Duli. Ini ia-lah satu perkara yang saya fikir sangat sesuai dan kena pada tempatnya, kerana tiap² Ahli di-pilih oleh ra'ayat, mewakili ra'ayat, maka istiadat mengadap ka-bawah Duli ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat sesuai, kerana istiadat ini ia-lah daripada istiadat Raja² Melayu dahulu dan Raja² orang India dan juga orang² China pun begitu juga. Jadi saya berharap-lah pada kali yang akan datang ini di-jemput Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, juga Ahli² Dewan Negara, mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sebagai tanda hormat kepada Ketua Negara, atau menjunjung ka-bawah Duli² Seri Paduka Baginda.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lepas Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Dewan ini, saya berharap satu istiadat atau pun satu upacara di-tambahkan patut juga Bentara bagi Dewan ini menyeru "Daulat Tuan-ku" dan tiap² Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat juga Ahli Dewan

Negara ikut beserta sa-bagai satu penghormatan dan tunjok ta'at setia kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia. Saya berharap kira nya pandangan saya ini sesuai di-terima dan di-laksanakan.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini telah pun berchakap mengenai pertahanan dari luar negeri. Saya tidak-lah begitu berat memikirkan masaalah pertahanan dari luar negeri ini, lebeh penting daripada pertahanan dan keselamatan dalam negeri. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan akan berusaha lebeh giat lagi untuk menghapuskan segala saki-baki peng-ganas² kominis yang ada di-dalam negara kita ini dan di-sempadan negara kita ini. Selalu yang kita dapat tahu daripada pehak Kerajaan mengatakan ada-lah saki-baki itu 500 orang atau 1,000 orang. Daripada tahun 1948, hingga tahun 1960 tamat-nya dharurat, dan sa-hingga hari ini tidak boleh kita hapuskan lima hingga enam ratus orang pengganas² itu, apa-kah jadi kepada kita ini. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan dan tentera-nya dan juga dengan bekerjasama dengan pehak tentera² Thai supaya kita hapuskan sama sa-kali gerakan subversive, gerakan kominis yang ada saki-baki ini. Sa-kira-nya kita biarkan puak² ini bermaharajalela saya yakin dan per-chaya nasib kita akan jadi bagaimana gerakan gurila di-Vietnam dan di-lain² tempat.

Gerakan gurila ada-lah satu senjata pena'alokan negara, tidak dengan chara kapal terbang, tidak dengan chara peluru berpandu, tidak dengan chara kapal perang dan tidak dengan chara tentera darat. Ini sa-bagai satu daripada chara mena'alok negara yang lain dengan gerakan gurila. Kita mesti-lah berwaspada di-atas perkara² ini dan mengambil segala langkah dan ikhtiar untuk menghapuskan saki-baki yang menjadi khianat kepada negara kita ini.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya nampak bahaya, ia-itu satu bahaya Singa hendak menelan Gajah. Singa ia-lah daripada Singapura. Barangkali ada di-antara orang² kita memikirkan Singapura itu pulau-nya kechil, ra'ayat-nya sadikit, tetapi jiwa-nya besar, hati-nya

besar. Jikalau kita tidak berjaga², harus Gajah akan di-telan oleh Singa dengan chara gerakan politik-nya melalui D.A.P. tetapi nampak-nya D.A.P. tidak mendapat sambutan daripada orang² Melayu. Sekarang barangkali ada lagi satu gerakan parti yang akan menjalar dalam negara kita ini dan akhir-nya jikalau kita tidak berjaga² akan di-telan oleh Singa. Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan berhati² di-atas gerakan² yang sa-macham ini dan jangan mudah² sangat perchaya kepada orang² itu.

Satu perkara lagi yang telah berbangkit dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai Penyata atau Laporan Suffian. Laporan ini bukanlah yang pertama bahkan pada mula dahulu kita ada satu laporan bernama Trusted Scheme, kemudian kita ada pula Benham Scheme, sekarang ini pula kita ada Laporan Suffian. Pada perbahathan belanjawan dahulu saya telah pun meminta supaya Kerajaan memberi pertimbangan menaikkan tangga-gaji orang² dalam lapisan bawah Tingkatan Empat dan pekerja² gaji hari. Dan saya dapat tahu Kerajaan sunggoh pun telah menerima pada dasar-nya laporan ini, tetapi tidak akan di-laksanakan kesemua, chuma hendak menaikkan gaji Tingkatan Empat, I.M.G. dan juga kaki-tangan tentera yang bergaji rendah. Saya berterima kaseh kepada Kerajaan yang bertimbang rasa kepada orang² pehak bawah ini. Ini-lah satu dasar yang di-amalkan oleh Kerajaan yang hendak menaikkan atau hendak meninggikan taraf hidup orang yang bawah.

Jadi pehak orang yang di-atas Tingkatan Tiga, Tingkatan Dua dan Tingkatan Satu, harap bersabar-lah buat sementara sa-hingga kedudukan kewangan kita ini baik. Yang menjadi satu perkara besar juga, ia-itu berkaitan dengan penganggoran. Kita dapati pada masa sekarang ini orang² terpelajar yang telah masuk bekerja dalam jawatan Kerajaan, mereka menchari tunang mereka itu, atau isteri mereka itu orang² yang bekerja juga. Saya anggarkan dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan kita tidak kurang daripada 10,000 orang yang suami-nya bekerja, isteri-nya pun bekerja. Daripada Jabatan

Kesihatan dan Perubatan, daripada doktor, pembantu rumah sakit, jururawat, guru², kerani² dan lain².

Jadi saya berharap-lah Kerajaan timbang di-atas apa yang saya hendak sebutkan ini, ia-itu jikalau 10,000 orang laki² bekerja dengan Kerajaan dan 10,000 orang isteri bekerja dengan Kerajaan, 20,000 jawatan telah pun di-ambil oleh suami isteri. Jadi patut-lah Kerajaan timbangan bukan buat pada masa sekarang barangkali dua tahun ka-hadapan buat satu dasar dan utamakan kepada orang laki² bekerja dengan Jabatan Kerajaan dan isteri² boleh-lah bekerja dengan Pejabat² yang lain, tidak boleh bekerja dengan Kerajaan.

Dengan ini kita akan memberi peluang kepada 10,000 orang dari penuntut² kita yang lulus daripada Sekolah Menengah dan daripada Sekolah yang tinggi mereka dapat bekerja dengan Kerajaan dan menolong kepada keluarga-nya. Jikalau kita biarkan perkara ini, harus-lah penuntut² kita ini berlanjutan tidak mempunyai kerja langsung. Bukan-lah saya mengharap dan berkehendakkan supaya Kerajaan buang kerja isteri² yang ada suami bekerja dengan Kerajaan bahkan buat satu ranchangan jangka panjang supaya di-tahan, supaya di-sekat, supaya di-adakan peratoran bagi keutamaan kepada laki², sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, laki² ada-lah berkewajipan dari segi ugama baik, dari segi masyarakat baik, memberi nafkah kepada isteri dan anak-nya, bukan isteri bertanggung-jawab bagi nafkah kepada anak dan suami-nya. Jadi di-atas dasar peri kemanusiaan ini, di-atas dasar kehendak ugama ini sangat menasabah Kerajaan memberi keutamaan kepada laki² bekerja dengan Kerajaan. Ini kita dapat menambahkan banyak lagi orang laki² yang akan bekerja dengan Kerajaan. Dan lagi satu perkara yang kita biasa dengar kalau sa-orang itu menjadi pembesar di-Pejabat itu, kita dapati keluarga-nya, isteri-nya bekerja, anak-nya bekerja, menantu-nya bekerja, chuchu-nya bekerja, sa-hingga keluarga lain tidak ada peluang hendak bekerja. Jadi saya berharap Kerajaan akan mengambil

perhatian di-atas perkara ini supaya membahagi²kan kerja² itu kepada satu orang satu keluarga supaya banyak lagi keluarga² kita boleh bekerja dengan Kerajaan.

Lagi satu perkara mengenai dengan perkhidmatan ini, Kerajaan telah pun mengadakan laporan ini, saya berharap supaya di-adakan satu penyiasatan tiap² Jabatan kerana kalau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-siapa juga masuk dalam satu² Pejabat, kita lihat ada sa-saorang itu bekerja bertungkus-lumus dengan tidak berhenti², ada yang sa-orang itu hisap rokok, ada sa-orang itu membacha surat khabar dengan tidak ada kerja. Ini patut di-pereksa, di-kaji, dan di-halusi, di-beri tugas² yang tertentu kepada kakitangan supaya jangan lebeh orang berkhidmat dengan tidak sesuai dan tidak patut. Ia patut di-pindahkan kepada tempat yang lain. Dengan chara ini kita akan mencheramatkan wang kita.

Perkara yang besar sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai nasib peladang² kita yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah. Saya sa-bagai Yang di-Pertua, Persekutuan Persatuan² Peladang Negeri Pulau Pinang yang mengandongi 103 Persatuan² yang mempunyai tidak kurang daripada 7,000 ahli² telah membuat satu usul menuntut supaya Kerajaan mengadakan satu Ranchangan Khas sama ada Kerajaan Negeri, atau pun Kerajaan Pusat atau pun dua² Kerajaan ini, untuk membolehkan peladang² atau petani² yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah sendiri supaya mereka dapat memilek tanah sendiri dengan chara bayaran beransor sa-lama 15 tahun supaya akhir-nya dapat mereka mempunyai milek tanah ekonomi, atau "economic holding". Masaalah ini bukan-lah Kerajaan tidak tahu. Dalam perangkaan Kerajaan sendiri, sudah tahu dan sedar sa-banyak 60 peratus hingga kepada 70 peratus daripada petani² kita tidak mempunyai tanah.

Saya berharap daripada kita beri rumah, tanah lebeh mustahak daripada kita beri rumah. Rumah kita ada ranchangan, ranchangan rumah murah, bayaran sa-lama 15 tahun, jadi hak milek-nya sendiri, tetapi tanah lebeh

mustahak yang saya sebutkan, kerana petani² boleh berusaha di-atas tanah dengan mendapat hasil daripada itu, dia mampu boleh beli rumah. Ini yang mustahak.

Saya berharap pehak Kerajaan akan mengambil perhatian yang berat dan pehak Menteri Tanah dan Galian jika perlu pinda Undang² National Land Code membolehkan Kerajaan Negeri atau Kerajaan Pusat mengambil tanah sa-chara paksa untuk di-bahagi²kan kepada orang yang tidak ada tanah. Ini ada-lah masa yang sangat sesuai bagi kita, khas-nya bagi Negeri Pulau Pinang, sebab-nya Negeri Pulau Pinang tidak ada hutan, tidak ada rimba, tidak ada tanah yang kosong; ada orang memileki sampai 100 ekar bendang, ada yang sampai 50 ekar. Jadi, dengan ini boleh kita beli tanah² itu dan bahagi²kan kepada orang² yang tidak ada tanah supaya dapat dia hidup sempurna dan memelihara keluarganya.

Saya sangat tertarek hati di-atas gerakan Persatuan Peladang chorak baharu ini dan saya berharap dengan sokongan daripada Kementerian ini ranchangan perintis, atau pilot project di-laksanakan di-Negeri Pulau Pinang, chuma di-satu kawasan sahaja dan nampak-nya sambutan chukup baik daripada peladang² dan saya berharap kepada Kementerian supaya berusaha lebeh giat lagi supaya dapat meluaskan lagi gerakan Persatuan Peladang chorak baharu ini yang saya dapati sangat-lah menjadi satu harapan baharu kepada peladang² untuk mereka berusaha menambahkan hasil pertanian, menjalankan pasaran mereka sendiri, mengadakan ranchangan pengangkutan sendiri, menanam modal sendiri, ada pinjaman sendiri dan lain². Dengan chara ini saya harap kalau-lah berjalan dengan baik, maka kehidupan peladang² akan dapat terjamin pada masa hadapan.

Mengenai nelayan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah pun kita dengar, nasib nelayan kalau dibandingkan dengan nasib gulongan orang yang lain jauh tertinggal ka-belakang. Sa-hingga hari ini tidak-lah

ada satu ranchangan yang khas untuk menolong mereka itu, dan jika ada pun ranchangan itu tidak memberi faedah sa-chara langsung kepada orang² ini untuk membaiki nasib mereka. Saya telah pun menyuarakan dalam Dewan ini supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri mengadakan satu Rang Undang² sama dengan Rang Undang² Persatuan Peladang chorak baharu, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini saya tidak dengar apa-kah yang hendak di-ranchangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri, sa-lain daripada memberi galakan menangkap ikan di-lautan yang dalam, tetapi nelayan² yang ada di-tepi pantai tinggal bagitu sahaja. Saya harap supaya Kerajaan mengambil berat di-atas perkara ini bagi mengadakan satu Rang Undang² yang sama dengan Undang² Persatuan Peladang chorak baharu yang mana tiap² nelayan boleh menanam modal mereka itu sendiri dan boleh mengadakan alat perkakas untuk menangkap ikan, boleh memasarkan ikan mereka sendiri, boleh memperoseskan ikan itu dan juga boleh pinjam-meminjam. Jadi ini adalah satu chara saya fikir yang sangat sesuai dan jika kumpulan wang itu tidak chukup, boleh-lah Kerajaan beri pinjam dan Kerajaan beri didekan dan latehan kepada orang² ini supaya dapat mereka berjalan hidup di-atas kaki mereka itu sendiri.

Satu perkara yang menyebabkan penganggoran juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah barangkali Kerajaan terburu² sadikit hendak menggunakan jentera dan mesin. Jadi saya berharaplah sa-barang jentera dan mesin yang hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam negara kita ini yang hendak kita galakkan bagi orang menggunakan nya, patut kita memikirkan dari segi tenaga manusia; kira-nya perkara itu boleh di-jalankan, di-laksanakan dengan tenaga manusia, maka tidak perlu kita gunakan mesin dan jentera. Mithal-nya dengan ada-nya automatic telephone exchange, saya dapat tahu lebeh kurang barangkali 2,000 orang telephone operator akan di-berhentikan kerja. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang menambahkan penganggoran. Saya berharap-lah kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya memikirkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya di-atas masalaah ini

supaya jangan-lah terburu² menggunakan alat² jentera dan mesin dengan mengurbankan tenaga manusia dan membanyakkan lagi penganggoran dalam negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat ditanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi esok

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 7.15 malam.